

The RCMP *Quarterly*

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President Eisenhower's Visit

November 13-14

The recent visit of the President of the United States to Canada's capital, afforded the public opportunities of brief glimpses of the popular former Supreme Allied Military Commander of the last war, and his charming wife.

Not the first occasion on which an American chief of state has visited Canada, security arrangements were similar to those in effect during the Ottawa visits of former Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman. Thus for this event the RCMP was once again closely associated with an American President and the warm friendliness of President and Mrs. Eisenhower made official duties a distinct pleasure. That the pleasure was not one-sided is reflected in the gracious letter sent from The White House to Commr. L. H. Nicholson:

The White House

Washington

November 16, 1953.

Dear Mr. Commissioner:

The service rendered and the many courtesies shown by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to Mrs. Eisenhower, my party and me during our visit to Ottawa give me the impulse to send to each a personal expression of my gratitude. This being impossible, I do hope that you will make sure that officers and men alike learn how much I admire their appearance and obvious efficiency, and how appreciative I am of their thoughtful kindnesses.

I trust it is not amiss for me to compliment you individually on the character of



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your organization—an organization that of course needs no praise from me, but does nevertheless almost automatically elicit an expression of admiration.

With best wishes and personal regard,

Sincerely,

(sgd) Dwight D. Eisenhower

To which the Commissioner replied—

Dear Mr. President:

I am very pleased indeed to have your letter of November 16 and I can assure you that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police considers it an honour to have been of some service during the recent visit of yourself and Mrs. Eisenhower to Ottawa.

All personnel concerned will most certainly be informed of your kind remarks.

I am, dear Mr. President,

Yours sincerely,

(sgd) L. H. Nicholson
Commissioner.

* * *

Our Cover

We have chosen as a cover picture for this issue, a photograph taken, during President Eisenhower's journey to Ottawa, by a photographer from "HQ" Identification Branch. In conjunction with it we also introduce our new cover plate. Changes in the cover were necessitated by the new badge adopted by the Force recently as reported in the October *Quarterly*.

* * *

New Managing Editor

Since publication of the last issue of *The Quarterly*, a new Managing Editor has been appointed to the magazine—Insp. R. P. Hanson. An officer of varied experience in the Force, Inspector Hanson's multifarious duties as head of the Identification Branch include supervision of other sections such as Fingerprint Bureau, Photographic, Gazette, Crime Index, Firearms Registration and Ticket-of-Leave. His plans for *The Quarterly* are with a thought toward maintaining the standards set in the past, with improvements being added where necessary.

* * *

Greetings

The spirit of beneficence, the *joie de vivre* that characterizes most of us during the Christmas and New Year Season, would make the world a happier place if it pervaded all our activities throughout the year. So for 1954, may we wish to all our readers, contributors, advertisers, a special measure of that happiness which is the essence of all celebrations during the Holiday Season.

Passport to Murder

By W. Rodney

**A few facts about an incident
in recent history in which a
document of Canadian origin
played an important part.**

Part I

THIRTEEN years ago, on Aug. 20, 1940, in a suburb of Mexico City, an assassin buried a climber's pick deep into the massive head of Leon Trotsky. The old Bolshevik, one of the great driving forces of the Russian Revolution, died the following day. The murderer, despite a severe beating administered by Trotsky's body-guard, survived, and on Apr. 16, 1943, was sentenced to the maximum penalty permitted by the Mexican law—20 years' imprisonment. From the time of the murder, throughout the period of detention, trial and subsequent imprisonment, despite constant questioning and the assistance of all of the aids, techniques and devices available for modern criminal investigation, the killer's real identity remained a mystery. The only clue was the name Frank Jacson, found in a Canadian passport, one of the two items in the assassin's possession at the time of the murder. The other item was a typewritten confession. When positive identification was finally established, it was the result

of one man's particular interest in the case: of long patient, and methodical work by Dr. Alfonso Quiroz, now Chief of Investigations for the Bank of Mexico.

Directly after the murder, for over six months, Quiroz, who was then Professor of Criminology at the University of Mexico City, questioned Jacson and co-related the numerous psychological tests that the killer underwent. The results, although highly interesting and suggestive, did not establish the man's identity. Despite the initial failure to establish the murderer's real identity, Dr. Quiroz, who by then had become greatly interested in the case, continued his investigations. Years later, after attending the International Criminology Congress held in Paris in the autumn of 1950, Dr. Quiroz travelled to Barcelona, Spain. There, by means of fingerprints, he was able to prove conclusively that Frank Jacson was really Ramon Mercador del Rio, born in Barcelona on Feb. 7, 1913. Actually it was largely accidental that del Rio's real identity was on police records,

for he had been arrested only once, on June 12, 1935, during a routine round-up of Communist youth groups in the city. Through lack of experience, he had given his real name to the authorities who then fingerprinted him as a matter of routine.

The murderer's use of a Canadian passport, illegally acquired and deliberately altered to give false information, made the slaying possible, for it enabled del Rio to travel unmolested from Europe through the United States to Mexico. Originally, the passport used by del Rio, number 31377, was issued on Mar. 22, 1937 to Tony Babich, a naturalized Canadian citizen born in Lovinac, Yugoslavia. Babich proceeded to Spain where he served in the Civil War with the Mackenzie-Papineau battalion, a Communist-organized Canadian unit of the International Brigade. He was subsequently killed in action, one of more than 600 Canadian citizens who lost their lives in that strange struggle, and his passport fell into the hands of the Russian Secret Police.

A letter from the F.B.I. to the RCMP sums up the passport situation that existed in Spain during the Civil War:

"... all the passports held by those killed in the Spanish War were collected by the agents of the Comintern and forwarded to Moscow. We (the F.B.I.) are also informed that, in the majority of instances, the passports were taken away from the volunteers upon reporting to the agencies in control of the International Brigade in Paris, France. These passports were never restored to the original holders, and no doubt are now in the hands of the Comintern Officials. It is thus estimated that at least 800 passports issued to the volunteers proceeding to Spain are now held in Moscow."

As nearly as it is possible to estimate, over a thousand Canadian volunteers served with the Mackenzie-Papineau battalion, and recruiting was sponsored by the Communist Party of Canada.

Babich himself was a member of the party.

A further check of records reveals that Babich received his naturalization certificate, number 77226-A, at Princeton, British Columbia, on Mar. 27, 1931. But, the certificate found in the passport used by the assassin was number 18506-E. The mystery of this discrepancy was solved in a report from the Under-Secretary of State, Naturalization, dated Aug. 23, 1940. This report stated in part,

"... that more than 100 certificates of naturalization had been issued fraudulently, most of the cases of misrepresentation being based on the alleged relationships between the applicant for naturalization and an alleged father who was said to have been naturalized many years previously."

The certificate found in the passport used by del Rio was one of those fraudulently issued. More specifically, on Nov. 26, 1929, a Frank Jackson applied for naturalization in Montreal. He claimed his father was Herman Jackson who had been naturalized in Montreal on Jan. 25, 1915. On Dec. 14, 1929 naturalization certificate number 18586-H was issued to Frank Jackson. Just who Frank Jackson was, or what became of the person that received the certificate, is not known.

Some time during the two years following the issue of this certificate, the system of illegal issues was discovered. After a Court hearing, Judge James Gamble Wallace wrote a report dated May 19, 1931, dealing with the way certificates were illegally obtained. On June 10, 1931 the naturalization certificate issued to Jackson was revoked by Order-in-Council PC 1324.

During the preparations for the assassination, the Russian Secret Police, realizing that Jackson's certificate had been officially nullified, altered the number from 18586-H to 18506-E. This certificate was then inserted in the passport originally issued to Tony Babich, and the name on the passport was suit-

ably altered to agree with the one on the certificate. There is no evidence available to indicate why the name was spelled without the "k"—i.e. Jacson—on both documents.

Part II

The actual planning, and the events that finally resulted in Trotsky's death, show, as far as they are known, the nature and the extent of the international Communist underground. In a sense his murder was a final act in the cruel process of consolidating the modern Russian dictatorship, for it came at the end of a period of intense internal flux, characterized by the great purge trials of the 1930's. As long as Trotsky lived, his very existence suggested an alternative leadership and policy for the Communist movement, and thus considerably lowered Stalin's prestige. More important, Trotsky was the nucleus of a growing opposition to the Stalin regime, an opposition known as the "Fourth International". Indeed, as an active revolutionary he had been denied asylum in the United States, Austria, Germany, Spain and Holland before finding his final haven in Mexico.

According to Louis Budenz, a former editor of the *Daily Worker* and now a professor at Fordham University, the slaying was planned by Dr. Gregory Rabinovitch, the Russian representative of the International Red Cross in New York. Rebecca West however, writing in the London *Sunday Times*, states that the murder was organized by Jacob Golos, the member of the Soviet Secret Police with whom Elizabeth Bentley lived. Whatever the truth of the matter, the scheme ultimately centred around one person, an innocent Brooklyn social worker named Sylvia Ageloff. Her sister Ruth was one of Trotsky's several secretaries, and because of this connection, Sylvia Ageloff became an important link in the series of events that finally resulted in Trotsky's murder.

As a preliminary step toward Trotsky's elimination, a trusted woman of the



Leon Trotsky

(From a photo taken about 30 years ago.)

American Communist underground, Ruby Weil, who was once Budenz' secretary, was given the task of winning the Brooklyn girl's friendship. By the summer of 1938, Ruby Weil and Sylvia Ageloff had become good friends, and holidayed together in Paris. There, Ruby Weil introduced the unsuspecting Sylvia to del Rio who, deceiving the Brooklyn girl about his origin and his political sympathies, pretended to fall in love with her. In August 1939, del Rio journeyed from France to the United States, and then proceeded to Mexico. Sylvia Ageloff joined him later and through her sister, introduced him to Trotsky. The two men met in April 1940, and during the interval before the assassination they became sufficiently well acquainted so that del Rio could see Trotsky virtually whenever he desired. On the day of the murder, late in the afternoon, del Rio visited Trotsky on the pretext that he wanted to show him an article he had written. Over his arm del Rio carried a coat, in which the piolet was concealed. When he arrived Trotsky was in the garden, so the two

men withdrew to the study. A few moments later Trotsky's screams echoed throughout the house.

The components required for the murder, the false naturalization certificate and the altered passport, and the actual mechanics of the operation ranging from the recruiting campaign for the Spanish War organized in Canada by the Communist Party, to the calculated introductions that ultimately made possible the death-blow, indicate once more the integration and intricate organization of the Communist international underground. Investigations by Dr. Quiroz, by various police forces, and by free-lance writers, reveal that del Rio's mother (a widow), was a long-standing member of the Spanish Communist Party, and that for a time she acted as a courier between France and Spain. Similarly, del Rio was a member of the Spanish Communist Youth Movement, and served with the International Brigade during the Spanish War. Thus, he was not only a professional revolutionary, but the son of a professional revolutionary. Just what part the mother played in the Trotsky operation is one of the many interesting sidelights of the case. However, it is known that she was in Mexico at the time of the murder, and that shortly after the event, she turned up in Moscow. According to Murray Teigh Bloom (*True Magazine*, October 1952) she was the first woman to be awarded the Order of Lenin, the Soviet Union's highest decoration. The citation for the award was

never made public. Conceivably she could have exerted great influence on her son, to the extent of persuading him to carry out the deed, knowing all the while that it would probably mean his death.

In the actual planning of the assassination, the role played by the Communist Party of Canada was probably negligible. Actually, at the time of the murder it was officially banned. However, the party's position within the framework of world Communism was, and still is, highly important. The method by which the passports and the false naturalization certificates were obtained show that conspiracy was then, as it is now, a permanent condition governing the actions of the party. It was, after all, the use of a Canadian passport that enabled the murderer to reach Mexico City. Without it he would not have been able to take advantage of the particular conditions that gave him access to Trotsky's household, and the conspirators would have had to resort to other plans.

Trotsky's murderer, del Rio, is still serving the remainder of his sentence at the Juarez Penitentiary in Mexico City. He lives there in the comparative luxury permitted by Mexican prison rules, provided with funds whose ultimate sources are unknown. In December he was eligible for parole, but whether he is prepared to leave the security of prison and expose himself to revenge by Trotsky's followers, or for that matter, the MVD, remains to be seen. ●●●

Curling

Overheard was a heated argument t'other day which threatened to spoil ice conditions in a rink, the crux of which centred on the origin of curling. Said the Irishman:

"Should be St. Patrick that receive the credit. Where do you think the game originated? 'Twas in Old Ireland in the Ice Age. St. Patrick found the land infested with ice snakes and to get rid of them cast smooth rocks along the ice the length of the land. The snakes being curious by nature poked their heads from their holes and the stones cut them off as St. Pat intended. Then taking his sporran he swept the land clear of snake heads and with such vigor that faith he melted the ice and left Ireland the fair isle she be. The Scotch, however, not knowing the technique, tried the same measure but unfortunately started sweeping in front of the stones with the result that they never completed the job and continue the game to cover their embarrassment."

CALCULATION . . .

A New Service in Scientific Crime Detection

By R. F. RODGERS, M.A.

RCMP CRIME DETECTION LABORATORY, OTTAWA

THE statistician, the mathematician and the astronomer can all help the policeman in his work. Mathematical calculation has been used on occasion in the past, and it has recently been offered to the police forces in Canada as a method of investigation.* This article is a brief explanation of these methods and illustrates them with examples taken from actual experience.

The *law of probability* determines the frequency of occurrence of some given circumstance(s). No doubt this brings to mind the "permutations and combinations" of the reader's high school algebra.

Probability was applied to a case in which a gun was found loaded with five cartridges of four different kinds. The mathematician computed the probability of such an event occurring again, thus showing how much weight should be placed in the theory that this situation arose by pure chance.

Another use of probability may be made in cases of a more theoretical nature. Suppose that a jury of 12 must decide a question which may be resolved on a partisan basis. Let us suppose, in the sample accepted for the jury, that on the average one person out of 30 belongs to a group which will decide the question before the jury in a certain way, regardless of the amount of evidence to the contrary. The existence of one or more such persons on the jury will result in inability of the jury to reach a decision. Probability calculations show that there is only one chance in three that the jury will fail to reach a decision, that is, the

odds are two to one in favor of the jury's reaching a decision.

Problems in kinetics find useful application in determining the cause of automobile accidents. Such data as skid mark lengths, or the results of impact, can be used to determine the automobile's speed.

In a recent case, the investigator had to determine the speed of an automobile involved in an accident. A separate article on this interesting case appears on page 260.

Calculations pertaining to astronomy can be useful in checking statements regarding position and brightness of the sun, moon, planets or stars, which in turn can determine time, direction and visibility. Of course, meteorological conditions and artificial lighting may be important.

Probably the most famous case featuring astronomical calculations is the well-known one, *State of Nebraska v. Erdman*, 1910.* This case is given in some detail, as it illustrates very well this method of investigation and the results obtainable.

On May 23, 1910, a small-time gambler named Frank Erdman of Omaha, Nebraska, was arrested on a charge of attempted murder. The previous day, at 2.50 p.m., a suit-case was found on the front porch of the complainant, a local politician and gambling king. A string joining the suit-case to the railing aroused suspicion, and police investigation showed that the suit-case contained a bomb.

Seven witnesses said they had seen Erdman near the house of the complain-

**Mathematical Computations of Physical Occurrences*, RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory Manual, Sections 34-37 incl.

*Fulton Oursler, *Shadow of a Doubt*. *Reader's Digest*, August 1951, pp. 93-95.

ant, at a time just before the occurrence, but the Defence Counsel, John O. Yeiser, showed each witness was a gambler and hence interested in putting the accused out of business. His task was harder, however, when two sisters gave a similar story, saying they saw him at 2.15 p.m. To substantiate their story, they produced a picture of themselves which had been taken at that time on the steps of the nearby church.

The next day, an unexpected witness

appeared for the Defence. He was the Rev. William Rigge, S.J., Professor of Astronomy at the nearby Creighton University. He showed that the picture, introduced to condemn Erdman, actually saved him, for the position of the church steeple shadow showed, by calculation, that the picture was taken at 3.20 p.m. This was actually *after* the bomb had been found!

As a result of this testimony, the accused was acquitted. ●●●

Kamloops Mountie Gets the Bird . . . But Literally

By RON POWELL

Special to *The Province*

KAMLOOPS—You've heard of the mountie getting his man.

This particular constable got the bird. Not figuratively. Actually.

Perched atop a highway patrol car the other day was a budgie bird.

The constable—about to drive off about his business—tried to coax the small bird by the usual routine under the circumstances. He whistled, he beckoned with his finger, he made cooing sounds.

For all we know he may have asked the bird if he would "please come quietly".

Budgie would have none of these blandishments. He chirped back at the officer, fluttered his wings and altogether showed complete lack of respect for the law.

. . . There was no provision in the rules and regulations, nor in the Criminal Code for that matter, to cover the apprehension of budgie birds on police property.

But the constable knew a lady who had a budgie. He borrowed the bird, cage and all, and set the trap—cherchez la femme.

The wandering male budgie just couldn't resist the call of the feathered wench in the cage. Down he came.

Strutting before the other bird he failed to notice when the constable opened the cage door—and after Mr. Budgie's proud entry—quietly closed it again.

The fact that the budgie had been found was broadcast and a grateful owner recovered the bird.

From the *Vancouver Daily Province*

**Tip
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tailors**

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(Cartoon by Chambers—courtesy Halifax Chronicle and Mail Star)

Fox Hunting in Prince Edward Island



By SGT. F. D. C. CORDWELL

This is not the sport of “riding to the hounds”, but rather a peculiar brand of “the chase” indulged in by the Force in the Island Province during years past.

“**H**ow the mighty have fallen” may well have been the title of this Chambers cartoon, because from a top price of \$30,000 for a pair of “silvers” of proven fecundity and a top of \$2,900 for a single pelt, the silver fox has been so relegated that the Prince Edward Island Government is now prepared to pay a bounty of \$2 for their capture, since the animal is now declared a menace to other forms of stock-raising in this agricultural province.

The publishing of this cartoon brought back nostalgic memories of the past and the pioneer days of silver fox ranching in P.E.I. and more particularly when the RCMP played a prominent part in combating the many fox thefts there. Although members of the Force were not quartered on “The Island” at the height of the “silver’s” glory many tales can be associated with the early development of this industry.

By way of introduction it might be

stated that the "silver" derives its name from the silvery band or tip on its hairs which, when blended together, make it so responsive to the eye. Prime pelts are graded and marketed as full, three-quarter, half, medium, quarter and one-eighth silvers, black and dark black. The origin of this animal can be traced to the enterprising efforts of two Western Prince County farmers of limited means who experimented in the breeding and inbreeding of the native red and black fox in captivity. Their early efforts were shrouded in secrecy but increasing demands for their stock focused attention on them and prices soared to catapult their humble savings into sums of astronomical proportions.

With sales reaching the tens of thousands of dollars the industry fell prey to many and varied schemes. Joint stock companies were formed which for the most part had the industry's development at heart but others of more questionable origin only sought quick returns and "milked" the public accordingly. Even legitimate concerns were victimized by dishonest employees who were given to outright stealing or clandestinely switching stock from ranch to ranch.

Another scheme entered into by the unwary was the purchase of options on unborn pups—these options in turn being sold and resold, either outright or on a share basis, with identity and ownership being lost within reams of official looking documents.

Like many other mammals the fox will devour its young when unduly disturbed and this excuse was played on to the limit by managements, both honest and otherwise, to keep inquisitive persons and others from entering and interfering with their operations. With secrecy surrounding all ranches, one can well imagine the reception the Police received when seeking information.

The extent to which phoney operators were prepared to extend themselves can

best be described by the experience of one of their agents. This agent, a resident of New York was induced to visit P.E.I. to promote a fox ranching company and while there was taken over snow-drifted roads to the ranch property to see for himself—he did—but all he got was a fleeting glimpse of a four legged animal burying itself in the snow, which was described to him as being their prize female. On the strength of this single glimpse the company opened luxurious promotional offices in Montreal and proceeded to offer stock to the public. All went well at "Head Office" until the agent's commissions started to fade and he resorted to selling "escrowed stock" which not only brought about the displeasure of the management but the downfall of the company.

This unhealthy situation within the industry could do nothing but serve to attract the unscrupulous, resulting in legitimate companies taking drastic steps to right matters and so it was that such an institution as the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders Association came into existence. In addition to this protective association fur pools were formed whose principal concern was the marketing of furs. To the C.N.S.F.B.A., I believe, we can attribute the initiation of the ear tattooing system, presently in vogue, whereby positive identification can be established. Although there were instances, as in the Crosby case referred to later, where identification was established through natural markings or blemishes, identification made through tattooing far outweighs any other consideration.

Despite the readiness with which foxes can be tattooed many ranchers maintained unmarked stock, therefore means had to be sought to gain knowledge of ranches, holdings, and so forth. To this end the Provincial Government was approached on several occasions for legislation making it a compulsory requirement for ranchers to submit and maintain an

annual ranch return. Lobbyists were hesitant to go along with this police suggestion lest it be used for other purposes, such as Income Tax, and the matter was continually shelved until they became actively alive to the situation confronting the Police when the Lockerby Ranch at Hamilton was raided and 34 valuable unmarked pups stolen. As the result of public feeling an act known as the Fur Farmers Act was passed, which called for statistics relating to ranch operations over a two year period.

Following the passing of this act members of the Force were prevailed upon to enter ranches in search of stray foxes suspected by owners of being held for reward but when this assistance was declined these losses were, for the most part, reported as outright thefts which materially added to the burden of the Police and served no purpose other than to confuse the overall theft picture.

Thefts from the Crosby and Dawson ranches in the South Shore area, occurring much at the same time, aroused considerable interest and when a reward of \$500 was posted for recovery of the Dawson foxes the Police received many and varied types of information. Continuous investigation followed the report of these thefts with attention being more or less concentrated on locating the marked foxes from the Dawson Ranches, feeling that with the solving of one case a conclusion would be reached in the other, a surmise which proved correct.

Early Police efforts were disposed toward ranch inspections but were abandoned as the marketing season approached in favor of inspections of fur houses, during which it is estimated that 25,000 pelts were examined during a two-month period—no small task. This program brought results, the first clue coming while investigators were inspecting a fur cleaning establishment in Charlottetown where a mutilated-eared pelt was

recovered. Mutilation had been so effected that difficulty was experienced in raising the marking sufficiently for identification purposes. However, following X-ray, infra red and chemical re-agent tests which were to no avail, it was found that by simply placing the pelt underwater the markings could be read with ease, and it was in this manner identification was established in the subsequent Supreme Court Trials.

Ownership being established the Police were able to trace this pelt to one Fred Beaton—a former Dawson Ranch employee—but this subject maintained mistaken identity on the part of the fur buyer and pleaded not guilty to subsequent charges. However, he was convicted of “receiving” before Judge J. G. Duffy and remanded for sentence.

During this remand period the Police learned of other fox dealings Beaton had had with a fur buyer of questionable reputation and pelts handled by these persons were traced to a London, England, fur market. Following their return to this country they were identified as being from the Crosby Ranch—identification being established through an injury mark appearing in the stifle of one of the animals. Beaton was re-arraigned on a further charge of “receiving”, convicted, and again remanded. During this remand period Beaton suffered a change of heart and indicated he was prepared to talk.

Beaton's disclosures brought to light many interesting features, probably the most interesting of these being in respect to an ill-fated expedition of revenge planned by Beaton and two others to clean out the fox ranch of this same fur buyer at Portage, 80 miles distant. When one realizes that this same buyer maintained a ranch of nearly 200 foxes at that time the magnitude and seriousness of their endeavor can be fully appreciated. Clubs were made for killing these animals in the garage of one of the trio—Louis Berrigan—at West River, and the

making of these clubs served to associate Berrigan with Beaton at the subsequent trials. In sawing these clubs from oar handles and so forth, they had permitted tongued ends to remain on the butts, which were discarded and allowed to remain on the garage floor to be recovered later by the investigators and matched with the clubs found in the automobile used by the trio on this adventure. Fate, otherwise, was indeed unkind to them on this predestined journey for not only did they lose their way and become storm bound on a strange highway but were forced to abandon their vehicle on the return when the engine seized. Although this incident came to the attention of detachment personnel at the time it was not until Beaton made his disclosures that the Police were able to determine the identity of the occupants of the vehicle or the purpose of the clubs.

Following these revelations sufficient supporting evidence was found to warrant charges of "conspiracy" being laid with an additional charge of "receiving" being laid against Berrigan when it was learned he, a store-keeper, had advanced monies to Beaton on the strength of security in the form of stolen pelts. Obviously the only defence open to these accused was to discredit our principal Crown witness and their former ally, which they did, despite a strong charge from the Trial Judge in favor of conviction.

These trials did not pass without incident, for within the precincts of the Supreme Court itself Berrigan was found in possession of a small quantity of liquor and when appearing on the stand in his own behalf was forced to admit he had received it from Gallant, then on bail. For their respective indiscretions they were each sentenced to six months.

One cannot pass from these cases without feeling that the fur agent associated in these transactions was more than a casual purchaser; therefore, the Police

were not surprised to learn that the journey west to the ranch of this fur buyer-rancher had been motivated in a spirit of revenge for the failure of the buyer to keep to his end of the bargain. With this information available, it was the intention of the Crown to proceed against this individual, but when it was learned he had compensated the owners for their losses nothing further was done.

Curiosity on the part of a ferry employee on the P.E.I.-N.B. run gave investigators their first lead to the Crossman Ranch thefts at Cape Traverse. For some unexplained reason the carrying of an odd sized suit-case by a pedestrian on and off the ferry caused this employee to remember the incident but not the carrier, so that when he heard of these thefts this incident came to the attention of the Police. Once it was learned from Crossman that he had an employee then vacationing in neighboring New Brunswick investigators were able to associate the two together and their inquiries received a further fillip when it was learned from a freight train conductor in New Brunswick that he was acquainted with this employee's family—Estabrooks—and had in fact carried one of its members on his train the day previously, but not this employee. Thus the trail of the suit-case began. The employee—Wesley Estabrooks—and his brother Lawrence were located on their farm at Midgic, N.B., but both denied any knowledge of the existence of such a suit-case or having been on Prince Edward Island the previous day. And a search of the premises failed to uncover the suit-case.

Interrogation into the wee hours of the morning brought results and the suit-case—with pelts—was located under a snow covered tree some distance from the house. Both accused were returned to Summerside where following "Speedy Trials" and pleas of "guilty" each was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Probably the most outstanding and interesting fox theft case handled by the

Force caused inquiries to be continued over a nine-month period during which time science came to the assistance of the Police. This case arose as a result of the theft of unmarked fox pups from the MacNutt ranch at Malpeque, a district where the Police had received numerous complaints but had attained little success. In reporting his loss Mr. MacNutt advised that one of the stolen pups had a wart-like mark over his right eye and a visit to the Champion Ranch at Darnley revealed the presence of such an animal feeding in a pen with others of like size. Not being armed with a search warrant investigators withdrew without comment, but returned properly prepared and accompanied by Dr. J. C. Jack, biologist and members of the C.N.S.B.A.

A minute examination was made of the ranch. The pups previously discerned had been re-located and now appeared in pens with pups of a mature age, which placement Champion explained as being due to the fact that others had been wolfing their food. He also went on to state that our "marked pup" was one of a litter of seven suckled by a red female then in his ranch. Examination of the teats of this animal found them to be in a quiescent state with underfur still prominently displayed on the belly, which in the opinion of our experts could not possibly be the case had this female suckled young, or at least so many pups. As the result of this and other examinations conducted within the Champion Ranch the "marked pup" and others, together with this red female, were seized and ranched elsewhere together with pups remaining of the litters in the MacNutt Ranch. During the ensuing months these pups were photographed, weighed, measured and subjected to teeth examinations, and comparisons and charts prepared in much the same manner as hospital records are kept. With examinations being conducted weekly until the time of the trial, investigators collected some interesting data which convinced them that as the pups grew older the

litter characteristics distinguished themselves leaving no doubt—in the minds of the Police—as to their origin. Despite this accumulation of detail investigators still could not combat Champion's assertion that the seized red female, had raised a litter. Since this could only be refuted by killing the fox and conducting a post mortem the Department of the Attorney-General was approached with a view to making such an examination. However, the Department in calculating the risk involved decided it was far better to proceed on the scientific and circumstantial evidence at hand than to prejudice the case on the chance of a favorable report from the pathologist.

As indicated in the foregoing the Crown's case largely depended on technical and circumstantial evidence procured over a period of months with the result that the jury experienced difficulty in following the complicated evidence and gave Champion the benefit of the doubt. But with the closing of this case,

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complaints of fox stealing from the Malpeque District ceased.

In view of the experience gained in this instance and success in the Crosby case the Police were prepared to extend themselves when non-tattooed foxes with natural markings were reported stolen and so became involved in the Meggison Ranch thefts at Knutsford. In this instance one of the foxes stolen had a peculiarly marked tail and a deformity, and investigators concentrated on locating such an animal. Their efforts in this direction were short lived for on entering a ranch property not too far removed from the scene of the crime they happened upon a young lady carrying a pet fox in her arms. The Police stopped to examine the animal and found it to have all the characteristics of the fox sought, with the exception of its disposition, for one could not imagine anyone attempting to carry one of the Meggison

foxes which were anything but friendly. Be that as it may, the investigators teasingly suggested to this charming young lady that she had their quarry. She became highly indignant but even at that the writer was later satisfied that the labors of fox hunting on P.E.I. have their compensations for this very annoyed young lady afterwards became the writer's sister-in-law.

* * *

I would be remiss in my appreciation of the good efforts contributed by members of the C.N.S.F.B.A. and particularly the late Dr. J. C. Jack if I failed to make mention of the valued assistance they rendered this Force in the many problems confronting us in investigating matters pertaining to fox thefts in Prince Edward Island, which thefts so materially affected and threatened the industry in this purely agricultural province. ●●●



From the column "All Aboard", by G. E. Mortimore, *Victoria Daily Colonist* we present the following:

News that the Royal Canadian Air Force had several kilted pipe bands and its own tartan came as a mild shock. Now the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are advertising for bandmen.

Vacancies exist in RCMP bands at Ottawa and Regina for single men between 18 and 30 who can play alto saxophone, French horn, bassoon, cornet, clarinet, flute and oboe.

An airman in a kilt playing the bagpipes seems incongruous, as Tom Taylor pointed out awhile ago. What about a dismounted Mountie playing a saxophone? It doesn't seem right either.

We are used to Mounties riding motorcycles, cars and aircraft instead of horses. They are still a fine body of men. But the idea of Mounties playing musical instruments strikes a blow at our story-book illusions.

We just can't accustom ourselves to the idea of a Mountie getting his man while wearing a flute strapped to his side, or mushing a dog-team across the tundra to the notes of a trombone. . . .

Editor's Note: Merely as a point of interest, this is as good a time as any to remind our readers that our columnist's humorous comments notwithstanding, bands and musicians are not new to the Mounted Police. The first ones were performing when the Force was in its infancy; the modern musical section of the RCMP was organized 15 years ago.



Credit: Omega Productions Inc.—C.I.L. Public Relations Department.

Constable Kinzel and Sergeant Nordstrum instruct members of the Saskatoon Police Boys' Rifle Club in a scene from "The Sergeant Sees It Through", a new 16 mm color and sound film available from the Motion Picture Section, Canadian Industries Limited, Box 10, Montreal.

"The Sergeant Sees It Through"

How a rifle club, properly organized, can provide youngsters with an appealing form of recreation and an opportunity to develop leadership qualities is shown in "The Sergeant Sees It Through", a new motion picture produced in Saskatoon last summer and now released for public showings.

The film is a documentary tracing the development of the Saskatoon Police Boys' Rifle Club from its initial "idea" stage to the time when it was a smooth running organization with a long waiting list of applicants.

Sgt. Hilmer Nordstrum of the Saskatoon City Police, founder of the organi-

zation, and members of the club play key roles in the film. They are supported by an all-Saskatoon cast which included several of the city's officials and prominent citizens.

At the premiere showing in Saskatoon Deputy Mayor George Hunt and Chief Constable Albert Milne suggested that the film would be welcomed in other communities interested in youth programs.

"The Sergeant Sees It Through" is a 16 mm color and sound film (29 minutes) available from the Motion Picture Section, Canadian Industries Limited, Box 10, Montreal.

Churches by Royal Charter

By Sgt. L. TUNNAH

DURING the month of May 1749, a fleet of 13 transports and a sloop of war, the *Sphinx*, under the command of Col. the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, MP, as Captain General and Governor of Nova Scotia "at the expense of Government and under the direction of the Lords of Trade and Plantations", left England and set sail for Chebucto Bay (Halifax). There were 2,576 passengers who consisted chiefly of officers and privates lately discharged from the Army and Navy, with their families.

Arriving at their destination on June 21, 1749 the settlers cleared the land and erected dwellings. By Royal Charter of King George II immediate steps were also taken to provide a place for worship. The site selected was the east slope of Citadel Hill overlooking the harbor. The frame and other materials were imported from Boston, Mass., and in less than a year the colonists were attending service within an edifice the exact replica of Marylebone Chapel in London, England.

It was named St. Paul's Church. The cost to the Crown was £1,000.

In 1759 the silver Communion Service, presented by Queen Anne to the Church at Annapolis Royal in 1713, was transferred to St. Paul's for safe keeping. All pieces of this historic plate, engraved with the Queen's Coat of Arms, are in use today. On receipt of the Service an enterprising parishioner with some knowledge of engraving endeavored to superimpose the letter "G" for George II over "A" for Anne on one of the large silver plates. His effort was not successful and he refrained from any further attempt. Today this is the only piece of the Service recognizably tampered with.

In 1765, a Spanish ship en route to South America, was captured by the British and taken to Chebucto Bay as a prize of war. Her cargo included an organ "made of excellent material, having a solid mahogany frame of chaste design". All goods on board were offered for sale at public auction and the churchwardens



St. Paul's Church,
Halifax.

(National Film Board Photo.)

The Chancel of
St. Paul's Church,
Halifax, 1948.

(National Film Board Photo.)



of St. Paul's purchased this organ which gave good and faithful service until replaced by one obtained in England in 1841—but the old outer case was preserved. Today two cherub faces which adorned the original organ may be seen on the wall in the north gallery of the Church.

During the first 50 years attendance at Divine service in winter months called for courage and hardihood, for the building was not heated in any way. Worshipers brought foot warmers with them, consisting of iron boxes filled with burning charcoal or wooden boxes containing heated bricks; others took their dogs to Church to serve a similar purpose.

Church records are complete and in the first nine months of the settlement, June 21, 1749 to Mar. 21, 1750 there were 56 baptisms—the baptismal font, which is still in use today, dates from Charles I—31 marriages and 293 burials, the latter due to "severity of winter and lack of sanitation".

Some curious names occur in the records, such as John Porcupine, Joseph Amen, James Careless, John Double, Nicholas Kindness, Chatsworthy Smell, Sarah Fear, John Angry, Thomas Cancer, Eleanor Wellbeloved, Anna Fullmary and Polly Peach. Too, some of the names conferred upon the helpless infants speak of a day that is past—Preserved, Silence,

Fear, Humility, Thankful, Tickle and Patience. An illegitimate child is recorded as, "Peter Lime, the spurious son of Sarah Oliver, April 22nd, 1750".

From 1868 to 1872 extensive structural additions were made to the Church which today has accommodation for about 1,600 persons. Its walls and pillars are studded with mural tablets, heraldic devices and other memorials, nearly 200 in number, and tattered flags and banners recall the glories of our Empire's fighting forces in the past two centuries. Tombs beneath the floor consist of 20 vaults in which are interred the remains of distinguished leaders of Church and State. It is little wonder that this historic edifice is referred to as "The Westminster Abbey of Canada".

From a purely police standpoint the following excerpt is of particular interest:

"Halifax, N.S., Oct. 25, 1763, His Majesty's Supreme Court, Court of Assize and General Gaol Delivery find a True Bill of indictment against the prisoner, John Seymore, for stealing out of St. Paul's Church, feloniously and sacrilegiously, (*sic*) one surplus, of the goods and chattels of the parishioners of St. Paul's, of the value of forty shillings. Upon return of a verdict of Guilty and when demanded of him why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him and execution



St. John's Church, Lunenburg, N.S.

(Photo—Knickle's Studio, Lunenburg.)

was constructed in Boston at a cost of approximately £476.

First Church records show services held "on the Parade and under the blue sky". Three services were held each Sunday, in English, French and German respectively. Prayer books in German were sent out to them from the motherland. The first baptism was held on June 13, 1753.

awarded John Seymore pleaded for benefit of clergy, which was allowed and the prisoner was burnt in the hand and discharged."

On June 8, 1753, 1,500 persons, practically all of whom were German settlers, left Halifax and travelled some 70 miles south along the rocky shores of Nova Scotia and founded what is now the town of Lunenburg. With them went the Rev. Jean Baptiste Moreau. By Royal Foundation St. John's Anglican Church was erected on a land grant of 400 acres. As at St. Paul's the frame of the building

Today, on crossing the threshold of this beautiful Church one is conscious at once of being in an atmosphere of religious serenity. The history of Lunenburg County records that the frame of St. John's "was well and truly raised by the loving hands of the first settlers of this community". Imagine the scene in the clearing—which has now become the Church Square—in those early days, when Anglican, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Presbyterian and Baptist knelt beside a handful of Micmac Indians, to worship against the background of their rising building. The body of the Rev. Jean Moreau, first minister to the settlers, rests



**Chancel,
St. John's
Church,
Lunenburg.**

(Photo—
Knickle's Studio,
Lunenburg.)

beneath St. John's Church today and a tablet to his memory can be seen in the chancel.

As in St. Paul's Church, numerous mural tablets and memorials adorn the walls and pillars of St. John's in Lunenburg and the Royal Coat of Arms is affixed to the front pew on the left of the centre aisle.

These two Churches, in order recorded, are the oldest Protestant Churches in British North America, erected by Royal Decree, immeasurably blessed with a splendid history and with a remarkable possession of preserved physical beauty which, we sincerely trust, will continue to invite all to "Enter, Rest and Pray" throughout the years to come. ●●●

Recent Motion Picture Release by the Force

Sgt. F. S. Farrar—Photographic Section, Identification Branch, "HQ" Ottawa—has completed a northern film "Mackenzie District Patrol", 16 mm sound and color production, depicting Mounted Police work and home life in the area, life of natives, trappers, traders and animal life. The picture is well praised by those who have seen it. Several copies will be distributed throughout the Force.

Two other films under production are the famous "Musical Ride" and "The Packing of Identification Exhibits at the Scene of a Crime".

RUTH "GETS HER MAN"

When Hollywood lovely Ruth Roman was on location in Jasper, Alta., last summer, she turned this false but popular version of the Force's motto to her use. While at this popular tourist resort for the "shooting" of the technicolor film, "The Far Country", Ruth attended a dance in the swank new ballroom of the celebrated Jasper Park Lodge. And who was the lucky man she chose for her escort? None other than Cst. Cyril Barry of the RCMP.



The Saskatchewan Landing Bridge - A Sequel

By Cpl. A. TINGLE

In the July 1952 *Quarterly* the destruction of the bridge at this historic site was reported. This is an account of the re-opening of the bridge a year later.

FOLLOWING destruction of the highway bridge at Saskatchewan Landing in the early hours of Apr. 6, 1952, by huge ice floes in the South Saskatchewan River, plans were immediately made to have the bridge reconstructed in a similar form at a level ten feet higher than it had previously stood.

Ice floes at the highest level in 50 years had caused the complete destruction of three steel spans of about 216 feet each and one concrete span of about 90 feet. Five similar concrete spans remained, two on the north side of the river and three on the south side.

Reconstruction work commenced on the north shore and the spans, each of which weighed 300 tons, were raised simultaneously by using two 50-ton hydraulic jacks under each corner. The spans were raised six inches at a time and then supported by high-strength six inch concrete blocks. When the spans had been raised about two feet, the blocks were imbedded in concrete. This procedure was followed until both spans were raised a full ten feet. This unusual operation was completed without incident and not a crack appeared in either span.

Operations then switched to the south shore where the three concrete spans were quickly raised to the same level. Mild winter weather aided the building up of the centre piers and the pouring

of the third concrete span on the north side which was completed Jan. 22, 1953.

At the same time the damaged steel spans were being removed from the river while it was at low level during the late fall. This was done to prevent future ice jams at the bridge site. The steel was pulled from the river, after being cut up, by a large tractor with a winch combined with two winch trucks and a pulley system. Anchors for this work were made of large concrete "deadmen" buried in the river bank. This work was completed in December 1952.

Erection of the steel spans began early in January and was completed in a little over two months before the spring break-up of the river began.

The floor slab of concrete for the steel spans had to wait until the weather was warm enough to allow proper curing of the concrete. Painting of the steel spans was the final step before the bridge was opened for traffic in June 1953.

Wisdom of the decision to raise the bridge level ten feet was clearly demonstrated when in June 1953, the usual high water brought by melting mountain snows was augmented by heavy rains so that the water rose to within a few feet of the level of the old bridge.

An official opening of the restored bridge was held on July 9, 1953 thus bringing to a happy and successful close the saga of the Saskatchewan Landing Bridge.

January, 1954]

Above—Bridge from north shore shortly after its collapse in April 1952.

Below—An aerial view showing sections of bridge in the South Saskatchewan River.

An interesting sidelight from the police viewpoint, occurred on opening day when five well known criminals were apprehended complete with a stolen car and several recently stolen mantel radios. The car, stolen in Swift Current two days earlier, had been used to assist these members of the underworld on a break-in and entering foray into Alberta. They had returned to Saskatchewan and abandoned the car when it broke down, in Kyle, just a few miles north of Saskatchewan Landing. Little did they realize that some 15 members of the Force and four two-way police radio



cars were gathered at the Landing to assist with the opening ceremonies. The five were quickly apprehended and this, needless to say, proved an appropriate climax to the day's activities insofar as members of the Force were concerned.



Honored for Rescue

On November 28 at a ceremony at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, more than a hundred Coronation and Long Service and Good Conduct Medals were presented to members of the Force in the Ottawa area. During the investiture, the valiant efforts of Reg. No. 13112 Cpl. F. Thompson, "HQ" Identification Branch, who rescued two boys from drowning in the ice covered waters of Dow's Lake, Ottawa, were rewarded when he was presented with a parchment certificate from the Royal Canadian Humane Society. Chief Cst. Duncan MacDonell of the Ottawa City Police officiated and made a similar award to Mr. Henry E. May, Ottawa, who assisted Corporal Thompson in the rescue. The corporal also received the Coronation Medal.

The near tragedy occurred in December 1951, when two brothers aged ten and 11, and a chum were playing on the thin ice of the lake. One broke through and the others tried to help. The oldest of the three reached shore without too much difficulty but the smaller boys were in desperate



straits when the rescue was effected. Corporal Thompson, the younger and more powerful man, had to break the ice in front of him as he twice swam out to the boys' aid.

IRON PILLS -

The Best Medicine

By Cst. B. R. BERTRAM

The RCMP detachment at Port Coquitlam, B.C., was notified in the early morning of Dec. 20, 1951, that a local store window had been smashed and \$2,000 worth of jewellery stolen. Investigation pointed suspicion toward two men who had been seen boarding a CPR eastbound freight later that morning. All neighboring detachments were promptly notified and the constable from Boston Bar arrived at North Bend just as the freight train pulled in. He followed two strangers who alighted from the train and made their way to the round-house. On accosting them the constable observed that one of the men was wearing a new wrist watch; added to this their general demeanor aroused suspicion and he told them they were both under arrest. One of the men, a professional pugilist, sought to escape custody by the use of his fists but he found that he had tackled more than he bargained for in the man in uniform. He was quickly subdued and both accused were subsequently convicted for this crime.

The RCMP member from Boston Bar Detachment is Cst. B. R. Bertram, author of this article.

MAN, as he strives for success in his chosen field of endeavor, is greatly assisted in the struggle if he can lure into his camp three important allies—health, knowledge and self-command. These three are correlated in that the first is much easier to attain and hold if the second is sought after and the third, practised.

It is, unfortunately, an unpleasant truth that the average male over 25 years of age is in deplorable physical condition. This is particularly applicable to law-enforcement officers who, in many respects, lead a sedentary life. Once past 25, what once was a chest starts to slip due south until it comes to rest slightly below the belt, forming an adipose mass sometimes referred to as a "police muscle" or "Milwaukee Goitre". Probably the greatest deterrent to peace officers com-

bating this obese condition is lack of time to follow a program of physical culture. This excuse is indeed a very apt one, as the normal forms of exercise, sports and callisthenics, must be practised daily and at considerable length if one is to maintain any reasonable degree of physical condition; and then such forms of sport are a poor second best, developing a certain amount of speed and endurance but very little power.

Surely, however, all of us can spare one-and-a-half to three hours out of the 168 in each week—half an hour to an hour three times a week. An infinitesimal seed of time and effort sown to yield a bumper harvest of health and strength. There is only one way and no other to gain a maximum of health and power with a minimum of time. That is by the medium of progressive resistance

exercise through the use of bar-bells—the “iron pills”. About now, I can see a good many throw up their hands, cry “havoc” and start bandying about such terms as “muscle-bound”, heart strain and other absolute poppycock. For these poor, misguided souls, we of the weight-lifting world can only feel sorry and endeavor with infinite patience to enlighten them with at least some vestige of the truth. The majority will listen, experiment with our methods and thereafter, having been bitten with the “bug” also become bar-bell addicts.

Now to dispel the “muscle-bound” theory—incidentally there is no such condition—just ask some character who is talking in this vein to give you a dissertation on muscle and ligament attachments and function. In short order he’ll be floundering around verbally like some 250 pound damsel trying to work her way into a size 12 girdle. If, by muscle-bound is meant lack of speed, then follow this: in every sport requiring speed and endurance, among the greatest athletes are those whose basic conditioning includes weight-lifting. Granted, they must specialize in their chosen sport, but I repeat that their basic conditioning includes weight-lifting. Stranahan in golf, Turpin in boxing, Sedgman in tennis, Kiner and Feller in baseball, Cleveland in swimming, Renauld and Rudy, acrobats, all the top-notch wrestlers and most of the leading professional football players all use bar-bells and all engage in activities requiring speed and endurance.

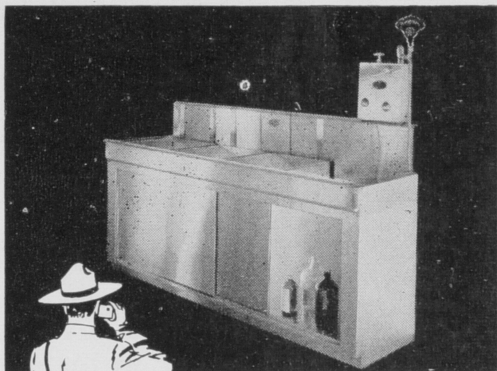
Recently, an American physiologist designed a machine to test the speed and endurance of athletes in all competitive sports and other men engaged in manual labor. A series of tests was run with several hundred men participating. This is the point that interests us. Every test in every series was won by a weight-lifter. Just one final illustration. Bert Goodrich, a well-known weight-lifter and gymnasium operator, at the age of 40, at a height of six feet and weight of

220 pounds, won the 100-yard dash at the Los Angeles Police Track Meet a few years back in the time of 10.2 seconds. Muscle-bound? Malarkey!

With regard to heavy exercise straining the heart, this too, has been disproved. Naturally, if you have a heart condition to begin with, it would be foolish to try hoisting a 200 pound bar-bell overhead. However, if your heart is normal, if you can pass an RCMP medical examination, weight-lifting, starting gradually with extremely light weights and continuing progressively, will improve your heart action.

The erroneous idea that all exercise must cease after age 40 has also been cast aside by the leading physiologists of the day. Exercise should, of course, be dictated by common sense. The paramount feature is to maintain the activity to which you are accustomed. Naturally, as age advances there must be a certain amount of tapering off—but don’t, liter-

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ally as you value your life, cease all forms of physical exercise regardless of age. The Bible gives us three score and ten years "or if, by reason of strength, four score". That's the catch phrase, *by reason of strength*. Let's have those extra ten years and be strong enough to enjoy them. In the words of the eminent Dr. Theodore G. Krupp of New York: "The atrophy of disuse, both mental and physical, is the most insidious and in my opinion, the most deadly disease known to man. We don't wear out, we rust out."

Most deaths arise from the setting in of certain degenerative diseases, which means, simply the slowing down of the circulatory system. It has been established that a person's physiological age is directly related to the amount of blood flowing through his tissues. The greater the blood flow, the younger the tissues and hence the younger the body. There is no better nor safer way to keep up that vital life flow than by the regular, sensible use of bar-bells and dumbbells. Regardless of age you can and will improve. Naturally, the man of 40 will not progress as rapidly as the youth of 20, but improve he will and the reward of being buoyantly vibrantly alive, will repay a thousandfold any effort expended. If you are under the age of 30, you can, by using bar-bells three times a week for about an hour each period, literally double your strength in less than a year, and gain or lose weight at your will.

Body weight is dependent on body types, bone size and structure. One man might be fat at a height of six feet and 200 pounds, while another might be in lean hard condition at the same height and 40 pounds more weight. The writer's most efficient body weight at a height of six feet is 220 pounds. By "efficient" is meant with regard to speed, endurance and flexibility. At this writing and at the time the accompanying photographs were taken, the writer as an experiment increased his weight to 233 pounds,

stripped. This has been found to be too much, causing a bulky appearance and loss of muscle tone, so the writer is taking his weight back down to 220. After a little experimenting you will determine the weight best suited to you, as an individual. You will no doubt find that this is at least 20 pounds more than that set forth in the usual standards. By weight, the writer does not mean fat, as this is just an unsightly adipose tissue which makes you tired carrying it around.

Along with your training, proper foods are important. Plenty of lean meat, eggs, fruit, vegetables and dairy produce are important. One of the greatest features of bar-bell training is that you don't have to worry too much about dieting. Your training will, of itself, normalize your weight according to your body type.

Now we come to that ticklish subject, smoking. If you can, abstain altogether. If not, cut it down to ten cigarettes a day or a cigar or pipe after each meal. Smoking in moderation won't hurt you. The writer has used himself as a "guinea pig" in regards to smoking and has found that heavy smoking has an extremely harmful effect on one's power and endurance. Moderate smoking has little harmful effect. The same, holds true for alcohol—moderation is the byword. Incidentally, this also applies to your training—slow down, relax, do just enough, no more. The writer is often asked: "What is the point of developing all this strength; what can one do with it?" The answer is simply this. Anything you set your hand to that requires physical effort can be done more easily than by one who doesn't possess your strength, and as practically all of our waking day is spent in putting forth some sort of physical effort, the answer is self-evident.

In our modern approach to police work, the use of force is discouraged, as generally it is unnecessary. Tact, courtesy, and the application of common

sense will almost invariably resolve whatever situation arises. However, when working in the field, policing cities, mining and lumber camps and various large construction projects, one sooner or later meets up with an element that holds all which we stand for with contempt. To these few, the sight of a uniform is like waving a red flag in front of a bull. All the usual approaches fail and the policeman must, by dint of sinew and science defend himself and that which he is sworn to uphold. Here, the possession of perhaps twice the strength of the average man coupled with a knowledge of Judo, which every police officer should learn, can be of immeasurable service in bringing a violent assailant under control; and what is equally important, without unduly hurting him. After a few months bar-bell training you will be surprised at the ease with which you can lift a 200 pound man in the air in a waist and crotch hold and dump him on his back or stomach from a height of three or four feet. It does him no particular harm apart from knocking his wind out for a few seconds, and during those few seconds while he is breathless and considerably surprised, it is a simple matter to secure a bar arm or leg lock to hold him until you can get the handcuffs on, or talk him into coming quietly.

At the risk of being redundant, the writer will make this statement. If you will follow the principles set forth in this article for the period of 12 months you will develop twice the strength, three to five times the endurance and far greater speed and suppleness than the average manual laborer. Now by strength, I mean the basic bodily power distributed throughout the entire body. Each individual muscle may not be double that of the ordinary man, but the overall, *basic bodily power* will definitely be far in excess of the average. As an example of this, the writer would like to mention an instance which occurred in 1951. A constable presently serving in the Force trained with the writer for three months.



EXPORT

CANADA'S *Finest* CIGARETTE

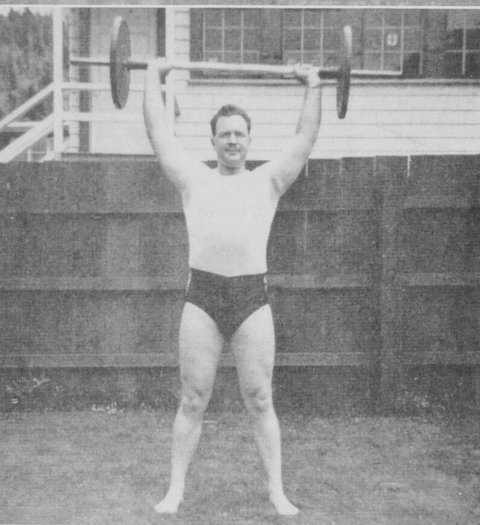
PLAIN OR CORK TIP



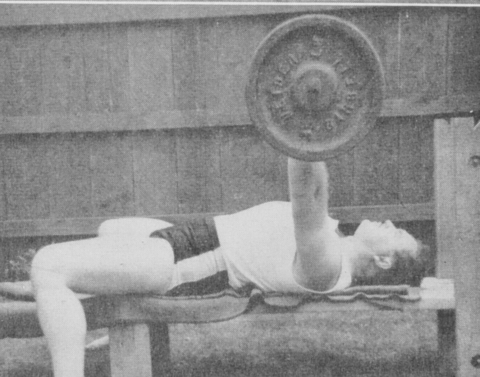
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No. 2



No. 3



No. 4

He was put on a special program, as he was expecting to be transferred and wished to make the fastest possible gains. Training three times a week for 12 weeks, he gained four inches on his chest, 20 pounds of good solid muscle and his strength increased 50 per cent. *In just three months.* It sounds incredible doesn't it—but it's true, nonetheless.

The following is a list of the basic exercises in bar-bell training. There are many variations—over 1,000 of them—but these, followed faithfully will serve you well. The numbers of the exercises correspond to the pictures.

1. **THE DEEP KNEE BEND**—The bar-bell is taken across the shoulders. Feet 15 inches apart. Heels kept flat on the floor throughout. Take a deep breath and squat down until the thighs are parallel to the floor, then rise upright, exhaling. Start with ten repetitions, gradually increase to 15, then add five pounds to the bar-bell and go back to ten repetitions and so on.

2. **TOE RAISE**—Bar in same position as in the deep knee bend. Simply raise and lower on your toes until your calves are tired.

3. **TWO HANDS PRESS**—Bend down and grasp bar with palms down and knuckles to front. Stand up bringing the bar to the chest in one motion. Now inhale and press the bar overhead. Lower to chest exhaling. Eight repetitions; increase to 12, then add three pounds and back to eight repetitions.

4. **SUPINE OR BENCH PRESS**—Lie flat on your back on a bench with the feet on the floor. Use a bench as shown or have a training partner hand you the weight, at arms' length. Lower to the chest inhaling, press up to arms' length exhaling. Repetitions as in No. 3.

5. **CURL**—Hold bar across thighs. Palms up and forward, knuckles to rear. Inhale and curl the bar up under the chin (picture shows bar halfway up). Exhale and lower to thighs. Repetitions as in No. 4. (A variation is the one arm curl done with a dumbbell.)

January, 1954]

6. **ROWING MOTION**—Bend over with back parallel to floor, grasp bar as in No. 1. Keeping the back flat raise the weight to the chest, inhaling. Lower to arms' length, exhaling. Repetitions as in No. 1.

7. **SHRUG**—Hold weight across thighs, knuckles to front. Keeping arms straight, shrug the shoulders up trying to touch your ears with your shoulders (breathing in); lower and exhale. Repetitions as in No. 6.

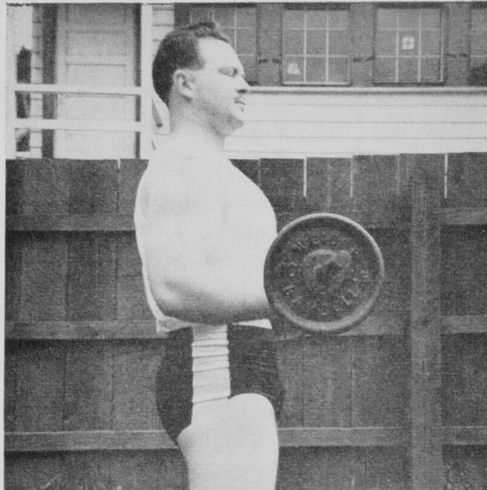
8. **DEAD LIFT**—Keeping the back straight, bend the knees and grasp the weight with reverse grip as shown. Inhale and stand erect. Exhale and lower. Repetitions as in No. 7.
Finish off with a few sit ups, side bends and leg raises.

If you're underweight keep to this schedule; if overweight run to high repetitions in your sit ups and leg raises. This is strictly a beginner's course. As your energy increases—say after three months or so—you may want to repeat each exercise in two or three sets. You yourself must be the judge of when you are ready to follow a more severe program. Any member who wishes advice in training and securing equipment can drop a line to the writer (with a stamped self-addressed envelope) and every effort will be made to solve your problems. In the accompanying photographs very light weights are used for illustration purposes. Any person who trains properly can soon work up until he is using up to 500 pounds in exercise No. 8, 300 pounds in No. 4 and 400 pounds in No. 1, with the rest accordingly. All it takes is time and effort.

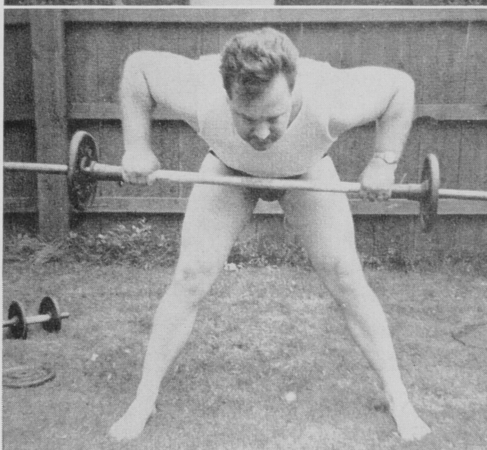
Again, your age makes a difference only in the rapidity with which you progress and perhaps in your ultimate development. But if you are 16 or 60 you can still improve. The writer, nudging that ripe old age of some 30 summers, still improves every month, even after several years of training.

As peace officers, we cannot look upon our occupation as simply a job, a means

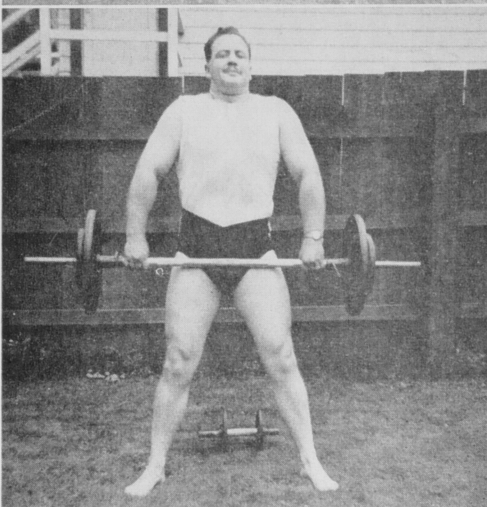
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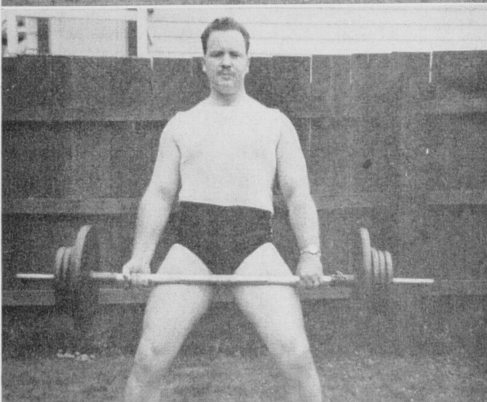
No. 6



No. 7



No. 8



of earning that monthly pay cheque. It must of necessity be more than that—it must be literally a state of mind, a way of life with the objective *to serve*, not *to be served*. Life itself is movement—there can be no standing still. As we strive to approach the summit of our mountain of endeavor, we must advance or we shall retard. It is vital that the “atrophy of disuse” does not set in—that our minds and bodies be kept active. No day should take wing but that we improve—that we learn something new, if only a new word from the dictionary. Even after we reach the zenith of our health and strength and start gradually down the other side, we can still improve in other respects helped by the knowledge that the years have brought. Here, perhaps, is the finest and most far-reaching effect of physical culture. As we follow the path of healthful living, our thoughts are naturally inclined toward the more intricate machinations of the human body and time is well spent studying physiology. After the corner-stone of physiology is laid we almost involuntarily add to the structure by directing our interest to the mind with all its inherent values. Thus, we find ourselves involved with that fascinating subject, psychology. The study of psychology is now a vital part of the science of criminology and it is axiomatic that in preventing crime, an insight into the mind of our fellow man is of greater importance than a knowledge of the

Criminal Code or Provincial Statutes. This applies in particular to the problem of juvenile delinquency.

Fortunately, we are seldom in the position of having to face an angry mob, but in the event that this should happen, the peace officer whose bearing merits respect and who has some basic understanding of mob psychology, can often peacefully settle a situation that might otherwise erupt into violence and bloodshed.

Having started our structure of development with a foundation of physiology, and added to it by applying psychology, we complete the structure with a roofing of philosophy. This latter is important in that while following the writings of the philosophers, we are forced to THINK. One cannot read a page from the works of Plato, St. Thomas Aquinas, of Spinoza and understand it, without performing mental exercise; nor turn a furrow in the fields of their learning without some particle from the dust of their knowledge and self direction rubbing off on us—and we are infinitely the better for it.

Thus, we complete our edifice of development with the BIG THREE, physiology, psychology and philosophy or as stated in the beginning of this article—health, knowledge and self command. What better way to start that development than by following a simple prescription—the “Iron Pills”—you will find there is no better medicine. ●●●

Last summer in a large eastern metropolis the RCMP had drawn up charges against a certain individual under the Customs Act. However, upon receipt of the following report from a young constable, proceedings in the case quickly terminated:

“During the evening of Sunday, August 2, Mr. X was driving at his customary high speed on a highway east of the city with another party. His car decided to leave the road at an inopportune time, following which, we are informed, it made its way through some 30 posts and two stout cables of a safety fence, afterwards tumbling down a 40-foot embankment. Following the accident, it was noted that the speedometer of the vehicle was jammed at the 100 mile per hour mark.

“Mr. X’s passenger lived through the accident. Mr. X did not. In view of this may instructions be issued to cancel those ordering that a charge be laid against Mr. X under s. 217(2) of the Customs Act, since it will now be impossible for him to appear.”

Plaudits for Policeman's Poetry

RECENTLY a subscriber forwarded a letter to *The Quarterly* which he had received from a friend in Argentina, also a reader of the magazine. In part it read as follows: "My sister . . . teaches in the Rosario English School and has the fifth, sixth and seventh forms for English Grammar and General Knowledge. On August 25 there was a special celebration and prize giving. . . . Every teacher had to prepare some special number. . . . My sister . . . decided that the three forms under her should give a special recitation by memory. Bear in mind that 90% of the alumni are of pure Argentine descent and have not much command of the English language. . . . My sister did not wish to fall upon the usual big classics of English literature and began looking for something . . . more original . . . she casually mentioned to me the difficulties in finding anything that might fill the bill. I replied that perhaps I had precisely what she might be looking for, a poem which I recalled was published in *The Quarterly*, October 1951 . . . titled 'Sunset' by Cst. B. G. Boutilier, 'Marine' Division . . . she said to me 'Brother, this is it and it is a beautiful poem and I only wish Mr. Boutilier has more of the same kind. The kids had only two weeks to learn it by memory. . . . Suffice to say that it was a grand success and the outstanding feature of the show.' The poem was so well liked by everyone that several parents begged my sister for copies . . . the Headmaster admired it very much and also requested a copy. . . ."

For other readers of *The Quarterly* who may have enjoyed the poem in question, we are taking this opportunity of publishing another effort from the pen of Cpl. B. G. Boutilier.

Winter West Wind

Wild blows the west wind
From the Nova Scotia shore,
And across the cold Atlantic wide
Its billows crash and roar,
While upon its gusts and currents
Up and up the sea gulls soar.

Wild blows the west wind
And the lashing, stinging spray
Freezes fast on rails and rigging,
Foc'slehead and sagging stay
Of a trawler making harbor,
Seeking shelter in some bay.

Wild blows the west wind
From the cliffs of Newfoundland,
And a little south its breakers crash
On Sable Island's sand.
And at sea great liners shudder
As from the blow of a mighty hand.

Wild blows the west wind,
Ripping sail and bending mast
And the doughty old salt fisherman
Bows down before the blast,
While the air is filled with spindrift
From great combers charging past.

Wild blows the west wind
Through the cold December nights.
In the skies the stars atwinkle
And the play of northern lights,
And that's sharp and clear as crystal
Filled with cold and frost that bites.

Norman Easton, head gardener, "Depot" Division, recently returned from a trip to his home town in Seaton, Devon, England. While there he was attracted by this news item in the local paper.

Pie and Dentures Blamed

The excuse given by a motorist for parking his car for 25 minutes on the approach to a pedestrian crossing was that he was tempted by a piece of pie in an hotel, but forgot that his bottom dentures were out and it took him a long time to eat. Alastair Thomas Skelton-Smith, 2, Kenilworth-road, Bristol, pleading guilty in a letter to Honiton Magistrates, said he saw a gap in the line of parked cars in High-street, Honiton, and decided to have a beer and sandwich. He was tempted by the pie and so committed the offence. He was fined 5s.

A Comparative Study of the Hair Structure of Rocky Mountain Sheep (*Ovis Canadensis*), Antelope (*Antilocapridae*) and Deer (*Cervidae*)

By S/Sgt. J. Robinson

CONSIDERABLE research has been carried out by different authorities on hair of both domestic and wild animals which has enabled the examiner to form opinions and arrive at conclusions of taxonomic value. These opinions, from a medico-legal point of view, provide strong circumstantial evidence and are used as such to assist the Courts in arriving at a decision.

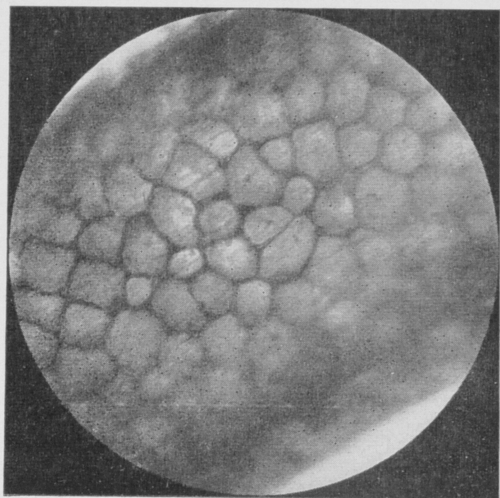
On the other hand when exhibits are examined and the suspected material is definitely eliminated (a positive negative) such conclusion could exonerate a possible suspect. This latter result, although serving a purpose equally as important as a positive identification is frequently lost sight of as it does not receive any notice through the medium of the Courts due to its non-prosecution value.

Recent Game Act investigations involving animal hair have resulted in conclusions where it could be stated that

hair removed from certain exhibits belonged to or had its origin in a particular family, i.e., the deer family, the horse family, the rabbit family, and so forth, and to that family only. In one case jute sacking was used to wrap fresh meat and from this sacking a number of hairs were removed for examination. These hairs were established as belonging to the deer-antelope group and taken with other evidence helped to assist the Court in arriving at a decision. Other cases have been encountered where deer family hair was removed from a frying pan, from the stool of a dog, from the trunk of a car and so forth, and each had a specific Court significance.

Hair from the deer-antelope group is quite distinctive and in "whole mount" the medullary canal, which fills the entire shaft, resembles that of a cobble-stone court-yard viewed from a height. When this condition is noted all doubt as to the origin of the hairs is eliminated. Their medico-legal value becomes of great importance and precludes the possibility of the accused or suspect making a claim to such innocent origins as horse, cow, dog, cat and so forth. This cobble-stone effect is consistently supported by the examination of the transverse section and the cuticular scale patterns found on the skin of the shaft of specimens of the deer, moose, caribou, reindeer, elk and antelope.

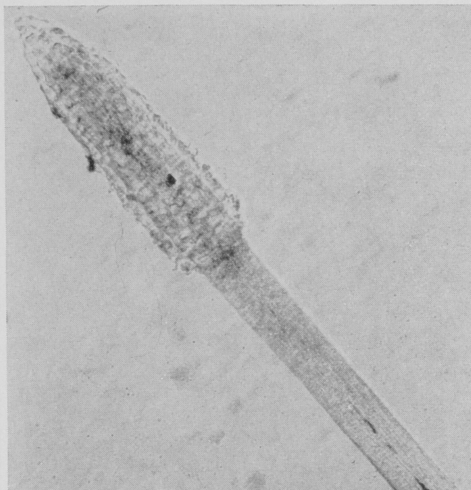
During 1950 in the Banff district of Alberta a number of hairs were noted



Photomicrograph showing characteristic "cobble-stone" effect.

adhering to a rock ledge where a Rocky Mountain sheep had lain. A gross examination of the hair at the time showed a striking resemblance to that of the deer family and prompted the examiner to obtain samples from the sheep themselves. Specimens from Banff and Jasper, Alta., were procured and a thorough laboratory examination made. It was found that the similarity in hair structure was pronounced and apparently significant. Hairs in "whole mount" and in transverse section were examined and compared with the deer-antelope groups with no significant differences noted. The cuticular scale patterns were recorded, using vinylite as a casting medium and again the consistent patterns of the deer-antelope families were noted. It might normally be anticipated that a resemblance to the hair or wool of the domestic sheep might be expected, but such was not the case. Therefore, to conclude, as has been the case in the past, that hair displaying the characteristics referred to herein must exclusively belong to the deer-antelope families would be erroneous. Serious consideration will now have to be given to the possibility that such hairs could also have their origin in the Rocky Mountain sheep and Court testimony presented accordingly.

A detailed comparison and examination of hair from various members of Rocky Mountain sheep, antelope and deer families was made in an attempt to find some pertinent characteristics which would facilitate the identification of individual hair specimens. In this connection samples were studied under the following classifications: *General Features*: (a) gloss, (b) color, (c) contour, (d) texture, (e) corrugations per unit length. *Whole Mount Examination*: (a) diameter of shaft, (b) tip condition, (c) root formation, (d) "cobble-stone" count per unit length. *Cuticular Scales*: (a) type of scales, (b) scale count per unit length. *Transverse or Cross Section*: (a) contour, (b) filament distribution.



Photomicrograph showing distinctive "paddle" or "spear" appearance of root.

The results obtained in each of these classifications were tabulated under the respective animal types. Although some definite differences were noted in an overall group of hairs, yet the finding of similar features in different animal types combined with the finding of variations within the same animal indicated the need for caution in claiming beyond any doubt whatsoever the origin of single hairs beyond the family group.

It was not only of interest but of probative value to note that the "paddle" or "spear" formation of the root of the game animals herein mentioned is indicative of their origin. It was not found in other animal species and if only this portion of the hair is available it indicates the family origin even in the absence of the "cobble-stone" appearance of the hair shaft.

The wool or undercoat fibres in all samples of the different animals consistently displayed similar features and indicate they are of little significant value for identification purposes.

As a result of the survey conducted three factors were established which have a direct bearing on Court testimony. (1) Rocky Mountain sheep must now be in-

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cluded with the deer and antelope families as a possible source for hair displaying the "cobble-stone" appearance in the shaft proper; (2) short segments of hair evidencing the "spear" or "paddle" type root are in themselves indicative of the Rocky Mountain sheep, antelope and deer families, (the deer family includes deer, moose, caribou, elk and reindeer). (3) It does not appear feasible as yet to compile a key that would permit the rapid identification of single hairs and associate them with one of the seven types of animals mentioned herein.

From the point of view of general interest it was significant to note that the main coat of hair (exclusive of the underwool) in the Rocky Mountain sheep consisted of both coarse and fine hairs in approximately equal proportions. This might be indicative of a transition period in the life of this animal in its changing from the sheep to the deer family or from the deer to the sheep.

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Trail Man Pays Back Money That Helped Him

Trail—An unidentified man walked into Trail RCMP Detachment to ask a constable on duty for the sergeant.

The well-dressed man, about 40, told the following story:

About a year ago he had walked into the same office, hungry, cold and broke. The sergeant on duty at that time provided him with hotel accommodation and three or four meals. Since then, the man had found a job.

He had come back to pay for help rendered. City of Trail treasury is \$5 richer.

From the Vancouver Daily Province

"Believe it or not" might be an apt way to introduce this item of news—"Headquarters" recently received an acknowledgment to a letter sent to a Toronto woman on July 8, 1929! Circumstances were something like this:

It seems the woman's husband left her in 1928 and she had sought assistance from the RCMP in locating him. For some reason she did not follow up her original inquiry until a desire to marry again influenced her. Startled readers in the C.I.B., finding themselves referring to correspondence 24 years old, nevertheless set the good lady's mind at rest by assuring her that while the matter did not come under the jurisdiction of the Force, she probably could marry again once she had complied with a few formalities under provincial law.

A WELL-TIMED RESCUE

BY J. D. MACNEIL

(Assistant Radio Technician, RCMP, Sydney, N.S.)

AT 7.01 p.m. on Feb. 18, 1952, a United States Air Force C-47 aircraft, singularly named the Bluenose, departed from Westover Air-base, near Springfield, Mass., U.S.A. on a routine flight—the transfer of 14 senior Army personnel to Fort Pepperell Air-base in Newfoundland. This was the beginning of seven hectic hours which culminated in a mass parachute jump over Sydney in a blinding blizzard. The escape was miraculous. Only two of the 18 on board suffered injuries, but not of a serious nature.

When the plane departed from Westover, a few snow flurries were moving in from the north, but there was no indication of bad weather ahead. Within a few hours, however, a bad “front” or storm area was encountered and because of severe icing conditions the pilot was unable to employ the usual procedure of climbing above the “front”; consequently the only hope was to fly out of it before arriving at Pepperell, or find an alternate landing field before the

strong head winds exhausted his fuel supply.

Storm conditions gradually grew worse with increased head winds and ice. In addition, a situation most feared by airmen was happening—the fuel supply was becoming dangerously low. It was decided that an attempt would be made to touch down at the Sydney, N.S. Airport, if at all possible. To risk crossing the open water between Cape Breton and Newfoundland would have been suicidal.

The plane arrived over the Sydney area at approximately 1 a.m., 6 hours after leaving the Westover field. The worst storm of the winter was raging in Sydney at this time and the airport was completely closed in, with visibility zero. Twenty futile attempts were made to land with the help of control tower and airport staff.

As it was evident that the plane was now in serious difficulties, the RCMP detachment at Sydney was notified. They in turn alerted the local hospitals, First-Aid Posts, firemen and residents of

Scene of the crash of the USAF plane near Sydney, N.S., showing something of the surrounding terrain.



Sydney River area where it was expected that the plane would make a crash landing. Arrangements were also made to have water craft stand by in the event that the plane should land in the water surrounding the district. Radio-equipped cars were dispatched to the Sydney River area, thus the RCMP came to play an important role in the eventual rescue of all occupants of the plane. Radio contact was maintained between the plane and the control tower, and the telephone line between the control tower and the radio room in Sydney Detachment was kept open. The pilot delayed ordering the occupants to jump until the fuel supply was exhausted to the point where the motors began to miss. The control tower then instructed him to remain at 3,000 feet and head in a southerly direction to minimize the danger of the men parachuting into open water and to insure that the doomed aircraft would not strike any homes if it crashed. Radio patrol cars in the area were notified within seconds after each man jumped. It rather taxes the imagination to envision three patrol cars driving through a storm fully aware of every movement of the plane and the men fighting for their lives 3,000 feet above.

Only one man aboard the plane had jumping experience. He fitted the parachutes and gave each man rapid instructions for the jump. The state of mind of each man jumping into total darkness,

with the storm at its worst, can only be imagined. Not in their wildest hopes could they conceive that they would all be safely accounted for within the next hour and a half.

During this short time members of the Force did a job of which we can all be justly proud. The radio room was used as a control point and orders and directions were efficiently carried out by all concerned. A large number of the parachuters made their way to homes in the landing area and they were picked up by the radio cars within minutes after the RCMP had been advised.

Every situation has its humorous side and in this case one of the Army Captains had his second unforgettable experience. He landed near the County Hospital and seeing a light in the window, looked in. The matron, seeing the face in the window, thought that one of the inmates had escaped. It was not until the misunderstanding had been corrected that he felt at ease. He was then treated with the usual Cape Breton hospitality pending the arrival of the Police car.

The plane landed in an uninhabited area but skimmed the homes of several residents. The controls had been set so that the plane would come down at a 30-degree glide. Had the glide been a few degrees steeper these houses would have been struck, or had it been more gradual, the plane would have landed in a heavily populated district. Parts of the

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plane were scattered over a wide area with the engines being found 200 yards from the main portion of the twisted wreckage. Personal belongings cluttered the area in all directions.

A patrol was made to the crash site with a senior member of the party and all classified documents were removed from the plane. Guards were provided by the RCMP pending the arrival of USAF personnel and investigators.

Thus, what was anticipated to be a routine flight turned out to be seven hours of suspense and fear for 18 Army personnel who took the shortest course in parachute jumping—instructions in this regard were of approximately two minutes' duration—in the history of the U.S. Air Force. No doubt a tragedy was averted by the calm and cool action and the courageous leadership displayed by the crew members of the aircraft. This is an experience the 18 Army men will remember for the rest of their lives, and a rescue operation in which radio equipment played a most important part, and

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one of which this Force can be justly proud. ● ● ●

Members of the Force will be delighted to learn that things are looking up in our Recruiting Campaign as evidenced by the following letter sent to the Force.

Nurses' Residence,
St. Joseph's Hospital.

Dear RCMP:

We noticed in the *Pembroke Bulletin* last week of an urgent plea for recruits for the RCMP. It did not specify whether male or female recruits were desired, therefore we are taking this opportunity of writing for further information. We also carry the motto of the RCMP, i.e. "We Are Out To Get Our Men".

As for qualifications we have almost completed our "probie" term in nursing. Nearly all are 5' 8", single (darn it), completed our 4th form, all average 19 years of age, chest expansion 37" more or less.

- Height—A. Blank—5' 8"—bare feet
 B. Black—5' 7"—cuban heels
 C. White—5' 8"—6" spikes
 D. Green—5' 6"—2" platform shoes
 E. Grey—5' 7"—oxfords
 F. Brown—5' 5"—but eager

Thanking you for your invitation, and eagerly awaiting your reply.

Yours hopefully,
Future RCMP's
per (sgd.)

(Editor's Note: In justice it must be reported that the names above have been substituted for those of the six "applicants". Location of the hospital has also been deleted for selfish reasons.)



Sports vs. Juvenile Delinquency

By CST. F. ASHTON

IN the fight to combat juvenile delinquency too much emphasis cannot be placed on the use of our two most potent weapons "competitive sports and physical education". These outlets for youths' surplus vitality and their constant search for a feeling of importance, are too seldom realized or acknowledged by parents or teachers. "Show me a good athlete and you show me a good citizen" is invariably true. With these principles in mind, every effort has been put forth in the "K" Division "Youth and the Police" program to organize basketball, hockey, volley-ball and boxing. It is regrettable to realize that to obtain the use of a gym in the capital city of Alberta—unless you

are a member of such organized groups as the YMCA—a fee of up to \$15 per night is required. School gymnasiums, after hours also fell into this category. Through the kind consent of the Officer Commanding, "K" Division, who takes a highly active interest in the divisional "Youth and the Police" program, the Police gym in Edmonton is busy seven nights a week. An inevitable feeling of satisfaction in the results of the local Youth and Police movement is realized when, on a cold winter's night, following a freshly fallen snow, you gaze from the windows of "K" Division Headquarters to see the local youngsters following the freshly made path to the RCMP gymnasium.

An unusual class is held each Tuesday at 6 p.m. The local orphanages are invited to send their male wards, between the ages of nine and 14 years, to a special gym session. This night is considered not only the noisiest but a night that is looked forward to all week by both the constables, who supervise these classes, and the under-privileged children attending them.

Classes in basketball, baseball, tennis, badminton and boxing have also been held for the benefit of the local youths. The Police gym can claim a long list of outstanding athletes who have received their start within the confines of its walls.

Although athletics aid in the physical development of these youths, it is the healthy mental attitude that prevails in all the classes that is the supreme achievement. The maxim "you only get from athletics as much as you put into it" is taken to heart and with such an outlook the participants of these classes—although they may not turn out to be a Sugar Ray Robinson or a George Mikan—leave with a little more confidence in their ability to face life and a feeling of gratitude toward the RCMP in general.

* * *

However, athletics is not the only endeavor for promotion of "Youth and the Police" programs. An unique and enlightening event for youngsters resulted recently when a special constable (guide and interpreter), on three weeks' annual leave, left his northern home at Cambridge Bay, N.W.T., to see the wonders of civilization. Arriving in Edmonton clad in fur trimmed parka and mukluks and blessed with a magnetic personality, David Panioyakyak, was the centre of all conversation.

During our northern friend's short taste of barrack life it was obvious from his simplicity and infectious smile that

he would be a natural with children. He good naturedly agreed to visit the schools in the northern portion of the Province, talk to the students and answer their never ending string of questions. He was doomed for immediate success and as word of his presence spread, the requests from local and rural schools alike, poured in. The RCMP film "North-West Passage" was shown in conjunction with his appearances and many interesting and educational discussions ensued.

During his stay in the capital city of Alberta, David talked to more than 25,000 adults and students, leaving with them not only a better knowledge of our north but the memory of a man who stood for genuine good naturedness and tolerance.

● ● ●



Spl. Cst. David Panioyakyak in native costume.

It Happened in the Force

The following entry was noted in a detachment Daily Diary. Covering a foot patrol on a Sunday morning, it read:

"To foot patrol, town quiet, heavy traffic around Houses of the Lord, citizens cleansing souls of misdeeds—orderly."

(It should be pointed out that the constable making this entry is anything but a cynical person. But in a painstaking effort to report conditions in a concise, clear manner, he achieved a rather amusing result.)

* * *

During a recent course conducted at "Headquarters", students writing an examination were asked to list four important points to remember when forwarding exhibits. One man's answer, while it may not have given him top marks, certainly showed he was "on the bit" in some ways, said: "The 'points' can be found in 'C' Department Policy Instruction Book and I use this book every day of my life on detachment."!

* * *

From a monthly report we noted the following enlightening comment:

"*Expensive* patrols were carried out, particularly on week-ends. . . ."

* * *

The following is a letter received as a complaint at a detachment in a western sub-division.

Dear Sir:—

In my first neighborhood here I have a party by the name of — — which

appear and can easily be recognized, who dont know the preparation of their own diet, any more than they know what they consume.

This party has to be so loud in here every day that they mostly feel there's going to be nobody's orders to stop this and that our whole town is going to have to surrender over them and their dog.

I hope you will make an attempt to see to this as it also resembles a somewhat infectious complexion.

Yours truly,

* * *

Dear Sirs:

On Oct. 14, 1953, I the above named, did go to Arichat, Nova Scotia, to hunt for deer. Unfortunately we got our dates mixed and went out one day before opening date October 15.

I was justly apprehended by your alert officers, namely:

— —

The above named officers were gentlemen in every respect. May I congratulate you for having such alert officers on your department.

P.S. Hope to return to Nova Scotia in the distant future under legal circumstances.

(On a businessman's letterhead, the above correspondence was received at RCMP Headquarters, Halifax. Self-explanatory, it obviously refers to a recent case involving hunting out of season.)

* * *

Signs of the times note—A constable in Ottawa submitting a Form 33 (week-end pass) for the purpose of "Visiting parents in Vancouver, B.C." He got the pass, too!

* * *

The following is a portion of a statement taken at the scene of an auto accident: "My little girl who was standing up in the seat in front struck the windshield with her head breaking it with the force of the impact but not injuring herself at all". Some head!!!

Recent Cases...

Willie Petersen

*Missing Person—an experienced prospector who “got turned around”
and was lost for nine days in rugged bush country.*

THE number of “missing person” files appearing each year in the statistics of the Force is high, but it is frequently out of all proportion to the volume of untiring investigation and relentless effort involved in the many searches which are instituted following the report of a casualty. In British Columbia, where missing person cases average between 55 and 70 each month, many of these call only for inquiries in urban and other settled areas, and although time-consuming, seldom develop beyond the routine stage. Others, however, necessitate a greater degree of concentration and effort when investigation into the whereabouts of lost persons leads into the scattered and isolated areas throughout the long Pacific coast line; in such instances, the valuable services of our patrol vessels, which form a part of the Pacific Search and Rescue Organization, are frequently instrumental in effecting a happy conclusion to the case.

It is from the interior, however, that come many of the dramatic stories of hardship, suffering and endurance when some human soul becomes lost in the wilds. Except in the extreme north, settlements dot all the valleys and along the higher reaches where road or railway run, but he is a foolish man who, unless he knows his ground thoroughly, sets off away from the beaten track without a competent guide at his side. Even an experienced bushman, if he is strange to the country, is likely to run into difficulty which may subject him to extreme hardship and privation—if it does not cost him his life. Willie Petersen, a 55-year-old prospector of Barkerville, underwent such an experience in the summer of 1953.

The rugged area surrounding Wells and Barkerville, scene of gold mining and placer operations since before the turn of the century, has long been a happy hunting ground for the prospector. Between the meadows and the muskeg of the valleys and the spruce and balsam covered slopes of the surrounding mountains, myriad creeks make their way into the larger streams feeding the Fraser River. Every creek so resembles its neighbors that a man lacking thorough first-hand knowledge of the terrain can easily, as the local inhabitants say, “get turned around” and lost.

Petersen and his partner, Sigurd Hortness, left Wells on Sunday, July 26, for a visit to a cabin which the latter was building at Crescent Lakes, some 20 miles to the north-west. Making their way down the Willow River Valley, the two men spent the night and the next day at a cabin on the Willow. Travelling north, two more days were spent at a second cabin belonging to Hortness on Valley Creek. At about 2 p.m. on Thursday, the two men arrived at the new cabin site on the northern end of the Crescent Lakes and made camp.

After a leisurely lunch, Petersen took off his hip boots, which had been worn for some distance prior to reaching camp in fording shallow creeks and traversing muskeg, and put on oxfords. He and Hortness then left the lake and moved on toward a small stream known locally as North Creek, which flows in a northeasterly direction into Stoney Lake, eight miles away. Hortness carried his fishing gear, but Petersen, confident that his partner's angling skill would produce enough fish for both, decided to do some prospecting nearby. Hortness, after many years spent in this country, knew it

thoroughly. To Petersen, however, it was strange territory and although the danger of "getting turned around" was well known to both of them, they were within hailing distance, and the thought that he might get lost was probably the last thing that entered Petersen's mind. Toward 5 p.m. Hortness glanced over his shoulder at the rapidly darkening sky, which forebode a storm of some severity; he collected his gear and retraced his steps to the camp. He heard a shout from Petersen, who was panning gravel in a nearby creek bed, and he called back that he was returning to camp to make supper; feeling that Petersen, also sensing the storm, would follow on right behind him.

A fortnight was to elapse before the two men saw each other again.

The storm broke as Hortness reached the cabin, and in a brief space of time hail to the depth of three inches covered the ground; with it came premature darkness, but Petersen did not return. Dawn came with still no sign of him and Hortness set out to look for his companion. He spent the whole day combing the immediate area thoroughly without finding any trace of the missing man. Realizing that Petersen must have moved far from where he was last seen and that help was needed for a more effective search in the dense bush, he began the hike to civilization the next morning and late on Sunday, August 2, reported the incident to Cst. B. R. Braden of Barkerville Detachment.

The constable contacted sub-division headquarters by telephone and in view of the length of time it would take to reach the Crescent Lakes area from Barkerville, he requested help by way of aerial patrol. Unfortunately, Police aircraft "Wren", which had been engaged on patrols in the Quesnel area until the previous day, had returned to Vancouver for maintenance check and was not available and Braden was instructed to make a foot patrol to Crescent Lakes. The con-

stable obtained food and supplies and with Hortness as guide, the two men left on the following day. They arrived late in the afternoon of August 4 at the location where Petersen had been last seen and searched till nightfall. A heavy growth of moss round about precluded Petersen's footprints being observed, and closer scouting still failed to reveal any signs indicating the direction the lost man had taken.

On the following morning, reasoning that Petersen, if he had not been injured and had travelled along North Creek in either direction, would have reached a settlement by that time, Braden and Hortness concentrated their efforts on patrols of two tributary creeks running in an east-west direction. Two full days were spent in this manner without success, and as food was now running low, Braden reluctantly decided to return to Barkerville.

In the meantime the progress of the search was being closely watched by sub-division and division headquarters, and when the constable arrived at Barkerville Detachment on the evening of August 7, he learned that a telephone call from Quesnel Detachment was awaiting him. This was to the effect that Police aircraft "Wren" was now at Quesnel ready to take part in the search. After four days of continuous effort on foot in the summer heat of this difficult bush country, this was welcome news.

The take-off from Quesnel the next day was delayed by weather, but at 2.30 p.m. S/Sgt. S. S. Rothwell, piloting the "Wren", landed on Jack of Clubs Lake near Wells. The search party, consisting of Arnold Olson, trapper, game warden E. Holmes and Constable Braden, was waiting and took off shortly afterwards when the pilot had been briefed on the territory to be gone over.

Less than 20 minutes later, as the plane flew in a northerly direction over the creek leading to Stoney Lake, Braden, sitting on the pilot's right, hurriedly

drew the latter's attention to the ground below. Standing in a small meadow was a human figure, waving a stick with a flag at the end. As the plane circled and dropped to a lower altitude, the figure was quickly identified by Olson as Petersen. A parcel of food with a note enclosed was dropped and fell 300 feet north in the bush; a second note, attached to a can of meat, fell 150 feet to the south. Petersen made no effort to retrieve either, and it could only be assumed that after nine days without food, he was too weak to make the effort.

As it was obviously impossible for the lost man to walk out unaided, the plane returned to Wells and a reinforced party was organized and supplies obtained. In addition to the previous members, two civilians, Sid Danhower and Alex Grady, volunteered their services.

Although the "Wren", a de Havilland Beaver aircraft, is capable of operating

from extremely small bodies of water, Stoney Lake, seven miles away, was the nearest point to Petersen at which the plane could be set down; with the plane's arrival here, base-camp was set up. Grady and Danhower, the younger men of the party, were anxious to start immediately, thinking of the possible effect a further night alone might have on Petersen. Both had bush experience and Grady is an ex-Army paratrooper.

With the aircraft available for daylight observation, it was felt safe to let them go, and the two made their way in the gathering darkness up the creek leading to Crescent Lakes. In the meantime, the "Wren" had left for Quesnel to bring in further supplies and a second constable the next morning.

The remainder of the party after a dawn breakfast the next morning, shouldered their packs and took to the trail. Sleeping bags, hip boots and some food



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were carried, as they were under no illusions as to the difficulties ahead of them; aerial reconnaissance of the previous day showed that they must travel through heavy timber and dense bush laced with windfalls, with small meadows dotted along the lower levels. Experience told them that near the meadows there would be patches of swamp to be traversed in order to avoid long and painful detours through the timber.

Just before noon, six hours later, Constable Braden, Game Warden Holmes and Arnold Olson, emerged from the bush and into the meadow where Petersen lay. Directions had been given them from time to time by the aircraft, which had returned to the scene. The sick man was alone, but still alive. Danhower and Grady had not arrived.

On observing that only three of the search party had arrived in the clearing, Staff Sergeant Rothwell flew back over the creek and after locating the missing two, eventually put them on the right track.

His first effort to give them directions was an original idea, born of expediency. A message was written in crayon on the bottom of an old frying-pan and this was dropped by the accompanying constable at the pilot's signal. The timing and aim were good, but the pan fell a scant 30 feet short of the mark and immediately sank from sight in muskeg. It remains there to this day. Subsequent manoeuvring of the plane put the men back on the trail leading to Stoney Creek. Danhower and Grady, who themselves had "become turned around" in the dense bush, rejoined the main party two hours later. Nourishing food had been prepared and given to Petersen, but for the remainder of the day it was obvious he would be unable to walk.

Previous arrangements had been made between pilot and search party for use of the designated visual ground-air symbols and these were now put into effect. Unfortunately, the necessary haste with

which the expedition had set out had precluded rehearsals of the signals and the green boughs laid out were not visible from the air. Instead, the pattern of the searchers' packs and supplies laid on the ground gave the appearance of the symbols indicating that the party was "unable to proceed" and that a "doctor was required". The "Wren" then left immediately for Stoney Lake and then on to Quesnel, where the services of Dr. J. A. Aikins were obtained. With Cst. W. D. Pooler from Quesnel, L. Godfrey, another civilian volunteer and a further supply of food, the aircraft returned to the lake where the night was spent at camp.

Early next morning, August 10, Petersen now being stronger and able to walk a little at a time, the party began its snail's pace toward Stoney Lake and civilization. Danhower and Grady went on ahead to base camp and a few hours later rejoined the main group with a relief supply of food. As the prospector's safety now seemed assured, they wished to return to their employment, and were flown to Wells that night. They had previously advised the doctor that his presence was not immediately required and the latter was returned by the "Wren" to Quesnel. The main party, finding Petersen completely played out after a strenuous day's travel, was forced to make camp only 1½ miles from the base at the lake.

On the following morning, with Petersen's arrival at Stoney Lake only a matter of time, Staff Sergeant Rothwell made good use of the intervening hours to render further assistance to detachment personnel in a missing person search. En route from Quesnel to Stoney Lake, he detoured a few miles north over Hay Lake to look for traces of one Russell MacDonald, whose empty overturned boat had been recovered from the water three weeks before. Circling low over Hay Lake, which is barely a mile long, the pilot observed a human

body floating near the southern shore. After conveying news of his finding to Quesnel via police radio at Prince George, he landed at Stoney Lake where the party with Petersen had just arrived. The sick man was rested and fed amid the greater comforts of the base camp and the sight of the plane, which was soon to take him to hospital at Quesnel. He was sufficiently recovered to greet the pilot with a wan smile, and to tell how he had knelt and prayed after his joyous relief on being first sighted from the air.

His story of his near fatal adventure was similar to that of many others who have become lost in these rugged wilds. "After seeing Sigurd on his way back to camp that afternoon, I followed soon afterwards; then it started to hail very hard. *I got turned around* and didn't know which way I was going. I had a box of matches but they got wet and I was unable to light a fire. I can't remember how many days I was lost, but all I had to eat was wild berries. The last three days I stayed in the same spot as I was unable to move. One day as I sat there, a grizzly came along, sat down a little distance away and looked at me. I looked at him and thought: 'Well, bear, if you want me, just go ahead. I'm so far gone I don't care any more.'" Such is the state of despair and abandonment a man feels in himself as his strength ebbs and he sees the end drawing nearer every hour. Fortunately the grizzly, after staring at this strange creature for a short while, got up and ambled away.

Following the return of Constable Braden with Holmes and Olson to Wells, Petersen and the other rescuers boarded the plane and took off for Quesnel. "Willie" as he was now being called by his companions, asked if the plane would be going over the area of his misadventure, as he would like to see it from the air. The pilot altered course slightly and in a few moments the spot was underneath them, and Petersen was looking

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down with incredulous eyes. "And I got turned around in THAT country?" he murmured. "I can't believe it—I just can't believe it!"

With the safe delivery of Petersen at Quesnel, the pilot still had work to do. Two members of the detachment, with an undertaker, were flown to Hay Lake, and the body previously sighted was located and taken aboard. It proved to

be that of the missing man, Russell MacDonald. Though the operation of this search did not have as happy an outcome as the preceding one, it at least provided some satisfaction to the police in the recovery of the unfortunate victim's body, and some little solace to the sorrowing next of kin.

(Prepared by the Associate Editor for "E" Division from reports by Cst. B. R. Braden and S/Sgt. S. S. Rothwell.)

* * *

A Recent "Typical" Automobile Accident

HAVE you ever wondered how the scientist can estimate the original speed of an automobile involved in an accident? Well, it's really quite simple! All you need is a little mathematics and a few facts. . . .

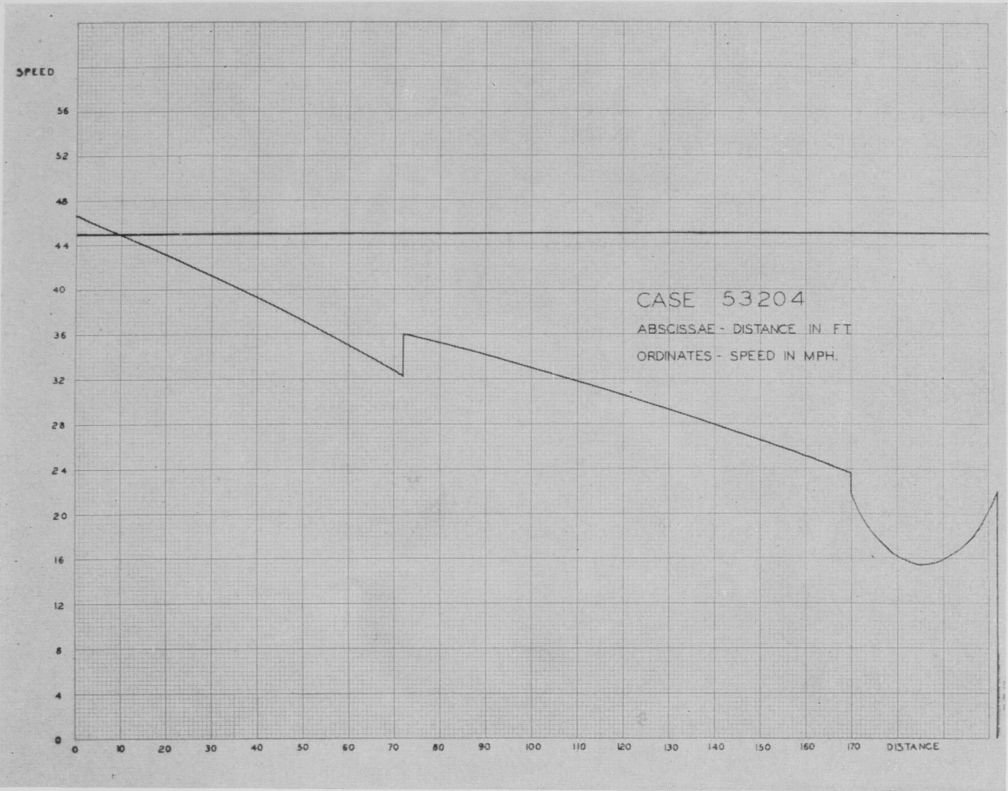
For example, consider the following recent automobile accident in the Maritimes. The driver, in a 1950 Plymouth sedan, skidded 72 feet across the highway. He then plummeted down an eight-foot ditch and skidded 98 feet through the clay swamp ditch. After this, he struck and uprooted a tree, and travelled 32 feet (horizontally) through the air before coming to a stop. The driver said he was travelling at 45 m.p.h. Don't look now, but at what minimum speed would *you* say he was going before he started to skid. Seventy miles per hour? Or 80 miles per hour? The determination of this answer is an interesting problem. Here is how it's done:

First of all, we start at the end and work backwards. How fast was the car moving through the air? A little calculus shows that the minimum speed would result if the car leaves the ground at an angle of 45° to the horizon. In such a case, its speed would be 21.9 m.p.h. If the angle differs slightly from 45° , the speed would be greater, but the increase is not great, and the effect on the initial speed is even less. Hence, we may take 21.9 m.p.h. as the speed just after uprooting the tree.

Next on the order sheet as we continue to move back is the tree. How can we accurately estimate its effect upon the car's speed? Actually, we don't have to make an *accurate* estimate. The effect of the tree is so slight, that even an appreciable error in the estimation will have only a negligible effect on the final answer.

The tree had a trunk diameter of four inches. Now, it was estimated that three men pulling fairly hard could uproot a one-inch diameter tree. Since three men could exert a combined force of 500 pounds, the force required to uproot the larger tree would be $500 \times 16 = 8,000$ pounds. This is so because the larger tree has a cross-sectional area $4 \times 4 = 16$ times greater than the smaller one. If we take this force as acting through one foot, the mechanical work done by the automobile is 8,000 foot-pounds. Since the automobile weighs 3,155 pounds, and the passenger 280 pounds, this work produces a loss of 1.5 m.p.h. in speed. Hence the speed just before hitting the tree is about 23.4 m.p.h.

Skidding in the ditch is the same, in principle, as skidding along the highway. That is, if we know the final speed, the distance skidded, and the friction coefficient, we may compute the initial speed. As we know the first two factors, the problem boils down to finding a suitable friction coefficient. This was



Speed-distance graph.

found experimentally in the following manner:

An open clay region was made wet until it represented fairly closely the description of the clay swamp in the accident. A suitable car, with brakes locked, was dragged over this wet clay. A spring balance, kindly loaned to the writer by the National Research Council, showed that the average force was about 915 pounds. Since the test car and contents were found to weigh 3,700 pounds, the adopted friction coefficient was $915/3700$ or 0.25 very nearly. This gives a speed of about 35.8 m.p.h. at the beginning of the swamp skid.

Next, the effect of falling down the ditch must be considered. Those of you who remember your high school physics

will recall that the loss of potential energy in falling must equal the gain of kinetic energy. This gain is about 3.6 m.p.h., so the speed at the end of the highway skid is about 32.2 m.p.h.

Finally, the effect of the road skid must be considered, and then we have solved our problem. The friction coefficient for a wet, hard-surfaced and level road is usually about 0.525. Using this value, we get a speed of about 46.5 m.p.h. just before skidding. Since the friction coefficients adopted may differ slightly from the actual values at the accident, the driver *could* have been travelling at only 45 m.p.h., as he said, although calculation shows that he was *probably* going slightly faster.

How fast did you originally guess the

car was travelling? It pays to make the calculation! Incidentally, this shows that the calculation can be favorable to the accused, although it usually shows he was travelling at excessive speed. A

graph, which is self-explanatory, illustrates this solution.

(By R. F. Rodgers, M.A., Mathematician-physicist, RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory, Ottawa).

* * *

Walter Pavlukoff

*Convicted Murderer Cheats Gallows In
Own Cell After Losing Appeal.*

ON May 26, 1952, the officer in charge of the RCMP C.I.B. in Toronto informed Headquarters at Ottawa that a Toronto oil heating contractor had positively identified a photograph of Walter Pavlukoff, then No. 2 on the list of Canada's Ten Most Wanted Criminals, as the man who had been working for him during the latter part of 1949 and early 1950 under the name Ralph McRae. The photo appeared in a Toronto daily the previous week.

The day after Headquarters received

this correspondence, the senior NCO in the Crime Index Section at Ottawa found a letter on his desk postmarked Peterborough, Ont., May 26, 1952 and simply addressed: "Mr. Cassidy, Justice Bldg., Ottawa." Inside the blue-lined envelope, he found a magazine clipping photo of Pavlukoff and a strip of paper bearing the notation: "Man with simular (*sic*) features works at night at Dovercourt Restaurant Toronto."

Investigators traced the man known as Ralph McRae to an Adelaide Street West address in Toronto, but found that he had moved approximately two months earlier. The landlady did not know his new address, but readily identified a photo of Pavlukoff as being the man she knew as McRae.

This appeared to be the best lead in the then nearly five-year-old hunt for Walter Pavlukoff, alleged slayer of Vancouver bank manager Sydney S. Petrie, fatally wounded by a lone gunman during a bank hold-up at the West Coast city on Aug. 25, 1947. Since that time, Vancouver City Police, B.C. Provincial Police and the RCMP received tips from all over B.C., Alberta and the Yukon that Pavlukoff had been seen in certain areas. He had successfully eluded a huge dragnet thrown over the whole lower B.C. mainland following the shooting of Mr. Petrie.

Three cheques endorsed by Ralph McRae were sent to Ottawa for comparison with specimens of Pavlukoff's writing on file. Some similarities were noted together with one or two differ-



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ences, but it was thought likely that Pavlukoff had endorsed the cheques.

Members of the Force together with Toronto City Police made inquiries throughout the Ontario capital in an effort to locate the wanted man. He was known to have been employed as a carpenter's helper, oil burner installer and dish-washer. Police found however, that there was no Dovercourt Restaurant in Toronto as mentioned in the anonymous letter sent to Headquarters.

The search continued until the middle of August 1952 but without success. It was believed that Pavlukoff had left Toronto following the publication of his photo in local newspapers. Nothing more was heard concerning the suspect during 1952.

Then at noon on Jan. 8, 1953, an alert North York Township (Toronto suburb) business man noticed Walter Pavlukoff standing on the corner of Yonge Street and Sheppard Avenue, apparently waiting for transportation into Toronto. He informed the North York Police Department and personnel from that force arrived at the intersection minutes later to arrest Pavlukoff. He surrendered quietly. The RCMP C.I.B. was notified that afternoon and a search warrant was obtained and executed by two members of the Force for the purpose of looking over Pavlukoff's Markham Street room in Toronto. The searchers found a hunting knife with a sheath, a 9 mm nickel-plated Browning automatic pistol of Belgian manufacture with holster and belt, 22 rounds of 9 mm cartridges, a cartridge case, two bullet heads and a small hack-saw blade. Two letters found on the suspect's person indicated strongly that he was the wanted man.

A Vancouver City Police detective arrived in Toronto on January 10 and returned via TCA with Pavlukoff that afternoon. He appeared at the Vancouver Assize Court on Mar. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30 and 31, 1953 before Mr. Justice A. W. Manson and Jury. On March 31 he was found guilty of murder and sentenced

to hang at the Oakalla Prison Farm on June 23, 1953. He entered an appeal which was scheduled to be heard on June 19, but which was set over to July 8. The appeal was lost and Pavlukoff was rescheduled to hang at Oakalla on July 28.

But Pavlukoff received advance word that he had lost his appeal on July 8 and decided to cheat the hangman by his own means. At approximately 3.45 p.m., the resident physician at Oakalla received an emergency call from the south wing of the prison and upon arrival, found Pavlukoff lying face downwards in a pool of blood on the floor. There was a half-inch stab wound between his fourth and fifth left ribs about 2½ inches deep. The physician pronounced life extinct 45 minutes later. By what means Pavlukoff came into possession of the 2½-inch knife blade was unknown, but due to its size, it could easily have been concealed on his person or within the prison. Its origin is still a mystery.

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Bodies Void of Identification Found In Northern Alberta Traced to Two U.S. Vacationers

Two members of a Department of Public Works Survey Party called in at the RCMP detachment at Fort McMurray, Alta., early in the afternoon last July 29 to report that they had discovered a body floating in the Athabasca River while travelling up river from Fort McKay. They informed the NCO that they had towed the corpse ashore and anchored it firmly to the rocks about five miles north of Fort McMurray.

The corporal immediately got in touch with the local undertaker, and the pair, together with the operator of the D.P.W. boat, left by Police skiff that afternoon for the scene. The body—male—was clothed only in blue jeans, with wrap-around moccasins on the feet and in view of the condition of the skin, the corporal was of the opinion that it had been in the river for a lengthy period.

Wrapping the body in canvas, the three men returned to Fort McMurray and turned the corpse over to Dr. G. Maynes, coroner, for examination. He advised sending the body to Edmonton where a complete autopsy could be performed by the Chief Provincial Coroner, Dr. M. M. Cantor.

The body contained nothing in the way of identification, and although the

Fort McMurray undertaker and the Anglican minister said they believed it to be a man from Athabasca, they could not be sure. The deceased was about five feet, ten inches in height, had dark brown hair and a receding forehead. A signet ring bearing the initial "N" was worn on the left ring finger.

As one of the Force's "Air" Division Beechcraft planes was at Fort McMurray at the time, the body was transported by air to Edmonton.

The corporal remembered receiving a telegram on July 11 from the NCO in charge at the Athabasca Detachment to the effect that:

"American youths Jonathan Wainhouse and John M. Nelson leaving Athabasca today en route Hay River by green canoe. Expect arrive McMurray twentieth instant or soon after and will report arrival to you."

The pair had not reported at Fort McMurray by July 29, but the corporal had spoken to the Athabasca NCO in Edmonton on July 23 and the latter had informed him that the two canoeists had been seen a few days earlier and had not yet reached House River, approximately 90 miles up the Athabasca River from Fort McMurray. The water between House River and McMurray is extremely treacherous and the journey might take several days to complete. The corporal did not believe that the unidentified body could be one of the Americans because of the wrap-around type moccasins, which he thought they would not have acquired. And in addition, of course, it appeared to have been in the water for some time.

On August 1, an employee of the Northern Transportation Company notified the NCO at McMurray that the

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skipper of one of their tugs had reported by radio the discovery of a second body floating in the Athabasca River—this one about 28 miles north of McMurray. The corpse was brought back to McMurray and examined by the coroner and later sent to the chief coroner in Edmonton. The body was that of a young man with dark hair, a noticeable beard, about six feet tall and approximately 185 pounds in weight. It was clothed in blue jeans and a khaki shirt, and as in the case of the other body, there was no identification. A ring of peculiar design, worn on the deceased's right ring finger, was the only item found that might aid in identifying the victim.

Further inquiries into the whereabouts of the two U.S. canoeists revealed that they had been at Pelican Rapids and Calling River prior to July 24 and at those points, had attempted to hire a

guide to take them through Mountain Rapids, south of Fort McMurray. Failing to obtain the services of a guide, the pair had left on their own, en route to McMurray. According to old-time river travellers, the waters of the Athabasca are extremely swift above the Rapids, with a drop of over 50 feet in less than a mile. Only a highly experienced canoeist could manipulate a craft in those waters, they said.

There was a strong suspicion now that the two bodies were those of the Americans, and the corporal at Fort McMurray urged all river travellers to be on the look-out for the green canoe and any other equipment that might be still floating in the Athabasca. By August 10, one sleeping bag and a paddle had been recovered from the river near McMurray and another paddle from the Fort McKay area, north of McMurray.

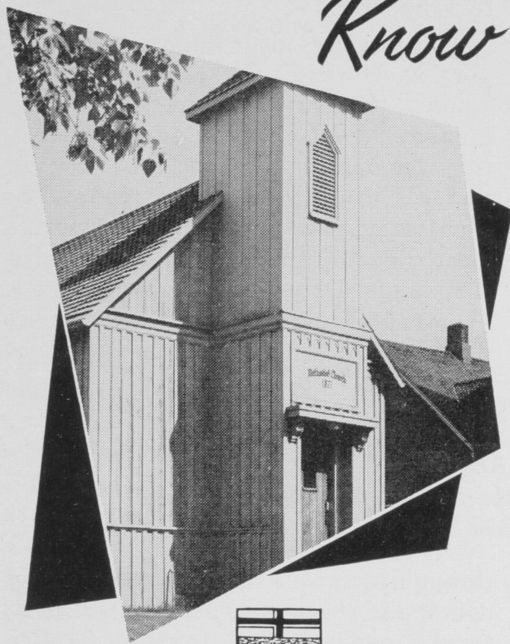
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For further information on this, and other points of interest in Alberta, see the Alberta Government publication, "Historic Sites of the Province of Alberta."



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Meanwhile in Edmonton, a member of the Identification Branch found a tag sewn on the khaki shirt of the second victim immediately below the manufacturer's label bearing the notation: "Dickies Guaranteed (Wainhouse)". This appeared to establish that the body was that of one of the Americans, Jonathan Wainhouse, 22, of Washington, D.C. The other deceased was believed to be his companion, 25-year-old John M. Nelson of Chicago, Ill. In addition, the general description of both bodies tallied with that of the two U.S. visitors.

Subsequent investigation in Edmonton led to the discovery that the pair had left a 1936 Plymouth sedan with a relative at Wetaskiwin, Alta., before proceeding on their canoe trip.

Fingerprints of the two victims were forwarded to Ottawa when it was found that the relatives in Wetaskiwin could not make positive identity through the photographs taken of the two men after death. The F.B.I. at Washington was requested to notify the families of the two men. The parents of John Nelson arrived in Edmonton on August 14 and his body was positively identified through fingerprints which corresponded to those on a discharge certificate in possession of his father. The latter also identified the rings worn by the two men. Wainhouse was the son of Col. David Wainhouse, an executive of the United Nations at Washington.

On Sept. 2, 1953, the office of the Canadian Consulate General in Chicago

advised the Commissioner that they were in receipt of a letter from a sister of the late John Nelson in appreciation for the efforts made by all Canadian Government officials concerned in the case. In part it read:

"My parents found the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Edmonton the epitome of efficient helpfulness, and we all feel that everything that can be done to satisfy us concerning details of my brother's death will be done."

The victims, former classmates at the University of Chicago, left Chicago on July 3, 1953 for a summer vacation in Canada—a trip they had planned for two years. They entered Canada at Coutts, Alta., ten days later, and immediately proceeded to Wetaskiwin where Nelson had relatives. They intimated that they intended to go to Athabasca, canoe down to the Athabasca Lake, to the Great Slave Lake and across to Hay River, N.W.T. From there their plans were to sell the canoe and hitch-hike via the Grimshaw and Alaska Highways back to Edmonton.

This plan was made known to the corporal at Athabasca Detachment who forwarded the previously mentioned telegram to the NCO at McMurray the day they set out for that point. In view of the fact that they had not reported at McMurray and yet their bodies were located north of there, it is believed that they ran into trouble at Mountain Rapids—south of McMurray—and their bodies were swept down the swift-moving river.

R. v. Ackles

California Couple Operate Smooth Racket In Saskatchewan Towns to Obtain Narcotics.

THE story of how a California man and his wife entered Canada last May—the former supposedly working with travelling shows—and subsequently traversed the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta shrewdly obtaining narcotics

through prescriptions from unsuspecting doctors, has been unfolded in a Saskatchewan Court.

The first suspicions concerning this couple's activities were voiced by a Rose-town, Sask., doctor nearly a month after

they had entered Canada at Coutts, Alta., on May 18.

After writing out a prescription on June 10 for 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ -grains of morphine for a stranger who claimed his wife was suffering from chronic tuberculosis and was greatly in need of a drug to ease her pain, Dr. C. R. Giles of Rosetown learned that the same woman had obtained other prescriptions for morphine the previous week, and moreover, that the amount of narcotics acquired was far out of proportion to her needs. Dr. Giles told the corporal in charge of the RCMP detachment of his suspicions about the couple, who gave their names as Millard and Edna Ackles.

The corporal visited all drug dispensers in Rosetown after receiving this information and found that in addition to Dr. Giles' prescription, which was filled at the Rosetown Pharmacy, Mrs. Ackles had obtained a prescription for the same amount of morphine from Dr. R. L. Hall of Elrose, Sask., on June 7 and had it and a similar prescription from Dr. J. A. Perrin of Rosetown, issued June 3, filled at Berscheid's Pharmacy, Rosetown. Checking further, he learned from the constable at Eston, Sask., that Mrs. Ackles obtained a prescription for 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ -grains of morphine from Dr. Hall at Elrose on June 4 and this was filled two days later in Eston, and on June 7 obtained a further order for 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ -grains from Dr. Holmes in Eston and received these narcotics that day, also in Eston. A telephone call to the constable at Outlook, Sask., revealed that the woman obtained 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain tablets of morphine at Mildren, Sask., on June 4 on recommendation from Dr. Rogal at that point.

It was believed by Dr. Giles, that Mr. and Mrs. Ackles were staying at the York Hotel in Rosetown, but when the NCO attempted to get in touch with them, he learned they had checked out without leaving a forwarding address.

The corporal had met Millard Ackles, however, having been in conversation with him the previous day as Ackles was

the booking agent for the Parker Shows which had appeared in Mildren that date. At that time, Ackles told the Policeman he was going to Broderick and Dunblane, Sask., with the show after the performance at Mildren. He mentioned that his wife was an incurable victim of T.B. and he had taken her out of a sanatorium in California to bring her to Canada with him. The corporal advised Ackles to take his wife to the Saskatoon Sanatorium, explaining that it was not in the best interests of the various communities they would be visiting to have her travelling around while suffering from such a highly contagious disease. Mr. Ackles intimated that he intended to comply with this advice. The NCO then telephoned this information to sub-division headquarters at Saskatoon.

On June 15, the corporal at Rosetown received a letter from Millard Ackles postmarked June 12 at Swift Current, Sask., in which Ackles said he had taken his wife to the sanatorium at Saskatoon

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on June 11 and planned to take her back the following week. The corporal then telephoned Swift Current Sub-Division, asking that a watch be maintained for them.

Nothing more was heard about the couple until June 27 when the constable in charge of the RCMP detachment at Ponteix, Sask., received a call from a local physician—Dr. W. B. Ewart. The doctor explained that a man named Ackles had come to him requesting narcotic drug treatment and a prescription for his wife. The doctor said he had administered a $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain "shot" of morphine combined with a sedative and had made up a prescription for four $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain tablets but had delayed giving this to Ackles until the constable could interview him. Dr. Ewart said he was somewhat suspicious of Ackles.

Not being familiar with Ackles' activities in the Rosetown area and in view of the small amount of drugs he had obtained from Dr. Ewart, the constable, after conversing with Ackles, saw no particular reason in holding him, especially since the U.S. visitor claimed he would be with the Gateway Shows in Mankota, Sask., for the next few days, and then at Outlook with the same outfit on July 1. He checked Ackles' vehicle, a 1952 light green Buick sedan, bearing a Saskatchewan licence plate

with a California plate lying loose inside the auto. He found a San Francisco address for Ackles and also one at Santa Paula, Cal. Ackles further tried to throw suspicion off his activities, informing the constable that he had been thoroughly checked by Police at Rosetown.

That afternoon, the constable from Ponteix met with the NCO from Val Marie, Sask., at Mankota as it had been prearranged that the pair would make a routine check of the Gateway Shows. While there, they learned that the previous evening—June 26—Dr. M. Huber of Mankota had issued a prescription for six $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain hypo tablets of morphine to Mrs. Ackles which was later filled at the Mankota Drug Store. Police noted Ackles' auto in Mankota but could find no trace of its occupants. Returning to Ponteix in the early evening, they received a telephone call from the corporal in charge at Gravelbourg, Sask., who informed them that Ackles had received two additional prescriptions for morphine at Lafleche, Sask., on June 26 and 27.

Immediately, the three Policemen decided to meet at Mankota and apprehend Ackles, but they arrived a few hours too late. They approached the proprietor of the Gateway Shows, but could learn nothing of Ackles' destination. However, the corporal from Gravelbourg laid a charge against Ackles arising out of the purchase made at Lafleche and a warrant for his arrest was sworn out.

While in Lafleche, Ackles approached the Chinese cook at the Lafleche Cafe and offered to sell him either opium or morphine. However, the cook would have nothing to do with him and chased him out of the eating place with a knife. When word of this came to the Police, the search for Ackles began in earnest as it was evident he was operating a smooth racket in narcotics and possibly peddling them at "black market" prices.

But the Ackles had not limited their narcotic buying to Saskatchewan. On June 11, a member of the Narcotics

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Branch of the Force at Edmonton, while on a routine drug store inspection at Lacombe, Alta., noted a prescription made out for 50 morphine tablets for a Mrs. Edna Eckles of Santa Paula, dated May 31, 1953. Although the name was spelled with an "e" instead of an "a" in this instance, it was believed to be the same person who had obtained drugs at various points in Saskatchewan. The druggist stated that in June 1952 this same woman had spent some time at Lacombe with her husband and during this time had acquired five prescriptions for drugs.

All detachments in Alberta and Saskatchewan were advised to be on the look-out for Mr. and Mrs. Ackles, but on July 6, the Customs officials at Coutts advised the Force that the pair had returned to the U.S. at Regway, Sask., on

June 28. Meanwhile, it was perceived that they had also made purchases at Biggar, Sask., early in June.

The Ackles pushed their luck a little too far, however, and re-entered Canada at Coutts on July 18. They were picked up in Calgary two days later. On July 26, a constable from Gravelbourg arrived in Calgary and escorted them back to Gravelbourg to face the charges for illegal possession of drugs.

Mrs. Ackles appeared before Police Magistrate George P. Hebert on July 27, 1953 on a charge of obtaining two prescriptions for drugs in one day, without a permit. Mrs. Ackles pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a fine of \$50 and costs.

Millard Ackles also pleaded guilty to the charge against him for illegal posses-

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sion of narcotics, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at the Prince Albert Provincial Jail with an additional fine of \$200, or in default, a further term of three months in jail.

The following day, Mrs. Ackles boarded the train at Moose Jaw, Sask., en route to Calgary, where she picked up their car and eventually returned to the U.S.

* * *

R. v. Clim

*Ruffian Brutally Assaults Man for \$2, Robs Another and
Grapples with Police After Apprehension.*

SHORTLY before 11.30 p.m. last February 27, the RCMP constable on duty in the town of Salmo, B.C., noticed one of the town's residents, William Joseph Jack walking along the street covered with blood. Questioned about his appearance, Mr. Jack told the Policeman that he had been assaulted within the last hour by a man who then robbed him of \$2—all he had with him in currency at the time.

The injured man described his assailant and the constable made a thorough search of Salmo, but could not find the man. Back in the detachment office, the constable had a visitor at 1.45 a.m. February 28, John King of Salmo, who complained that his sleeping-bag had been stolen from his room in the Salmo Hotel.

King said he was in the beer parlor the previous night and that before closing time (11.30 p.m.) he observed a man with blood on his clothing walk up to the dispenser and purchase four bottles of beer with a \$2 bill. This man then asked King if he could use his room to clean up, stating he had been in a fight. The two went up to King's room, but the man made no attempt to wash himself. Instead, the two men had several beers and then the stranger appeared to fall asleep in a chair. King left him in the room and went to a cafe to purchase some tobacco, and while there, saw William Jack in the cafe, also covered with blood. This was around 12.30 a.m. February 28. Upon returning to his room shortly afterwards, King found the window

open, the man gone and his sleeping-bag had disappeared. His description of the man tallied closely with the one given earlier by Jack of the man who had assaulted him.

The Mounted Policeman advised King to accompany him in the Police car in an effort to locate the stranger and about half an hour later, they found a man of similar description half a mile south of Salmo. King identified him as the man who had been in his room and upon being arrested, he produced the sleeping-bag. Upon arrival back at the detachment, the suspect refused to leave the Police vehicle, whereupon the constable attempted to wrest him out of the car. When he succeeded in getting the suspect from the auto, the latter suddenly struck the Policeman, knocking him to the ground, and then tried to flee. The constable quickly regained his feet, overtook the prisoner and subdued him in the ensuing scuffle. Identified as Allan Albert Clim of no fixed abode, the captive was locked up in the Police cells.

Later that day a charge of theft under s. 386 of the Criminal Code was laid against Clim for stealing King's sleeping-bag. On March 5, two additional charges were laid against the prisoner, one under s. 296(b) of the Code for assaulting a peace officer, and the other under s. 446(a) for robbery with violence, laid by Jack.

Jack told Police he had been with Clim during the afternoon and evening of February 27, mainly in beer parlors

at Salmo and Ymir, B.C. At about 10.30 p.m., Jack and Clim left the beer parlor at Salmo and then they secured some whisky which Jack paid for. Following this, they entered a garage for a drink. Suddenly, Clim struck Jack, knocking him unconscious, and when the latter came to, he found Clim straddling him on the ground and attempting to choke him. Clim kept asking Jack for his money, and eventually grabbed his wallet and took the remaining \$2 from it, apparently annoyed at finding such a meagre amount. He also took Jack's cigarettes before leaving.

Clim appeared before Stipendiary Magistrate Henry John of Salmo on March 5 for Preliminary Hearing on the three charges. In each instance, the magistrate informed Clim that he had found enough evidence to commit him to trial. On March 12, he appeared before County Court Judge Eric P. Dawson at Nelson, B.C., and elected to have all three charges heard by way of



Speedy Trial. Judge Dawson set the trial for March 20 at Nelson.

That date, Clim pleaded not guilty to the charge of robbery with violence and guilty to each of the other charges. However, he was convicted on all three and sentenced to a term of one year on the robbery with violence count, six months for assaulting a peace officer and three months for stealing King's sleeping-bag, all sentences to run concurrently. He was incarcerated at the Oakalla Prison Farm in B.C.

* * *

R. v. LeLoupe

*Operating Cockpit on Premises — Maritimer
Finally Caught After Two Years*

NEARLY two years of investigation by members of the RCMP detachment at New Waterford, N.S., finally paid off early last year, bringing about a conviction under a little-used section of Canada's Criminal Code.

Early in June 1951, the NCO at New Waterford obtained information that John Baptiste LeLoupe of River Ryan, Cape Breton County, N.S., had been operating a cockpit on his land for a considerable period of time. This, of course, is an offence under s. 543 (1) of the Code which states: "Every one is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction before two justices, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred

dollars, or to one year's imprisonment, with or without hard labor, or to both, who builds, makes, maintains or keeps a cockpit on premises belonging to or occupied by him, or allows a cockpit to be built, made, maintained or kept on premises belonging to or occupied by him."

The corporal learned that LeLoupe operated this cockpit mainly on Sundays, and from time to time, large "meets" were held on his premises which drew entries from various parts of the Maritimes. The corporal arranged to bring in additional personnel to raid the next large gathering.

A close scrutiny of LeLoupe's premises

was maintained during the summer months of 1951, but for some reason, his activities seemed to be at a standstill. It was believed that someone else was also operating a pit, with the fighting switched to that location. Then in November that year, Police found another cockpit in the woods at the rear of a Cape Bretoner's premises, but an inspection of this site revealed that it had not been used for a considerable time.

However, in February 1953, the corporal learned that the meets were being staged at LeLoupe's again and one was known to have been held on February 22. The following Sunday, the pit was

kept under surveillance, but there was no activity.

Advance information warned the Police that a large meet was scheduled for March 15, and in the resultant raid 23 live fighting cocks, one dead cock, cages, scales and spurs were seized. LeLoupe admitted he was the operator of the cockpit.

On March 17, he appeared in Court at Sydney, N.S., before Provincial Magistrate R. V. Read and pleaded guilty to a charge of "keeping a cockpit". The magistrate fined him \$100 and costs, or in default of payment, to a term of three months' imprisonment.

* * *

Ace Four-footed Detective in Action Again

IN THE January 1953 *Quarterly*, there appeared an item in this column entitled "'Asta' Displays 'Midas' Touch", outlining the actions of Police Service Dog "Asta" in the recovery of three lost wallets containing a total sum of over \$1,350. As if to prove beyond doubt that her ability to find this "lost treasure" was not a mere accident, the highly-trained German Shepherd from the RCMP Kennels at Westlock, north of Edmonton, Alta., has again amazed the most sceptical by demonstrating her uncanny abilities in the search for lost articles. Within a period of 15 days last July, Asta retrieved three lost wallets containing more than \$100 in addition to valuable papers and keys.

On July 7, the dog master at Westlock lost his wallet holding RCMP identification card, search warrants and some cash while working at the kennels at the rear of the detachment building. The loss was not noticed until the evening, and the search of clothing which followed, was fruitless. The following morning, Asta was let loose from her leash to exercise while her master was completing chores at the kennels. A short time later the constable was startled to find his faithful

four-footed servant standing beside him with his large black leather wallet in her fangs. It was then realized by the dog master that he must have dropped the pocket-book in some tall grass while repairing the fence around the kennel, an estimated area of 15,000 square feet.

Fifteen days later a frantic call from Otto Nendze of Newbrook, Alta., reported the loss of a bill fold containing \$55 and important personal papers. Mr. Nendze had lost his wallet while cutting hay in a ten acre field and he and his family had spent several hours looking for it in vain. But Asta, with an "eye for a buck", worked the field only four minutes before digging the wallet out from beneath a stack of hay.

Asta and her master had barely reached home when the latter received a similar call of distress from Carl Gerig of Busby, Alta. While cutting hay the previous day in a 50 acre field, he had dropped his wallet with \$56, driver's licence, safety deposit box keys and papers. To make matters worse, one of the heaviest rainstorms of the year that afternoon, left the field a mass of gumbo. As in the earlier instance, Mr. Gerig had no idea where he had dropped the wallet and

for elimination purposes, the dog master marked off a section for the dog to commence its tedious task. Systematically covering the field from side to side, after 20 minutes she produced the wallet and dropped it at the owner's feet.

A day or two later, G. F. Pym, representative of the V.L.A. in Westlock and Commanding Officer of the Army Cadet Corps at that point, was in the Pibroch district appraising land at an abandoned farm. While returning home, he observed that the \$90 Dominion Government prismatic compass he had been using was missing from its case. He immediately returned to the farm and began looking for the compass, but darkness halted his efforts.

The following day, July 24, he paid a visit to a young juvenile whom he had assisted recently after the latter had appeared in Court on numerous charges of breaking, entering and theft on evidence uncovered largely by Asta. When the lad was found guilty, Mr. Pym had stepped in and arranged to place him in a suitable home where he could acquire a different slant on life and become a useful citizen. During his visit with the young boy, Mr. Pym made mention of the lost compass and the former quickly suggested he contact the dog master at Westlock. The boy had become very attached to Asta even when she was gathering evidence to convict him.

Arriving back at the farm later with Asta and her master, Mr. Pym explained that the compass must have been lost while he was climbing through one of the numerous fences. However, the search began at the farm-house. Asta was allowed a few minutes to exercise before being given the command to search.

She ranged ahead some 100 yards, and astoundingly, in less than 60 seconds, retrieved the lost compass from some tall grass. Mr. Pym told the RCMP constable he did not even think it was worth-while searching that area as he had previously covered it and was sure he had dropped

it in the bush while going through a fence.

However, Asta's fame is not limited to finding lost articles.

Last July 20 when news flashed around the Myrnam, Alta., district that little Rickey Saruk, three-year-old son of William Saruk of Edmonton was missing in the rugged and dense bush area south of Myrnam, a large search party was organized, composed mainly of residents of the town. Late that evening, those in charge put through a call to the RCMP detachment at Derwent, Alta., and the NCO from that location arrived at the scene shortly after to take command of the party. Realizing how useful a dog would be in the quest, the corporal got in touch with the dog master at Westlock, 175 miles away. The search party called a halt at 2 a.m. the next morning and awaited the arrival of Asta and her master. At day-break, the search began in earnest.

Small tracks were located in a summer fallow field and were believed to be those of young Rickey. Although they had been crossed by dozens of searchers, the dog was able to track them across the field through a wooded section to another road. Here, however, due to lapse of time, vehicular traffic and cross scents, Asta was unable to track farther. It was confirmed that they were now on the right track when it was learned that the previous evening, a passer-by had seen the boy and that some dogs at a farm two miles down the road had been noisy and restless during the night.

Asta was taken to this area, but could find no trace of the boy's tracks, and due to this, it was believed that the youngster had not ventured this far north. The party then returned to the spot where Asta had previously lost scent at the road. Commencing from that point, the sides of a summer fallow field were checked and sure enough, within a short space of time, young Rickey was located



Rickey Saruk with Cpl. A. Bligh, Derwent Detachment and "Asta", taken immediately after the child had been found.

in a small bluff on the edge of the field by the NCO from Derwent.

He was unable to walk or stand as a result of his 13-hour ordeal and was

taken to hospital, but it was discovered that he had suffered no ill effects from the nightmarish experience. Thanks mainly to the work of Asta, he was found in the nick of time, for if the dog had been unable to establish the fact that Rickey had not wandered farther north, the story may have had a much different conclusion.

Asta, bred and raised by the Force at Vancouver, B.C., comes by her keenness honestly, being the daughter of the famous RCMP Dog "Tell". Each spring she returns to a training class for a "refresher" and is given daily workouts at the rear of Westlock Detachment in tracking, retrieving, search work, attacking, jumping and liquor hunting by her master. A faithful servant, this 72 pound four-footed "detective" understands every word of command given her and is prompt to obey. And while she is gentle with children, steady but eager in her work, Asta can turn into a fighting fury if necessary.

* * *

R. v. Capella

Laboratory Comparison of Glass Splinters at Scene of Crime and on Suspect's Clothing Brings about Conviction.

THE RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory has proved its worth once more in bringing about the conviction of a criminal booked on an attempted breaking and entering count in British Columbia recently, when all other evidence against him was of a circumstantial nature.

During the early morning of Aug. 19, 1952, RCMP at Burnaby, B.C., received a telephone call from the night watchman at Gateway Motors Ltd., in South New Westminster, or what is now known as Whalley, B.C., reporting that someone was breaking into the garage. The message was relayed to the Cloverdale Detachment via Police radio, and a few

minutes later, investigators from both points converged on the spot.

A quick search of the building revealed that a rear window had been shattered, but no one had gained entry through it. As there were several cars parked on the lot, Police began to search them all and in one found Anthony (Tony) Capella crouched in the front seat. Unable to give a reasonable account of his presence at the garage, he was taken to Cloverdale and locked in the cells on a charge of vagrancy.

Police returned to the scene, but were able to find little in the way of evidence. There were no fingerprints on the

broken fragments of window glass, but several sections of the pane were taken back to Cloverdale Detachment. A search of Capella's clothing and shoes revealed minute particles of glass, and the following day these splinters and fragments from the window were sent to the Crime Detection Laboratory at Regina, Sask., for comparison.

Upon receipt of the lab report on Sept. 2, 1952, a charge of attempted breaking and entering under s. 571 of the Code was laid against Capella. In No-

vember, he was committed for trial and on Feb. 18, 1953, he was convicted by Judge Grimett at New Westminster. He was sentenced to a term of five years in the B.C. Penitentiary.

At Capella's Preliminary Hearing, an NCO from the Regina Laboratory pointed out that the splinters found on the suspect's clothing and the fragments from the broken window pane had microscopically the same physical properties.

* * *

Unidentified Body Found in South Saskatchewan River

At 3 o'clock in the morning of Oct. 5, 1951 John Zadworny was horrified to discover that his wife, Ada, aged 51 years, was missing from their home in Saskatoon. When reporting the matter to the Saskatoon City Police,

Zadworny expressed fears for his wife's safety as she was known to be in a depressed state of mind and it was suspected that she may have attempted suicide. This belief was strengthened when a gray coat, identified as the one



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worn by Mrs. Zadworny, was found on the railing of the 25th Street bridge which spans the South Saskatchewan River in the City of Saskatoon. Continued investigation by the Saskatoon City Police and the local detachment of the RCMP failed to uncover any further information concerning the missing woman.

On May 11, 1952, the Saskatoon City Police received a message from the ferryman at Clarksboro Ferry, situated on the South Saskatchewan River approximately 15 miles north of Saskatoon, advising them that a local farm youth had discovered the body of a woman floating in the shallow water of the west shore of the river at a point four miles north of the ferry. This information was communicated to the RCMP Saskatoon Detachment and a patrol was immediately dispatched to the scene. At this time it appeared quite likely that the body in question was that of Mrs. Zadworny.

The body was found to be in an advanced state of decomposition; the features were unrecognizable, and the grotesque limbs and torso were bloated to such an extent that it was difficult to arrive at any conjecture as to the woman's age or size at the time of her death. Shortly after the arrival of the RCMP patrol, the Coroner reached the scene accompanied by a member of the Saskatoon City Police Detective Branch. After the body was removed from the river, it appeared doubtful whether it was that of Mrs. Zadworny as she had been clad in only a night-gown at the time of her disappearance, whereas the body retrieved was fully clothed.

The Coroner ordered the removal of the deceased woman to a Saskatoon funeral home. There, the remains were viewed by members of the Zadworny family who emphatically stated that it was not that of Mrs. Zadworny. This conclusion was reached owing to the fact that closer examination indicated that the body recovered was that of a much

younger woman. In addition, Mrs. Zadworny had been wearing dentures; the body taken from the river was possessed of natural teeth. Then who was this woman?

An inquest and post-mortem examination were ordered by the Coroner. The autopsy did not reveal any evidence of foul play, but neither did it disclose anything that might lead to the identification of the body. Likewise, a search of the woman's clothing proved fruitless. A strange feature of the case was that a search of the Saskatoon City Police and RCMP indexes did not disclose any missing person files of which the deceased could be the subject; no person answering a similar description had been reported missing from the area during the past several months.

Inquiries conducted by the RCMP and the Saskatoon Police over the next few days were negative. However, at this juncture, Norman Emiry, a truck driver of Saskatoon, presented himself at the local detachment office and voiced the suspicion that the body might be that of his estranged wife, Margaret. Emiry advised that he had obtained a divorce from his wife during February 1952 and had last seen her on Mar. 10, 1952; at that time she informed him that she was proceeding to Edmonton, Alta., to seek employment. On the week-end during which the body was found, Emiry had been visiting relatives in the country and on his return to the city he had read an account in the local newspaper of the finding of the body. The description of the clothing worn by the deceased woman led him to believe that she might be his wife. Emiry was shown the coat and dress taken off the body and he stated that he believed they were the same as ones that his wife had been in the habit of wearing. Later, Emiry viewed the remains and from the position of two scars on the body, identified it as being that of his wife.

Although Emiry's identification seemed genuine enough, it was considered that more concrete proof should be obtained in order to eliminate any doubt that might arise as to the woman's identity. Several acquaintances of Mrs. Emiry were located and the clothing was shown to them; all expressed the opinion that the garments were hers. In addition, members of the Force present when the autopsy was performed, had, with considerable difficulty, removed the skin from the fingers of the dead woman. This skin was processed and preserved by the member in charge of the Saskatoon Sub-Division Identification Branch. During the course of further inquiries, it was learned that Mrs. Emiry had left a suitcase full of clothing and personal articles at a local hotel. These articles were handed over to the Sub-Division Identification Branch and a fragment of a fingerprint was discovered on the mirror of a compact found in the suit-case. The laborious task of comparing this fragment with the photographs of the skin removed from the dead woman's fingers was then commenced. After several days of painstaking examination, the member concerned was able to identify the fragment on the compact as being made by the left thumb of the deceased. Here was conclusive proof of the dead woman's identity.

The remaining portion of the investigation was centred on obtaining information on Mrs. Emiry's background and on tracing her movements after Mar. 10, 1952. Inquiries toward this end disclosed

that she was emotionally unstable, had twice been an inmate of the Provincial Hospital at North Battleford, Sask., and was released from that institution during January 1952. A friend of the dead woman was located who advised that Mrs. Emiry had stayed with her from Mar. 13, 1952 until Mar. 18, 1952, and during that interval Mrs. Emiry had been extremely depressed mentally; several times she spoke of taking her own life by jumping in the river. Unfortunately, the friend in question did not take these remarks seriously.

On the continuation of the inquest, the evidence outlined was presented and at the conclusion of the hearing, the Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of suicide by drowning. Thus an investigation which at first impression appeared to be devoid of any concrete leads, was satisfactorily concluded.

The importance of the part played by fingerprints as a means of identification in cases of this nature has been illustrated many times. Without them in this instance, there would have always been a doubt as to the identity of the dead woman. For, owing to the condition of the body, the scars which formed the main basis of the husband's identification did not show up under tests by the pathologist. Also, the identification of the clothing could not be considered conclusive as the garments had become faded and soiled as a result of exposure to the sun and immersion in the river.

(Prepared by Cst. E. W. Willes, RCMP, Saskatoon, Sask.)

* * *

R. v. Duguid

*"Skid road Bum" Nabbed at Scene of Break-in Turns Out to be
No. 9 on List of Wanted Criminals.*

ISLE Kinnee, manager of the modern-istic Oak Theatre, located at Kingsway and Marlborough Streets in Burnaby, B.C., was rudely awakened from a peaceful slumber a few minutes

after 4 a.m. last March 22 by the sound of what he believed was an explosion in the vicinity of his office in the theatre building.

Wasting little time, Mr. Kinnee tele-

phoned the RCMP Burnaby Detachment and reported the incident. A few minutes later, a trio of Mounted Police constables arrived at the theatre and two immediately entered the establishment through the front door. The third ran around the outside of the building to the rear and before reaching the entrance, noticed a man leave the structure on the run. The constable overtook the fugitive half a block away, but had to fire a warning shot from his service revolver before the fleeing man would slacken his pace.

The man, shabbily dressed and having the appearance of a "skid road bum", identified himself as Harold Thompson. He was handcuffed and transported to the Burnaby Detachment cells. Following his capture, members of the detachment returned to the vicinity of the theatre for evidence to support a charge of breaking and entering with intent under s. 461 of the Criminal Code. A thorough search of Thompson's escape route led to the recovery of a burlap sack containing assorted housebreaking tools. Meanwhile members of the C.I.B. carried out investigations in the interior of the building to discover Thompson's mode of entry.

Interviewed at the detachment by members of the Force, Thompson gave his age as 35 years and claimed his home was in Halifax, N.S. He had been unemployed the past month and was living in skid road flop houses. Thompson said he walked from Vancouver, B.C., to Burnaby on Mar. 20, 1953, in search of a job but was unsuccessful. En route back to Vancouver, he "cased" the Oak Theatre, deciding to break into the entertainment house and steal the money from the safe in order to live. The following day he walked back to Burnaby and waited around until about 2 a.m. March 22 for an opportunity to carry out his plan.

He was arraigned in Burnaby Police Court before Police Magistrate Graham H. Ladner on March 23, on a charge

laid by the Oak Theatre manager, and pleading guilty, was remanded in custody to March 30 at the Oakalla Prison Farm.

The day of his first appearance in Court, Thompson complained of having pains in his abdomen, hip and leg and showed every sign of being sick and weak. As a result, after the disposition of the charge by Magistrate Ladner, he was kept in custody at Burnaby pending an examination by a physician.

The illness, feigned or real, did not prevent Thompson from attempting an escape, however. En route to Oakalla via police car during the afternoon of March 23 Thompson, wearing handcuffs, opened the front door of the vehicle as it was stopped in heavy traffic near the prison gates and made a bid for freedom. But it was short-lived. The escorting constable quickly recaptured him and as a result, a charge of escaping lawful custody under s. 189(a) Cr. Code, was also laid against Thompson.


Meanwhile, Police had matched Thompson's fingerprints with those of Harry Duguid, No. 9 on the RCMP's list of "Most Wanted Criminals", which appeared in the April 1953 issue of *The Quarterly*. Toronto City Police and Ontario Provincial Police had three warrants out for the arrest of Duguid, a one-time Toronto plastics manufacturer, the earliest dating back to 1942 when Duguid robbed a Toronto bank of \$14,548.40.

Confronted with the matching prints, Thompson emphatically denied that he was Duguid, and so a copy was dispatched to the Identification Branch at RCMP Headquarters, Ottawa, for confirmation. A day or two later Thompson admitted to the Police that his correct name was Duguid, the man wanted in Ontario on two charges of bank robbery and one for escaping custody. He explained that he had been living quietly with his wife and children in suburban Burnaby under the name of Harry Taylor for the past three years. He also admitted five other breaking and enter-

ings in the Vancouver-Burnaby area, included in which was the theft of a .38 calibre nickel plated five-cylinder revolver. The latter was located at Duguid's Burnaby residence. It was identified as having been stolen from the Canadian Legion in Burnaby.

Appearing before Magistrate Ladner at Burnaby on Apr. 10, 1953, Duguid was given a two year term in the B.C. Penitentiary when he was convicted on the charge of escaping custody as a result of his freedom bid at the gates of Oakalla and the same sentence for entering the Oak Theatre. He received terms of two years apiece for one other charge of breaking and entering with intent and four counts of breaking, entering and theft—all these sentences to run concurrently. He was transferred from Oakalla to the penitentiary shortly after his conviction.

Toronto detectives then completed arrangements to return Duguid to that point to answer to further charges. He arrived in the Ontario capital under escort on April 27. On May 12 he was sentenced to a penitentiary term of eight years (to run consecutively to his B.C. terms) when he pleaded guilty to the



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armed robbery of the Davenport and Dovercourt Roads branch of the Dominion Bank of Canada in Toronto on Nov. 12, 1942.

* * *

Clothes-Conscious Citizen Confined to Prison

THIS is the story of a character who was once quite clothes-conscious. However, the next time Edward Patrick Cregan of Saint John, N.B., figures he needs new garb, we'll wager odds that he goes to a haberdashery shop and also that he will go about making his purchases in the normal way of bartering cash for goods.

A Saint John policeman walking his evening beat last November 2 grew suspicious of Cregan when he spotted the latter carrying a new pair of trousers and gloves and so Cregan was taken into City Police Headquarters for questioning.

During this process, Edward Thibault of Saint John came into the station to report that two similar articles of clothing had been stolen from his car. Needless to say, Cregan admitted the theft. However, police were not entirely through with the thief.

A few days before—on October 30—they had received a complaint from Mrs. Stella Carter to the effect that someone had entered her home by forcing the lock on the back door and had stolen a small radio and a dress shirt, the latter article belonging to her son. The following day, Saint John detectives had

recovered the radio from a second hand store. The shop owner said it had been disposed of by a man named William Brown of 164 Pitt Street. Investigation showed there was no such address and no one by that name was known in the district.

Detectives asked the second hand store owner to come down to the station to try and identify Cregan from a "line-up", but the store owner could not pick him out. Police were not convinced, however, and one of the detectives decided to look at the shirt the suspect was wearing. Sure enough, there was a laundry mark on it

bearing the name "Carter". Faced with this, Cregan confessed.

On November 3, Cregan appeared before Police Magistrate H. S. Prince and was subsequently given plenty of time to think about any further clothes buying he may have had in mind. He was sentenced to serve two years in Dorchester Penitentiary for breaking into Mrs. Carter's home, and an additional three months—sentences to run consecutively—for stealing the trousers and gloves from Mr. Thibault's parked car.

(A Saint John City Police case—information supplied to *The Quarterly* by Director of Police J. J. Oakes.)

* * *

R. v. Isaac and Alpine

*Cranbrook Man Brutally Assaulted, Robbed While Sleeping—
Culprits Nabbed Near Vancouver.*

WHEN Earl Williams of Cranbrook, B.C., decided to retire for the night at 10.30 p.m. last April 23, probably the last thing he thought about was being suddenly awakened in the middle of the night by a violent nightmare.

However, he was, but it was no ordinary nightmare—it was real. He woke up with a start to notice someone standing on his bed reaching over his head for his rifle hanging on the wall. Then he saw another person in the room—they were both men—and before he had a chance to think clearly, he was being struck about the head and face by the intruders and then dragged out of bed and into the kitchen. After this, the last thing he saw was the barrel of his rifle coming down straight toward his head and then—blackness!

It was almost 4 a.m. (April 24) when Mr. Williams regained consciousness. He found himself lying behind the kitchen stove in a pool of blood. After cleaning up, he began to check to see if anything was missing. He found that \$200, which had been in his trouser pocket, was gone,

as well as the .303 British Army rifle, a radio which had been on the dresser near his bed and his two-cell flash-light.

Still groggy from the beating, Williams groped his way to the Zenith Cafe and requested one of the employees to telephone the Police. A constable on night patrol drove down to the cafe and found Williams in a dazed condition, his head covered with blood. Williams related his story and said he believed he had a clue to the identity of his assailants as he had found a green plastic wallet in his house which was not his. A name inside indicated the wallet was the property of Steve Basil Isaac who had a Seattle, Wash., address. Snapshots in the cellophane panels of the bill fold suggested that Isaac was an Indian.

The constable drove Williams back to his house where they looked for additional clues. It was found that entry had been made through the doors. The exterior door which led to a porch had been secured with a hook and eye fastener, and this had been torn out of the wooden frame. The same mode of

entry had been gained through the door leading into the kitchen. Following his inspection, the constable transported Williams to hospital where he was treated for cuts on his scalp.

At the hospital, the Policeman learned from two members of the staff on duty that at about 4 a.m., an intoxicated Indian had been at the hospital asking for food. They had noticed before sending him away that he had blood-stains down the front of his clothing. They could not furnish a good description of him, except that he was wearing a red plaid jacket.

The Policeman then began a systematic search of Cranbrook for the suspect, but failed to find him. He did learn, however, that a Steve Isaac had been in town during the night in company with another Indian, Johnny Alpine.

As it was believed that the culprits might try to dispose of the rifle and radio, a close check was maintained at all second-hand establishments in Cranbrook for the next few days, but without results. On April 28—four days after the commission of their crime—Isaac and Alpine arrived in Grand Forks, B.C., and as a result of their actions, were arrested for vagrancy, convicted, and confined to the cells at that point for three days. When released, they still had in their possession the rifle they had stolen from Williams and before leaving town, they disposed of it at a sporting goods shop for \$5. They also had the two-cell flash-light with them.

Continued investigations out of Cranbrook led to the uncovering of these facts on May 1, and a subsequent charge of robbery with violence, contrary to s. 446 of the Criminal Code was laid against the two with the usual warrants to apprehend issued.

Leaving Grand Forks, Isaac and Alpine journeyed north to Kamloops, B.C., and around 9.30 p.m. on May 1, entered the RCMP detachment there in quest of meal

tickets. While issuing these tickets, the constable made the usual inquiries concerning their residence and employment, and made notes of their descriptions, but it was not until May 4 that Kamloops received a radiogram advising that warrants had been issued for the Indians. The descriptions taken of the two matched perfectly with those on the radiogram, and as Isaac and Alpine had indicated to the constable at Kamloops that they would be heading east, possibly to the Kootenays, all eastern detachments were advised accordingly.

The original radiogram was relayed to western B.C. sub-divisions, and was subsequently received by the constable in charge at Port Coquitlam, B.C., on May 5. The following afternoon he observed two men of similar description walking along the main street of Port Coquitlam and when questioned, they readily admitted being Isaac and Alpine. The constable arrested them and lodged them in the cells, following which he notified sub-division headquarters in Vancouver, from where the information was relayed to Cranbrook. An escort from that point arrived in Port Coquitlam on May 7 and escorted the prisoners back to Cranbrook to stand trial. Both admitted taking part in the offence against Williams and to stealing the radio, rifle and flash-light, but denied taking the \$200 from his pocket. The pair told Police they had disposed of the radio at a second-hand store at Nelson, B.C., for \$4.

Nelson Detachment was informed and inquiries there revealed that a second-hand dealer had bought the radio from the Indians. Isaac and Alpine appeared before Police Magistrate R. Shiell at Cranbrook on May 8 and were remanded to May 11 for sentence after pleading guilty. That date, they were each sentenced to terms of two years' imprisonment with hard labor at the B.C. Penitentiary. ● ● ●

Old-timers' Column

More About "The Mug"

The Quarterly has received some interesting and rather informative correspondence from a trio of old-timers of the Force concerning their beliefs about the old NWMP canteen mug in the RCMP Museum at Regina which was the subject of an item in the October 1953 Old-timers' Column.

By sheer coincidence, at the time when news of the mug first came to light from Insp. A. S. McNeil of "Depot" Division, a letter concerning another matter had been received from Reg. No. 6255 ex-Cst. S. G. Knight of Enderby, B.C., and it was found that his name had been scratched onto the mug. Informed of this fact and supplied with a copy of the information from Inspector McNeil, Mr. Knight wrote back:

"Yes, this mug I feel sure is the one I found in some junk I had been given orders to get rid of in Calgary Headquarters, around 1916. Sgt. Charlie Harper was senior NCO.

"It was in an old packing case together with boxes and cans of old black powder marked 'Fort Benton' and some firm of freighters, also some old Police diaries (1895-6).

"No one seemed to consider it of any interest, but personally I am much opposed to the destruction of any relic of this type. At that time an old veteran, G. King of the NWMP, was postmaster at Calgary. I took it to him and he agreed quite willingly to take care of it, which apparently he did. So I am the culprit and hope Mr. Tait's opinion will be correct.

"I don't remember adding my name but it seems I did, as my regimental num-

ber is correct. Also I clearly remember Mr. King said this was the usual canteen mug from the barracks at Elbow River."

After reading the account of the mug in *The Quarterly*, another old-timer, Reg. No. 4385 ex-Sgt. K. G. Murison of Moose Jaw, Sask., wrote in to say that this mug was definitely the property of old "E" Division, Calgary. Mr. Murison pointed out that he first noticed the mug when he was a trumpeter in Calgary and Cst. A. Johnson was Canteen Manager. In his letter, Mr. Murison said it would be interesting to recall something of the names inscribed on the mug.

"W. H. Carter, Fred Knox and D. Ryan were posted to 'E' Division about the same time, 1907 from an almost forgotten Division, 'The Peace River Trail Party', which built an overland wagon trail from Edmonton to Whitehorse some 40 years prior to the Alcan Highway," he wrote.

He remembered that Constable Blake, whom he termed "a wild Irishman", was later transferred to Herschel Island as was Carter. W. G. Naylor went to the Alberta Provincial Police when that body was organized, and then back to the Force and was for some time at Irricana, Alta. Sgt. C. S. Harper was at Maple Creek, and according to Mr. Murison, "no doubt endorsed the mug while on or returning from a penitentiary escort". The sergeant major at Calgary at that time was George Vickery, whose name also appeared on the mug.

The third letter on the subject was from Reg. No. 5097 ex-Cpl. W. G. Naylor, who is now Municipal Assessor at Agassiz, B.C. Mr. Naylor was Canteen Manager in Calgary from July 1910 to October 1912. Reg. No. 2802 S/Sgt. W. Brankley was Canteen Secretary.

"On one occasion," writes Mr. Naylor, "the flag pole halyards broke and fell to the ground. The Canteen granted me \$2.50 to scamper up the pole and reeve new halyards through the block. Whilst aloft, Reg. No. 4619 Cpl. D. Angermann tied the pewter mug (as in the photo) to the halyard and hoisted it up to me. When it left the ground it was full of beer, however, when I received it at the top of the pole, it was merely moist. Upon returning to the ground, I scratched my name on this mug and at that time there were several other names on it."

RNWMP Corporal Lone Guard of Honor for Royal Visit of 1905

Her Royal Highness, Lady Patricia Ramsay's visit to Calgary, Alta., last summer brought back amusing recollections of a Royal Visit nearly 49 years ago to an old-time resident of western Canada.

Mr. Fred C. Reid of Port Coquitlam, B.C., a retired 46-year veteran of the CPR, wrote to the Force last August shortly before Lady Patricia's visit to The Foothills City, and the letter was directed to *The Quarterly*. Mr. Reid remembered back to 1905 when he was employed by the CPR at Regina, Sask., and Their Royal Highnesses, Prince Arthur and Princess Alice of Connaught visited the Queen's City that year to officiate at the inauguration of Saskatchewan as a Province. He wrote:

"There was a little red-headed corporal of the RNWMP acting as Station Guard for Their Royal Highnesses' railway coach, and we had conversed together regarding the incidents of a notable day when we both spotted the Royal Party approaching from the Scarth Street crossing to walk up the platform. I immediately walked away and slightly to the rear. We were the only two people on the railway platform and stood at attention, and as the Royal Party approached, he (the corporal), snapped to attention—and I mean that!—addressed himself, 'Guard' (loudly), 'Royal Salute, Pre—sent Arms'.

"Their Royal Highnesses must have been somewhat surprised by having only one Royal Guard, but they gave a gracious smile and inclination of the head to acknowledge the salute. After they had passed, the roar came out, 'Guard . . .

Order Arms', followed by the command, 'Stand at ease . . . Easy' . . . He had the whole thing down absolutely perfect."

* * *

Son of Late NWMP Officer Passes

Asst. Commr. S. Bullard, Officer Commanding "D" Division of the RCMP, represented the Force at the burial services at Winnipeg, Man., on Oct. 24, 1953 for the late Maj-Gen. C. F. Constantine, who died at Kingston, Ont., in October.

Major-General Constantine was the son of the late Supt. Charles Constantine of the North-West Mounted Police. Superintendent Constantine was the chief of the provincial police in Manitoba for some time prior to 1886, and served with the Winnipeg Light Infantry during the Riel Rebellion of 1885. On Oct. 20, 1886 he was appointed an Inspector in the NWMP and 11 years later was promoted to the rank of Superintendent. Contracting an illness during the fall of 1911, he was granted three months' leave in January 1912, and he journeyed to Long Beach, Cal., to recuperate. He was granted an additional three months' leave upon failing to recover, but died at Long Beach on May 5, 1912.

* * *

"Where Is He Now?"

By SGT. J. LAMB

As the years pass by in seemingly ever-increasing rapidity and we, along with the Force, grow older day by day, perhaps in the thoughts of some of us are nostalgic memories of our younger days and of those of our comrades who have left and are now occupied in other activities.

In the thoughtful moments of musing which come to each of us at times, and in

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recollections of past associations, particularly of specific individuals, undoubtedly we have asked ourselves in our thoughts, "I wonder where he is now and what he is doing?" Call it what you will, nostalgia, idle curiosity, or perhaps an unconscious yearning to relive those days again; nevertheless it is there, and a powerful desire to satisfy this want has always existed.

I recently started to write to some of the older ex-members and out of the replies, conceived the thought that the information received from these comrades would be of interest to all of us who knew them personally and to many who had not been so fortunate.

One of our older pensioners is Reg. No. 2785 ex-Sgt. Walter Reginald Oliver, who first engaged in the North-West Mounted Police on Mar. 25, 1892. Prior to joining, he was a farmer at Oak Lake, Man. Born in England in February 1871, he is now nearing 83 years of age. He took his discharge when his time expired on Mar. 24, 1897 and then rejoined on May 25 of the same year. In 1899 he secured leave to serve in the South African War and returned in April 1901. He was then transferred to the Yukon and served until 1906 when he returned to Regina, Sask. He was discharged to pension on Aug. 31, 1912.

In 1914 he joined the Army and went out with the Yukon Battery, returning to Canada again in 1919. He was employed by the British Columbia Government from 1920 to 1934, and is now retired and living at 629 Battery St., Victoria, B.C.

* * *

Reg. No. 2349 ex-S/Sgt. John Storm Piper first joined the NWMP on Aug. 3, 1889. He was transferred to the Yukon in November 1897 and promoted to corporal on May 1, 1901. He received many fine tributes from Judges and Crown Prosecutors for his excellent police work and had an enviable record in the field. He purchased his discharge on Aug. 7, 1903, but didn't stay out long as, on Apr. 4, 1904, he re-engaged at Macleod. On Feb. 13, 1917, he was discharged to pension.

After leaving the RNWMP, ex-Staff Sergeant Piper joined the Alberta Provincial Police and served with that force for 11 years as an Inspector and Assistant Superintendent. He is now retired and

spends his time gardening at his home in Gibson's Landing, B.C. He was born in England in January 1871 and is now almost 83 years old, has a son in the RCMP, Sgt. J. F. Piper at Chilliwack, B.C., and another son Percy W. Piper employed in the Post Office at Edmonton. A daughter, Mrs. J. H. McCurrach, also lives in Edmonton.

Ex-Staff Sergeant Piper accompanied the Coronation Contingent to England in 1911 and holds the Coronation Medal. He was also awarded the Imperial Service Medal in 1918 on the recommendation of the Commissioner, and received the RCMP Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1935.

He recently remarked that it was a source of much satisfaction to him to observe the fine work being done in the Province of British Columbia by the present day RCMP who were keeping up the reputation of the old Force.

(Editor's Note: John Storm Piper was one of the chief investigators in the murder case of ex-Cst. G. E. Willmet (RNWMP) at Frank, Alta., in 1908, the details of which appeared in the July 1953 issue of *The Quarterly*.)

* * *

Another "old-timer" is Reg. No. 2432 ex-S/Sgt. William Crichton Jackson who engaged in the NWMP on Apr. 10, 1890. He purchased his discharge on May 31, 1892, and re-engaged on Nov. 6, 1893. In April 1902, he was promoted to corporal; in 1904 he became a sergeant, and in 1911 a staff sergeant. In 1915 he received a flattering commendation in connection with his work on a murder case and was granted a \$50 award from the Fine Fund for meritorious service. On Jan. 31, 1924, he was discharged to pension, having served nearly 32½ years.

After leaving the Force, ex-Staff Sergeant Jackson served as Excise Officer at North Battleford, Sask., and later as a Justice of the Peace. In this latter work he advises that he was extremely happy as it brought him back again into association with the Force and the work which he missed so much. He was born in England on July 24, 1867, and will be 87 years old this year. He now lives at 1545 Gilley Ave., Burnaby, B.C. A son, Cpl. I. C. Jackson, is a member of the Force, in charge of Biggar Detachment in "F" Division. ● ● ●

DIVISION BULLETIN

PARTY LINE OF THE FORCE

"Headquarters" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Marriages Reg. No. 15470 Cst. P. G. J. White to Miss Jane Stewart at Ottawa, Ont., on Aug. 29, 1953.

Reg. No. 14743 Cst. C. N. Wicks to Miss Patricia Ford at Ottawa on Sept. 12, 1953.

Reg. No. 13185 Cpl. W. N. Wilson to Miss Lucille Perrier at Toronto on Sept. 26, 1953.

Reg. No. 11970 Cst. T. R. Bell to Miss Margaret Gilliam at Ottawa on Oct. 31, 1953.

To Pension Reg. No. 11110 S/Sgt. J. H. Bilton was the proud recipient of a handsome set of golf clubs at a gathering in the Band Room on the eve of his retirement to pension from the Force. Presentation was made by Asst. Commr. O. LaRiviere, D.A.O., former Supply Officer of the Force. Staff Sergeant Bilton's date of retirement was Oct. 31, 1953.

Other personnel terminating their service recently were: Reg. No. 9572 Cpl. S. Stewart on October 23, Reg. No. 12053 Cpl. D. Bolger on October 22, Reg. No. 11472 Cpl. R. D. Milne on August 31, Reg. No. 11015 Cst. W. H. Blower on August 27, Reg. No. 10599 Cst. P.C.U. Quinn on August 31, Reg. No. 10460 Sgt. L. V. Turner on August 8 and Reg. No. 10499 Sgt. D. C. Martin on November 30.

Visitors The Hon. Stuart S. Garson, Q.C., Minister of Justice, was a visitor to Headquarters Building on Oct. 29, 1953, and Mr. Jacques Herve, representative of the S.D.E.C.E., paid a visit to the division on October 21.

A large number of "Headquarters" personnel were detailed for security in conjunction with members from "A" Division on the event of U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower's visit to the Canadian capital on November 13 and 14.

Face-lifting Personnel at the new Headquarters Building in Overbrook had to put up with the steady drone of "cats" and bulldozers late last summer, but this inconvenience did not compare to the vast differences around the building's exterior as a result. The ragged land was levelled off and seeded, and in a

month's time, a vast green carpet had sprung up. Prior to this, the gravel lot on the south side of the building was levelled and partly asphalted for use as a parking lot, and in November, curbing was laid around the walks and driveways. In addition, a flag pole was mounted directly in front of the main stairway to the building. In the near future, a large seven-foot high plaster cast of the new RCMP badge painted to give it a bronze effect, will be installed in the main lobby.

Band Activities Members of the RCMP Band had a busy time during the last week of October supplying the accompaniment to the Musical Ride which performed nightly at the Ottawa Winter Fair with two matinees tossed in as well. On November 11, the Band performed in the usual Remembrance Day ceremonies at the National War Memorial, and on November 20, they journeyed to Montreal to play at the annual "C" Division Ball.



Assistant Commissioner LaRiviere presenting golf clubs to Staff Sergeant Bilton.

Opening of Parliament Seven members of the division joined with personnel from "A" and "N" Divisions on Nov. 12, 1953 to form the Governor-General's Mounted Escort marking the opening of the Parliamentary Session in Ottawa last fall. Cpl. J. R. Cameron of the RCMP Band performed the duties of the mounted trumpeter and others from "Headquarters" forming the escort were: Csts. J. deC. Fletcher, R. J. Mawson, M. J. Harret, P. G. J. White, R. W. MacNeil and G. D. Fleming. It was the first time in several years that a mounted troop had escorted the Governor-General to the opening of Parliament.

NCO's Night The senior NCO's of the Ottawa area staged a "do" of their own at the Sergeants' Mess in Headquarters building on Nov. 7, 1953, at which their wives were also present. One of the highlights of the evening was the showing of the film "Canada at the Coronation" by Sgt. E. C. Armstrong. Following the film presentation, round and square dancing was enjoyed under the direction of Mess President, Corps Sgt. Major H. Robertson of "N" Division. S/Sgt. J. Batza of "A" Division was "caller" for the square dances.

Curling Broom and rock enthusiasts stationed in the Ottawa area are experiencing one of their most active seasons this year, mainly through the efforts of the newly-incorporated RCMP Curling Association. Police curlers now have their own rink set up at "N" Division, Rockcliffe. The two old stable buildings have been joined together and provide two sheets of ice. An ice-making plant was purchased and installed prior to the opening of the current season. Twenty rinks are in operation at present and regular play is held Monday to Friday each week with week-ends set aside for special games and practice sessions.

Bowling A meeting of the "HQ" and "A" Divisions Bowling League was held on Sept. 10, 1953, resulting in the formation of another 16-team league this season. A committee was elected consisting of Cst. Jack Turnbull, chairman; Mr. Lou Lortie, treasurer and statistician and Miss Marg McCaul, secretary. League play commenced on September 24 and during the first two months, the fair sex have been setting the pace in all departments.

Shooting Some 20 members took an active part in the outdoor activities of the NDHQ Rifle Association at the Connaught Ranges during the summer, many of whom were successful in winning major trophies in the various big bore shoots. Of particular interest was the fine showing by Sgt. E. C. Armstrong who captured two trophies and also the club championship.

Indoor shooting activities are again in full swing with members from "HQ" and "G" Divisions using the rifle and revolver ranges at the Justice Building.

Class A six-week course in all phases of Identification work terminated at "HQ" Division on November 27. Attending the class were six members of the Force representing "J", "E", "D", "G", "C" and "B" Divisions. In addition, the course was completed by a member of each of the following police departments: Ontario Provincial, Ottawa City, Quebec Provincial, Toronto City, Kingston, Edmonton, Calgary and Hamilton.

Scout Badge An item of interest to all personnel of the division was the announcement from Boy Scout Headquarters of the award of the Queen's Scout Badge to Brian Huxley, son of Sgt. Albert E. Huxley. Formal presentation of this award was made at a ceremony on Nov. 10, 1953.

"A" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 15523 Cst. and Mrs. K. Sider, a daughter, Linda Mary, on Oct. 7, 1953.

To Reg. No. 15034 Cst. and Mrs. G. S. C. Johnston, a son, Scott Ian Randolph, on Oct. 19, 1953.

To Reg. No. 11063 Sgt. Major and Mrs. R. W. Duff, a son, Michael William, on Oct. 23, 1953.

To Reg. No. 10888 Cpl. and Mrs. J. Henry, a son, Martin Edward, on Oct. 28, 1953.

Departures On October 28 members of "A" Division gathered for a social evening

prior to the departure of Cst. R. A. Knox on transfer to "K" Division. Bob was the grateful recipient of a brief case presented on behalf of "A" Division members by the Officer Commanding, Supt. J. H. T. Poudrette.

A two-fold presentation was made to Cst. J. Wiegerinck by Insp. L. J. C. Watson on behalf of "A" Division fellow members, on the occasion of Jack's departure for duties in Prince Rupert, B.C., and his marriage to Elizabeth Williams of North Bay, Ont. Leaving Ottawa on September 28, Constable Wiegerinck stopped over at North Bay, where on October 3, the couple were married.

"Air" Division

(Headquarters—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. Frank Thomas at Vancouver, B.C., on Aug. 26, 1953, a daughter, Susan.

To Reg. No. 14656 Sgt. and Mrs. M. W. Ney at Ottawa, Ont., on Oct. 12, 1953, a son, Gordon Stewart.

Transfers Sgt. G. R. Hamelin has been transferred from St. John's, Nfld., to Ottawa, Ont., where he will be in charge of operations, Cpl. E. G. "Ted" Varndell from Edmonton, Alta., to captain in charge of the DHC2 Beaver at St. John's, Nfld., Cpl. J. F. Austin from Rockcliffe to Edmonton, where he will act as spare captain, Spl. Cst. R. E. Cormier, Aircraft Technician, from Patricia Bay, B.C., to Edmonton, and Spl. Cst. D. E. Hancock, Aircraft Technician, from Ottawa to Patricia Bay where he will be responsible for the maintenance of the Goose aircraft at that point.

New Arrivals Cst. R. L. Fletcher reported to the division on Oct. 7, 1953 from Richmond Detachment in "E" Division. Aged 25 and single, he calls Killarney, Man., his home.

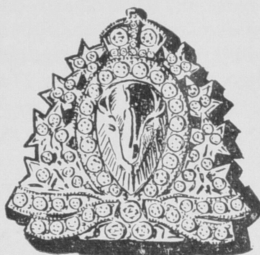
Joining the RCMP on Nov. 2, 1949, he trained at Regina and Rockcliffe. He commenced flying with a training organization in Vancouver in July 1952, and obtained his Commercial Pilot's Licence there a year later. Constable Fletcher is now stationed at Rockcliffe undergoing further instruction.

Mrs. A. Acland started with the division at Rockcliffe as a stenographer on Oct. 28, 1953. In common with many others in the division, Mrs. Acland is a veteran, having served three years with the WRCNS, including Overseas service.

Departures Mr. T. W. Dunleavy, storeman at Q.M.S. Rockcliffe, left in September to take a similar position with the Civil Aviation Division of the Department of Transport at Uplands Airport, Ottawa.

Miss H. Henderson terminated her service with "Air" Division at the end of October, when she commenced working with C.M.H.C. in Ottawa.

Spl. Cst. R. F. Ingaldson, Aircraft Tech-

Tradition...

You'll reflect your pride in the R.C.M.P. with any one of these traditional jewellery pieces.

- R.C.M.P. sterling silver signet ring with crest: \$7.50
- Sterling silver lapel button: \$1.50 (not illustrated)
- Sterling gilt R.C.M.P. brooch: \$2.
- R.C.M.P. rhinestone brooch, rhodium finished: \$13.
- R.C.M.P. sterling silver crest: .75 (not illustrated)

Mappin's

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS

St. Catherine at Metcalfe

Montreal

nician, departed at the end of October 1953.

Congratulations are in order to Spl. Cst. Stan Kubin, who obtained his Aircraft Maintenance Engineers "M" Licence on October 7 after successfully completing a series of examinations.

Flights of Interest Our Beaver aircraft CF-FHW, working out of Vancouver on floats with S/Sgt. S. S. Rothwell at the controls, was instrumental in saving the life of an elderly prospector who had been lost for nine days with little food in the Stoney Lake area near Quesnel, B.C., recently. Fortunately, although in a weakened condition, he was able to drag himself through knee-deep water and muskeg to the centre of a small clearing in the bush, and had the foresight to fashion a flag by tying a piece of cloth to the end of a branch, which he waved. Although he was observed from the air, it was seven miles to the nearest lake where the aircraft could be landed. A ground party proceeded on foot to the rescue. This party, together with another search party in the Hay and Lodi Lakes district who were concurrently engaged in dragging for a missing person, were both supplied with food and provisions by means of the aircraft.

The Beechcraft at Edmonton captained by S/Sgt. B. Ruhl, was employed for air photography of a suspected murder scene in the Penhold area in Alberta. In Manitoba, the Beaver carried out an emergency flight on Aug. 28, 1953, for the Department of Indian Affairs when no other plane was available. On

October 10, Sgt. R. J. Harries, flying the Stinson aircraft with Corporal Weeks in the Yorkton-Theodore district, found a body in 30 seconds. In the Liard River-Nelson Forks area of Northern B.C., Sergeant Reid flying the Grumman "Goose" assisted in the investigation of a report of a body in the river, but discovered it to be an animal. The party then proceeded three miles west of Nelson Forks, where a trapper was found dead. In the Natashquan Lake area of Labrador, Cpl. Ted Varndell flying the Beaver aircraft based at St. John's, Nfld., moved and supplied a search party and an interpreter, who were attempting to find a trace of two men missing since October 1952.

It is interesting to note that the passenger miles in 1951 were 701,838, in 1952 they were 576,125 and up to Aug. 1, 1953, passenger miles flown were 575,093.

Promotions Congratulations are in order to S/Sgt. J. H. Reid who was promoted to that rank on November 1. Staff Sergeant Reid is captain of the Grumman "Goose" aircraft based at Patricia Bay, B.C.

Cold Bath Spl. Cst. Jack Lindsay, crew man on the Beaver based in Newfoundland, had a cold bath in the "salt chuck" at Twillingate in November when he slipped off the aircraft float while approaching the dock. Luckily he is a good swimmer and soon made it to safety. He suffered no ill effects, partially due to warm clothing and nourishment supplied by the local magistrate.

"B" Division

(Headquarters—St. John's, Nfld.)

Births To Reg. No. 16164 Sgt. and Mrs. N. F. Forward of Harbour Grace, Nfld., a son, Peter Herbert, on July 14, 1953.

To Reg. No. 16211 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. Noel of Grand Falls, Nfld., a son, Rodney James, on Sept. 30, 1953.

To Reg. No. 16237 Cst. and Mrs. V. L. Lundrigan of St. John's, Nfld., a daughter, Donna Jane, on Oct. 4, 1953.

Adopted By Reg. No. 11965 Cpl. and Mrs. M. E. Byers of Goose Bay, Labrador, a daughter, Marie Berthe.

Marriages Reg. No. 14967 Cst. S. E. McDivitt and Miss Anne Godsell of St. John's at St. John's on Sept. 9, 1953.

Reg. No. 16239 Cst. R. G. Haynes of Goose Bay to Miss Florence Eleanor Perrett of Saint John, N.B., at Saint John on Sept. 12, 1953.

Bowling Notes The 1953-54 bowling season got under way on September 30, with six teams participating, the "Hell-Cats", "Smokies",

"Avalons", "Aces", "Guards" and "Argos". The "Hell-Cats", captained by Cst. Jack LaFosse took an early lead over the second place "Smokies". Cpl. John Roy is top bowler at this early stage of the season boasting a 353 single and a 774 triple. For the ladies, it is Mrs. LaFosse with the high single of 316 and to Miss Phyllis Edna Hayes goes the honor of leading with a high three total of 751. Spoons are given each week to the lady and gentleman copping the high single score for the evening.

Newsy Notes From Newfoundland Sgt. and Mrs. G. R. Hamelin, "Air" Division, were posted from St. John's to Ottawa during October. Cpl. E. G. Varndell is the replacement pilot of the RCMP Beaver aircraft based at St. John's . . . Cpl. F. G. Mercer, formerly in charge of Twillingate Detachment, has been transferred to Burin Detachment, replacing Cpl. G. C. Jenkins, who has been transferred

to assume charge of Bonavista Detachment . . . A number of members from St. John's, with wives and lady friends attended the Canadian Legion Armistice Ball at the Old Colony Club on November 10 . . . We extend congratulations to S/Sgt. M. J. Keough in charge of Cornerbrook Detachment and Cpl. M. A. Pepe in charge of Traffic Detail, St. John's, on their recent promotions . . . The following "B" Division personnel attended courses at Ottawa and Rockcliffe during October, November and December—Cst. W. G. Baggs, Cpl. A. T. G. Morris and Cst. G. M. Sproule . . . Cst. C. L. Matthews formerly in charge of Burgeo De-

tachment is now in charge of Twillingate Detachment . . . Cst. L. A. Stuckless formerly of Stephenville Detachment is now at Burgeo . . . Work on the installation of a short-wave radio station at "B" Division Headquarters is now under way, and when completed, will provide a much needed short-wave hook-up with Halifax and relays to points inland . . . The Kinsmen Boys Club has resumed activities for another year. The program is similar to that of past years with RCMP and St. John's Kinsmen assisting three nights weekly in this all important task of aiding the underprivileged children of St. John's and district.

"C" Division

(Headquarters—Montreal, Que.)

Births To Insp. and Mrs. J. A. A. Thivierge, a son, Gerard Gilles, at Montreal, Que., on Aug. 9, 1953.

To Reg. No. 13863 Cpl. and Mrs. M. J. Nadon, a daughter, Suzanne, at Montreal, on Sept. 5, 1953.

Marriages Reg. No. 15396 Cst. J. F. Berlinguette to Miss Pearl Deslauriers at Napierville, Que., on July 1, 1953. Mrs. Berlinguette is stenographer at this Headquarters employed in the Division Orderly Office.

Reg. No. 15167 Cst. J. J. C. Roy to Miss Therese Woods at Ottawa, Ont., on Sept. 5, 1953.

Reg. No. 14844 Cst. C. R. Levesque to Miss Delores Moisan, at Lyster, Que., on Sept. 5, 1953.

Reg. No. 15550 Cst. J. G. L. Lantagne to Miss Georgette Rousseau at Drummondville, Que., on Sept. 24, 1953.

Reg. No. 14818 Cst. J. E. C. Dupras to Miss Renee Cote at Chateaugay, Que., on Oct. 24, 1953. Mrs. Dupras is employed as a stenographer with the Montreal C.I.B.

Social This year's Annual Ball was held at the Windsor Hotel on November 20 and was as popular as ever. The music was again supplied by the RCMP Band from Ottawa, in itself a major attraction.

The gaily decorated ball-room of the hotel was a colorful scene as the happy throng of more than 750 guests joined in the festivities. Officers from the Armed Services were among the distinguished company and included among the patrons of the ball were the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and Mrs. Gaspard Fauteux, the Minister of Justice and Mrs. Stuart Garson, Commr. and Mrs. L. H. Nicholson.

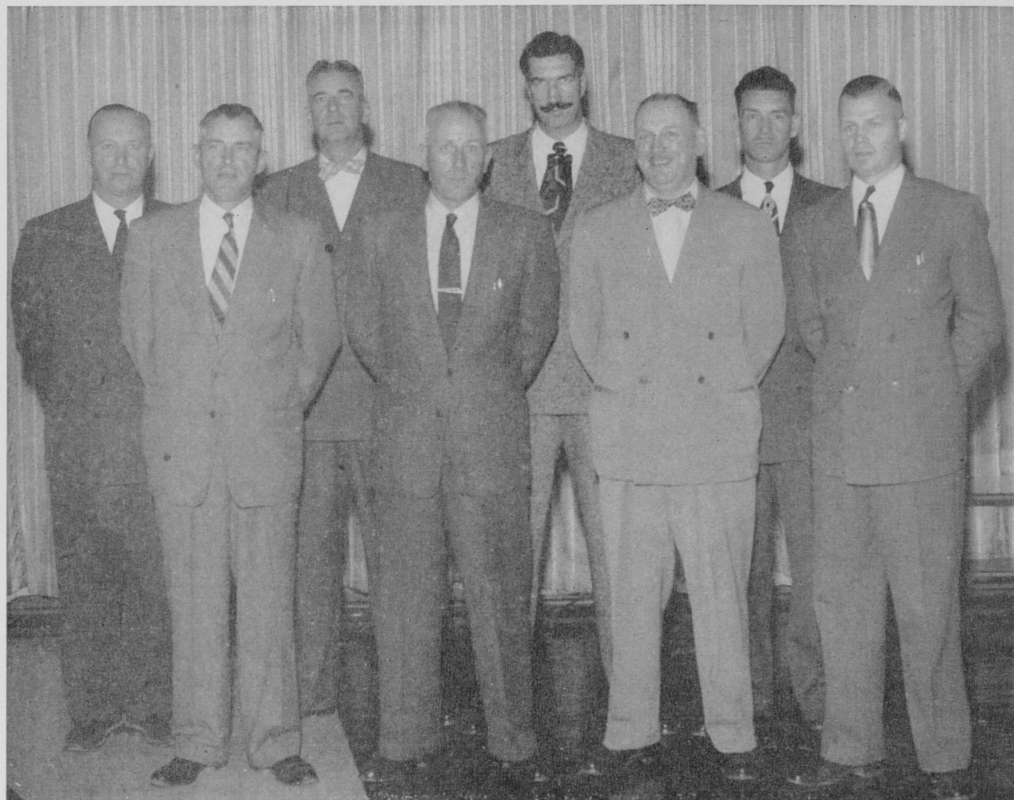
An interesting sidelight of this year's dance was its presentation over Montreal's CBC television station CBF-T on the Monday night following the event.

On September 30 "C" Division Headquarters was honored by the visit of seven sergeants major of the Force who were received by Sgt. Major J. A. E. Desrosiers, and a reception was held in their behalf in the Sergeants' Mess. A tour of this headquarters was made, with particular attention being paid to the new gymnasium.

Promotions Congratulations are extended to Sergeant Major Desrosiers, Cpls. J. I. R. Lavoie, S. R. Seguin and W. C. Rahm upon their recent promotions.

Softball During the past summer the Sports and Social Club sponsored a softball team in the Westmount Inter-Services Softball League. The Blue and Gold colors were in there fighting and after having finished in second place in the league standing the team went through the play-offs, but in the finals, as has been the case for the last three seasons, was defeated by the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps after extending them to the limit of a five-game series. This year's team was managed by Cpl. Joe Gorman and coached by Cpl. Maurice Nadon and Cst. R. "Red" Crevier. The winners were feted and trophies given at the annual softball dance held on November 7 at the RCASC Armoury.

Bowling On October 13 our alleys again resounded to the tumble of bowling pins and the odd rumble of a gutter ball to mark the inauguration of the 1953-54 bowling season. This year we have in operation under the auspices of our bowling committee, a four team men's league "ten pins section" and a six team mixed league in the "duck pins section". So far competition is keen in both classes and it is still too early to forecast a winner or loser in either section. Another interesting note in connection with our bowling activities is the fact that last year's



Sergeants Major on course at Ottawa visiting "C" Division's Sergeants' Mess.

championship team has again entered the Montreal Military Bowling League and is presently slugging it out for the title.

Basketball This year marks another step forward in outside competition for teams from this division. We have been able to form a basketball team which has been entered in the Tri-Services Basketball League (intermediate) and so far, judging from the spirit and practices of the aspirants hopping around our

newly completed gymnasium, we have an interesting season in the offing.

Miscellaneous Other club activities which are certainly receiving a quantity of participants are those organized under the auspices of the playing card and billiard committees. Although the winter season is young there are already plans afoot for sponsoring bridge tourneys and pool competitions. Badminton and volley-ball leagues are also proposed.

"D" Division

(Headquarters—Winnipeg, Man.)

Births To Reg. No. 13407 Cpl. and Mrs. R. C. A. Leach, Fort Garry, Man., a son, Garry Clifford, on Aug. 10, 1953.

To Reg. No. 15145 Cst. and Mrs. C. E. Stanley, Fort Frances, Ont., a son, Richard Alfred Clyde, on Sept. 24, 1953.

To Reg. No. 10416 Cpl. and Mr. W. J. G. Stewart, Roblin, Man., a daughter, Frances Jane, on Oct. 7, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14875 Cst. and Mrs. J. Wakeham, Minnedosa, Man., a son, John Norris, on Oct. 8, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14634 Cst. and Mrs. S. F. Baker, Winnipeg, Man., a son, Stewart Philip, on Oct. 26, 1953.

To Reg. No. 13710 Cst. and Mrs. G. W. Woodbury, Crystal City, Man., a son, Earl Gregory, on Nov. 5, 1953.

Marriages Reg. No. 15514 Cst. C. R. Lawrence to Miss Noreen Fern Gareau of The Pas, Man., on July 29, 1953. To reside in Dauphin, Man.

Reg. No. 15543 Cst. K. McNicoll to Miss Grace Thomas of Winnipeg, Man., on Sept. 19, 1953. To reside in Winnipeg.

Miss Doreen H. McLeod (Civil Servant) to Mr. Ed. Bailey (Civil Servant) Radio Technician, "D" Division, Winnipeg, on Nov. 14, 1953. To reside in Winnipeg.

Promotions Our congratulations to the following on their recent promotions: S/Sgt. R. J. E. Dobson, Sgts. T. W. Gilbank, S. B. H. Littlewood, C. R. Shepherd, Cpls. E. L. Hadley, G. H. Crawford, K. B. MacFarlane, F. W. Witzke, P. A. Carter and D. Jordon.

Sports Personnel of the Winnipeg area were successful in reaching the play-offs in the Inter-Services Softball League. Some say the team consisted of only one man, but our records show that the full establishment was out at all times.

MacBrien Shield "D" Division wishes to thank all members who took part in the competition for the MacBrien Shield. "D" Division was successful in making the highest average in the Force for the year 1952—154.70. Special mention is made of Sgt. C. E. Hannah, one of three who tied for the position of best shot in the Force with a score of 200, in the competition for the Connaught Cup. These three members enjoy the privilege of wearing a crossed revolver badge (gold) surmounted by a crown.

Christmas Toy Project Uniformed and Civil Service personnel at Division Headquarters (this includes Winnipeg Sub-Division) were busy for some weeks making toys, dressing dolls and preparing to play Santa Claus to children throughout the province. The list this year was bigger than ever and from all accounts the demand was met. Under the guidance of Sgt. J. W. Smythe (very popular man because he is the Paymaster) this effort surpassed all previous ones. In "D" Division you not only learn to be a policeman, you learn to be a woodworker and painter, whether you like it or not. The Officer Commanding was most active in this project which lends encouragement to all.

Corporals Hall and Woodbridge with gifts received prior to retiring.

Manitoba Weather It has always been said that "E" Division enjoyed English weather during the winter season. This is to advise that "D" Division is now the "banana belt" of the Force because up to the middle of November no snow and 60° above.

Annual Dinner and Dance (Fort Garry Hotel) This annual function was authorized by Commr. L. H. Nicholson and the reception committee was headed by Asst. Commr. S. Bullard and Mrs. Bullard. The affair took place on November 13 and was enthusiastically attended by a large number of the members of the Force. Committee members are to be thanked for the satisfactory arrangements in handling such an enormous crowd. This event is one of the most popular formal of the season.

Departures A social evening was held in the Recreation Room, Brandon Sub-Division, on October 27 when members and their wives



from the sub-division, Division Headquarters and Portage la Prairie gathered together in a "farewell party" for Reg. No. 12067 Cpl. L. J. M. Hall and Reg. No. 11177 Cpl. G. H. Woodbridge, on their retirement to pension. Corporal Hall and family are taking up residence in Halifax, N.S., while Corporal Woodbridge and family will reside in Fort William, Ont. The evening was spent in cards, dancing and general visiting among members and

friends. The Ladies Auxiliary provided refreshments. From members of the Brandon Sub-Division Corporal Hall received a pen and pencil set and Corporal Woodbridge a fishing rod and equipment. At the same time, Inspector Nelson had the pleasure of pinning the RCMP Long Service Medal on the latter. From the Divisional Retirement Fund Corporal Hall received a chrome kitchen set and Corporal Woodbridge, luggage.

"E" Division

(Headquarters—Victoria, B.C.)

Births To Reg. No. 15258 Cst. and Mrs. S. E. Kary at Trail, B.C., on June 26, 1953, a daughter, Jo-Ann.

To Reg. No. 14702 Cst. and Mrs. A. B. Brown at Vancouver, B.C., on July 29, 1953, a son, Robert Allan.

To Reg. No. 14966 Cst. and Mrs. G. C. Caldbick at Deloraine, Man., on Aug. 2, 1953, a daughter, Susan Michelle.

To Reg. No. 16470 Cst. and Mrs. K. H. Wickens at Nelson, B.C., on Aug. 26, 1953, a son, William Warren.

To Reg. No. 15283 Cst. and Mrs. G. R. Gordon at Port Edward, B.C., on Sept. 2, 1953, a son, Bryan William.

To Reg. No. 16513 Cst. and Mrs. L. Martin at Port Alberni, B.C., on Sept. 2, 1953, a son, Daniel Laurence.

To Reg. No. 16532 Cst. and Mrs. J. D. Flamank at Trail, B.C., on Oct. 2, 1953, a son, Geoffrey John.

To Reg. No. 16390 Cpl. and Mrs. W. B. Irving at Haney, B.C., on Oct. 7, 1953, a son, Kelly Digby Bruce.

To Reg. No. 15287 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. L. Grainge, at Abbotsford, B.C., on Sept. 5, 1953, a son, Bryan David Ellis.

Marriages Reg. No. 15430 Cst. T. Ciunyk to Miss Edna Margaret Cook of East Kildonan, Man., on Aug. 6, 1953, at East Kildonan.

Reg. No. 15347 Cst. H. M. C. Johnstone to Miss Edith Mae Alexander of New Westminster, B.C., on Aug. 17, 1953, at New Westminster.

Reg. No. 15361 Cst. W. J. Stewart to Miss Muriel Webster of Port Elgin, Ont., on Aug. 22, 1953, at Port Elgin.

Reg. No. 15131 Cst. C. Yule to Miss Shirley Helen Dougan of Trail, B.C., on Aug. 29, 1953, at Trail.

Reg. No. 15189 Cst. N. G. Becker to Miss Betsy Doreen Quayle of Ladysmith, B.C., on Sept. 5, 1953, at Nanaimo, B.C.

Reg. No. 15181 Cst. A. E. Morgan to Miss

Mavis Jeanette Turner of Vancouver, B.C., on Sept. 11, 1953, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 15302 Cst. J. N. Smythe to Miss Joan Marie Zaczkowski of Kitimat, B.C., on Sept. 14, 1953, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 15139 Cst. M. Hochstetter to Miss Donna Fisher of Kimberley, B.C., on Sept. 16, 1953, at Kimberley.

Reg. No. 15348 Cst. R. R. Spray to Miss Georgina Marie Spence of Vegreville, Alta., on Sept. 16, 1953, at Vegreville.

Reg. No. 14990 Cst. G. M. MacLean to Miss Alexina MacLaine of St. Peter's Bay, P.E.I., on Sept. 21, 1953, at Trail, B.C.

Reg. No. 15558 Cst. H. N. Lockwood to Miss Eileen Hazel Cunningham of Youbou, B.C., on Sept. 28, 1953, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 15039 Cst. R. L. Jonsson to Miss Donald Marie Breadner of Rocklyn, Ont., on Oct. 17, 1953, at Victoria Beach, Man.

Our readers will have noted that the "E" Division list of births and marriages runs to some length in each issue, and in its compilation, the Associate Editor has been indebted for the past 2½ years to Miss Nancy Shaw of the Orderly Room staff at Division Headquarters. On Sept. 5, 1953, in Victoria, B.C., Miss Shaw became a bride (and one of our vital statistics) herself. As Mrs. William Krul, she is back on the job, happily noting down the births and marriages as the reports come in.

Another member of the civil staff at Division Headquarters to become a bride was Miss Adeline H. Johnson, who was married in Victoria on Sept. 26, 1953 to Mr. J. F. McNaught. The groom is the son of Spl. Cst. J. F. McNaught, the division mechanical supervisor.

Departures The following members have departed from the division on transfer: Cst. R. W. Green to "G" Division, Cst. G. R. Humphrey to "L" Division and Cst. R. L. Fletcher to "Air" Division.

Arrivals Members who have recently ar-

rived in our midst are: Sgt. R. E. Badley and Cst. W. Yakemishin from "D" Division, Csts. W. F. Johnstone and M. V. Williams from "Headquarters" Division, Cst. R. W. Morley from "K" Division and Cst. J. Wiegierinck from "A" Division.

To Pension The undermentioned retired to pension on the dates shown: Reg. No. 9978 S/Sgt. J. W. Hooker on Aug. 31, 1953; Reg. No. 11297 Sgt. J. Fossum on Sept. 5, 1953; Reg. No. 11124 Cst. R. A. Sheppard on Nov. 1, 1953; Reg. No. 12100 Sgt. T. C. Mathers on Nov. 19, 1953; Spl. Cst. H. C. "Harry" Young on Dec. 1, 1953, and Reg. No. 11939 Sgt. R. F. B. Rance on Dec. 6, 1953.

Spl. Cst. Harry Young had been at Division Headquarters since 1950 and all his prior service had been in Regina. Harry had often spoken of his desire to sample some of the excellent fishing in Vancouver Island streams, and it came as no surprise when, at a gathering on September 29, he was presented with a fine rod and reel to help him fulfil his wish by Insp. G. R. Engel.

Another retiring member, Sgt. T. C. Mathers, was honored at another gathering in Victoria on August 26. On behalf of Sergeant

Mathers' comrades and staff, Insp. W. J. Butler presented him with a travelling bag.

Recreation While the male members in Victoria were too late in organizing their softball team for league competition, the ladies of the civil staff were right in there at the starting gun. Entering the B.C. Government Employees Women's Softball League, they played superb ball under the coaching of Csts. D. Gore-Hickman, H. W. Hall, G. D. Kitson and W. D. Gilchrist and behind the crafty pitching of Miss Jocelyn Young, the team captain. After heading the league they triumphed in the play-offs in straight games, emerging the proud possessors of the league cup and a cash prize.

In Victoria, the fever engendered by the good old game of curling has taken a real hold on members. Sparked by Sgt. R. N. R. Street who arrived from Ottawa in 1953 with a reputation for throwing the rock, no fewer than eight rinks curl at the local arena each week-end. Ice at the arena, only opened in 1953, rates first-class with our members familiar with conditions in the east, and enthusiasm for the game runs so high that there is never a lack of spares. Competition so far has been

RCMP girls' softball team, Victoria. Csts. H. W. Hall and D. Gore-Hickman, coaches, with their proteges.



among the RCMP rinks themselves. Leader and still unbeaten is the quartette skipped by S/Sgt. W. G. Gordon, who hails from the province which consistently produces good curlers—Manitoba.

In addition to curling, Victoria members have also been able to find time for a bowling session once a week.

Activities An interesting story has come in from Port Coquitlam, where our members have assisted a group of local boys and girls in forming a riding club. Local citizens and the RCMP co-operated in providing mounts for those riders without a horse. Results of these efforts were seen when the club put on two gymkhana's, one in June and the second on Labor Day. The latter affair called for a lot of work in the preliminary organization and supervision of the events as they were run off. There were 14 events, and the show lasted approximately four hours. All first prize winners were awarded silver cups and ribbons, with suitable awards going to those finishing in second and third places. The splendid success

of the gymkhana has excited much favorable comment from the Port Coquitlam district.

Another program new among the activities of our personnel has been the formation of an archery club at Red Bluff. Cst. W. G. Pooler of Quesnel Detachment has been taking a prominent part in this movement.

Burnaby Detachment, policing the large municipality adjacent to the city of Vancouver, has long been a fruitful field for work amongst the young people. Two years ago Cpl. G. S. Pearson secured the willing co-operation of service clubs in initiating a project which had as its objective the construction of the Burnaby Youth Centre Hall. From Burnaby also we hear that Cst. Harry Twist has begun another season of instruction in the art of boxing.

Amongst the continuing activities throughout the province in the Scout movement, we note that Smithers Detachment has broken new ground. Our members there have been successful in organizing a group of 36 Scouts and 48 Wolf Cubs in the district.

Opening of the British Columbia Legislature, September 1953. Aides-de-camp to the Lieutenant-Governor, including Supt. J. R. W. Bordeleau, wore swords for the first time on such an occasion.



Ceremony There were two sessions of the British Columbia Legislature in Victoria in 1953, and time honored ceremonies called for the appearance in the House of His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Clarence Wallace. At the second opening on September 15 precedent

was broken when the aides-de-camp to His Honor added swords to their dress uniforms. Though it is understood that such has been the practice at the Federal House in Ottawa for many years, it is the first occasion in B.C. when the aides have worn swords.

"F" Division

(Headquarters—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 12508 Cpl. and Mrs. M. W. McElman of Leader, Sask., a daughter, Eleanor Hope, on July 4, 1953.

To Reg. No. 13829 Cpl. and Mrs. F. C. Ross of Gravelbourg, Sask., twins, Francene Margaret and Fraser Andrew, on July 12, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14962 Cst. and Mrs. R. S. Wood of Milestone, Sask., a daughter, Brenda Gayle, on Aug. 10, 1953.

To Reg. No. 13884 Cst. and Mrs. V. L. Bradley of Glaslyn, Sask., a daughter, Enid June, on Sept. 3, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14725 Cst. and Mrs. K. E. Campbell of Strasbourg, Sask., a son, James Mathew, on Sept. 12, 1953.

To Reg. No. 15324 Cst. and Mrs. H. B. Mercer of Punnichy, Sask., a daughter, Sheila Lynne, on Sept. 18, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14214 Cst. and Mrs. E. M. Gray of Onion Lake, Sask., a daughter, Dorothy Marlin, on Oct. 2, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14808 Cst. and Mrs. J. C. Hinks of Yorkton, Sask., a son, Christopher John, on Oct. 10, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14857 Cst. and Mrs. W. Wasko of Yorkton, a son, Wayne William, on Oct. 14, 1953.

Marriages Reg. No. 15237 Cst. K. O. Preece of Prince Albert Detachment to Miss Lorraine Caverley at North Vancouver, B.C., on June 29, 1953.

Reg. No. 15134 Cst. R. D. Crisall of Wakaw Detachment to Miss Patricia Oldham at Rosthern, Sask., on Aug. 15, 1953.

Reg. No. 15187 Cst. E. C. Evanoff to Miss Marjorie Mildred Graham at North Battleford, Sask., on Sept. 9, 1953.

Reg. No. 15540 Cst. P. F. Komaïke of Prince Albert Detachment to Miss Margaret Honatzis at Bruno, Sask., on Sept. 21, 1953.

Reg. No. 15202 Cst. O. A. W. MacGillivray to Miss Jacqueline Porteous Bain at Winnipeg, Man., on Oct. 1, 1953.

Reg. No. 14901 Cst. J. W. Warren to Miss Lorraine Marion Budowich at Regina, Sask., on Oct. 10, 1953.

Reg. No. 13901 Cpl. I. W. Pickerill of Regina, Sask., to Miss Beatrice J. Wilson at Banff, Alta., on Oct. 13, 1953.

Reg. No. 14682 Cst. S. J. Anderson of Saskatoon, Sask., to Miss Edith Helen Leach at Saskatoon, Sask., on Nov. 14, 1953.

Reg. No. 14781 Cst. H. K. Ward of Yorkton, Sask., to Miss Muriel Vera Berglund at Pelly, Sask., on Nov. 14, 1953.

Reg. No. 15484 Cst. R. C. Bannister of Yorkton, Sask., to Miss Doreen Ethel Brown at Kamsack, Sask., on Nov. 15, 1953.

Reg. No. 15425 Cst. W. Schramm to Miss Joan Marie Ponath at Naicam, Sask., on Nov. 15, 1953.

Reg. No. 15637 Cst. D. J. Oates to Miss Isla Margaret Whiteway at Saskatoon on Nov. 23, 1953.

Obituary It is with regret that we record the death of Robert Churchill Hemingway,

Ottawa's Finest Furniture Warehouses

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Burglary Protected

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WATERWAY - SKYWAY

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LOCAL & LONG DISTANCE
REMOVALS

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son of Cpl. and Mrs. S. C. W. Hemingway of Broadview Detachment at the age of one year, eight months. Our heart-felt sympathy goes out to the bereaved parents.

Transfers and Retirements Sgt. J. A. Morrison, after a brief sojourn in this division—barely long enough to renew old acquaintances—has been transferred to "O" Division.

Reg. No. 11170 Cpl. C. E. Wenzel retired recently to take up residence at Prince Albert where he will operate a brokerage and travel agency. He had been stationed at Esterhazy. To each, in their new spheres of activity, our best wishes for the future.

North Battleford The eighth annual ball of the North Battleford Sub-Division Recreation Club was held in the local Armouries on October 13. The ball-room was beautifully decorated with purple and gold streamers forming a canopy, and plaques bearing the RCMP crest, flags and lances adorning the walls. The grand march was led by Cst. R. R. Murray playing the bagpipes, followed by Insp. and Mrs. D. J. McCombe.

Outdoor activities of the North Battleford Sub-Division Revolver Club came to an end on October 3, when the 20 best shots in the sub-division met to decide the winner of the Rae Trophy. As in previous years, members competed in three groups, according to ratings achieved in the annual revolver practice. Cst. J. McCarthy was the winner in "C" Group and Cst. E. P. Kurtz in "B" Group. The latter then moved into the "A" competition and came out on top to take the Rae Trophy. Excellent prizes in the various events went to Insp. D. J. McCombe, S/Sgt. J. Sixsmith, Sgts. A. Stoddart, R. L. Welliver, E. C. Clendenning; Cpls. C. T. Evenson, B. H. McLaren; Csts. E. V. Matchett, N. H. Knight, L. C.

Naldrett, C. R. Ruggles, E. P. Kurtz, E. M. Gray, V. J. Johansen, S. A. Juniper, K. Gislason, J. McCarthy, A. G. Rae, C. L. Fietz, G. A. Spring, I. D. McDonald, A. G. Moshansky, W. D. Boutilier, R. N. Young and F. J. Barned.

Prince Albert Members of the Prince Albert Sub-Division Recreation Club held their annual ball on October 14. As in former years the scene was the local Armoury which was gaily decorated in Coronation year colors. Patron and patroness were Sub-Insp. and Mrs. J. C. McPhee. Music was supplied by the "Ken Peaker" Bessborough Hotel Orchestra from Saskatoon. This was the fifth such event at Prince Albert and the record attendance indicates the popularity of this annual social function.

The Prince Albert Sub-Division Rifle and Revolver Club enjoyed a banner year. In the indoor Inter-Divisional Rifle and Revolver Competition held last winter the club was third in the Force in the revolver section. For the second consecutive year members of the club won silver steins for the highest individual scores for rifle and revolver in "F" Division in this competition, the marksmen being Csts. A. K. Bergh and R. C. Harrison. Constable Bergh, it will be recalled, continued his winning ways by capturing the Connaught Cup for 1952.

The club held its Grosser and Glass Annual Revolver Competition on July 19, with 19 members who qualified by having won crossed revolver badges participating. Bergh added the Grosser and Glass Trophy to his collection with a score of 343 out of 400. The course consists of four targets with three valuable prizes being awarded in the competition in connection with each target. The winners were as follows: 20 yards—Csts. A. K. Bergh, R.



Mr. J. D. Smith
presenting miniature
of Grosser and Glass
Trophy to Cst. A. K.
Bergh. Club secretary
Cpl. J. D. Lewak
in background.

Rutley and J. Wylie; 30 yards—Cst. R. C. Falconer, Cpl. J. Stringer and Cst. R. C. Harrison; 40 yards—Csts. J. Wylie, H. H. Smith and Sgt. M. N. MacAlpine; 50 yards—Cpl. J. D. Lewak, Csts. R. C. Falconer and A. K. Bergh.

The Eiler Trophy is awarded by the club for the highest score in the annual crossed revolver competition and Csts. J. Wylie and R. Rutley tied for this award with possible scores of 200. In the shoot-off Constable Wylie emerged the winner.

At the conclusion of the Grosser and Glass Competition a smoker was held and Mr. J. D. Smith, manager of Grosser and Glass Auto Parts, Prince Albert, presented the trophy and other prizes to the winning competitors.

Saskatoon Major social events sponsored by the Saskatoon Sub-Division Recreation Club in recent months have been: an enjoyable wiener and corn roast held at the Sutherland Forestry Farm on September 17, attended by a large number of members, their friends and families; and a well-attended annual fall dance held at the Bessborough Hotel, Saskatoon on October 9.

Recreation facilities at Saskatoon have been augmented by the acquisition of a billiard table. Dan Worden, faithful "scribe" of the Saskatoon *Star-Phoenix* recently donated a large number of new books to our Recreation Club library—a gift much appreciated by all members.

Yorkton The Yorkton Sub-Division annual fall party was held at York Lake Pavilion on October 6 with a local orchestra providing the music. We had a wonderful turn-out of members and their feminine partners, dancing till 2 a.m. and thereafter visiting from house to house. We have found that this annual fixture affords a real opportunity for the members and their wives to get acquainted with distant counterparts.

Duties seemed to be on the increase during the past summer and wrought havoc with our organized recreation. We never did manage to hold our usual annual golf tournament. However, we are thankful that crime generally is seasonal and are looking forward to a lot of activity shortly in the curling and revolver club fields, not to mention our Broomball Classic with the local A.C.T.

"G" Division

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

Births To Reg. No. 14180 Cpl. and Mrs. J. A. L. Daoust at Pangnirtung, N.W.T., a daughter, Chislaine Jeanne, on June 9, 1953.

Marriages Reg. No. 15494 Cst. D. F. Friesen to Miss Patricia May Jameski at Whitehorse, Y.T., on Aug. 7, 1953.

Reg. No. 15157 Cst. J. R. Simpson to Miss Mary Phyllis Yvonne LePage at Whitehorse on Aug. 28, 1953.

Reg. No. 15601 Cst. C. E. Boone to Miss Jean Marie O'Brien at Churchill, Man., on Sept. 1, 1953.

Marriage in the Far North Reg. No. 15120 Cst. H. A. Johnson and Miss Rita McDonald, both of Dartmouth, N.S., were married in the ship's lounge on board the C.G.S. *d'Iberville* on her arrival at Craig Harbour, N.W.T., on Aug. 12, 1953. Constable Johnson has served in the north for five years, stationed at Frobisher Bay, Dundas Harbour and Craig Harbour Detachments. He is the son of ex-Sgt. Major H. A. Johnson, now on pension, and the bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. McDonald of Dartmouth.

Miss McDonald boarded the *d'Iberville* at Montreal on July 15 and proceeded north for her marriage but as the nearest missionary to Craig Harbour is at Pond Inlet, 300 miles

south, and as the *d'Iberville* could not enter Pond Inlet due to adverse ice conditions, Supt. H. A. Larsen, FRGS, went ashore on the ship's helicopter and returned with Rev. Father S. Daniello.

On arrival of the *d'Iberville* at Craig Harbour, Constable Johnson set out from his detachment by outboard motor. However, before reaching the ship the outboard motor broke down and he hauled his boat aboard an ice floe to make repairs. As the ice floe floated seaward past the *d'Iberville* some of the humorists aboard informed the distressed bride that her bridegroom was proceeding on his annual walrus hunt and would likely be absent for about a week. Constable Johnson however completed repairs to the outboard and reached the ship without further difficulty.

At the ceremony the bride was given in marriage by Superintendent Larsen, and Cst. A. C. Fryer acted as best man. Other members of the Force present were Cpls. G. K. Sargent and E. E. Jones and Cst. F. J. R. Stiles. After the wedding the happy couple experienced a brief helicopter trip and then proceeded north on the *d'Iberville* to Alexandra Fiord where the bridegroom and other members of the Force were kept extremely busy



**Wedding of Cst. H. A. Johnson and Miss Rita McDonald on board
C.G.S. d'Iberville Aug. 12, 1953 at Craig Harbour.**

for ten days putting up new detachment buildings.

On August 30 the *d'Iberville* held a rendezvous with the *C. D. Howe* and Constable and Mrs. Johnson transferred to the latter ship and proceeded south to Pangnirtung Detachment where they will reside for the next year or so. The Johnsons are keeping open house and any friends who wish to call will find Pangnirtung 2,000 miles northward by boat from Montreal. Turn to the left when you come to Cumberland Strait and proceed for about 100 miles then turn right and proceed directly north for a few dozen miles until you come to a white house with "R.C.M. Police" written over the door.

Inspection Patrols Superintendent Larsen left Ottawa on June 15, 1953 by RCMP aircraft and inspected detachments at Moose Factory, Ont., Port Harrison and Fort Chimo, Que., and Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. Because of bad weather, inspections of detachments on the west side of Hudson Bay could not be carried out. He returned to Ottawa on July 11, 1953.

Superintendent Larson again left Ottawa on July 15 to board the *C.G.S. d'Iberville* at Montreal and inspected detachments at Lake Harbour, Pond Inlet and Craig Harbour, N.W.T., and opened detachments at Resolute Bay, Clyde River and Alexandra Fiord, N.W.T. He returned to Ottawa on September 23.

To Pension On Aug. 18, 1953, Reg. No. 10270 Sgt. L. Weston retired to pension. He served many years in the north at Fort Smith, Resolution, Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope, Aklavik, Cambridge Bay, Port Harrison and Chesterfield Inlet. Our best wishes go with Sergeant Weston to Kitimat, B.C., where he is now employed at a large aluminum plant.

Police College Class Sgt. H. M. Widdis left Whitehorse, Y.T., on Oct. 29, 1953 to attend Canadian Police College Class No. 20 at "Depot" Division, Regina.

Identification Course Cst. H. Milburn left Whitehorse, Y.T., on Oct. 13, 1953 to attend Identification Class No. 6 at "N" Division, Rockcliffe.

“H” Division

(Headquarters—Halifax, N.S.)

Births To Reg. No. 15060 Cst. and Mrs. R. T. W. Partridge of Truro, N.S., on Sept. 1, 1953, a daughter, Rebecca Ellen.

To Reg. No. 14753 Cst. and Mrs. C. H. Johnson, of Truro, on Sept. 10, 1953, a son, David William.

To Reg. No. 13506 Cpl. and Mrs. K. V. Murray at Halifax, N.S., on Oct. 17, 1953, a daughter, Heather Ann.

To Reg. No. 13677 Cpl. and Mrs. W. A. Coombs at Sydney, N.S., on Nov. 3, 1953, a son, Thomas Frederick.

Marriages Reg. No. 14947 Cst. H. E. Dawes of Halifax to Miss Joan Audrey Ward of Bedford, N.S., at Halifax, N.S., on Aug. 29, 1953.

Reg. No. 15369 Cst. W. J. Hunter of Halifax to Miss Earleen Mary Hare of Sunny Corner, N.B., at Red Bank, N.B.

Departures Reg. No. 9973 Sgt. F. D. C. Cordwell, Chief Clerk of the C.I.B. in Halifax, retired to pension recently after completing 30 years' service in the Force continuously since his engagement at Dauphin, Man., in August 1923.

Sergeant Cordwell served at Waterton Lakes, Morley, Drumheller and Calgary in “K” Division from 1924 to 1932 in the days of the saddle-horse and buck-board.

When the RCMP assumed the duties of the Preventive Service and provincial police in the Maritime Provinces in 1932, he was transferred to Maritime District Headquarters at Moncton, N.B., and then to Charlottetown, P.E.I., where he served as NCO in charge of C.I.B. At the outbreak of World War II he was transferred to St. Stephen, N.B., and then to Halifax, where he performed important

duties in the Intelligence Section until 1945, being appointed Chief Clerk, C.I.B. at “H” Division Headquarters in 1952.

This member will be very much missed in the division, and his many friends there and throughout the Force wish him and Mrs. Cordwell much happiness and every success for the future.

On June 25, 1953, a well attended “stag party” was held for Reg. No. 11190 Sgt. V. L. Apedaile, retiring after completing almost 22 years' service. He was presented with a travelling bag on behalf of members of the division by Insp. J. R. Roy. Sergeant Apedaile's new address is North Gower, Ont.

On October 21 a dance and social gathering climaxed a round of informal functions honoring the departure of Reg. No. 11176 S/Sgt. H. Klassen, retiring with 22 years' service in the Force. Inspector Roy again made the presentation of an easy-chair to Staff Sergeant Klassen, while Mrs. Klassen was presented with a figurine. His new address will be Pictou, N.S.

The following members have volunteered for Northern Service, and have been transferred to “G” Division for duty in the Territories: Csts. F. J. R. Stiles, F. C. Dalziel and M. J. McGinn.

Rifle and Revolver Shooting An RCMP team was entered in the Service Rifle Meet at Bedford, N.S., on October 28, consisting of the following: Insp. J. A. Young, Cpls. R. B. Coupland and R. F. Wellings, Csts. J. P. Wheeler, J. P. Schiller and H. A. Palmer, in which 28 six-man teams competed from the Army, Navy, Air Force and RCMP. Our team

Cst. J. R. L. Phinney, Halifax, sent in this interesting old photo of a dance at Regina in November, 1920. Photo original property of V. C. Lovett (ex-Reg. No. 8322).



made a good showing placing second, two points behind the RCAF No. 2 team, winners of the trophy.

The Halifax rifle and revolver club has been organized for the coming season under the presidency of Insp. E. L. Martin and weekly indoor practice shoots commenced in October.

Distinguished Visitor A distinguished visitor to this headquarters on Aug. 21, 1953 was former Assistant Commissioner Junget who was passing through Halifax on his way to the Old Country. He spent several hours renewing old friendships and marvelling at the changes which have taken place since he was last here.

Obituary John W. Fraser, Chief of Police, Truro, N.S., passed away suddenly at the Victoria General Hospital at Halifax on Nov. 2, 1953 in his 63rd year.

"Jack", as he was better known, was born at Upper Stewiacke, Colchester Co., N.S., in 1890, and spent the greater part of his life in

that area. He began his police career in New Glasgow and left that force to join the Truro Town Police in 1911.

He was promoted to Chief in 1918, and held that appointment until his death, 35 years later.

He was well known as a fine athlete. His fine physique, friendly manner, and immaculate appearance gained him the high regard of the citizens of Truro and made him one of the best known law-enforcement officers in the Maritimes. His readiness to co-operate and render assistance to this Force earned him the respect and friendship of all members of the RCMP who have been stationed at Truro Detachment since 1932.

His funeral, one of the largest in the history of Truro, was held from the First United Church on November 6, and was attended by the O.C. Truro Sub-Division and three members of the detachment who acted as pallbearers.

"J" Division

(Headquarters—Fredericton, N.B.)

Births To Reg. No. 13288 Cpl. and Mrs. W. G. Heatherington, a son, Ronald William, at Sackville, N.B., on July 10, 1953.

To Reg. No. 12940 Cst. and Mrs. H. G. E. Chipman, a son, William Douglas, at St. Stephen, N.B., on Aug. 16, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14804 Cst. and Mrs. J. W. Ross, a daughter, Heather Joanne, at Petitediac, N.B., on Aug. 28, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14520 Cst. and Mrs. G. S. Bertrand, a daughter, Monique Adele Mary, at St. Leonard, N.B., on Sept. 1, 1953.

To Reg. No. 12975 Cpl. and Mrs. B. A. Wright, a son, Bruce Action, at Moncton, N.B., on Sept. 1, 1953.

To Reg. No. 12732 Cst. and Mrs. D. S. Johnston, a daughter, Margaret Sheila, at Tabusintac, N.B., on Sept. 7, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14977 Cst. and Mrs. L. G. Pantry, a daughter, Pamela Jarvis, at Fredericton, N.B., on Oct. 11, 1953.

Marriages Reg. No. 15061 Cst. A. J. Niedzwiecki to Miss Marjorie B. Mason, at Herring Cove, N.S., on Oct. 3, 1953.

Presentation At the time of writing, plans are afoot to hold a presentation of Coronation and RCMP Long Service Medals with the Premier and the Attorney-General of New Brunswick officiating.

Visits On Aug. 26, 1953, the division was afforded the pleasure of a visit from Dr. Frances G. McGill, Honorary Surgeon, who is highly interested in the activities of the

members of this Force. Dr. McGill, in referring to old cases in which she had played a major part, regaled some of her previous associates with sidelights, which at the time of the investigation were not known.

Promotions Congratulations are extended to those whose names appeared on the recent promotion list.

To Pension It has been our lot to bid farewell to two more members who have retired to pension. Reg. No. 11749 Cst. A. Simoneau who served in this division continuously from 1932 was presented with a well filled wallet as a mark of esteem of his long association with us.

Reg. No. 11451 S/Sgt. G. B. Lacey, more affectionately known as "Bert", after serving with the New Brunswick Provincial Police and on amalgamation, with the RCMP, left us recently. A presentation was made of an electric drill set which Bert, in refurbishing his newly acquired farm, will no doubt put to practical use.

We wish both members many years of enjoyment in their well earned pensions.

It is understood that another member will shortly be leaving in the person of Reg. No. 11258 Sgt. H. C. Wilson. We hear that Sergeant Wilson is casting his eyes toward the west coast, but whether he is interested in the balmy breezes or the mining activities we have not been able to determine.



L. to R.—Insp. H. G. Langton, Dr. Frances G. McGill, ex-Supt. N. J. Anderson with Superintendent Churchill, late Officer Commanding “J” Division, who died suddenly Nov. 28, 1953.

Deaths It is with sincere regret that we mention the passing of a popular member, Reg. No. 10114 Sgt. George Sincennes, who recently completed a tour of duty abroad. Sincere sympathy is extended to his widow.

Sports To mark the end of the gardening activities for the summer, a corn boil was held at Division Headquarters. It was regretted however, that the yield of our local gardeners did not produce enough fare for our party, bugs and other pests being hard to control properly. Guests and those present expressed the wish that more of these get-togethers be arranged.

Bowling has again opened up for the winter season and it is hoped to commence our badminton activities in the near future.

Shooting Cpl. A. M. Hughes of St. George Detachment, topped the New Brunswick team with an average of 47.62 out of a possible 50 in the Grand and All-comers Aggregates including the qualifying stage of the Governor-General's Match at the DCRA Meet at Ottawa, Ont., last August. This mark gave Corporal Hughes 40th place in the Grand Aggregate and 33rd in the All-comers Aggregate.

In the qualifying stages of the Governor-General's Match, he posted a score of 147 out of 150, ranking him 11th. In the shoot-off between Corporal Hughes and a Naval Chief Petty Officer from Halifax to determine the highest tyro, Corporal Hughes emerged victorious and received the Governor-General's Silver Plate.

“K” Division

(Headquarters—Edmonton, Alta.)

Births To Reg. No. 12352 Cpl. and Mrs. D. F. Van Blarcom at Turner Valley, Alta., a son, John David, on Aug. 8, 1953.

To Reg. No. 15288 Cst. and Mrs. A. J. Coombs at Drumheller, Alta., a daughter, Debra Helen, on Aug. 16, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14868 Cst. and Mrs. D. J. Vickerman at Vermilion, Alta., a son, David John, on Aug. 19, 1953.

To Reg. No. 13960 Cst. and Mrs. C. P. E. Brownschlaigle at Hardisty, Alta., a daughter, Lola Louise, on Aug. 21, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14918 Cst. and Mrs. E. D. Knowles of Calgary, Alta., a son, Edward Alan, on Aug. 30, 1953.

To Reg. No. 15384 Cst. and Mrs. W. S. M. A. Smith at Viking, Alta., a daughter, Heather Elaine, on Sept. 6, 1953.

To Reg. No. 15096 Cst. and Mrs. R. W. Creelman of Banff, Alta., a son, Donald Russell, on Sept. 18, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14395 Cst. and Mrs. J. M. Nelson of Calgary, a son, Donald James, on Sept. 20, 1953.

To Reg. No. 12688 Cst. and Mrs. N. E. MacDonald at Red Deer, Alta., a daughter, Theresa Mary, on Oct. 22, 1953.

To Reg. No. 12528 Cpl. and Mrs. T. G. G. Raisbeck of Calgary, a son, Thomas David, on Nov. 10, 1953.

Marriages Reg. No. 15016 Cst. C. R. Mains to Miss Alice Farrow at Regina, Sask., on Aug. 10, 1953.

Reg. No. 13814 Cst. H. D. Smith of Lethbridge, Alta., to Miss Margaret McKay at Melfort, Sask., on Aug. 29, 1953.

Reg. No. 15199 Cst. E. H. Todd of Calgary, Alta., to Miss Shirley Jean Clarke at Biggar, Sask., on Sept. 10, 1953.

Reg. No. 14976 Cst. B. E. Sutherland of Drumheller, Alta., to Miss Shirley Jean Knechtel at Red Deer, Alta., on Sept. 12, 1953.

Reg. No. 15533 Cst. T. J. Hogarth of High River, Alta., to Miss Marie Jeannette Leger at Moncton, N.B., on Sept. 19, 1953.

Reg. No. 15522 Cst. P. B. McGinley of Edmonton, Alta., to Miss Helen Alexander of Edmonton on Sept. 26, 1953.

Reg. No. 15393 Cst. S. M. Dougherty of Edmonton to Miss Doreen Munsey of New Westminster, B.C., on Oct. 24, 1953.

To Pension Officers stationed in Edmonton gathered at the home of Asst. Commr. G. J. M. Curleigh during the evening of Oct. 30, 1953 to pay their respects to Insp. and Mrs. George H. Clark. Inspector Clark has retired to pension and has accepted the appointment of Police Magistrate for the town of Jasper Place, Alta., near Edmonton. Assistant Commissioner Curleigh presented Inspector Clark with a bag of golf clubs and Mrs. Clark received a silver rose bowl. In addition, Inspector Clark was also presented with the RCMP Long Service Medal. He completed more than 32 years of police service.

Reg. No. 8281 Sgt. G. G. Krause, for several years in charge of the plain-clothes branch at Headquarters Detachment, Edmonton, left to go to pension on Oct. 15, 1953.

Living in retirement now at Red Deer, Alta., is Reg. No. 12030 Cpl. P. W. Clearwater, who retired from the Force on Oct. 31, 1953. Three members of Calgary Sub-Division also retired to pension recently. Reg. No. 8622 Cst. J. H. Burnside retired on Dec. 1, 1953, and Reg. No. 11497 Sgt. F. H. B. Bailey of Calgary C.I.B. bade farewell to the Force on Nov. 8, 1953. The latter plans to live at Victoria, B.C. On

Nov. 24, 1953, Reg. No. 10384 Cpl. E. F. Lewis commenced two months' retirement leave. Formerly in charge of the Brooks, Alta., Detachment, Corporal and Mrs. Lewis are planning to reside in Calgary.

Arrivals and Transfers Insp. J. D. Lee, formerly Officer Commanding Edmonton Headquarters Detachment, was recently transferred to "E" Division and is presently in Prince George, B.C.

New arrivals to Calgary Sub-Division include: Csts. D. S. Peddie, D. H. Torrance and R. A. Denham from "A" Division, R. S. Pilot from "HQ" Division and R. W. Foster from "N" Division, and at Lethbridge, Cst. E. G. Coleman from "Depot" Division.

Cst. R. W. Morley, left Calgary Identification Branch, Oct. 1, 1953 to take up duties at Victoria, B.C.

On July 23, 1953, Lethbridge welcomed a new Officer Commanding in the person of Sub-Insp. I. C. Shank. He replaces Insp. C. B. Macdonell who was transferred to "Depot" Division, Regina, Sask.

Promotions Congratulations are in order to the following members who were recently promoted: S/Sgt. B. Allan, Sgts. P. M. Christophers, M. L. Allen and H. M. Silver, and Cpls. J. Belzer, N. F. Lee, T. A. Boal, A. H. Crawford, T. J. Johnston and C. K. Thompson.

Classes The following members of the division recently attended a Canadian Police College Class at Regina: Insp. I. S. Gledinning and Sgts. J. J. Molyneux, E. A. C. Hertzog and G. S. McGlynn.

Cpl. A. H. Mansell of Canmore Detachment returned recently after attending a refresher class at Regina and Cpl. D. S. Hunt of Calgary Sub-Division headquarters completed a refresher course at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ont., on December 11.

Sports Peace River Sub-Division's Officer Commanding, Insp. K. Shakespeare, brought home the Alberta Police Golf Association championship for the second consecutive year. The event was held at Calgary.

During the summer, a baseball team was formed by members of Lethbridge Sub-Division and entered in the Lethbridge Commercial League. The club turned in a creditable performance and finished in fourth slot.

The annual Alberta Associated Police Bonspiel is scheduled at Lethbridge on Feb. 23 and 24, 1954, and a large representation is expected to turn out from the southern Alberta centre in an effort to defend the Patterson-Jennings Trophy.

Interest in curling at Lethbridge has reached a high level this year with ten sheets of ice available for the RCMP. In Calgary, two clubs

represent the Force in the Associated Police Curling League.

The Calgary RCMP hockey club has been reorganized this season and practice sessions are under way for challenge games with Drumheller Detachment and the Calgary City Police.

The Calgary RCMP Bowling League opened play on October 1 with six teams participating. Lethbridge Sub-Division boasts three bowling teams this season with games each Friday evening.

Rifle and Revolver Dominion Rifle Marksmen Targets have been turned in to date by

members of the Calgary Rifle Club, by Cpl. H. H. C. B. Hervey for a bronze medal and Sgt. C. E. Gray and Cst. R. S. Pilot for crests. Calgary Sub-Division's annual revolver practice was held in August with 22 members turning in scores of over 175. The annual rifle shoot was held in September.

Cst. Les Nicholson of Grande Prairie Detachment has two sharpshooting sons. The boys, Cadet Sgt. M. W. Nicholson and Cadet D. V. Nicholson were members of the Grande Prairie Army Cadets' team which won the annual Lord Strathcona Trust Rifle Competition in 1953.

"L" Division

(Headquarters—Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

Births To Reg. No. 13041 Cpl. and Mrs. D. S. Davis at Montague, P.E.I., a daughter, Judith Anne.

Courses Cst. M. MacKinnon attended Refresher Course "A", Cpl. W. H. Warner attended Refresher Course "B" and Cpl. D. S. Davis attended Refresher Course "C", all at Rockcliffe.

Discharges Appropriate farewell presentations were tendered the following members who have purchased their discharges from the Force—Reg. No. 16995 Csts. H. M. Bell, Reg. No. 16997 J. D. Watson, Reg. No. 17051 J. Arvay, Reg. No. 16098 R. H. Skillicorn.

Arrivals The following members have been welcomed to "L" Division—Csts. G. R. Humphrey from "E" Division, R. W. M.

Griffith from "J" Division, P. J. Borys and A. J. Monsebraaten from "Depot" Division.

Bereavement The sincere sympathy of the members of the division is extended to Cst. J. W. Geisler, on the recent death of his father.

Bowling The Bowling Club at "L" Division Headquarters is again in full swing with four teams competing. Competition is keen and everybody is out to win a trophy.

Picnic During September, the Committee of our Recreational Fund organized a picnic at Cavendish for the married members, their wives and children, and the single members and their girl friends. This was a most enjoyable event and the Committee is to be congratulated on the successful undertaking.

"N" Division

(Training Centre—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To Employed Civilian and Mrs. L. R. J. Lecompte, a son, Leonard Bryan Russell, on Sept. 19, 1953.

Sorrow Deep sympathy is extended to Reg. No. 14671 Cst. A. B. Ewen of the Riding Instructional Staff and Mrs. Ewen in the unfortunate loss of triplet boys born on Nov. 4, 1953.

Training From Sept. 28 to Oct. 9, 1953, "N" Division played host to a Sergeants Major Familiarization Conference. The course discussed the duties of sergeants major toward gaining a more uniform method of discipline, forming parades, drill, and so forth. The conference proved to be constructive and of great advantage to the Force.

For three months, commencing in July and extending through to October 9, a course was held at "N" Division for training young P.T. and Drill Instructors for the Force. Twenty-one members selected from the various divisions throughout the Force attended. Toward the conclusion of the course, participants were examined on instruction on drill and P.T. by Sub-Insp. J. G. Downey, the Division Training Officer and Corps Sgt. Major H. Robertson. The results prove that it is unnecessary for the Force to go outside for future instructors dealing with this particular phase of training. The course concluded with a party on Oct. 8, 1953, attended by special guests who included Senior Assistant Commissioner A. T.



Ex-Commr.

A. Bowen Perry
taking salute at
Rockcliffe, Sept. 23,
1953, accompanied by
Inspr. G. H. Prime,
Commr. L. H. Nicholson,
Sub-Inspr. J. G. Downey.

Belcher; the Adjutant, Supt. L. Bingham; the Senior Training Officer, Supt. E. Brakefield-Moore; the Officer Commanding, Supt. C. N. K. Kirk; the Senior Personnel Officer, Insp. F. S. Spalding, and Sub-Inspector Downey.

Musical Ride—1953 Upon return of the horses of the Coronation Troop from England on July 31, 1953, a Musical Ride was formed at "N" Division, commencing training on August 7, commanded by the Officer Commanding, Supt. C. N. K. Kirk, ADC.

The first dress rehearsal took place at Rockcliffe during the afternoon of September 23 following a display of precision drill by No. 5 Squad under the direction of Cpl. W. F. MacRae. After Commr. L. H. Nicholson, MBE, inspected the ride, ex-Commr. A. Bowen Perry, CMG, took the salute during a march past. Ex-Deputy Commr. G. L. Jennings together with other officers, families of members of "N" Division and approximately 700 children with their teachers from Manor Park Public School attended. The RCMP Band under the direction of Insp. E. J. Lydall supplied the music.

On October 6, Asst. Commr. A. T. Belcher inspected the Ride at Rockcliffe, when inclement weather moved the performance of a 24-file Ride into the Riding School, in two displays, one for 150 visiting members of the Honorable and Ancient Artillery Company of

Massachusetts and another for an overflow crowd of approximately 300, including 40 children from Elgin Street Public School. Special guests included the American Ambassador and Mrs. Stewart; the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, Mr. D. L. MacLaren; former Manitoba Premier, John and Mrs. Bracken; the Hon. James Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture.

On October 10, a 24-file Ride performed before approximately 500 persons at the Ottawa Valley Hunt Club Horse Show at Connaught Park, Aylmer, Que., and from October 14 to 17, the Ride performed on six occasions at the Quebec Provincial Horse Show held at Sherbrooke, Que.

Again, from October 27 to 31, the same Ride appeared before an estimated 21,000 persons during seven performances at the Ottawa Winter Fair.

On November 1, the full troop left for New York city where they went through their paces at the National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden between November 3 and 10 and then proceeded to Toronto to fulfil engagements at the Royal Winter Fair held in the Coliseum at the Exhibition Grounds.

Sports A team represented "N" Division in the Ontario Softball Association League, a Tri-Service League, during the past summer, displaying an excellent brand of ball through-

out, losing only two games out of 16 played. During play-offs in the latter part of August, the "N" Division team won the semi-finals but lost to Air Force "Sabres" in the finals, winning one game and losing two. S/Sgt. B. Pomfret (Army) managed the team, piloted by Cst. "Cliff" Morin.

Visitors On October 30, "N" Division was honored with a visit of 150 school teachers from Wellington County, Ontario, under the leadership of ex-Asst. Commr V. A. M. Kemp, personal adviser to Col. George Drew, Leader of the Opposition. Members of No. 7 Squad, during their early training in equitation, held the visitors' interest with a display of mounting, dismounting and other callisthenics. A display of Foot and Arms Drill was presented by No. 6 Squad. The party also toured the stables under the direction of Sub-Insp. J. G. Downey and S/Sgt. H. S. Graves of the

Instructional Staff.

Social During the evening of Oct. 23, 1953, members of Refresher Class "A" celebrated the conclusion of their course with a turkey dinner in the Division Mess with the Training Officer and various members of the Instructional Staff.

This was followed by an "olde-tyme" Hallowe'en dance held in the auditorium sponsored by the "N" Division Bowling League and attended by approximately 150 persons. Squares were called by S/Sgt. J. Batza of "A" Division, who also provided suitable music for both round and square dances. The auditorium was suitably decorated in the Hallowe'en spirit and refreshments were served, buffet style.

Both entertainments were highly successful and more old-time dances will likely follow during the winter months since they have found great popularity in "N" Division.

Book Reviews

VIDOCQ: A Biography, by Philip John Stead. British Book Service (Canada) Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Bibliography. Indexed. Pp. 263. \$3.

Probably the majority of us have become fans of many of the well-known detectives of fiction such as Sherlock Holmes, Nero Wolfe, Sam Spade, Mike Hammer or Shell Scott, to name but a few—all fabulous characters in their own way—but this reviewer will venture to say that they all lead extremely sheltered lives as compared to the "daddy of all detectives", the famous, or perhaps sometimes infamous Vidocq, an honest-to-goodness character who did not originate from the pen of any writer.

However, according to the author of this biography of the astounding Frenchman, the mention of Vidocq's name even today will cause much friction in France, and divide the populace into two distinct factions. And the reason being that, in effect, there were two Vidocqs.

The most widely known of these of course concerns the ignominious monster, the condemned convict who escaped the galleys in the early 19th century and then wangled his way to become the chief of police. This is the Vidocq of the legend.

It is a damning legend, but oddly enough, it was built up by reason of the bizzare life led by the true Vidocq. In fact, more meat was added to the legend by Vidocq himself in the twilight years of his life through his own somewhat egotistical nature.

Eugene-Francois Vidocq was born in Arras, France, on July 24, 1775. At the age of 34, he presented himself before Monsieur Henry, then head of the criminal department of the Paris Police, and recounted a strange tale, covering those 34 years, terminating his interview with an equally bewildering request. Vidocq revealed how, while still in his teens, he began to get mixed up with bad company which resulted in numerous brushes with the police and subsequent prison terms, although, incidentally, he always managed to escape from the galleys. But the web was beginning to close in, and Vidocq, not a dishonest man, was beginning to get in too thick. France was an evil country in those days, and the escaped convicts began to hound him constantly, with the result that more often than not, he was implicated in some crime of which he was innocent, through his associations with these men in the cells.

Vidocq explained to M. Henry that he had become an expert in the use of disguise, and employed this means of flitting from town to town, attempting to escape both the police and the convicts. Finally, Vidocq, a complete stranger to M. Henry—he did not even divulge his name when seeking the interview—requested of the police official that if he should be granted immunity from police hounding, he would be willing to reveal the actions and whereabouts of criminals of his acquaintance who were literally driving him insane in an attempt to induce him to join them.

M. Henry agreed, eventually, and thus was born Vidocq's life as a secret agent of the police. He assumed many and varied aliases as well as disguises, with the result that his work was invaluable to M. Henry. Vidocq founded the Surete, which means, literally, security, which, of course, he became head of, but the orthodox police took exception to this with jealousy being the chief motive, and were always eager to throw up his past which was the beginning of the Vidocq legend.

He was continually in trouble due to his extreme love for women, fighting and risky business deals in addition to becoming the "original" private detective. He was, in plain words, a fabulous character. He was magnificent in Court, and people used to come any distance to hear him defend himself when the need arose.

Philip John Stead has captured the true facts of this man's life through much research for his book, which although a biography, reads strangely like a "thriller". However, he does accomplish his chief aim in setting it out: the separation of the Vidocq legend from the intriguing life of the real Vidocq.

THE SCARLET FORCE—The Making of the Mounted Police, by T. Morris Longstreth. The Macmillan Company, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 182. \$2.

This fine tribute to the old Force—the North-West Mounted Police—by American author T. Morris Longstreth, is the first of a new series by Macmillan's, *Great Stories of Canada*. The volume covers the first 27 years of the Force's story and is based entirely on fact.

The *Scarlet Force* is a well-written, concise edition covering those early years and is recommended for all young people studying, or who are interested in, the history of our Dominion.

To condense all the history of those 27 years in one small volume would be a difficult task for any author, but Mr. Longstreth has been extremely successful in picking out the "meat" and setting it down in a straightforward fashion. The book also contains several of the better known anecdotes of NWMP history including the correct version of the "Peach" Davis story, which has been hashed around so much by fiction writers that the real facts of Constable Davis' remarkable patrol are probably unknown to the majority of persons.

THE PISTOL SHOOTER'S BOOK—A Modern Encyclopedia, by Lt.-Col. Charles Askins. The Stackpole Company, Harrisburg, Pa., U.S.A. Illustrated. Indexed. Pp. 347. \$6.

This well-illustrated expensive looking volume contains a wealth of information for those interested in hand-gun or revolver shooting and is written by a man who is obviously an authority on the subject, having won 534 medals and 147 cups and trophies for his own marksmanship.

Mr. Askins is a Lieutenant-Colonel in the U.S. Army, and an ex-member of the U.S. Border Patrol in Texas, of ten years' standing.

This encyclopedia is composed of 28 chapters including ones on: the present crop of hand-guns which includes short descriptions and photos of the better known pistols, accessories, the influx of foreign pistols, rapid fire, "buck fever", the reloading of six-gun cartridges, team shooting, revolver hunting and double action shooting. A chapter is also devoted to police marksmanship training, but, of course, deals strictly with the U.S. forces. T.E.G.S.

MOUNTIE ON TRIAL, by Oscar Olson. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 257. \$3.25.

To begin with we should clarify one important point about this book which may not yet be known to some of our readers: the author, Oscar Olson, is Reg. No. 10777 Sgt. Oscar Olson of Supply Branch, "HQ"

Division. And why, you may ask, is that so important? Simply for this reason—Sergeant Olson is the first serving member of the RCMP to write a novel about the Force and receive official approval for its publication. In itself, this reviewer feels, that is a pretty fair recommendation for “Mountie on Trial”—the reader will at least be assured that the story is one which will reflect no discredit on the Force.

The tale centres around the fortunes and misfortunes of a detachment man in “F” Division, who through some dirty work by a former suitor of his wife’s—and a somewhat faithless betrayal by said wife—is convicted of theft of some bonds. The poor corporal receives the ultimate in sentence—ignominious dismissal from the Force he loves and a penitentiary sentence for the theft charge. As the story progresses he completes his prison term, sets out on a new life devoid of family and with but one thought in mind—revenge. Through a peculiar quirk of fate he once again becomes a member of the Mounted Police, establishes for himself a new life in a different division and ultimately in a thrilling climax to the book, satisfactorily resolves all the problems which a few short years earlier, changed the course of his entire life.

It’s a good story. Sergeant Olson tells it in a simple style but the reader finds himself gripped by the tale and extremely reluctant to put the book down. We would suggest that this is the mark of a good work of fiction. It’s the same sort of appeal that made the books of Zane Grey so popular and we must confess that while reading “Mountie on Trial” we were reminded of Grey’s writings.

One other point we liked was that Sergeant Olson has made no attempt to change the thinking of the world with endless discourses and profound observations on matters entirely unrelated to the theme of the book. This it might be suggested is the fault of all too many fiction writers.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE, by Richard L. Neuberger. Illustrated by Lee J. Ames. Random House, New York, N.Y., and Toronto, Canada. Pp. 182. \$2.

The author of this book, a senator in the Oregon State Legislature, is well known to

Quarterly readers, for several of his interesting articles have appeared between the covers of this magazine. Mr. Neuberger is undoubtedly one of the best “salesmen” this Force has, for his articles on the work of the Mounted Police have appeared in many publications. Now he has completed this worth-while little history of the Force especially for young people.

Designed to suit the reading tastes of youngsters between the ages of nine and 12 years, Mr. Neuberger’s book is written in a style bound to hold the interest of the young. Unlike most histories, there has been no attempt to record a mass of dull dates and statistics, but the important phases of the Force’s progress from 1873 to modern times have been recorded in a simple and interesting style that makes good reading.

The author’s interest in the RCMP dates from the days when he served in the northwest with the United States Army during the construction of the Alaska Highway. He numbers among his friends many officers, NCOs and constables of the Force whom he met and worked with during those days and his writings reflect the great respect he developed for the Mounted Police through this close association.

JUNGLE LORE, by Jim Corbett. Oxford University Press, Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Pp. 168. \$2.50.

When this book was recommended to this reviewer, it was referred to as “a delightful little book” and it is just that. The author is a naturalist from away back. Growing up on the edge of an Indian jungle, he was learning the ways of birds and wild animals at an age when most youngsters are playing “cops and robbers” or “cowboys and Indians”. His love for wild life in its natural habitat is no less genuine because it is tempered with a profound respect for the fiercer denizens of the eastern jungles, but rather, has enabled him to understand the nature of the more dangerous animals and to destroy those which became a menace to human lives.

Jim Corbett writes: “Had I realized in those far off days that a time would come when I would write this book, I would have tried to learn more than I did, for the time I spent in the jungles held unalloyed happiness for me, and that happiness I would

now gladly share." Well, perhaps he could have learned more, but it is doubtful if he could have shared additional knowledge in a happier manner than that which he has included in this book. Filled with exciting stories of the author's encounters with tigers and leopards on hunting expeditions, *Jungle Lore* contains much of the author's knowledge and skill which made his services so valuable to British forces during two World Wars as an instructor in jungle fighting.

NORTHERN EXPOSURES, by Richard Harrington. Text and arrangement by Clifford Wilson. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Pp. 119. \$5.

Mr. Harrington says: "Photography in out-of-the-way places is not much different to photography anywhere else. . . . I keep my equipment to a minimum, leaving the fancy gadgets at home." Undoubtedly the minimum of "fancy gadgets" is more than a personal idiosyncrasy of Richard Harrington, for in his perilous journeyings into the remote frozen wastes of Canada's northland, the necessities for survival must be of prior

importance when allocating baggage space. Certainly the absence of these "gadgets" takes nothing away from the excellence of the picture-stories this photographer-explorer brings to us.

Perhaps the secret of Harrington's success as a northern photographer is attributable to more than his technical skill with a camera. He knows the country, intimately, has made numerous trips by dog sled and canoe through some of Canada's most inaccessible areas, has lived with the natives—both Eskimos and Indians—and because of this understanding he has developed a stark realism in his photographs that depicts the true north. His previous volume "The Face of the Arctic" contained "photographs unequalled by any previous traveller" and there is as much to delight the eye in this his latest effort.

Text and arrangement of the book is by another authority on the north, Clifford Wilson, editor of *The Beaver*, the excellent quarterly magazine of the Hudson's Bay Company. The attractiveness of the book is due in no small measure to Mr. Wilson's skilled editorial touch. H.E.B.

OBITUARY

Reg. No. 11591 Cpl. Llywelyn Henry Thurston, 49, died May 24, 1953 at Dartmouth, N.S. He engaged in the RCMP on Apr. 1, 1932 and served at Shubenacadie and Halifax, N.S. Prior to joining the Force he served in the Nova Scotia Police for two years.

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Reg. No. 17452 Cst. John Derric McWhinney, 21, was killed in an airplane crash at Ottawa, Ont., on June 24, 1953. He joined the Force on Jan. 7, 1952 and served at "Depot", "N" and "A" Divisions.

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Reg. No. 11389 ex-S/Sgt. Alfred Wolfgang Anderson, 59, died Oct. 29, 1953 at Valleyfield, Que. He joined the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932 and was discharged to pension Sept. 30, 1946. He had previous service with the Preventive Service from June 28, 1927 to Mar. 31, 1932 and during World War I served with the Royal Irish Regiment from Oct. 7, 1914 to Feb. 17, 1920 and held the permanent rank of Captain. He was stationed at Montreal, Que., Toronto and Windsor, Ont.

Reg. No. 12153 ex-Master Robert McDonald Barkhouse, 59, died in November 1953 at Kentville, N.S. He served in the RCMP "Marine" Division from Sept. 1, 1933 to Sept. 30, 1939 when he transferred to the Royal Canadian Navy for duty during World War II. He rejoined the Force on Aug. 14, 1944 and was discharged to pension. During World War I he also served in the RCN, from June 12, 1917 to Dec. 11, 1918.

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Reg. No. 16810 Cst. Stephen Kasper, 26, died May 11, 1953 at Prince Rupert, B.C. in an airplane crash. He joined the Force Jan. 24, 1951 and served at Regina, Sask., Rockcliffe, Ont., Haney, Chilliwack, Agassiz and Prince Rupert, B.C.

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Reg. No. 3212 ex-Cst. George Edward Wildman, 79, died Aug. 22, 1953 at Camrose, Alta. He engaged in the NWMP on Feb. 27, 1898 and was discharged Jan. 27, 1902. He served at Lethbridge, Magrath, Alta., and Regina, Sask. During the South African War he served Overseas with the Canadian Mounted Rifles.