

The RCMP *Quarterly*

PUBLISHED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

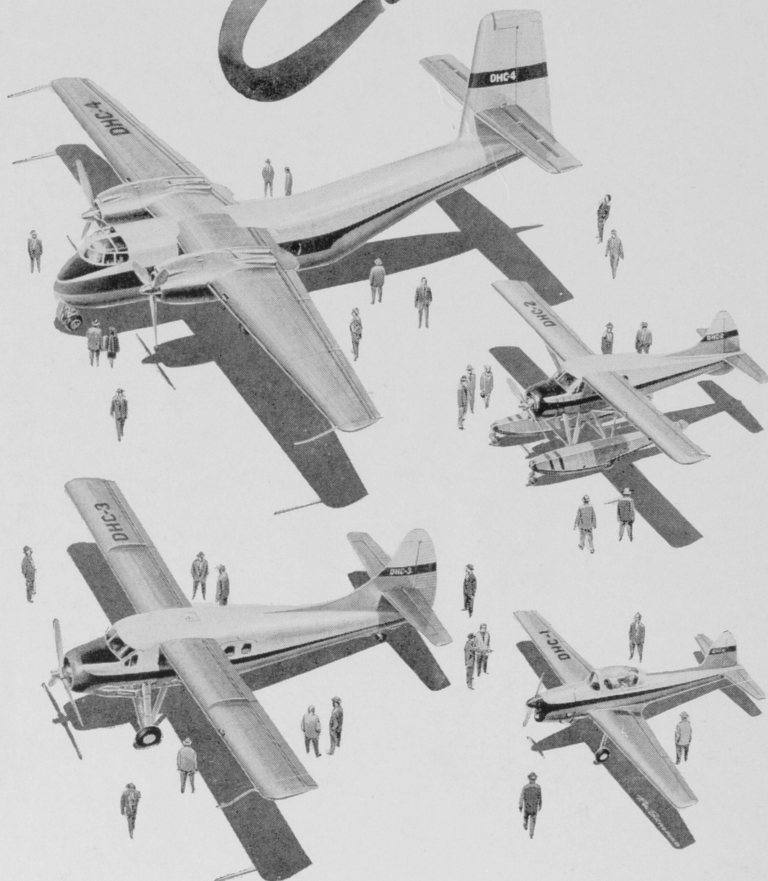


VOL. 24 — NO. 4

APRIL, 1959

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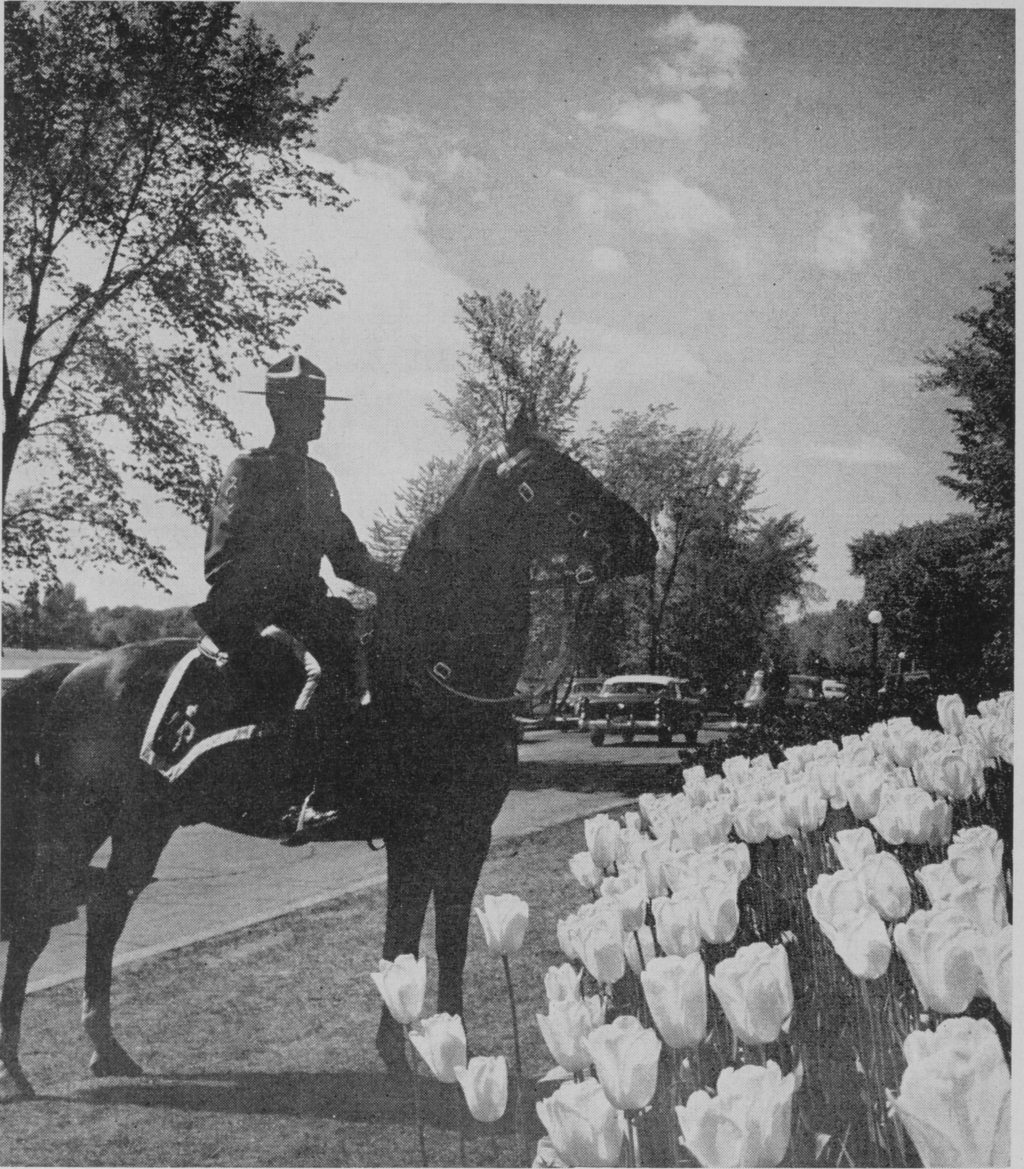


Photo by MALAK

Ottawa's magnificent tulip display belongs to all Canadians. The scene above shows a portion of one of the beds along the Federal District Commission Driveway in Canada's Capital. This year the Canadian Tulip Festival will be held May 15-30 and visitors to the city will see the largest and most varied display in North America. Many of Ottawa's tulips—some 200 varieties bloom each year—are gifts of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands in appreciation of her wartime stay in the Capital and of the people of Holland in appreciation of the part played by Canadian soldiers in liberating their homeland.

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Our Wild Life

One of the few non-commercial "weeks"—National Wild Life Week—will be observed this year April 5 to 11 with Nature Sunday set aside April 12. There will be no merchandise on display, no canvassing for funds. Sponsored as an educational project by the Jack Miner Foundation which is strictly a philanthropic organization, National Wild Life Week was created by an Act of Parliament on Apr. 18, 1947, designed to fall on April 10, the birthday of the late Jack Miner.

It is an appropriate season of the year as vast flocks of bird life are on their annual return from the south to nest and raise their offspring in Canada's breeding grounds. However, National Wild Life Week is not designed primarily to awaken public interest in conservation of bird life, but rather all natural resources.

All schools, through the Provincial Educational Departments, have been requested to observe this week in stressing the need of conservation, and Provincial Fish and Game Branches have urged all service and sportsmen's clubs and outdoor organizations to publicize it locally.

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

The Commissioner

Resigns

WHILE this issue of *The Quarterly* was in process of make-up, the news was released that Commr. L. H. Nicholson, MBE, LL.D., had tendered his resignation to the Minister of Justice.

The decision of the Commissioner to resign will have been received throughout the Force with deep regret and with the knowledge that it could only have been reached after a great deal of study and much soul-searching. Commissioner Nicholson is a temperate man, a devoted public servant whose pride in the Force and its heritage is modified by an acute appreciation of its responsibilities, its standards and its reputation as a law-enforcement body. During the eight years he has headed the Force he has shown in so many ways the importance he placed on the role of the Mounted Police in our Canadian way of life, but consistent with a typical personal modesty he has held the Force aloof from the fanfare and publicity that could so easily prejudice its reputation.

Commissioner Nicholson's term in office has been one marked by great changes in the structure of the Force and its work. Extension of police duties has resulted in a great increase in personnel; there are more aircraft and boats; a construction program has found new buildings being erected on a division, sub-division and detachment level all across Canada; the pay structure has been reorganized and vastly improved. All this has been part of a design, not only to increase the efficiency of the Force, but also to improve the working and living conditions of those who make a career of public service as members of the Mounted Police.

Leonard Hanson Nicholson is a career policeman whose service in the Force began as a constable in 1923. Three years later he left the Police and returned to his native Province of New Brunswick where he joined the provincial police. He became an Inspector in that Force, but later resigned to join the Nova Scotia Police where he was also a commissioned officer. When the



RCMP absorbed the provincial forces of the Maritime Provinces in 1932, he returned to the Mounted Police as an Inspector. From 1932 to 1937 Inspector Nicholson headed the Criminal Investigation Branch of the service in Nova Scotia and then went to Regina, Sask., where he was in charge of the same branch in "F" Division from 1938 to 1941. During this period—in 1940, at the age of 36—he was promoted to Superintendent. In 1941 he resigned his commission in the Police to join the Canadian Army with which he served on active duty Overseas in England, Italy and North-West Europe. When he was demobilized in 1946, it was as Colonel Nicholson, Provost Marshal of the Canadian Army. Returning to the RCMP, he was promoted to Assistant Commissioner and appointed Director of Criminal Investigation, a post he filled until his appointment as Commissioner in May 1951.

Due to lack of space in this issue, it is not possible to cover all facets of Commissioner Nicholson's career, his importance as an international figure in law enforcement and the multitude of activities which have filled his time. On the personal side he is an enthusiastic marksman, a keen curler and an extremely human person who has enjoyed fully the social side of life in the Force. And it is but fitting to observe that the latter side of the Commissioner's character is but one small way in which his loss to the Force will be so keenly felt by all personnel.



Commissioner

C. E. Rivett-Carnac

On March 23 the successor to Commr. L. H. Nicholson, MBE, LL.D., whose resignation was announced one week earlier, was appointed. Charles Edward Rivett-Carnac, who rose from the ranks and has been Deputy Commissioner since 1956, became the tenth Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Those associated with the Force will derive much satisfaction and pleasure in the knowledge that so capable an officer has been selected to undertake the heavy responsibility as head of the RCMP. The new Commissioner is a highly respected officer, well-known throughout the service as an able administrator, with a keen active mind, pleasant disposition and a complete understanding of the demanding role expected of him and the men in his command.

Born in Eastbourne, Sussex, England, on Aug. 31, 1901, the new Commissioner has been likened by one newspaper to the "young men from the United Kingdom who came to Canada eager for adventure". The Rivett-Carnac family had for generations been connected with either the church or the services and the son who came to Canada at the age of 22 to join the RCMP had already had his own lively share of adventure. Beginning with World War I, in which he served with an ambulance unit at the age

of 16, he went next to India where his father was a deputy inspector-general of police. There he ran elephant camps in the foothills of the Himalayas, managed a lime manufacturing industry in Bisra and became, finally, private secretary to one of the partners of the enterprise with which he was employed. Leaving India he joined the RCMP on July 25, 1923 as Reg. No. 9935, and it was not long before he was serving at a northern detachment. For one, who so far had favored the life of a rugged individualist, the posting was made to order.

Promotion came rapidly for the young Englishman—on Feb. 1, 1931, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant and one month later was commissioned an Inspector. With each step up the ladder there followed new responsibilities and different fields of endeavor. He has commanded at the sub-division, C.I.B. and division level. For a number of years Inspector Rivett-Carnac was editor of the *RCMP Quarterly* and he was Acting Director of Criminal Investigation and officer in charge of the Special Branch during the investigation into Soviet espionage in Ottawa in 1945 and 1946. He was then a Superintendent, a rank he reached on Sept. 1, 1942. In November 1947 he was promoted to Assistant Commissioner and in the period immediately preceding his appointment as Deputy Commissioner he was Officer Commanding "E" Division (British Columbia), taking over there shortly after the Mounted Police absorbed the B.C. Provincial Police.

Commissioner Rivett-Carnac has many recreational pursuits and is keenly interested in golf. Like his predecessor in office, he is married and has two daughters.

Resources of the Northland

By SGT. R. D. VAN NORMAN

Commencing with this issue and continuing in three additional installments *The Quarterly* presents some authoritative material on Canada's North. The author's genuine interest in the North and knowledge of the country and its inhabitants, is the result of a great deal of study and several tours of northern duty.

I EARLY ESKIMO CULTURES

FROM somewhere out of the dark and uncertain past came a little group of proud and resourceful people whose descendants today live in the most barren and remote part of the world—the Canadian Arctic. They call themselves “Innuits”,¹ but we know them as the Eskimo.²

A great deal has been written about them, especially by the early explorers who came to the North American continent in search of the North-West Passage and wealth, but relatively little is known about the early history of these people. Eskimo archaeology is an almost new branch of science, confined largely to the past few years. Although the various museums have collected a great quantity of material, it is to a degree worthless because it was excavated in a disorderly manner, largely at the hands of untrained archaeologists, and also by Eskimos who found that they could trade artifacts for trinkets. However, the picture is beginning to form as trained men are going into the field. The Canadian government has taken a particular interest in protect-

ing all archaeological sites, and is encouraging students to enter this immensely interesting field.

Indications are that the Eskimo came from the shores of Siberia and across to Alaska, hence along the shores of the Canadian Arctic, and even to the coasts of distant Greenland. Much of this is theory, but it fits well into the picture of recent discoveries. The trek was a gradual migration from the west to the east, its rate governed by the discovery of areas rich in game, and the adaption of new techniques in living. The archaeological picture starts to form about 3000 B.C. with the establishment of the Bering Sea culture,³ so named because traces of it were first discovered in the excavations about the area of the Bering Sea. The cultural development of these people and their stages was higher than that attained by the following Dorset and Thule cultures. It is possible that they may have been favored by climate and an abundance of natural resources at the time. They may also have been influenced to an appreciable degree by the Indians of North-Eastern Asia. Of particular interest is the ornamentation of their weapons, tools and other objects. They took many pains to emboss the most intricate of designs on the ivory and bone materials. These designs consisted of a series of scrolls, wavy lines, and round eye-like objects which were particularly clearly defined on the ivory objects.

Successive stages of this culture show a degeneration from the time of its inception to its conclusion. This may be

¹ Innuits is the Eskimo word which they use to describe themselves. It means “the men”. It is interesting to note that many other primitive peoples also describe themselves thus, and look upon all other peoples in comparison to themselves.

² Eskimo is the Indian word meaning “eaters of raw flesh”.

³ Jenness, Diamond, Archaeological investigations in Bering Strait, 1926. (in: Canada. National Museum. Bulletin, no. 50. Annual report for 1926, pub. 1928. p. 71-80 3 plates.)

attributed to a number of causes such as a change in climate and food, times of disease, contact with other peoples, or a trek to the east which would leave behind smaller communities. These latter would of course have to devote their full time to the hunt, and thus neglect those things such as art, which distinguished this Bering Sea culture, and set them above others insofar as cultural achievement was concerned.

The next cultural development was that of the Dorset Eskimo.⁴ They may have been contemporaneous with the Bering Sea culture, however it is unlikely. All indications are that they were much later. Probably a migration of some of the Bering Sea Eskimos produced this new culture once it had reached across the northern coast of Alaska and penetrated into the Canadian Arctic. In many respects we still do not know much more about this culture than when it was first discovered a little over 30 years ago. Probably one of the most important discoveries since its identification is in the present excavation of the old ruins near Igloolik.⁵ In 1939 Col. Graham W. Rowley excavated houses here, and since that time has aroused quite a lot of interest amongst archaeologists concerning the richness of this Dorset culture. The culture probably developed about 2,000 years ago. They had adapted themselves to hunting sea mammals, especially the walrus. During the early stages they seem to have concentrated on making specific implements, but later developed several harpoon heads which bore a distinctive Dorset emphasis. And with the growth of the people a distinctive art developed and flourished in which conventional forms seem to take on special meanings, almost always connected with the hunt.

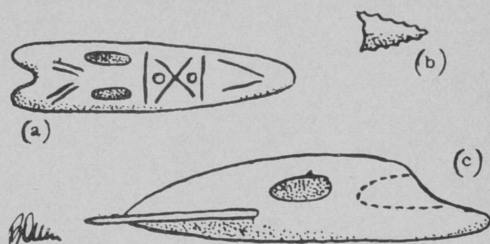


Fig. 1—Dorset artifacts showing strong Bering Sea cultural influence: caribou antler spear head; flint head; walrus ivory harpoon head.

The present day Eskimos have many stories about these people who were living in the Arctic up until a few hundred years ago. At first, archaeologists and students of Eskimo culture tended to discard them as being interesting and good stories without any basis. We have just recently come to realize that the "Tunik"⁶ as the Eskimos called them, were actually the Dorsets, whose culture was brought to a close by a change in climate, disease and sickness, and finally by slaughter at the hands of the direct ancestors of the present day Eskimos. The Eskimos never had a written language, and it is interesting to note that they have recorded a certain amount of their history through their story telling. Certain stories require proper telling and throughout the ages have been handed down very carefully by people who specialized in story-telling. Thus, they have remained unchanged to the degree that the basic truths upon which they were built are still incorporated. So we now find that to an extent we have a living witness to support our quest of knowledge of early Eskimo cultures.

The Dorset culture seems to have found its roots in the coastal regions of the Central Arctic, and to have worked its way to Baffin Island, where it flourished by hunting mammals of the sea. During the final period however, there is evidence that the weather became much colder, and at this time a new culture which had just come out of Alaska found

⁴ So named by Diamond Jenness, in 1925, based on his examination of artifacts dug up at Cape Dorset, N.W.T., by Eskimos.

⁵ Meldgaard, Jorgen. *Eskimoiske stenalderskulturer i Arktisk Canada* (Polarboken, 1955. p. 113-27, illus., map.)

⁶ Mansell, G. A. "Tunik", (RCMP *Quarterly*, Apr. 1952. v. 17, no. 4, p. 333-37, illus.)



Ancient Eskimo ruins
located near Pond
Inlet, N.W.T.

its way across the Canadian Arctic and began to compete in the hunting of game. The newcomers were the Thule⁷ people.

The Thule Eskimos are the direct forefathers of the present day Eskimos. There does not seem to be any definite time when this classification ceased to apply, however, it was shortly after they had become well established in all regions, including Greenland, that they broke up into various stages and ceased to exist as a cultural unit. A great deal is known about this culture today, mainly because they are recent, and also because the ruins of these people are scattered throughout the whole of the Arctic. As the Dorset people were adjusting to the changing colder climate, the Thule people started to raid their encampments, killing the men, women and children. It is believed that in some instances they spared the women who were then taken in marriage by a Thule native. It is regarded that these raids were done through fear, as the Dorset people were much stronger and more suited to living in the Arctic. It is interesting to note that the Thule people learned from the Dorset culture how to build igloos⁸ and copied many of their habits which adapted them to

living in the harsher areas of the North American continent.

Eskimo archaeology is by no means complete yet. Many years of hard work lie ahead to complete the general picture and to verify in detail the successive and interesting stages which each culture went through in its struggle to survive in the barren lands. These early Eskimos were a remarkable people who have left behind a story for people of all ages to read—the story of a hardy race who moved across the face of the windswept, barren and frozen land, facing cold and starvation, uncertainty, and hardships endured by very few people in the records of history. The Eskimo people of today can look back and be exceedingly proud of their humble beginning.

* * *

II PRESENT DAY ESKIMOS

There are five groups of Eskimos in Canada today, the Mackenzie, Copper, Caribou, Central and Labrador. The Mackenzie live in the fur rich Mackenzie River delta. These people have long been in contact with white men, and compete with them in trapping muskrats, in employment, and in the various means of livelihood of the region. There has also been considerable contact with the Indians. The Copper Eskimos got their name from their use of the natural copper

⁷The name applied to this culture, shortly after the major excavations and investigations of the fifth Thule expedition.

⁸Igloo is the Eskimo word for "snow-house".

of the Coppermine River area. This metal may be found in almost pure chunks, and is easily fashioned into tools of the hunt as well as those of a domestic nature.

The third group, and one of the most interesting, is the Caribou Eskimo. These people live inland in the Keewatin district, and depend upon the large herds of caribou for their livelihood. The flesh is food for themselves and their dogs, hides are for garments, sinew for sewing, and bone and antler for tools and implements. It is a life of feast and famine, for the migration of the great herds of caribou is an unpredictable thing. Although this group has been living closest to southern civilization, they have remained the most primitive because of their inaccessibility. The Central Eskimos are the coastal dwellers, sometimes referred to as "the seal eaters". They are scattered along the coastline in the Eastern Arctic, at all points north and east of the border line between the districts of Franklin and Keewatin. This is a fine group of independent people who have been able to withstand the early, if somewhat brutal contact of civilization as brought by the whalers, and are cleverly adapting themselves to present day conditions.

The last group, and the least interesting to the casual observer, is the Labrador Eskimo. In many places it is hard to tell that a person of this group is actually an Eskimo. These one-time great hunters of the Labrador coast have left hunting largely due to the fact that walrus⁹ and other game drifted north, and also because other means of livelihood presented themselves. These people speak and use English to a large extent, and are able to get a normal education in many places, enjoy various forms of livelihood in fishing, construction and mining. No longer are most of them considered the responsibility of the Canadian

⁹ Atlantic walrus (*Odebenus rosmarus*) found in most northern waters. Van Norman, Robert D. Walrus hunt. (RCMP Quarterly, Apr. 1954 v. 19, no. 4, p. 336-40, 4 illus.)

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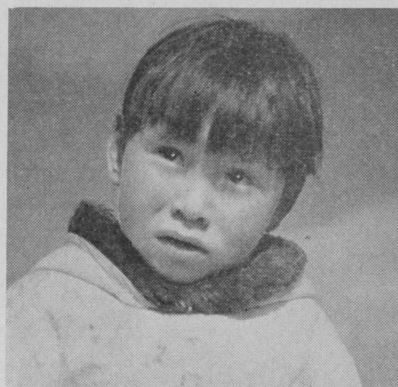
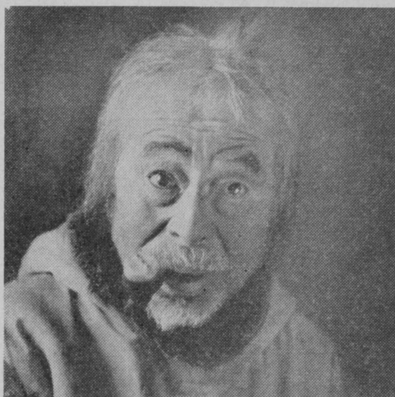
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FACES OF THE PEOPLE—

Top—Eskimo patriarch of the North Baffin Coast.

Centre—Eskimo Point woman, with facial tattoos.

Bottom—This Eskimo child attends a Federal day school in the N.W.T.

government. For many years now, only those living in the Ungava Bay and the east coast of Hudson Bay require special attention.

There are over 10,000 Eskimos living in the North-West Territories, and their numbers are increasing annually. When an Eskimo is born he is given a disc number. Since Eskimos normally do not have more than one name it has been found necessary to use this additional means of identification. For instance there may be three or four people with the name "Aukpa" living in one community, a situation which could give rise to considerable confusion in matters of family allowances, mail from relatives in southern hospitals, and similar interests. In the Eastern Arctic the areas are divided into Registration districts, each bearing an identifying combination number. An Eskimo living in the Frobisher Bay area for instance could have an "E7-456" identification disc.

There are some features which distinguish Eskimos from Indians and other peoples. Their skin is slightly lighter than that of mongoloid people though in most respects they do resemble them. Another remarkable feature is the fact that they have the smallest nasal opening of any people in the world. The reasons for this are not understood, however, this and other noted differences may be due to such things as the combined effect of climate and food, the diminished intensity of the sun's rays, low temperatures and great humidity, and the unvaried diet of raw meat and fish. In addition a feature which gives credence to the belief that their ancestral home was in Asia is that the children are almost always born with the mongoloid mark.¹⁰

But more noticeable and striking than the features of the Eskimo is his dress. For

¹⁰ Negroid, mongoloid, and both the Indians and Eskimos of North America are born with a bluish patch of skin near the base of the spine. This disappears from one to three years of age.

centuries now they have used the skins of the animals which they secure for food for the manufacture of clothing. To begin with these materials have been the only ones at hand, but we must note that they are also the best available anywhere for the manufacture of Arctic clothing.¹¹ They use the skin of caribou, wolf, bear, musk oxen, several species of seal, also rabbits and birds. These skins are used with or without the hair intact.

Rainproof garments are made from the intestines of some animals, the sinew is used for sewing, ivory and bone to make buttons, and many other parts are cleverly utilized. In the economy of the Eskimo no part of the precious kill is wasted. Land animals such as the caribou are especially prized, for they provide the warm clothing so necessary for outdoor wear during the winter months. On the other hand the animals of the sea are used for the manufacture of garments which must be somewhat waterproof and will also wear well. Experience has taught the Eskimo just what uses are best made of the different skins and materials. The Eskimo dress generally consists of a two piece garment consisting of pants and a parka. It is supplemented with a pair of boots, caribou stockings and mitts. These garments are worn with the hair turned inwards, and during the cold winter a second layer of clothing is donned with the hair turned outwards. The whole unit is tailor-made, clothing for both sexes being much alike except that women's garments have a larger hood and a pouch on the back to accommodate an infant.

Caribou skin is used almost exclusively for winter clothing when it is available. The hair is round and hollow in the cross section and therefore acts as an insulator. Probably the best known item is the famed Eskimo "kuletuk" or outer skin parka. The women cleverly sew these garments from the choice skins, utilizing

the various dark and light shades to give a patterned effect. This item hangs nearly to the knees, and has a split part way up the front to enable one to reach the pants pockets easily. The inner coat is called the "artigi" and generally made of finer, shorter haired skins. The parka fur trim is attached to this part. Wolverine is the best as frost will not form on it from breath, however, wolf or dog trim are good.

Other items of clothing are just as interesting and important, but there is one which stands above all the rest—the famed Eskimo "kumik", which in the Western Arctic is known as "muk-luk". This item of footgear is particularly well designed and undoubtedly the best known item of native clothing. The bottoms are always fashioned of sealskin, but the tops may be made of either caribou, seal, bear, dog or canvas. Kumiks for summer wear are made from shaved sealskin, that is one on which the hair has been carefully sliced away leaving only the layers of skin. Leaving the hair roots imbedded



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¹¹Manning, Thomas Henry, and E. W. Manning. The preparation of skins and clothing in the Eastern Canadian Arctic. (Polar record, July 1944. v. 4, p. 156-69, illus.)



Eskimo children at play. Girl at the right is wearing a Western Arctic style. She is now in training to be a nurse's aid in Ontario.

makes it waterproof. The soles of course are made from the thick hide of the bearded seal¹² because it is much more durable than the thinner pelts of other species. Summer kumiks are white in appearance as the outer layer of skin and the complete hair has been removed by immersing the skin in hot water for a few seconds and quickly scraping the hair away. To whiten them they are hung outside in the sunlight for several months of bleaching. These boots are not waterproof, but they are light and good wearing. Winter kumiks have the hair left on the upper part of the boot, and often a bear skin bottom is sewn to the sole to act as an insulator between the foot and the ground.

¹² (ground seal or square-flipper)—*Erignathus barbatus*.

There is not a favorable comparison between the native footwear and items designed by us for Arctic wear. We simply do not have anything better. In the past few years of course several good types of boot have been developed, but these are by large not suited to much walking. They are excellent for such purposes as aircraft travel and construction and can be produced commercially at a cost which is not prohibitive. All items of clothing have a looseness which permits circulation of air. This keeps them dry and consequently warm. The Eskimos learned a long time ago that wet clothing was cold, and that to be cold in the Arctic was to perish. In addition to designing their clothing to prevent the accumulation of moisture they have also learned to avoid perspiring when possible.



Eskimo "kumiks" on the right. Footgear on the left was used by construction workers on the DEW Line.

Hence you will seldom see an Eskimo hurry in his native way of life.

So much for the clothing of the primitive Eskimo. Not all Eskimos clothe themselves entirely in this wear. In areas where they do not closely follow the Eskimo way of life, the trend is to retain only the caribou parka and the sealskin boots and mitts. They prefer our clothing for general use. And as they adjust themselves to the growing conditions in the north it is to be expected that they will make more and more use of it. It is interesting to note that they have found new uses for their raw material in the manufacture of articles of our own styling, and such trade items as canvas are not infrequently used instead of sealskin as kumik tops. Properly cleaned and scraped items of sealskin and caribou make excellent items of sports wear. And so today we find that we are utilizing the best in native wear and also our own clothing to produce the best selection of clothing ever used by man in the Arctic.

* * *

III DWELLING, FIRE-MAKING, COOKING AND THE HOUSEHOLD

We always think of Eskimos as living in snow houses, however, this is only a part of the story. From the earliest of times they sought a more permanent home, and thus resorted to the use of rock, moss, mud, whale-bone and animal skins. These materials made a home which could be used throughout the colder months of the year. When summer arrived they moved into caribou skin and if the location dictated, in sealskin tents which by this time were cooler and cleaner. The snow houses have always been used mainly by Eskimos who are travelling. There are still many communities which use these houses each winter, but in these cases we find that either they are constantly on the move for game, or that they are not able to secure the preci-

¹³*Eriophorum* which grows in damp, marshy areas having the appearance of cotton is often called "Arctic cotton".

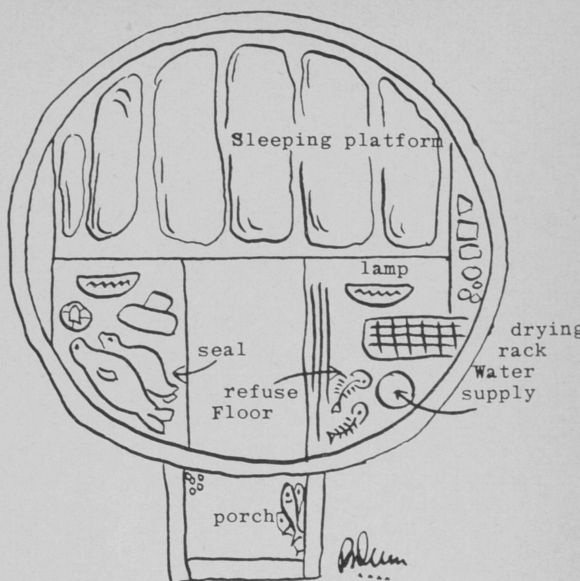


Fig. 2—Eskimo dwelling showing typical interior arrangement of household effects.

ous wood and materials with which to make a permanent type of dwelling. There are certain advantages to the snow house. It is simple to build, and can be kept much cleaner than other types of dwellings. When they get too dirty new ones are built. Regardless of the type of home built, the Eskimos always use the same arrangement of the simple household effects. This is illustrated in Fig. 2.

The Eskimo home is a place for sleeping and eating, so about this the furnishings are built. Lamps are carved from soapstone and fueled by seal blubber with a wick of Arctic cotton.¹³ This provides

Eskimo utensils—drying rack, wick trimmer, seal oil lamp.

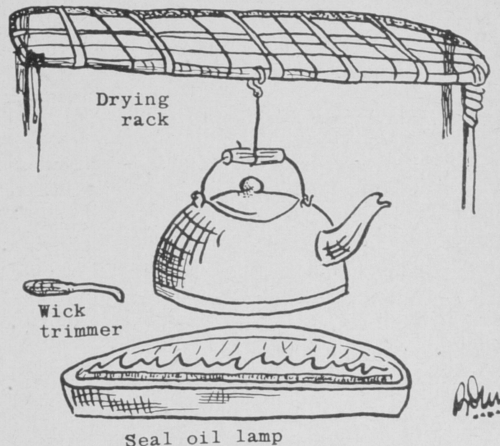




Fig. 4—"Ulu"—Eskimo knife, and bird wing sweeper.

heat and light for the home and heat for cooking. A drying rack for clothes is built over the lamp and pots hang from the cross bars of the rack in order that they almost reach the flame. Tending the lamps is almost a full time job as an unregulated flame will give off a bad odor and excessive smoke. Usually the old woman of the house looks after this. Fire-making has always been with the Eskimos on the North American continent. They have used the various methods employed by primitive peoples in other parts of the world—chipping flint and producing heat with friction on wood. When traveling they have been known to keep a lamp burning in a box. Modern matches, the Eskimos agree, are a rather clever item.

Little time is spent on cooking. Chunks of raw meat of walrus, seal, fowl and fish usually adorn the main entrance to a dwelling. Throughout the day the members of the household cut away chunks to satisfy their hunger. The woman of the house later cooks a large pot of meat for the evening meal. It is permitted to simmer slowly over the seal oil lamp for several hours, and from time to time choice bits are thrown in to add to the flavor. Since the diet is largely meat which can be easily handled by hand, the only utensil used in eating is a knife, usually the round bladed Eskimo knife. A large chunk of meat is held to the mouth and the knife cleverly brought down to separate the portion being held by the teeth. The Eskimos use this knife with amazing skill.

Bannock is another food which should be mentioned because this item has become a standard food with all Eskimos. It is prepared from flour, lard and baking powder, which is kneaded into a frying pan and cooked over a slow heat. This satisfies their craving for flour goods. In some Eskimo camps this item is prepared under such unsanitary conditions as would cause the newcomer to divorce himself from all further dealings with Eskimos. However, dirty hands, utensils, and often ingredients don't seem to detract from the excellent quality of the product.

Keeping the house clean does not seem to be much of a problem. However, it is a little more difficult than is at first obvious. The sleeping platform is only slightly raised and for that reason is in a sense a part of the floor. The women sit on this throughout the greater part of the day at their chores of sewing, cooking and drying skin garments. A large part of the sleeping gear is made of caribou skins and just keeping the loose hairs swept up all the time is a full chore. In cramped quarters with a number of small children the housewife has plenty to occupy her time. Bird wings are dried and used as small sweepers, and the ever present knife keeps the meat platform well scraped and clean. Strong odors are ever present in this type of dwelling, the smell of raw meat and blubber, the lamp, and human bodies. Within each of these dwellings, whether it be a snow house, caribou skin tent, or wood shack, there is a nice little Eskimo family. Love and contentment is found within.

* * *

IV TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS

From the time of their arrival, the Eskimos have produced an amazing variety of tools and implements. As the hunting and living conditions changed, so did these items, hence no Eskimo ever became familiar with all of the varieties, but rather with those used in his time. The local requirements determined the num-

ber and variety, and the availability of raw materials for the manufacture of these items controlled the styling. In the beginning they lacked metal parts, so they resorted to the use of chipped stone for cutting tools and the use of hard ivory for cutting edges. They made all sorts of knives for snow cutting, scraping hides, butchering animals and even cutting sod. Caribou antlers were fashioned into bows for the hunt, walrus tusks made into spear and harpoon heads, fish bones for needles, and bone was used almost exclusively for handles.

When finally metal, especially in the form of manufactured goods was introduced to the primitive Eskimo, he quickly adapted these store commodities to his every day living. The straight hickory handle was torn from the snow knife and a curved handle replaced it. This made it an Eskimo snow knife, fitted in design to his requirement, yet superior in quality to either the primitive bone knife or the purchased one. Thus new materials altered the quality of the tool or implement, but did not cause the Eskimo to change his designs appreciably. In many places in the north today, you will still see the Eskimos using the same primitive tools as did their ancestors many centuries ago. A noted example of this is the bow drill. (see figure 5.) This tool is fashioned from a springy piece of caribou antler and a piece of sealskin thong. The drill part is fashioned from drift wood with an ivory head lashed to the end. This ivory head is designed in such a manner as to make a deep, wide, cupped, or any other kind of hole desired. The other end of the drill is held in the user's mouth by means of a piece of soapstone with a hole in it. Then the thong is twisted on the drill handle and pulled back and forth. This is a very simple yet effective tool, especially now that the ivory head may be substituted by a metal part.

There are some things that just can not be improved upon. One of these is the famed walrus harpoon which has been used for centuries to drag the mon-

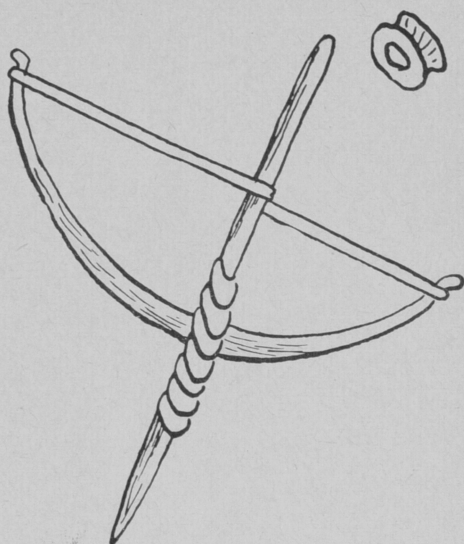
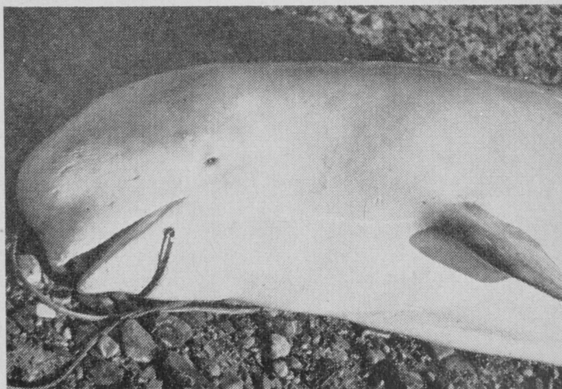


Fig. 5—Primitive Eskimo utensil still in common use—the bow drill.

strous animals from the waters of the deep ocean bays and inlets. Here an ivory harpoon head is fastened to the end of a long shaft of wood by means of a sealskin line, at the end of which is an inflated sealskin float. The harpoon head is held firmly to the shaft for the purpose of throwing, but once it is imbedded in the animal it slips off the hook and the shaft falls free. If the shaft is driven in too far, it also breaks at the bend, thus lessening the chances that the walrus will brush the whole unit off against the bottom of the sea. In many places in the north today you will still see Eskimos spearing

Eskimos harpooned and beached this white whale near Pond Inlet, N.W.T.

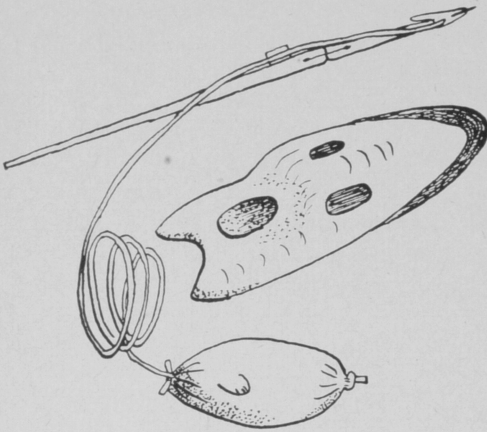




**Modern Eskimo use
twine fish nets.**

fish. This skill has been passed from father to son for many generations, and even the women engage themselves in this sporty task of securing food for the families.

Walrus harpoon.



The spear is fashioned from springy pieces of bone in such a way as to give the finished product the appearance of a two pronged fork with barbs on the end. In the middle is a shorter prong which holds the fish impaled on the barbs.

In localities where soapstone was not available, a number of flat rocks were fastened together by inserting thongs through drilled holes and the pieces fashioned into utensils. The cracks were filled with hair and fatty materials so the vessels would hold liquid. As crude as they may have seemed, they were very effective and much used. Some of the early cultures even made their seal oil lamps in this manner. Although the men fashioned tools largely for one purpose—that of securing game and also for making their homes, some of them found an added pleasure in simply designing them, and in some instances decorating. In these individuals there is a sense of proportion and feeling for form, and so to them can we credit the wonderful styling and balance of the tools and implements of days gone by and to quite an extent those in use today. Some of the earliest cultures produced the finest work ever to be done in the Arctic. But these are changing times, and tomorrow may not be the same. It may be a few years yet before the Eskimo has time to disregard the bustle of activity about him as introduced by construction projects and contemplate the life about him and give vent to his inner feelings by expressing himself in the designing and decorating of his tools and implements. ● ● ●

STUDENT ASSISTANCE

At the Canadian Conference on Education, last year, 850 delegates representing 3 million Canadians, said:

"Scholarships, loans and bursaries should be provided for post-secondary education to the extent of the student's ability and desire to profit from it."

A year at university costs a Canadian student an average of \$1200.

\$ 90 comes from scholarships, bursaries, loans, etc.

\$390 comes from his family.

\$790 must come from his earnings.

HOW MANY ABLE STUDENTS CAN AFFORD A UNIVERSITY EDUCATION?



Photo—United States Steel Corporation

New International Suspension Bridge

A NEW connecting link between Canada and the United States was officially opened on Dec. 1, 1958—a high-level suspension bridge spanning the south channel of the St. Lawrence River between Cornwall Island in Canada and the United States mainland. The new bridge, called the Cornwall-Massena International Bridge, replaced the old outdated Roosevelt International Bridge which was demolished during construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

This structure, which cost approximately \$7,000,000, provides an overhead clearance of 120 feet for the ocean-going ships which will pass beneath its main span through the St. Lawrence Seaway. The main suspension of this bridge is 3,480 feet. Its overall length, including approach work, exceeds 5,000 feet.

The aerial view of the bridge shown above was taken from the American side of the south channel of the St. Lawrence River, with the city of Cornwall visible in the background beyond the north channel of the river. Shipping to and from the Great Lakes will pass beneath the centre span of the bridge. To the right of the structure, a steam dredge is at work deepening the channel through which the ships will travel.

The sub-structure of the bridge was built by McNamara Construction Company of Toronto under contract with Canada's St. Lawrence Seaway Authority; the super-structure was built by the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation of the United States. Contractor for the super-

structure was the American Bridge Division of United States Steel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio. The bridge was built in what must be a record-breaking construction time of six months.

During the inaugural ceremony, held in the centre of the main span astride the International Boundary, Mr. Lewis G. Castle, Administrator of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, presented the bridge to Mr. Jean Lessard, President of the Cornwall International Bridge Company. At the same time, a new Canadian Customs and Immigration Building was presented for occupancy by Mr. Bennett J. Roberts, CBE, President of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. This modern building was accepted by Mr. Laval Fortier, Deputy Minister, Department of Citizenship and Immigration and Gordon Howell, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise Division, on behalf of their respective departments.

The new Customs and Immigration Building, together with the broad span of the bridge, provide excellent facilities for the rapid and efficient handling of international traffic.

It has been announced that another new bridge is soon to be built across the north channel of the St. Lawrence River between Cornwall Island and the Canadian mainland. The second bridge will extend and complete this new crossing which will be of great and lasting benefit to international travellers from both countries.



Municipal Police Forces Train in Alberta

By S/SGT. B. D. PECK

AT THE 53rd Annual Convention of the Union of Alberta Municipalities held at Calgary in October 1957, Mr. H. J. Wilson, Q.C., Deputy Attorney-General for Alberta, presented to the assembly the outline of a scheme for training members of municipal police forces in Alberta.

Two basic principles were agreed on at this conference:

- (a) The members applying and being accepted for training were to receive their salaries from the municipality concerned during the course of training.
- (b) The Provincial Government would obtain all necessary facilities for the training and would be financially responsible for the transportation and maintenance of the students during their entire period of training.

This scheme was accepted by the assembly and the Attorney-General's Department then proceeded with a proposed basic training course for municipal police. The department called together Chief Constable M. F. E. Anthony, Edmonton City Police, Asst. Commr. Geo. B. McClellan, Officer Commanding "K" Division, RCMP and Chief Constable L. Partridge, Calgary City Police. It was decided to hold two classes simultane-

ously, one at Calgary and one at Edmonton with the dividing line for the province north and south set at Red Deer.

The subjects for study were discussed at this meeting and a syllabus of training adopted. The syllabus outlined a course of 240 hours training to be carried out during a six-week period. The subjects selected were to include criminal law; first aid; selected federal and provincial statutes; identification subjects such as care and handling of exhibits, photography, fingerprinting; small arm instruction; care and handling of prisoners; physical training and office procedure.

The time for the class was selected for a period which would be most suitable to the municipalities concerned, and would cause a minimum of disruption in routine police work. Application forms were then forwarded by the department to all municipalities inviting candidates for the proposed training. Each applicant was required to undergo a strict medical examination declaring him physically fit to participate in foot drill and physical training. The application form also provided for full information as to educational qualifications, military experience, previous police service and personal history.

On Monday, Nov. 3, 1958, 13 candidates reported at Calgary for training

Opposite page: Alberta Municipal Police Forces Training Class

Back Row (L. to R.)—Csts. R. Ryder, Sangudo; S. Palichuk, Smoky Lake; E. E. Alpaugh, Ledue; V. I. Neal, Rocky Mtn. House; W. Farus, Innisfree; J. P. McBride, Sedgewick; A. Blakely, Stony Plain; **Middle Row**—Csts. L. W. Ramstead, Falher; A. Moser, Jasper Place; E. Skrukwa, Grande Centre; O. Schur, Beverly; F. W. Gueffroy, Ponoka; A. Krossa, Ponoka; B. J. Williamson, Jasper Place; R. L. Johnson, Barrhead; R. Skinty, Cold Lake; **Front Row**—Csts. O. Kostereva, Waskateneau; R. Yeomans, Beverly; C. J. Thomas, Holden; O. L. Weisgerber, Morinville; C. E. Buchta, High Prairie; F. L. Hoffman, Hinton; F. Foley, Wainwright; B. Buchkowsky, Andrew; J. Wall, Tofield; F. Nicholson, Bonnyville. *Missing from photo*—Csts. R. E. Henriët, Ft. McMurray; G. D. Hansen, McLennan.

with 28 reporting at Edmonton—a total of 41 in all.

In Calgary the facilities of City Police Headquarters were used and at Edmonton a classroom in a Provincial Government building was used for academic work while drill and physical training were carried out at the Edmonton City Police Headquarters.

A Provincial Government appointee supervised the co-ordination and attendance of all classes. Drill, Court attendance and range duties were carried out in uniform and all lectures were attended in plain clothes.

Instructors for both classes were members of the respective city police forces, officials of the various Provincial Government departments and members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Examinations were conducted on completion of the various subjects taught, at intervals throughout the course. As the subject of criminal law lasted throughout the entire period, a weekly examination was conducted of one hour's duration

with a three-hour examination on this subject being written by all members at the conclusion of the class. Each student was also required to write a critical essay containing his opinions and suggestions for future training classes.

On December 12, all Edmonton students assembled in the RCMP Headquarters gymnasium and were presented with Certificates of Proficiency by the Deputy Attorney-General, Mr. H. J. Wilson, Q.C. Mr. Wilson addressed the class and complimented the personnel on their drill and appearance and for their attendance and co-operation in making the course a success.

This is the first time in this province that such a scheme has been attempted and it will in all likelihood be repeated. A course of training such as this should promote a higher standard of efficiency among municipal police forces and will also create a better understanding of the law-enforcement problems concerning all forces from day to day. ●●●

FIRST PERSON SINGULAR

He had come up to the Alberta bush from the United States years before. Year in, year out, he had worked in one or another lumber camp, discarding gradually, perhaps almost inevitably, all contact with either his family or his Faith. He was a lonely, very ill old man when he came to us in the hospital. He was, also, nearly blind.

We tried to impress upon him the seriousness of his condition; we urged him to see Father; we stormed Heaven for him — all, apparently to no avail. He listened to anything we had to say and remained, or seemed to remain, quite unmoved. He was, of course, a character.

Then one day he called me. He sat up in bed in the manner of one about to pronounce some prophetic utterance. He peered at me through his near-sightless eyes and said, "I know I'm going to die." Then, just as if the thought had neither occurred nor been suggested to him before, he continued, "but before I die there are two people I want to see — the Priest and the Mountie. And mind," said he, shaking his finger at speechless me, "mind that you make sure to tell me which is which."

—Sister R. Mill, in *The Field at Home*.

Towards a Better Understanding of our Juvenile Delinquents

By A. J. KITCHEN

Director of Correction, Manitoba

This article was originally an address delivered to the General Secondary Section of the Manitoba Educational Association Convention in 1957. At a time when juveniles and delinquency seem to be almost automatically coupled in some people's minds, it seems to *The Quarterly* that this article does a lot toward placing facts in their proper perspective.

IN order to avoid any possible misunderstanding perhaps we should at the outset examine this very popular and much over-worked term "juvenile delinquent". Just what do you mean when you call someone a "juvenile delinquent"? As a matter of fact, I am bringing up the point right now because I am certain that we have *not* all got the same kind of person in mind when we speak of a "juvenile delinquent". Some people's idea of a juvenile delinquent is a very simple one. They brand a boy or girl a delinquent whose behavior does not coincide with their own concept of what a juvenile's behavior ought to be. To others a juvenile delinquent is a term synonymous with the term "teen-ager", a fact which I heartily deplore, as the idea does a grave injustice to thousands upon thousands of teen-agers whose conduct is for the most part exemplary. Even the strictly legal definition leaves something to be desired and I would join with many others in a protest against labelling as delinquent all those boys and girls to whom the legal definition would certainly apply. "The Juvenile Delinquents Act" defines a "juvenile delinquent" as

any child who violates any provision of the Criminal Code or any Dominion or provincial statute or of any by-law or ordinance of any municipality, or who is guilty of sexual immorality or any similar form of vice, or who is liable by reason of any other act to be committed to an industrial school or juvenile reformatory under the provi-

sions of any Dominion or provincial statute.

Surely this covers too much ground for our discussion as it technically labels as "delinquent" those juveniles who violate such municipal by-laws as that which forbids "two on a bike", as the saying goes, or shooting with a B.B. gun at a tin can in your back yard and puts such juveniles technically in the same category as those who brutally assault an aged storekeeper for a few dollars and a couple of packages of cigarettes. How, then, can we identify the true delinquent? While it may narrow the field to decide the question on the basis of Court appearance it cannot even safely be assumed that because a juvenile was in Court he is, *ipso facto* a "juvenile delinquent". The fact of the matter is that we have been far too free and easy in our use of the word "delinquent". It cannot be used without qualification because delinquency is not an entity in itself. It is common fallacy to think of a "delinquent" in terms of a common set of facts or a special type of person and usually far removed from anything that would strike too close to home. However, there is no doubt in the minds of everyone here that there is such a person as a true delinquent whose behavior is intolerable in any decent, law-abiding community. What yardstick, then, can we apply to juvenile behavior to warrant the use of the term "juvenile delinquent"? The research staff of the Cambridge Somerville Youth Study, a ten-year project operating in two Massachusetts cities in an

attempt to deal with the "pre-delinquent" child before he developed into an anti-social person, found it useful to analyze each case in terms of three essential ingredients: *frequency*, *seriousness* and *attitude*. Frequency of anti-social behavior is significant because it indicates a pattern of behavior. Seriousness, by which we mean the degree to which such behavior is harmful to others, or even to the juvenile himself and is easily illustrated by listing such offences as theft, assault, indecent acts, robbery with violence, fraud, wilful damage, arson, etc., is important because, after all, the basic purpose of the machinery of justice is the protection of human rights. Last, and perhaps most important of all, and *certainly most difficult to determine* is the question of attitude. To a large degree a child's attitude towards authority and the rights of others determine his career as a "real" delinquent or a merely incidental one. In a world where conformity is vital to success a defiant attitude towards authority can easily gain sufficient momentum to carry a juvenile delinquent into adult criminality of serious proportions. These observations then, lead us to the conclusion that only by studying in individual cases the relevancy and inter-relationship of these three factors: *frequency*, *seriousness* and *attitude* can we answer the question "Who are the *real* delinquents?"

As with every other type of social problem that plagues society, there are a great many plans proposed as solutions to the problem of juvenile delinquency. But without adequate diagnosis, treatment is impossible no matter what the problem may be. Unfortunately, it is not as simple to diagnose and treat juvenile delinquency as it is to diagnose and treat many physical illnesses. Why not? Well, for one reason, there simply isn't any one cause of juvenile delinquency, nor even ten clearly identifiable causes that act independently of each other. That is why so many pet programs and solutions are in fact, no solution at all. Increased re-



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creational facilities, abolishment of slum conditions, bigger and better schools, alleviation of poverty, might alleviate some of the more gross manifestations of delinquency but they do not touch the basic elements which produce the condition in the first place. Neither do restrictive or punitive measures such as curfew, censorship of reading material, television and radio programs, "punish the parent" or "back to the woodshed" campaigns. So far as these measures are concerned, they merely affect the manner in which the delinquency will be expressed: they turn it into some other avenue of expression which, most unfortunately, is often mistaken for a cure. Despite all the soap-box orations promising the community deliverance in one fell swoop from the scourge of juvenile delinquency by the vigorous application of some panacea or another, the fact is that there is no *one* cure because there is no *one* cause. The multiple causation theory is the only logical explanation that has been advanced about juvenile delinquency, and it has but one fault. It has no spectacular headline appeal and the exponents of this theory, including the speaker, cannot guarantee a cure.

The most outstanding single contribution towards a better understanding of the juvenile delinquent is the research and experimentation in this field by Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck. The findings of a ten-year project comparing 500 true delinquents and 500 non-delinquents is reported in the volume "Unravelling Juvenile Delinquency".¹

Commencing on this research project in "Family Service Highlights"² Dr. Eleanor Glueck says:

The delinquents and non-delinquents ranged in age from 11 to 17 and were matched, case for case, not only by age, but by residence in underprivileged areas, ethnic origin, and intelligence level. They were then systematically compared on 402 factors in their family and home backgrounds, school history, leisure-time interests;

their developmental healthy history, their physical condition and body structure; their underlying character, personality and temperamental traits and the quality of their intelligence.

The delinquents as a group were found to differ markedly from the non-delinquents: (1) socioculturally, in having been reared to a far greater extent than the non-delinquents in homes of little understanding, affection, stability or moral fiber by parents usually unfit to be effective guides and protectors; (2) temperamentally, in being more restlessly energetic, impulsive, extroverted, aggressive, destructive (often sadistic); (3) in attitude, by being far more hostile than the non-delinquents, far more defiant, resentful, suspicious, stubborn, socially assertive, adventurous, unconventional, non-submissive to authority; (4) psychologically, in tending more than the non-delinquents to direct and concrete, rather than symbolic, intellectual expression, and in being less methodical than the non-delinquents in their approach to problems; (5) physically, in being essentially mesomorphic in constitution (solid, closely knit, muscular).

The evidence shows that despite the similarities in their neighborhood environment, there was a substantial difference in the qualitative aspects of their homes. In the homes of the delinquents the ties among members of the family were not as close, the parents were less attached to each other and to their children, there was less stability in the family, there was less planfulness in the management of the home; less concern for the well-being of the children; less provision for home recreation. There was less of the "togetherness" that is reflected in family group activities.

Basic, then, to the understanding of the delinquent is some understanding of the connection between his inter-personal

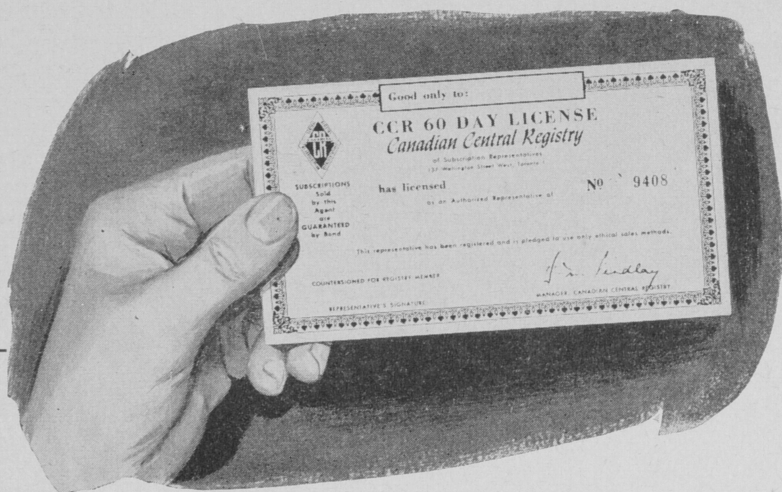
relationships and his behavior. This fact is well emphasized by the following excerpt from "The National Conference on Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency, 1946":

The home is the cradle of human personality. Each person, from the moment of birth, is deeply influenced by the people around him. The baby is born not knowing what to think or how to feel about life, but ready to learn, and learn he does, willy nilly. From a warm, loving, stable family, the child learns that people are friendly, worth knowing, and can be depended upon. When a family is cold, despairing, rejecting, or neglectful, the child learns distrust, hostility, or downright hatred of people. Such families are to be found in all economic, cultural, racial, national and educational backgrounds.

That there is a direct and tremendously important relationship between person-

ality development and behavior there is doubt. What happens in the first six years of life is crucial in forming the basic structure of personality and while it may be possible to remedy at a later date some personality defects which develop in the early years the road to becoming a mature, socially responsible individual would be much smoother if these defects did not develop in the first place. Whether a person has a sense of trust in his fellows or is a suspicious, hostile, mistrusting individual, as so many true delinquents are found to be, depends primarily upon the kind of relationship that he has had with his parents, particularly his mother, in his early formative years.

If a child's early experiences with authority have been fair and just and authority has been imposed by an essentially warm, affectionate and loving parent, the acceptance of authority in later years poses no problem. Conversely, however, if a child's early contacts with



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authority have been inconsistent, unfair, unjust and imposed by a cold, rejecting, punitive parent, the child will in later years undoubtedly resist and fight authority wherever and whenever it comes in contact with authority and almost inevitably will sooner or later become delinquent. Under these circumstances, it is fairly easy to see that punishment and severe restrictions *in themselves* only serve to emphasize and confirm the delinquent's already warped and hostile reaction to adult authority. The point, therefore, to be made is that it is impossible to understand behavior, delinquent or non-delinquent, without a full realization of the all-important relationship between personality development and behavior.

The development of delinquent behavior patterns is a gradual process. It does not strike as a bolt of lightning out of a clear blue sky. Not infrequently the parents of children who come to the attention of the Juvenile Court for the first time claim to have been caught with-

out previous warning that trouble was afoot. This assertion is seldom, if ever, found to be in accordance with the facts when the case is thoroughly investigated by a probation officer. Delinquent behavior is foreign to the well adjusted, effectively functioning boy or girl who is achieving recognition, success and satisfactory social relationships. What, then are some of the symptoms which preceded the overly delinquent act? The only satisfactory answer to that question lies in the multiple causation theory of juvenile delinquency. Not only do casual factors overlap, they coincide and interact and form a very complex situation. Therefore it is only with a great deal of reluctance that I bow to the demands of time and space and single out for discussion only one symptom which is of particular interest. . . . unsatisfactory adjustment at school.

Nowhere is there greater opportunity presented for the early discovery of maladjusted children than that presented to the schools. While it may be true that not all maladjusted children react in such a manner that their difficulties can be detected readily through their overt behavior, nevertheless it cannot be denied that schools have a major responsibility for the discovery of maladjusted children because of the school's unique position, which facilitates observation and treatment. Schools, having an unparalleled opportunity to detect and correct minor maladjustments, can play a major role in preventing the development of more serious ones. To what social and academic areas can teachers look for signs of unsatisfactory adjustment at school? Perhaps the following factors, if checked by a teacher, would at least be helpful:

Age: Is adjustment to classmates made difficult because the student is so much older or younger than the average student in the class? So often we find the delinquent boy or girl is physically much bigger than his classmates, and very sensitive to the fact.

Intelligence: If a student is so dull he

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cannot compete, or so bright he is not interested in his classroom activities, trouble is almost certain to occur. The provision of special classes for the backward student and major work classes for the gifted student create some problems, while solving others, and I do not pretend to be aware of all the issues involved.

Reading: If a student cannot comprehend the reading material assigned for use in his class he is in difficulty right away. Reading, is, I understand, the commonest cause of serious school trouble, and the key to many a school problem. Many a child's reading deficiency creates the impression that he is backward and he comes to believe that this is so, and his parents and school teacher believe likewise. The habit of failure becomes fixed, with the resulting weakness in character and personality development and a fertile field for anti-social behavior is created.

Truancy: On the surface the problem looks simple but, on the contrary truancy, like delinquency, is, in fact, a compli-

cated problem. Truancy must not be confused with non-attendance. Many, in fact most, absentees are not truants in the true sense of the word. The arrival of the circus, an unusually good day for fishing, a parent's decision that a child must undertake a special errand, keep children from school and technically make truants of them but are normal and understandable reasons for occasional absence which do not worry us. However, for certain children absence from school is one symptom of mild or severe personality disturbance. To understand truancy we must understand that school has not the same meaning to all children. To some, school is a place of comfort, security, challenging new experiences and satisfying personal relationships, while to other children it can be a decidedly unfriendly place, full only of frustrating experiences and unreasoning demands to submit to conformity and authority. Thus we see that the major importance of truancy is that it identifies a child who *may* be in trouble or need.



THE MILDEST BEST-TASTING CIGARETTE

Withdrawn or Aggressive Behavior: In either case the danger signal has been hoisted. However, we should not overlook the very important fact that aggressive behavior within limits is a valuable ingredient in personality development. Delinquent behavior often stems from misdirected or unchallenged aggressiveness which needs to be understood both in terms of what the aggression means to the child himself and how it can be re-directed into socially acceptable channels.

Social Relationship: This factor may in a sense only be a refinement of the previous one but it is important enough to warrant special mention. It is a well-known fact that emotional disturbances can block learning. Inability to form meaningful social relationships is often the result of emotional disturbance and hence a teacher who has an eye and an ear which is sensitive to a child's "rapport" with classmates gains a further insight into the problem of unsatisfactory social adjustment.

The years between 12 and 17 have been very aptly described as the "age of conflict" and it will be well worth our while to consider why this is so.

Of all the human beings on this earth the adolescents seem hardest for us to understand. They are certainly the ones that most often drive us to distraction and complete despair. They are harder to understand than the mind of a woman, and that covers a lot of ground! What, then are some of the problems and characteristics of this age group?

1. Perhaps the most distinguishing characteristic of adolescents is their rebelliousness, their hostility or resentment against the authority of their parents and teachers, which they once accepted without question. Parents often have great difficulty in giving up the role of authoritarian adults who have for so long attended to their children's physical needs and forbidden and comforted them for so many years. So often, unfortunately, parents interpret this rebellious behavior as the worst possible kind of ingratitude

and say so in the oft repeated phrase "after all I've done for you!" instead of recognizing it as part of the growing up process.

2. This typical reaction on the part of their parents leads us to a second general characteristic of adolescents, a more or less continual state of anxiety, insecurity and confusion. They are worried by this revolt from parental authority and not infrequently feel inwardly guilty and hence become uncertain and confused about their proper relationship with adults, impelled as they are on the one hand to exert their freedom and independence and anxious and confused on the other hand about the possible consequences. The confusion is confounded by the conflicting demands which face the adolescent. This morning the adolescent is told "you are old enough to know better, act your age" but tonight the same adolescent is told "you are not old enough to do that" and so between being exhorted to be responsible, to make decisions, to show sound judgment, and then being expected to be submissively obedient to parents and teachers as a dutiful son or daughter, or student, the adolescent is kept in a continual state of uncertainty and anxiety as he or she struggles to form a new image of self as an emerging man or woman.

3. Almost as a means of solace or refuge from the difficulties which these two characteristics present, a third characteristic of adolescents emerges; that of seeking reassurance from their own peers and a marked tendency to become snobbish, members of gangs, to discriminate and exclude others. This development is a good defensive mechanism which both relieves anxiety and reassures the adolescent that he or she really belongs—a basic need of all of us. Thus all adolescents have a feeling of strong loyalty and devotion to the group and they will do amazing things to belong to and win the approval of their peers.

4. In the struggle to escape from childhood and in the reluctance to face the

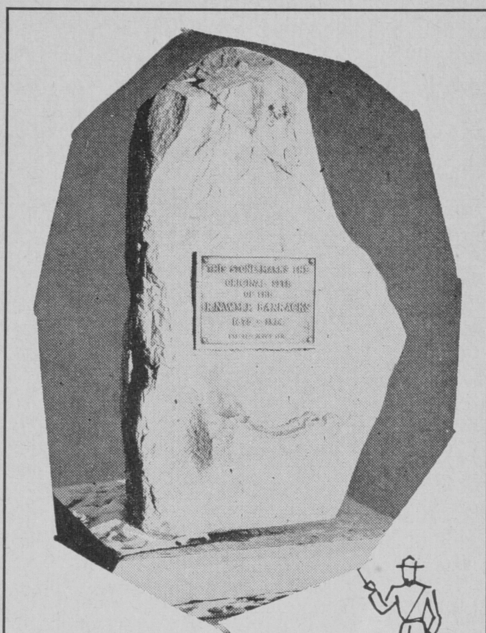
forbidding prospect of becoming an adult, a fourth characteristic develops: an eagerness to win the approval of and be accepted by those just a little bit older. As a result they copy the dress, speech, mannerisms, conduct and expressions or suppression of feelings of the group just a little bit ahead of them, to the despair of parents and teachers alike—and Court Officials too, I might add!

5. Adolescents are characterized too by deep concern over their masculine or feminine roles, they wonder what they should or should not do, say or feel to win the approval of their own sex and acceptance by the opposite sex. Thus dating involves prestige, status, skill, and even to the successful daters can be a disturbing and frustrating activity and a source of acute anxiety and unhappiness to the unsuccessful.

The adolescent is, then, the essence of contradiction. He is at one and the same time chicken-livered and lion-hearted. He is happy as a lark and sad as an owl, slow as a tortoise and can run like a deer. He is blind as a bat and has the eye of a hawk, roars like a lion but coos like a dove, is dumb as an ox but sly as a fox. He acts like a dog in the manger but sticks his head in the sand like an ostrich. He's as gentle as a lamb but moves like a bull in a china shop. He is led like a sheep but struts like a rooster and is vain as a peacock. He chatters like a magpie, acts like a puppy and is playful as a kitten. He's variously described as a worm, a jellyfish, a louse, a rat and crazy as a bed bug. No wonder he's an enigma and a conundrum, even to himself.

Working with adults, then, poses special problems. How best can we help them through these admittedly difficult years?

First of all, we must ever remember an adolescent is not a miniature adult. He is not an adult on a small scale. He is partly an adult, partly a child. Often-times he looks like an adult, acts like an adult, but then has surprising and alarming lapses into immaturity. Instead of



THIS IS *Where . . .*

the first Mounted Police Barracks at Calgary was built. Troop "F" of the North West Mounted Police arrived in Calgary from Fort Macleod in August, 1875, to establish a post at the junction of the Bow and Elbow Rivers. The stone shown above commemorates their arrival

Today . . .

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ALBERTA GOVERNMENT
TRAVEL BUREAU
EDMONTON ALBERTA

scolding and exhorting adolescents all the time we can be more effective in our efforts to guard and guide them into adulthood by giving them reassurance and encouragement on the adult level. This latter suggestion must not be construed to mean a relaxing of discipline but a gradual release of unnecessary and often intolerable restrictions and prohibition and requirements that do not make sense to the adolescent who is half child, half adult.

Secondly, the adolescent has a special need to relate in an adequate and meaningful way to adults. What was heretofore an adequate and meaningful way to relate to adults is no longer satisfactory. His relationship with the parent figure is weakening at this point but at the same time the adolescent is going through a period of his life, when above all he needs to adequately identify with adults other than his parents, since he is trying to move into adulthood himself. All of us who represent authority to the adolescent pose a problem of parent identification and we must realize that it colors our relationship with adolescents with whom we come in contact.

Thirdly, the adolescent needs to understand himself. Their inconsistent, impulsive behavior is disconcerting even to themselves. They have so many conflicting impulses: to love, to hate; to be generous; to be selfish; to be childish; to be mature; to be dependent, to be independent—that they need help in recognizing this confusion as a normal growth pattern which does not set them apart from their age group but, on the contrary, identifies them with their age group. The adolescent is having feelings which he never had before—feelings which are not only due to growing sex development but also to his growing sense of social responsibilities. For example, adolescents are becoming increasingly concerned about what they will do occupationally and the tremendous im-

portance of vocational choice is pressing upon them; the first fleeting thoughts of the business of choosing a life partner; trying to work out a philosophy of life—all these things are crowding the thoughts of adolescents and they need help in sorting them out.

Fourthly, adolescents need moral guidance. They are at a questioning, doubting, wondering age. Many things they previously accepted they now begin to question, sometimes to the utter dismay of their parents. During adolescence they almost always undergo a period of disillusionment about parents, and marriage; about family life, about religion, government, law and order. Adolescents are usually highly critical of their elders and have enough experience to see behind the sham of adult behavior and to realize the insincerity, the dishonesty, the chicanery that goes on in the adult world. During this very unsettled and disillusioning period they need moral guidance and, in my opinion, such guidance cannot come from an adult who himself has no personal dynamic religious faith. Religion gives us all an adequate frame of reference and points out the basic issues of life.

In conclusion, then, it is my contention that the focus of any successful effort "Towards a Better Understanding of our Juvenile Delinquents" must be aimed at a thorough understanding of the whole individual and his life experiences as best they can be reconstructed. This cannot be accomplished apart from understanding the tangled web of emotional relationships within the family unit because in the last analysis human conduct is the end result of human contact.

(From: *The Canadian Corrections Journal*,
The Canadian Corrections Association,
The Canadian Welfare Council)

¹ Glueck, Sheldon and Eleanor. *Unravelling Juvenile Delinquency*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1950.

² Family Service Association of America. *Family Service Highlights*. New York: June 1956. ● ● ●

If you are moving this Spring, please notify *The Quarterly* of your new address.

LONELY HEART

By V. A. M. KEMP, CBE

This is a touching little story told mostly in correspondence. There is nothing uncommon about it, except perhaps to show that there is a very human side to busy police forces and busy policemen.

It happened in "O" Division in 1943. The responsibilities of enforcing wartime regulations were heavy and there were no idle hands in the division, either in Toronto or in the field. It would therefore have been simple for Supt. F. W. Schutz to have put aside the letter which came from the "lonely old Texas Ranger" and to have turned to more urgent affairs. But that was not his way of doing things and the processes of investigation were accordingly set in motion with gratifying results.

One morning toward the end of May, the usual mountain of correspondence greeted the Superintendent when he arrived at his office. Perched on top was a small envelope, its postmark indicating that it had originated in a western state. Inside was a letter and a snapshot of a woman. The letter was interesting and a little unusual. Both handwriting and spelling left much to be desired but the general purport of the communication was specific. It read as follows:

"Canada's Mounties.
Toronto, Canada.

Dear Sirs and Friends:

Herewith inclosed please find a small snapshout photo of a lady whom was once known as M H At that time she was married to a First World Soulder whom later died. There was quite a few childern. No, she never committed a crime that I heard of. She was a very dear friend of mine and always called me Brouther. I had claimed her as my sister.

After I had knowed her for a couple of years, I married and my wife wouldent let me rite to her. Later my wife and I seprated as she was jelus of my friends.

M H was a Canadian womon and one of the finest wemon I ever known outside of my mouter.

If you can locate her without to much bouter, tell her that her old Texas Ranger friend and pal and brouther misses not hereing from her very much and to please rite me again. I will never turn her letters down again for no womon for her kind, cheerful letters brought me a many of a happy hour, reading and answerning them.

If you cannot locate her and know of some nice Canadian lady whom would love to rite to a lonely old Texas Ranger whom grew up during the days when a man and his hos was his best friend, the days of the open range. I have always loved you mounties; you have the name of always getting your man if it taken you 20 years. The Texas Rangers bars that name too.

I was 70 years young on March 9th. 1943 and I walk as strat as any man, use no cane nor crushes, tho I have one hip that is dislocated. Been that way for 14 years. It is dislocated right where I set on right side. I have only a finger and thumb on left hand that I can use, the outhur three is still, silver tubs takes the place of bones. And have severl scars on outhur parts of body. Those things happened when I was outnubert 10 and 20 to one.

I'm retired, though you know the old sayen goes: once a Texas Ranger, always a T.R. There's too classes of Texas Rangers, you know. One is usly in the State, the outhur is called a Pick Ranger whom is sworn in as a Depty; he goes any place and every place. He is the kind that beleavs in living and letting the outhur fellow live. And if

there is any doubt, he bleavs in giving it to the outhur fellow. And he nevr gets the wrong man. Now as to what class I blong in, its up to you to gess. All I can say is Ive been in the princible city of the United States and 7 forn lands.

And bleave it or not, Ive never went to school a day in my life. Therefore please excuse all mestaks and poor spelling for I spell by sound and no dought some things I rite sounds like Hell to some of you schooled men.

Inclosed herewith please find self addressed and stamped envelop for your reply and the return of the snap shout.

Thanking you in advance, I remain, your friend,

Very truly yours.

Tex J

Superintendent Schutz, perusing this interesting letter was quick to perceive the inadequacy of the information available. M H might be readily identifiable to old Tex, but the details by which an investigator could locate the lady were a trifle inadequate. He wrote to the old Ranger setting out a few points which would help in the inquiry. Back came the reply.

"Gentlemen.

Your kind reply at hand and I thank you very kindly for the truble I've put you to, of no use. Twelve years ago I could of answered all questions required but they were destroyed through what I menchioned in my first mesage to you. Therefore I guess there's no more that I can ask of you at present, only if you'll be so kind as to return snapshout in your file."

Then came the postscript, which was truly enlightening:

"P.S. Tho I recoll just now. High 5 feet somthing under 6 ft. Age would be now about 40, collor white, light brown hair, wavy parted on right side. Wairs a duble string of beads; strate full nose, small mouth, pleasent, kind

and loving dish. Bobed hair full kneck, nice form, well bilt, not chunky. Rites a nice hand, speaks good English, maried again after H died. Seckon husband crooked, tuck money and jewls of hers and treated her mean.

It was my request that she stop riting on the count of a jelus wife; over 12 years we fought over my friends, finly we agreed to disagree. Lonely, want to find my friend who was always a real sister to me. I dont care if the hold world known; I want to find her. If I was rich Id give all to find the Canadian lady whom was the only sister I ever had, adopted in my heart and hers. I'm so sorry I gave her up trying to please anouther.

Waight between 135-50 lbs; blue eyes; severil childern by her first husband whos name was H First name I dont recoll. Here is one of the childerns. In looking through my files I find one snapshot of 4 childern, names has been destroyed. I also find a bus. photo and the name of studeo is Im not plum sure that her eyes are blue, in the photo they look to be Hazel.

Sorry I cant give more deatals but inclosed herewith please find too one dollar bills for which kindly use to run a small add in some of your leading papers and state that it is the old Texas Range who seeks his sister. Should there be any change, keep it. If there is not enough change I will make it right. Once more I thank you, I hate to think Im licked even at 70.

Yours very sincere

Tex J

Of course, armed with the name of the "studeo", it was simple to locate the lady with the help of the obliging photographer. She was glad to hear of her old "brouther" and undertook to write to him. Before May was out, Superintendent Schutz received the third and final communication.

"Gentlemen:

I handly know how to express my meny thanks to you for your royalty and kindness in locating my very dear long lost friend for just today I recived a lovly welcome letter and a snapshout. Tho I had to laugh when she told me in her reply what a big surprise it gave her to have the North West M. Police finding her for me.

O I knew you fellows would do it, tho you had so little details to work on. No wonder you men have such a wonderful name. You well desurv it all and you're a god-send to your country and to all other counterys that need your Royal support. May God bless you all and gide and protect you in all your noble efforts. I shall long remember your kindness and Royal Survis and friend-ship. And once again let me thank you more than words can express. If ever, in any way I can be of help to you, all you need to do is to

let me know. I also wesh to inform you I received the letter you rote me on May 24 1943 with the Canadian postol order inclosed. It is beond my power to know just how to express my menny thanks. Those letters from you to me will always remain within my keep-ing's long as life is mine as a token of true love for your Royalty and friend-ship.

Very Truly yours
Tex J.....

Texas Ranger of days gone by and those days will for ever live within my vains and speart until my eyes are closed in death"

Editor's Note: V. A. M. Kemp, is, of course, retired Asst. Commr. Vernon Kemp, CBE, whose career in the Force extended from 1910 to 1945. Now a resident of Ottawa and a consultant on industrial security, he is author of the book "Without Fear, Favour or Affection" published by Longmans, Green and Company last year. ●●●

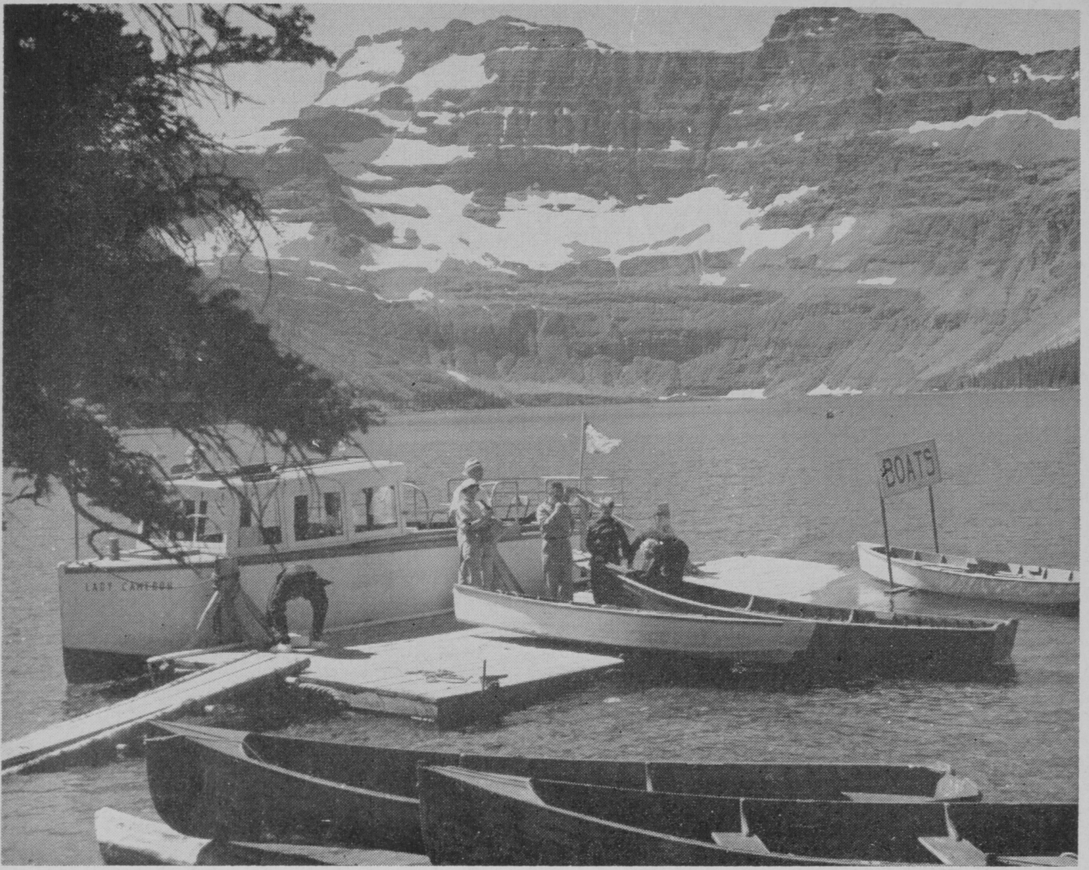
The 15th International Arson Investigator's Seminar will be held at Purdue University this year from April 27 to May 1. Featuring some of the outstanding arson authorities, lecturers and moderators, this five-day training program will be conducted in co-operation with the International Association of Arson Investigators and state agencies interested in the recognition, investigation, prosecution and prevention of the crime of arson.

Program will include essential basic information for the arson investigator as well as advanced techniques of investigation and specific training. Additional information may be obtained from Professor Shelby Gallien, Seminar Director, Public Safety Institute, Perdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, U.S.A.

The following excerpt from an article entitled "Leg Show" was noted by a member of the Force in a recent issue of a Scottish periodical:

"What have we to entertain and delight our visitors that is really and truly Scottish? It was suggested at a meeting of the Saltire Society that more of us should wear the kilt and thereby add to the colour of some drab local scenes. . . The glamour of the kilt depends very much upon the body that is wearing it; and, if the Saltire Society were to start a propaganda for more kilts, they should also make a propaganda for proper wearers as they have done so successfully for comely housing schemes. . . We have now many young and handsome policemen whose physical excellences are lost in the uniform blues. Could they not be put into some of the gayer tartans for the summer? This sort of thing is done in other countries. *The Canadian Mounted Police in their scarlet breeches are a great attraction at Banff Springs and Lake Louise. . .*"

To quote our correspondent who forwarded us the above, "we would think that 'scarlet breeches' would be *quite* an attraction at Banff or Lake Louise."



Pleasure Boating

By SGT. W. A. COOMBS

With some waterways becoming as crowded as highways, this timely article sets out a few "do's" and "don'ts" for getting the maximum pleasure out of boating, with a minimum of danger.

PLEASURE boating has become so popular in Canada during the last ten years that the problems related to safety are of considerable concern to authorities and others responsible for, or interested in, making our waterways safer for the boating public. It is the fastest growing recreational sport in North America and since Canada abounds in waterways, lakes, and rivers, it is only natural that the growth here is affecting many Canadian families.

Canadians have more leisure time and money for recreation and this, coupled with the fact that our highways are too crowded to enjoy a pleasure drive, is

causing them to turn to the relative quietness of the rivers and lakes. But is it quiet on the rivers and lakes? People living beside them claim that where once there was nothing but peace, today there is a scurrying here and there by all sorts of boats, most of which are equipped with outboard motors.

A fisherman used to be satisfied to jump in a boat and row to his favorite fishing spot. Today he buys a small outboard motor and now he can get to where the big fish are really biting. The fisherman buys nearly half the outboard motors sold each year, but pleasure cruising and water-skiing grows in leaps and bounds

At Cameron Lake, Mount Custer in background, Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta.

as reasons for buying motors. And with pleasure cruising and water-skiing came the demand for more power. Many pleasure boat owners are constantly changing their equipment and moving into a larger class of vessel. The water-skiing enthusiast now wants to travel 25 to 30 miles per hour pulling one to five skiers. This requires a good sized motor. The race is on. A few years ago a 22 h.p. motor was considered to be a "big job"; now that size is common and the demand is moving into the 50, 60 and 70 h.p. class with eager enthusiasm.

The adaption of the trailer for hauling boats from the city to lakes and rivers has changed the habits of the boating fraternity. One report quotes an authority as stating only one or two hundred trailers were sold a year in Canada around 1947, whereas in 1957 it is estimated 10,000 new trailers were sold and every indication at this time points to increased sales this year.

How long is this to continue? No one knows, but what everyone connected with boating does know is that the problems resulting from this tremendous increase in boating must be faced and steps taken to keep our waterways safe.

It is the outboard motor that has been responsible for the growth and interest in pleasure boating. The outboard motor from ½ to 70 h.p. is available to everyone at prices ranging from \$100 to \$1,500. This in turn means that a person who has never been in a boat can buy a motor and boat for \$50 to \$100 down. Without knowledge of the basic fundamentals of boating, seamanship or regulations, the landlubber can start the motor and move out into the stream of traffic, and with an estimated 750,000 boats in Canada this is a serious situation about which steps are being taken by persons interested in safe boating.

Too often our pleasure boat operators

have objectionable practices on the water, which in short, are bad manners. Courtesy on the water would eliminate the problems of safe navigation. Too often boats are operated without any thought being given to other persons who are also out enjoying a boat ride. Not every one using our waters wants to travel at 35 or 40 miles per hour or fight the big wake from a boat operated by some thoughtless person. Every operator should consider the other persons in the immediate vicinity and govern themselves accordingly. There is no room on our lakes and rivers for "hot-rodders".

At the present time there is no age limit for persons operating motorboats. Many young children spend their summers at the cottage and at an early age acquire skill and knowledge of boat handling which is a pleasure to observe. However, other children are allowed to operate a boat without sufficient prior instruction. Parents, not only for the safety of their own children but for the safety of other people using the waters, should realize their responsibility and make certain their children have sufficient knowledge and are physically capable of handling a boat.

PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATION—ONTARIO

Now, for the first time, two provinces have organizations operating on a provincial scale with the objective being water safety.

In Ontario, where 75 per cent of the boats in Canada are found, the Provincial Red Cross convened a meeting in January 1958, attended by representatives from power squadrons, boat and motor manufacturing companies, cottagers' associations, the Department of Transport, boating federations, provincial Department of Lands and Forests and the Department of Travel and Publicity, boating magazines, the Ontario Provincial Police and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Representatives of each organization outlined the work being done by their group and it was apparent that water



Ontario Safety League display at Canadian National Exhibition. Constable is showing Transport Minister George Hees standard life jacket, with Steamship Inspector Alan Cumyn looking on.

safety was the aim of each. In some cases the water safety program had been confined to swimming, whereas statistics showed that drownings from boating accidents had increased so much that it was necessary to do something in this field. According to Red Cross figures there were 347 drownings in Ontario during 1958. Of this total—with 1957 figures in brackets—73 (102) were from swimming, 57 (182) from falling into the water and 55 (144) from the use of boats.

This conference in Toronto discussed many of the problems associated with increased boating and it was generally agreed that overloading, overpowering and conditions created by the improper use of alcohol were the three greatest causes of boating accidents. It was agreed that although regulations and enforcement have a definite part to play, satisfactory conditions could be developed only through education of the boating public.

The conference suggested that a committee be set up to co-ordinate the efforts of all organizations present and plan and administer an adequate educational program. Thus unnecessary duplication would be avoided. The active part contributed by radio, television and newspapers in promoting water safety was acknowledged and it was recognized that continued co-operation of these agencies would be essential to a safety program.

As a result of the conference a Boat and Water Safety Council has been formed to co-ordinate all organizations in the boat and water safety field. This Council is busy laying the basis for annual activities in Ontario.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Cpl. John Bishop reports from Victoria that the Water Safety Committee of the B.C. Safety Council was formed in March 1957. It is a volunteer group whose primary objective is to develop ways and means to cut down the number of drownings which occur each year in B.C. The Committee found that deaths by drowning were approaching the highway fatality rate and although considerable money and energy were directed to highway safety, water safety had been neglected.

This Water Safety Committee meets once each month and is composed of representatives from the Royal Life-saving Society, St. John's Ambulance Association, Council of Yacht Clubs, Power Boat Association, several fishing companies, Workmen's Compensation Board, the Vancouver Parks Board and the RCMP. It co-operates fully with all organizations and is careful to adopt and follow a positive approach.

The B.C. Government realized that many British Columbians were taking to the water for their recreation and that little information was available on which to base Government action with a view

to supplying facilities similar to those for car travellers.

The Hon. Earle C. Westwood, Minister of Recreation and Conservation, British Columbia, has recently announced the completion of a survey to determine the recreational needs of pleasure boat owners. This survey reached out to all boat owners along the coast from Victoria and Vancouver to Prince Rupert, as well as to fresh water sailors of the interior lakes and rivers.

Phenomenal Increase

It is estimated there are 50,000 pleasure boats operating in Georgia Strait with the annual increase bordering on the phenomenal. The survey showed that over 50 per cent of the boat owners started boating since 1945 and over 50 per cent of all owners had purchased their present boat within the last three years. An interesting fact revealed by the survey was the distances travelled by pleasure boat owners. Single day trips averaged 20 miles in one direction from the home port; week-end trips nearly 50 miles, while for vacation trips an average of 200 miles was indicated.

The appropriate branches of the B.C. Provincial Government are now planning their program based on the information contained in this survey and within a short time pleasure boat owners will be able to enjoy facilities especially provided for them.

The education of the embryonic boating enthusiast will never end and every organization dedicated to water safety will find ample room for expression. Law-enforcement officers must play their part, particularly in assisting the boating public to become more familiar with the rules and regulations governing boats on all Canadian waters.

SMALL VESSEL REGULATIONS, 1959*

Legislative authority for the control of Navigation and Shipping is vested in the Federal Government by the British North

*A copy may be obtained from the Department of Transport, Marine Services, Ottawa.

America Act, but until this year little thought had been given to the problems encountered in the mushrooming small pleasure boat field. In fact some of the Regulations in the past completely ignored small pleasure boats and thus led only to confusion with the situation fast becoming chaotic.

The Small Vessel Regulations, 1959 were enacted by Order-in-Council and became effective April 1 last. These Regulations are designed for small vessels, are applicable to all Canadian waters, and govern the licensing, equipment, and steering and sailing rules for all pleasure boats in Canada. The small boat owner now has his own rules to follow and these are designed to meet the peculiarities of the Small Vessel while not inconsistent with the rules governing large ships.

Highway Traffic Act for Canadian Waters

These new Regulations might well be called "The Highway Traffic Act for

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Transport Minister George Hees (right) and Director of Steamship Inspection Branch Alan Cumyn (left) personally inspected outboard motorboat at type-testing trials in safety campaign undertaken by motorboat manufacturers and Canadian Boating Federation with co-operation of Department.

Canadian Waters" and must in extremely short order become as familiar to boat operators as regulations governing motor vehicles on the highways.

Licensing

Under the new Regulations all vessels of 15 tons or under and powered, inboard or outboard, by ten h.p. or more must be licenced. Licences are obtained free from any Customs Office. The licence number must be placed so it is clearly visible from both sides of the vessel and will assist in identification in case of accident or theft, as well as where vessels are operated recklessly. With boating becoming so popular it may well develop that in the next year or so, serious consideration will be given to the licencing of all power-driven boats.

Operator's Licences

In Canada and the United States there has been some agitation to require licencing of persons operating motor boats. Some years ago Parliament gave the necessary authority to the Minister of Transport to establish a requirement but the Department recently stated that a study of this matter did not indicate the desirability of requiring licenced operators at this time.

SAFETY EQUIPMENT

All motor driven pleasure boats must be equipped with one piece of "approved"

life saving equipment for each person aboard—equipment that has been approved either by inspection or by manufacture under a licence issued by the Department of Transport. Non-swimmers when out in boats should make a practice of always wearing a life-saving jacket and this applies particularly to young children.

Fire

Fire is a hazard aboard boats and can have serious consequences. All possible precautions should be taken by boat owners to insure there is no leakage of gasoline from tanks or lines and to eliminate other fire hazards. Gasoline fumes gather in the bilges of boats and adequate ventilation is necessary, especially in cabin cruisers.

Pleasure craft with inboard motors must carry a minimum of one-gallon foam fire extinguisher or equivalent. Many owners of outboard motorboats not over 26 feet, carry fire extinguisher equipment even though it is not required by law.

STEERING AND SAILING RULES

It does not matter how much safety equipment there is on board a boat, unless everyone obeys the "Rules of the Road" on the water, lives are in jeopardy. The Small Vessel Regulations apply in all Canadian waters and this is where boat

operators are ahead of motor vehicle drivers. In the latter case each Provincial Government is responsible for the highway traffic rules, consequently there are 12 Acts governing motor vehicle traffic, each with slight differences. Not so with pleasure boating. The Small Vessel Regulations govern the operation of boats everywhere in Canada.

Lights

All pleasure boats not over 26 feet in length operated between sunset and sunrise, must have in the forepart of the vessel, a green light on the right hand side, a red light on the left, with a white all round light in the stern.

Vessels Meeting

When two power-driven vessels are meeting head on, or nearly head on, so as to involve risk of collision, each vessel shall be steered to the right, and in vessels

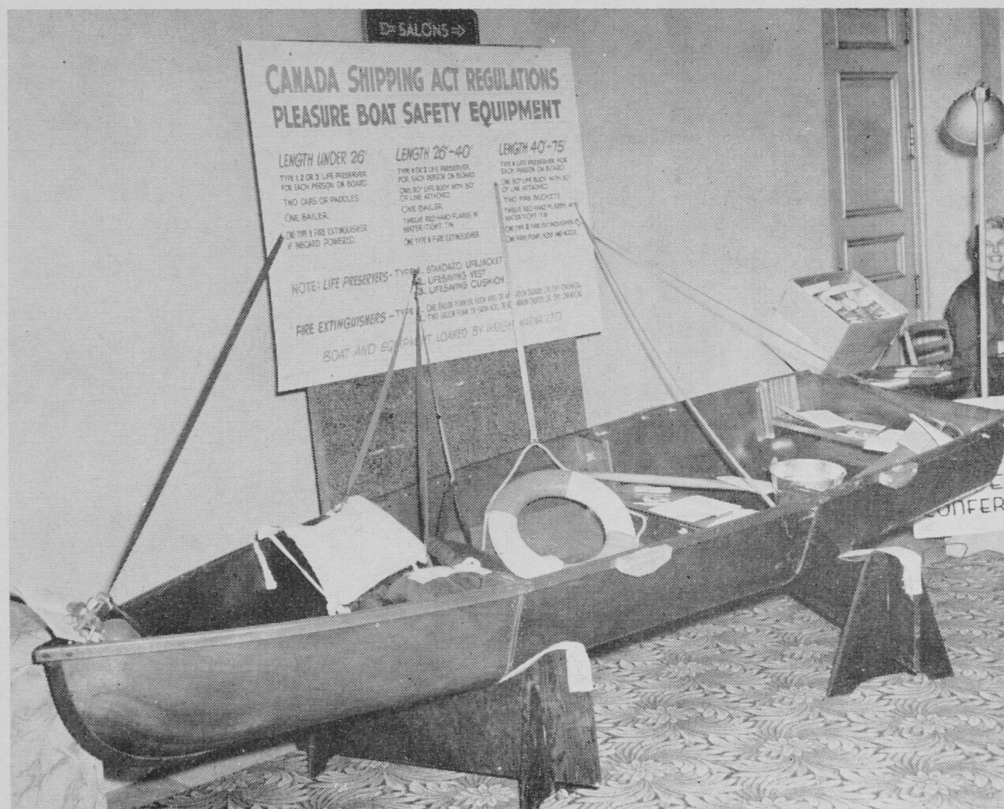
over 26 feet in length the operator of each vessel shall sound one short blast of his whistle. In vessels not over 26 feet in length it is not necessary to sound the whistle signal but if this is not done the vessel shall be operated in a manner to prevent risk of collision or misunderstanding.

Vessels Overtaking

In cases where one vessel is overtaking and passing another the overtaking vessel shall keep out of the way of the overtaken vessel.

Power-driven vessels must keep out of the way of sailing vessels, vessels propelled by oars or paddles and seaplanes landing or taking off. This doesn't mean a rowboat can be rowed deliberately into the path of a power-driven boat just to watch the frantic operator trying to avoid collision. The rowboat operator is as

Another display showing safety equipment and requirements.





RCMP personnel shown inspecting watercraft.

Offences

In addition to licencing, safety equipment and steering and sailing rules, provision is made in the new Small Vessel Regulations for the following offences:

1. reckless operation which includes overloading and overpowering;
2. operating while ability is impaired by alcohol or drugs;
3. failing to stop at the scene of an accident;
4. failing to obey an order given by a peace officer pursuant to these regulations.

A \$500 penalty may be imposed on any person who operates his vessel in violation of these particular offences and of course there are lesser penalties provided for other violations. On conviction for operating a vessel while his ability is impaired by alcohol or drugs, an operator may be prohibited from operating a vessel on any waters in Canada for a period not exceeding one year. The owner of a motorboat also has responsibilities under the Small Vessel Regulations and under certain circumstances may be held responsible for any offence committed by the operator, unless he establishes that the offence took place without his permission or consent and that he exercised all due diligence to prevent its commission.

Overloading small boats has caused many serious accidents, especially where operators do not know the load limit of their boat. Overpowering is just as serious. To combat these two evils, most of the boat manufacturers in Ontario are co-operating with the Canadian Boating Federation and the Department of Transport by installing a plate on all new boats manufactured in 1958, giving the maximum recommended load and horsepower. The formula used is too lengthy to include in this article but it can be obtained from the Canadian Boating

responsible for the safe and sane operation of his boat as is the operator of a large luxury yacht.

Vessels Crossing

Vessels are deemed to be crossing when approaching each other at right angles or obliquely other than when one vessel is overtaking another. In this situation the vessel on the right has the right of way. A vessel not over 26 feet in length is not required to give the whistle signal but where the signal is not given the small vessel shall be manoeuvred in such a way as to avoid risk of collision or misunderstanding.

Peace Officers

The new Small Vessel Regulations have extended the powers of a peace officer to include detention of vessels to prevent violations of the regulations where safety equipment is involved. Any peace officer may, to the extent that it is necessary in connection with the enforcement of these regulations, go on board any vessel and make such examination of the vessel and its equipment as he deems fit and may ask any pertinent questions and demand all reasonable assistance from the owner or any person in charge or appearing to be in charge thereof. In order to promote safety a peace officer may also direct the movement of vessels.

Federation, Toronto, or the Department of Transport, Marine Services, Ottawa. Boat operators who follow the advice of the manufacturer as to load and horsepower maximum will be wise indeed.

The waterways of Canada are so plentiful that all citizens should be able to enjoy them without hinderance to others. Water-skiers and motorboat operators must keep away from swimming beaches. Water-skiing at high speeds near canoes or small boats is a dangerous practice. Swimmers too have a moral responsibility not to swim away from a beach unless accompanied by a boat. This will do

much to eliminate the chance that motorboat operators will run down and severely injure or kill swimmers, swimming alone in open waters. A keen lookout must be maintained by all using our navigable waters.

Adequate planning and a thorough knowledge of the Rules and Regulations combined with courtesy and the ordinary practice of seamanship, well sprinkled with common sense, will do much to promote a wonderful summer of boating for the owners of eight-foot car top punts or long, sleek luxury cruisers.

● ● ●

COVER PICTURE

Although aircraft are used more and more for Police transportation in the North, the husky dog teams are still valuable assets at remote detachments. Our cover photo shows Cst. L. D. Minion of Simpson Detachment, N.W.T., adjusting the harness of his lead dog. The photo was taken by Cpl. I. K. Taylor of Headquarters Identification Branch.

Last Fall, Kamloops City Detachment received a report by telephone that a man was lying unconscious on the floor of the office in a service station about a half-mile east of the city on the Trans-Canada Highway. The report was relayed by radio to the RCMP patrol car in that area. Cpl. H. A. Feagan, who was patrolling in the car, drove directly to the service station and found it filled with blue smoke. Since there was every indication that the unconscious man might be the victim of carbon monoxide poisoning, the policeman radioed to the detachment for an ambulance with an inhalator, then entered the service station. He found the manager, Earl Carl, behind the counter in the front office. Pulling the unconscious man close to a window that had been opened by a volunteer helper, the corporal started artificial respiration. Five minutes later the Fire Department ambulance arrived and while oxygen was administered, respiration treatment was continued. In about ten minutes the victim regained consciousness and a couple of days later was as fit as ever.

For his praiseworthy action, Corporal Feagan has been awarded the Priory Meritorious Certificate (non-risk) by the St. John Ambulance Association.

Spl. Cst. W. D. B. Munton of "E" Division, long active in the St. John Ambulance Association, has been honored by the Association on two recent occasions. Last year it was announced that he had been admitted as a Serving Brother of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. In January Special Constable Munton was elected a Director of the Executive Council for the Victoria Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association.

Mr. Munton is a former sergeant in the Force, who retired to pension in "A" Division, Ottawa, in 1950. In April 1951 he was engaged by the Force at Victoria, B.C. as a special constable. In addition to his regular duties he has long been interested in youth work and in First Aid in which he has contributed valuable service as an instructor.



Recent Cases . . .

R. v. Boileau

Excise Act — Conspiracy

ON a cold blustery night in early December 1956, two members of the Quebec Provincial Police on duty at a road block near Rosemere, P.Q., were checking trucks en route to Montreal. They were searching for the loot from a recent big fur theft. In the early morning of December 10, they stopped a Lauzon "Drive-UR-Self" truck occupied by two men and a woman. There were some burlap sacks in the truck, but instead of the stolen furs, the sacks contained 96 gallons of illicit alcohol done up in one-gallon cans. The driver of the truck, Robert Toupin, and his passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Jean-Marc Gravel were arrested. Charges under the Quebec Liquor Act were laid against them, but when Toupin entered a plea of guilty, the charges against the other two were dropped. All three were interviewed separately and following this interrogation, members of the Quebec Provincial Police and the Quebec Liquor Police made a raid on a small backwoods farm near the little Quebec town of Boileau.

In the cow stable on this farm the investigators found a large commercial type still which, while not in operation, was still warm from recent use. They also found eight steel vats containing some 2,400 gallons of mash and a small quantity of spirits. Gaetan Charron, owner of the farm, and Lionel Boileau,

owner of the still, were arrested and charged under the Quebec Liquor Act for possession of liquor for resale.

Following these arrests, the RCMP "A" Division was notified by telephone, and members of the Division's Preventive Service Squad were sent to the farm. Photographs were taken of the buildings and the seized goods and all articles with the exception of the nine-foot upright steam boiler and the steel vats, were trucked into Ottawa. The remaining goods were destroyed and sold as scrap.

Charges under s. 158, "possession of a still" and s. 163 "possession of illicit spirits", Excise Act, were laid against Charron and Boileau and both men were interviewed. Boileau, an old hand at this type of offence, refused to say anything beyond admitting that he was the owner of the still, but Charron decided to give a complete statement covering the entire action.

He stated that in late October or early November 1956, two men, identified as Leo Boileau, and Jean-Marc Gravel came to his farm and after some bickering, rented a part of the barn for \$200 per month and made a down payment of \$50. The men did not give a reason for wanting this barn space and Charron, in need of money, did not inquire. A few nights later, a large truck drove up to the barn and unloaded a lot

of equipment. Charron, having been warned to mind his own business, did not examine the load, but the next morning when he went to feed his cattle he noticed that a large two-column still was being erected in his stable. He tried to argue with Gravel and requested that they move their equipment away as he did not wish to get involved in anything illegal. Gravel told him to take care of his cows, and gave him a further \$150. Charron was also warned not to talk to anyone about what was going on in the barn.

As the days went by, the still grew. A large nine-foot upright boiler was installed, the power line was tapped ahead of the meter, eight steel vats were filled with molasses, sugar, yeast and water and left to work and holes were cut in the loft floor to allow the erection of the columns. Time and time again the gang ran into difficulties, usually because of a lack of water. Finally, Leo Boileau brought in a superior type of underwater pump capable of delivering 2,400 gallons per hour. This was installed in a small river which ran some 600 yards behind the barn. This entailed considerable trench work to bury the pipes and a lot of wiring to supply the necessary power to the pump.

Finally everything was in readiness; the wash had fermented sufficiently to proceed, the boiler was fired and distillation was begun. By the night of December 9, some 96 gallons of second run

spirits were canned and shipped by truck to Montreal, ending with the results as set out in paragraph one.

Investigation was continued by the Force in and around Boileau, Montreal and the small towns between by members of "A" and "C" Divisions. The Charrons were interviewed again and again and each time a little more information was obtained and checked. Witnesses were located who had seen Charron in the company of Lionel Boileau, who could identify Gravel as having purchased oil on certain nights while driving a Lauzon truck and who saw one or more of the gang on the Charron farm. While the investigators were unable to determine the source of supply for the sugar, yeast, molasses and cans it was finally decided that there was sufficient evidence to warrant entering prosecution against Leo Boileau, Lionel Boileau, Jean-Marc Gravel, and Robert Toupin on charges of Conspiracy. Warrants were issued for their arrest. Substantive charges under ss. 158 and 163 of the Excise Act were also laid at later dates. After numerous delays and remands, a decision was reached by the Court, holding the Preliminary Hearing, on July 17, 1957, that sufficient evidence had been presented to warrant a trial by a higher Court. The cases were then set over to the Fall Assizes, with the several accused being released on bail.

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On Nov. 11, 1957, the Conspiracy charges were heard by Judge and jury, with 25 witnesses for the Crown presenting evidence. The evidence relating to Leo Boileau was presented first and after deliberating for 1½ hours, the jury returned a verdict of "guilty". A fine of \$1,200, in default six months' imprisonment was imposed. On the following day, apparently realizing that their leader had been convicted on less evidence than was available against them, Lionel Boileau and Robert Toupin changed their plea to one of "guilty". They were sentenced to \$500 fine, in default six months, and \$100

fine, in default three months, respectively. Gravel, who had elected Speedy Trial by another Court, also changed his plea to one of "guilty" and was fined \$1,000, in default three months' imprisonment. Fines of \$100, in default three months' imprisonment on Excise Act charges were also levied against Leo Boileau and Gravel. Altogether, the fines totalled \$2,800 on the Conspiracy action, over and above those fines imposed on the Excise and Provincial Liquor Act charges. This undoubtedly gave rise to Leo Boileau remarking: "One thing certain, they will never catch me operating near Hull again."

* * *

R. v. Jackson

Robbery with Violence — "Good Samaritan" is Victim

AFTER Anker H. Pedersen quit his job as a painter in Winnipeg, he left in his car, alone, en route to Vancouver but planned to stop in Lethbridge to visit some friends. Pedersen was a man of quiet habits, a bachelor, reserved, and of good character. He did not realize that the trip, which he thought would be uneventful, was to prove almost fatal for him before it was completed.

After leaving Portage la Prairie, Pedersen noticed a hitch-hiker on the road and stopped to give him a ride. The hitch-hiker was a man of about 30 years, well built and quite tall. He told Pedersen that his name was Michael Donohue and that he was an American from Portland, Ore., and was going to Regina or Edmonton. Pedersen was glad to have company on the way and the two chatted in quite a friendly manner, so that the time passed rapidly. They arrived at Regina about 8.30 p.m., and continued west, stopping in Swift Current where they had a cup of coffee and again at Medicine Hat where Pedersen had the car serviced.

After leaving Medicine Hat, Pedersen

took Highway No. 3 toward Lethbridge and after covering about 20 miles noticed that the car was pulling to one side, which indicated that the front tire was flat. He pulled over to the side of the road to change it. While he was getting the spare tire out, his passenger helped by unscrewing the lug nuts on the rim and when the tire was changed, Donohue tightened it up while Pedersen put the flat in the trunk. Donohue had some trouble trying to replace the hub cap on the wheel and asked Pedersen to do this for him. While in the act of doing so, Pedersen received a violent blow on the head from behind. Startled, he turned around and Donohue continued to strike him about the head with the wheel wrench. Pedersen was knocked almost unconscious and lay in the ditch, helpless, while Donohue went through his pockets, taking his wallet containing money amounting to about \$126, jumped into Pedersen's car and drove away to the west. A few minutes later, Pedersen recovered sufficiently to get up and stagger toward the lights of a farmhouse which he noticed some distance away. He was taken in and the occupants of the house phoned for the

Police and then conveyed him to hospital in Medicine Hat. The doctor found that he had deep lacerations over both eyes and a further laceration on the forehead and three deep lacerations on the back of his head, but fortunately no skull fracture.

Medicine Hat RCMP Detachment received the complaint about 2 a.m., and approximately an hour later a patrol apprehended a man who answered perfectly the description of Pedersen's assailant at Coaldale, 65 to 70 miles west of where the assault occurred.

Thomas Ray Jackson, alias Donohue was brought to Lethbridge and found to be in possession of Pedersen's wallet, numerous personal papers in Pedersen's name and, upon being questioned, admitted to being an American citizen and to having obtained a ride with Pedersen near Portage La Prairie the previous day. He stated that when Pedersen had stopped the car to change the tire, he (Pedersen) had made improper ad-

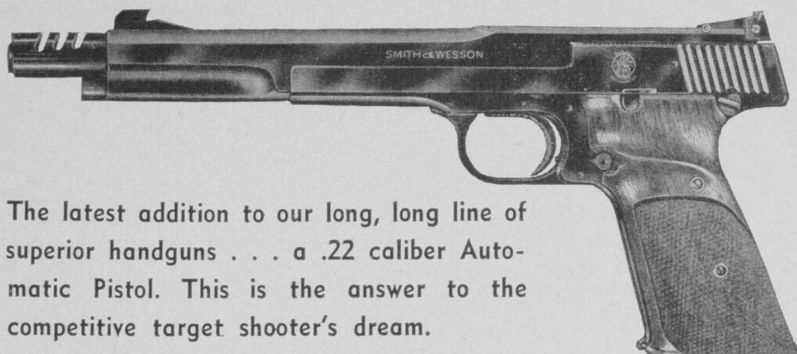
vances, as a result of which Jackson had struck him several times about the head with the wheel wrench. He had then become frightened and had taken the car and fled. He was unable to explain his possession of Pedersen's wallet in a satisfactory manner.

He was placed under arrest and charged with Robbery with Violence and remanded in custody while Pedersen was hospitalized. Following this, inquiries in the U.S.A. indicated that Jackson was wanted by the Portland City Police on charges of false pretences and theft of car and that he had a long record dating back to 1942 including grand larceny, forgery, automobile theft and burglary.

Jackson pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary. He subsequently appealed but the conviction and sentence were upheld. The allegations made by Jackson concerning the complainant's character were completely unfounded.

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Travellers "Ambushed" Narrowly Escape Death

Two members of the United States Air Force, were recently driving on Highway No. 34 near Sturgeon Heights, Alta., en route to Edmonton. These men were in separate vehicles and were accompanied by their families. At a rise in the highway near a load of oil drilling pipe, the driver of the lead car heard an explosion and his left arm became numb. Upon stopping his car, he realized he had been struck by a rifle bullet and his wife immediately rendered first aid. Observing his companion's distress, the other motorist stopped his vehicle, but on leaving it one shot entered the windshield and another wounded him in the left thigh. No more shots were heard and the wives of the wounded men arranged hospitalization and notified the RCMP's Valleyview Detachment.

Investigation at the scene indicated the shots were fired from the racks of oil drilling pipe, a distance of approximately 200 feet. Fresh tracks were found in the snow beside the pipe and eight expended .30-30 calibre cartridges and a thermos bottle were discovered in the same locality. With the assistance of Police Dog "Toni" from Peace River, the Police followed these tracks, which led to an abandoned two-storey house

near Sturgeon Lake. A man with a rifle was observed at a top window and Police immediately surrounded the house and ordered the unidentified man to surrender. The culprit advised he had only one firearm, a rifle, which he threw to the ground and then surrendered. The rifle was fully loaded and a box of ammunition was found in the abandoned house.

The culprit, a youth of 19, of Grande Prairie, stated that he had fired at three vehicles before he had struck the two visitors, and admitted that he had shot at the car with the intention of killing the occupants. Later, in a written statement, he admitted having previously attempted suicide by slashing his wrist but could not go through with it. He then bought a .30-30 calibre Marlin rifle intending to start firing indiscriminately at people and get himself killed by the Police.

A charge of wounding with intent was laid against him and he was remanded to Provincial Mental Hospital at Oliver, Alta., for psychiatric examination.

An investigation into his background indicated he was an exceptional student who took little interest in sports or social activities. He chose a busy program of studies and it was the opinion of his teachers that he was participating in too many courses. Failing several recent examinations he had become depressed and possibly this depression led to the callous indiscriminate shootings, which nearly claimed the lives of two innocent persons. Psychiatric examination of the youth disclosed his mental condition was such that he would be unable to stand trial.



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* * *

R. v. Oprici, et al*Narcotic Drugs — Former Policeman Involved in Underworld*

STANLEY Oprici, a former Montreal policeman, was a known gambler, always interested in ways and means to make an easy dollar, whose short employment with a reputable police department appeared to have been used to obtain good underworld connections.

Oprici had a cousin, Larry Petrov, with a criminal record which included a ten-year sentence for armed robbery. Petrov had the reputation of being a muscle man and gunman. A profitable business arrangement had been concluded between the two which had caused the members of the Montreal RCMP Drug Squad to note a slowing down in the "street" traffic in narcotics. Investigators believed that Larry Petrov was trafficking and distributing from Oprici's house on Rachel Street, which is some distance away from the district

in Montreal where this type of offence is usually found.

Surveillance near Oprici's house, which he shared with a woman named Lucy Sweeney, showed that several well known addict "pushers" were frequenting the premises and it was obvious that a new distribution centre for narcotics had been established.

Early in the evening of May 11, 1955, a seven-man Drug Squad detail took up surveillance positions and Harold Sylvester, an addict pusher, was seen entering the first floor entrance which leads up to the apartment on the second floor. Two men were posted on either side of the door and when Sylvester left the premises, he was seized and searched, with a condom containing ten capsules of heroin being removed from his mouth. The ground floor door was

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locked and no ladder was available; one investigator was boosted up on another's shoulders and entered a second storey window, where Larry Petrov was found alone. The rest of the squad was admitted and an eight-hour search started. A key found on Petrov fitted the door lock and the extensive search turned up a can of lactose which was partly full. Lactose, commonly known as sugar of milk, is widely used to dilute narcotics prior to eventual consumption. Petrov explained that he was waiting for a friend and admitted no connection with Sylvester. Oprici and Lucy Sweeney were away, but expected back the following day.

Meanwhile two investigators left the premises to pursue other inquiries. When they returned they reported that either Petrov, Sweeney, or Oprici, when selling from the premises, usually went to the rear of the house, returning with the narcotics. The continuing search

turned up a test tube containing 29 capsules, wrapped in brown paper and concealed in a garbage can on the back porch. The porch of the apartment was accessible only by the Rachel Street address.

The Police stayed on the premises for 48 hours, until Oprici and Sweeney returned. Questioning did not bring forth any information of value—they denied knowledge of anything regarding narcotics. Both were placed under arrest, along with Larry Petrov. Documents found in the house indicated that Oprici was the lessee and it was presumed that Lucy Sweeney had knowledge of the presence of the narcotics.

Sweeney and Oprici were jointly charged with possession of narcotics and a similar charge was laid against Petrov and Sylvester. The latter pleaded guilty and got a seven-year penitentiary sentence. Sweeney and Oprici were found guilty and sentenced to six months apiece. They appealed their sentences and their appeals were later dismissed as in the opinion of the Appeal Court, s. 17 of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act throws onus upon the accused to show that he had no knowledge of the presence of narcotics.

Petrov was neither tried nor convicted; his bail was forfeited when he failed to appear for trial and rumor has it that he has been disposed of by the underworld. Considerable publicity followed the finding of a human leg and parts of clothing in Lake Ouareau in the Laurentians. These have been linked with Petrov's disappearance, but no identification has been made.

The can of lactose proved to be the vital link which tied up the three accused with the narcotics found in the garbage can. Laboratory analysis showed that the lactose in the can, the lactose mixed with the heroin found in the garbage pail and the lactose mixed with the heroin removed from Sylvester's mouth was identical in all respects.

* * *



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R. v. Baird and Stevens*Arson — Circumstantial Evidence*

ONE Spring evening David Barr accompanied by Charles Moreau and his wife decided to drive to Mile 940 on the Alaska Highway to survey a piece of property and to enjoy the scenery. As they drove north from Whitehorse, Y.T., they could see a large cloud rising in the clear sky off in the distance. At first they thought it was dust caused by oncoming traffic and thought little of it, but on rounding a curve in the vicinity of Mile Post 930 they discovered the cloud was not dust but smoke coming from a clearing in the bush some 90 yards west of the Highway. When opposite the access road to the property, they could see that a building was on fire. At that point, however, they noted a "No Trespassing" sign on a tree, so decided to turn back to Whitehorse for help, a distance of 14 miles. About that time, Ronald Watson, who was en route north to his home in Haines Junction came along, so the three men decided to try to extinguish the blaze.

They first noted a garage to their left, which, being a tinder dry wooden structure was completely engulfed in flames and smoke and beyond saving, but some 35 feet away to their right was a cottage which was also on fire with smoke rising from two open windows. When the men looked into an open window on the east side, they could see a man-made

camp-style fire burning on the floor adjacent to a camp heater. The cottage, a wooden structure of bungalow design, was locked. Mr. Watson took a shovel and broke a window in the cottage door, then reached inside and released a Yale-type latch. The men rushed in and by pouring water from a tea-kettle and shovelling the fire outside on to the ground they were able to save the cottage.

As the garage was burning out of control with the flames spreading into the nearby bush, Mr. Watson drove to Whitehorse where he got in touch with the Yukon Forestry Department, who in turn notified the Whitehorse Detachment of the RCMP. By the time a tanker truck from Yukon Forestry Department had arrived on the scene, the garage had completely burned to the ground. Forestry officials extinguished the bush fire while members from Whitehorse Detachment commenced their investigation.

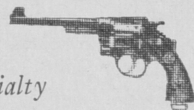
Through examining the debris of the garage, a hasp with a padlock in the locked position and a set of door knobs with lock mechanism attached, also in the locked position, were found in the area where two separate doors had been situated. Also, a sliding bolt-type pin, normally used in holding double garage doors secure was found. These exhibits,

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together with the story related by Barr, Moreau and Watson strongly suggested that the garage had been locked. It was definite that the cottage was locked when the fire was first discovered, therefore fires in two separate locked structures some 35 feet apart strongly suggested arson.

Examination of the interior of the cottage disclosed a one gallon jar containing a small quantity of liquid which had an odor similar to fuel oil. Also the floor covering in the vicinity of where the fire had been was covered with a quantity of liquid which also smelled like fuel oil. The interior of the cottage, only partially furnished, was littered with empty wine and beer bottles and in general was extremely untidy. Since it was situated in an isolated district with the nearest neighbor several miles away, it could not be readily established who the owner of the property was. Papers in the cottage bore the names of several persons.

In view of the overall circumstances, the scene of the fire was left guarded while an effort was made to locate the owner of the property. The next morning, it was fairly well established that Reginald Vaughan Baird was the owner, but he had not been at his home in Whitehorse all night, nor was his whereabouts known. At approximately noon the day following the fire, Baird, accompanied by Edward John Stevens and his common-law wife, Nellie Lenora Watson, alias Pinball, arrived at the scene of the fire, travelling in Baird's pick-up truck, only to be greeted by a Policeman. The trio were escorted into Whitehorse, where upon interrogation each volunteered similar statements.

They admitted having been at the cottage the previous day, but after supper had departed at about 6.30 p.m., travelling north to Mile 956, supposedly for the purpose of obtaining some fish from the Indians there. They admitted being on a drinking party and further

stated that they arrived at the Indian settlement at Mile 956 about 9 p.m. where Baird spoke with an old Indian woman. They slept out overnight in the vicinity of Mile 956, then the next morning decided to return to Whitehorse but stopped in at the Baird property en route, for the purpose of having lunch.

Baird and Stevens had been unemployed some time prior to this and when questioned regarding the fire they did not have as much as \$4 in ready cash between them, nor did they admit having bank accounts. Of course the trio denied setting the fire, but Baird admitted the garage, cottage and contents were covered by fire insurance totalling \$4,000. It was found that Baird had agreed to sell the garage and cottage to his nephew and the latter's friend sometime during the preceding weeks for \$1,200, and had given them keys to both the garage and cottage. Also, it was learned that Baird had contacted a local insurance agent some weeks previous, at which time he established the insurance on the buildings was valid as actually the buildings had been insured by Franklin A. Smith the previous year, the latter intending to purchase the property from Baird.

Smith and Baird had an agreement drawn up which specified that the property would automatically revert back to Baird if Smith missed his monthly payments. Actually Smith only made one monthly payment after he gave up the idea of purchasing the property and moved away, never having cancelled the insurance. Once Baird established the buildings were covered by insurance "as his interest may appear", the stage was set. Although he had agreed to sell the buildings to his nephew and the latter's friend for \$1,200, the fact that he could realize \$4,000 insurance was obviously too much temptation.

When arrested, Baird was in possession of one set of keys for his property and

it was disclosed that his nephew's friend had the other set, but investigation eliminated the latter as being in any way connected with the fires. During the initial investigation, various exhibits were seized from the Baird cottage and several fingerprint impressions were identified as belonging to Baird and Stevens. One exhibit of interest, a wine bottle identified by the Laboratory experts as containing five or six ounces of fuel oil, which, when found was partially blackened by smoke, was found to bear the right thumb impression of Stevens. Besides having identified the liquid in the wine bottle as fuel oil, the Laboratory was also able to identify the liquid in the one gallon jar and the liquid spilled on the floor covering as being fuel oil. When questioned, Stevens admitted having taken a jar of fuel oil from his residence in Whitehorse to the Baird property at Mile 930, to aid in starting fires in the wood burning camp heater. Baird, Stevens and his common-law wife said that they departed from the property at Mile 930 about 6.30 p.m., arriving at Mile 956 at 9 p.m., a distance of 26 miles. With the fire being found about 8. p.m., and apparently having just been ignited, it is far more feasible to believe that Baird and his party, after setting the two separate fires, left just prior to 8 p.m., and drove the 26 miles

north, arriving there around 9 p.m., which is corroborated by the Indian woman at Mile 956.

The facts surrounding the investigation were circumstantial, which is characteristic of most arson cases, nevertheless upon completion of the Preliminary Hearing held before Magistrate's Court at Whitehorse, the trio, charged jointly with arson, were committed for trial. They elected trial by judge and jury which was held during the Fall Assizes of the Yukon Territorial Court at Whitehorse. Seventeen Crown witnesses gave testimony and 57 exhibits were entered. The defence declined to introduce any evidence.

The late Mr. Justice J. E. Gibben, when addressing the jury, pointed out that there was no direct evidence against the woman, and the mere fact that she accompanied Baird and Stevens was not sufficient to implicate her in the actual offence, therefore instructed the jury to acquit her.

After deliberating some three hours, the jury returned a verdict of "guilty" in the case of Baird and Stevens, but acquitted the woman as directed. Both men were sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the British Columbia Penitentiary, which, on appeal from conviction and sentence was upheld by the British Columbia Appeal Court.

* * *

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R. v. Poole, et al*False Pretences*

In the opinion of Lawrence Alexander Poole of Calgary, Alta., the coming of Winter held little or no prospects of employment in his trade as a tinsmith. During the Fall of 1957 he decided that he could make some "easy money" by passing worthless cheques. To insure that his newly adopted "profession" would be as successful as possible, Poole did considerable reading and research as to the proper composition of cheques and illicit cheque passing methods. He eventually decided that the easiest cheques to pass unquestioned would be the "certified" or "accepted" type.

By October Poole felt that he was all set to commence his illicit operations and to support his confidence, he hitch-hiked to Regina, Sask., and opened an account at the Royal Bank of Canada under an assumed name. He obtained a "certified cheque" and also several blank

cheques and returned to Calgary, Alta. Utilizing the certified cheque that he obtained, as a specimen, he carved a "certified" stamp and a simulated "Protectograph" stamp from some rubber stair tread material, and using a fictitious name, completed three spurious cheques drawn on the Royal Bank of Canada, Regina. Poole then hitch-hiked back to Regina and was successful in passing the cheques each for \$175 at various business establishments. For identification, he had previously supplied himself with a letter of reference on the letterhead of a Winnipeg Trust Company.

Knowing that his workmanship had passed without question in Regina and now full of confidence for his future activities, Poole returned to Calgary and burned all the material and equipment he had made. Lawrence Poole felt that perhaps his younger brother George would like to avail himself of this new means of livelihood, but Lawrence was more concerned with the use of George's car as a means of transportation than he was in having George's help. The latter was not too anxious to get involved with the law, but after listening to the convincing story of his older brother, who in turn displayed some of his ill-gained money to him, George too, felt that perhaps working for a living was not the easiest thing to do. Ironically, his car was unfit for use, but the brothers hired a "U-drive" car in Calgary and travelled to Brandon, Man. Lawrence Poole again opened a bank account under an assumed name this time showing a preference for the Bank of Montreal. Another cheque of the "accepted" variety was obtained to be used as a specimen. Driving around all night and taking turns, the Pooles carved another simulated "Protectograph" stamp, "accepted" stamp, and an "O/S" stamp. It might be mentioned that Lawrence Poole had also obtained

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several blank cheques at the Bank of Montreal in Brandon. Between them, the Pooles filled out several of the cheques and used the stamps they carved to give them a genuine appearance.

At this stage of their trip they only had ten cents between them and immediate action was required to supplement their depleted funds. The brothers believed that service stations would be the quickest means of disposing of the worthless cheques and passed their first one in Manitoba at Brandon. (All of the cheques in this instance were for \$50.) Their modus operandi was to purchase a small amount of gasoline and pay for it with one of the worthless cheques, taking the balance in cash. Lawrence Poole, both in mannerisms and dress, had the appearance of a young salesman just passing through town and undoubtedly this was one of his greatest assets in his illegal cheque dealings. Repeating their activities at various service stations in Manitoba the brothers accumulated

approximately \$1,200 and then returned to Calgary.

While the Pooles mapped out a future route for a cheque-passing spree, a friend, 19-year old Raymond Reid Dick came into the picture as he wanted to get a ride to eastern Canada. The brothers felt that Dick would be a good person to have along because of his boyish, clean-cut appearance. They told Dick that they would be going East and also that they would be passing worthless cheques en route and displayed to him the financial gains of their previous trips. Dick readily agreed to accompany them and assist in any way possible. On November 17, the trio left Calgary in a red and black 1956 Ford obtained from a U-drive establishment. Lawrence Poole felt that the car should be equipped with Saskatchewan licence plates and so upon arrival at North Battleford, he and his brother looked around a used car lot and obtained the required details such as serial number and general de-



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scription from one of the parked vehicles. While the Pooles were thus occupied Ray Dick took one of the cheques from the glove compartment of the car and passed it at the Woolworth store. A bit of humor was injected at this point. The clerk who accepted the cheque from Dick gave him the full \$50 change without deducting the sum of \$2.45 for a ball-point pen he had purchased.

The trio then left North Battleford and affixed the newly acquired Saskatchewan licence plate to their car outside the city. At Ruddell, Lawrence Poole purchased a small amount of gasoline receiving the change for a \$50 cheque. Ray Dick bought a car heater hose also presenting a \$50 cheque and obtaining the change. George Poole attempted to cash a cheque at the Ruddell General Store but was unable to do so due to a shortage of cash on hand. Ruddell, a small Saskatchewan hamlet, later proved to be the turning point of the

case. Mr. Lawrence Steele, a local merchant who had cashed the cheque for Ray Dick, met a fellow merchant, Mr. Robert McIntyre later. During their conversation he told McIntyre about the young fellow for whom he had cashed a \$50 cheque. McIntyre remembered that he too had cashed a similar cheque for a young man. The two then checked around town and learned that another young man had attempted to cash a \$50 cheque at the local general store. His suspicions now aroused concerning the cheques, Steele immediately drove into North Battleford and inquired about the validity of the cheques at the Bank of Montreal. Through a telephone call to a branch of the bank in Brandon, Man., he soon learned that the cheques were worthless. Steele then reported events to the RCMP Detachment in North Battleford.

Although only a meagre description of the car and its occupants was available, the information was broadcast to

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police patrols in the area. The outstanding identifying feature was that the car driven by the wanted men was two-toned red and black. During the broadcast, the radio-dispatcher at Saskatoon, Sask., reported that Radisson Detachment was interested in a car answering this description. The car and occupants were shortly after intercepted on the outskirts of Saskatoon by a police patrol. Upon being returned to North Battleford, the Poole brothers and Dick, readily admitted to all of their cheque passing activities. It was later learned that they also passed a couple of cheques in the Radisson area. The complete sets of rubber stamps and blank cheques were located upon arrest.

On Dec. 4, 1957, it was a grim-faced group of young men who appeared be-

fore Magistrate J. M. Policha in North Battleford Police Court as all of the facts surrounding their activities were revealed in evidence. In passing sentence, Magistrate Policha stated that there was no doubt that Lawrence Poole was the instigator of the offences and he was sentenced to two years in the Prince Albert Penitentiary on six charges of False Pretences, s. 304 (1) of the Criminal Code, sentences to run concurrently. George Poole was sentenced to one year in the Regina Jail on one charge of False Pretences. Taking into consideration his youth and the influence of the Pooles upon him, Ray Dick received a two-year suspended sentence on one charge of False Pretences. Restitution was ordered in all cases.

* * *

George Dunn vs The Wilderness

IT is 280 miles from Sagetawa, the "Meeting of the Waters" (Cree Indian for Peace River, Alta.) to Fort Chipewyan. Between these points over the Buffalo Head Hills is one of the most primitive areas in Canada, inhabited only by Indians who trap and occasionally meet at isolated trading posts. Local residents have a great respect for the district and can travel safely through the dense bush and muskeg provided they are experienced in the bush and know the direction of the flow of the water courses.

George Dunn from the State of Ohio, U.S.A., had none of these qualifications when he arrived as a student with the Northland Indian Mission to bring his teachings to the Indians. He accompanied his more experienced colleagues by wagon trail to one of their missions on Little Buffalo Lake and after a month of bull-flies, mosquitoes, log huts and Indians, decided to join a supply party en route to Peace River town. The first night they camped on the north shore of Cadotte Lake and members of the party later stated that George had been

"disturbed" having received a "come home or else" letter from his sweetheart in Ohio. In any event, he arose at dawn the next morning and taking a machete and a .30-30 rifle announced that he was going to "look around". The others could not understand what he was going to look at—the immediate area is burned off for 30 miles around to second growth and charred stumps—but without further comment, George left the camp. When he did not return at noon, the party concluded that he had started back to the mission, and continued the journey to Peace River without him. Five days later, members of the party were in touch with Mr. Roland Smith, head of the Mission who had come from Martin River and Little Buffalo, and learned that Dunn had not arrived at any of the established posts. After another day of local inquiries, they relayed news of their problem via short wave radio to the RCMP detachment at Peace River.

As the Cadotte camp seemed the most logical base of operations, an operations base was established at that point by

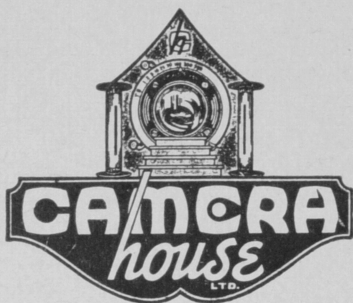
float aircraft, with the Police Service Dog attempting to pick up a trail. The assistance of the Provincial Forest Ranger was obtained to search for tracks on the trails to the north-east, but the Indians would have no part of the affair as they say, "a man lost in the bush will go crazy and shoot you". It might be mentioned that throughout this search it was noticed that our first citizens clung close to their dwellings.

When an organized search party of the RCMP personnel, the dog and trappers, assisted by the float plane failed to pick up any lead in the Cadotte area the search was extended to the north. This was partly encouraged because of a report received from a half-breed who said he had found the carcass of a cub bear which had been shot, dragged a short distance and left. As no Indian or bush man would discard the meat and hide of such an animal, it pointed to an outsider. The carcass had been found south of Golden Lake, some 30 miles

north of the Cadotte camp and looked about a week old. By this time the assistance of an RCAF Expeditor had been obtained and with RCMP observers who were familiar with the terrain, the search was continued in the Golden Lake District and along the trails north and east.

The vastness of the country can only be appreciated from the air, with unending miles of lakes, rivers, trails and shining muskeg. All cabins, camps and questionable objects were "buzzed" for close inspection but the search continued for two more long days without result. On August 17 with the beginning of despair among his friends, George Dunn had failed to leave further clue or indication that he was still alive. The ground parties were instructed to concentrate on Golden Lake while the aircraft moved the base camp and patrolled a plotted map area north toward the Otter Lakes. At 5 p.m. on that day with fuel tanks low and eyesore crew, the RCAF plane swung in toward the site of the new base camp. At that moment the float plane EPR called and stated that they were over the north end of Golden Lake and had sighted smoke on the shore. A rendezvous revealed a man frantically waving a rifle and when the float aircraft landed, he rushed out into the lake up to his chest.

George Dunn's story was not humorous. He had been lost before he was an hour out of camp. After his panic subsided, he had lived on swamp water and berries, shivered throughout the nights in cold rains, fought flies and prayed. His rifle, (in spite of the bear grease available) had rusted until the action would not open, and Mr. Dunn was 30 pounds lighter for his harrowing experience. Due to his fatigued condition he spoke only when questioned and the only information he volunteered was that he preferred "Saskatoons" to "bullberries".



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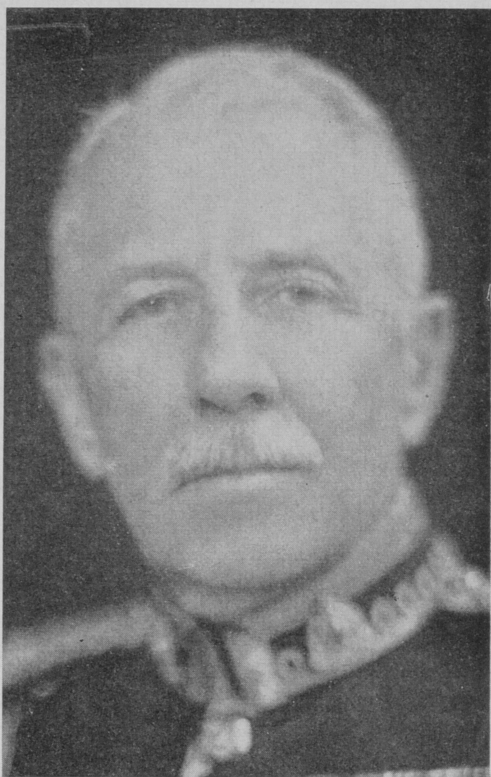
Retired Deputy Commissioner Dies

A well-known Officer of the Force for 32 years, Deputy Commr. George Leslie Jennings, OBE, (Rtd.) died at Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 26, 1958 at the age of 83 years. He was born at Toronto, Ont., on May 3, 1875.

Prior to his appointment as an Inspector in the Royal North-West Mounted Police on Aug. 1, 1906, Mr. Jennings was a member of the 48th Highlanders in Toronto, and also held the rank of Lieutenant with the 38th Haldimand Rifles, from which he was granted leave of absence to fight in the Boer War with the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles. Returning to Canada in 1902, he was a Captain with the 90th Regiment, Winnipeg. His early Police service was at Wood Mountain and Peace River and then the Arctic Detachment at Herschel Island. Inspector Jennings commanded the RNWMP contingent which went to England in June 1911 for the Coronation of King George V, and upon return, he was placed in charge of the Force in the Regina area.

He commanded the RNWMP Overseas Cavalry Draft which became part of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in 1918 and went to London, England. With the break-up of this draft, he joined the C.E.F. in France with a squadron of four troops made up entirely of Mounted Police personnel. Inspector Jennings was made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire for his Overseas services. He returned to Canada in May 1919, and the following February was promoted to the rank of Superintendent. Following commands at Edmonton, Alta., and Prince Albert, Sask., he took over "O" Division at Toronto in May 1928 and four years later was transferred to Headquarters at Ottawa as Director of Criminal Investigation, and with this post received the rank of Assistant Commissioner.

On Apr. 23, 1937, he was promoted to Deputy Commissioner, taking over as second



Deputy Commr. G. L. Jennings, OBE

in command of the Force, a post he held until his retirement on August 1 the following year. Former Deputy Commissioner Jennings married Miss Jean Gladys Bowen Perry, a daughter of the late Commr. A. Bowen Perry of the Force, at Regina, Sask., in September 1911. After his retirement, he continued to reside for several years in Ottawa, finally moving to Vancouver, B.C.

* * *

The Late Hon. Surgeon Frances G. McGill

The only woman member in the history of the Force, Dr. Frances Gertrude McGill, died Jan. 21, 1959, at Winnipeg, Man. Dr. McGill, one of the foremost medico-legal experts in Canada and for many years Provincial Pathologist in Saskatchewan, was made an Honorary Surgeon in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in January 1946, in recognition of her many years of outstanding public-spirited service in the field of law enforcement.

Born in Minnedosa, Man., Dr. McGill was educated there and at the Winnipeg Normal School. She taught school for two



Dr. Frances McGill at work.

years and then entered the University of Manitoba to study medicine. Graduating in 1915, she won the gold medal for the highest scholastic average, the Dean's prize for general proficiency and another prize for surgical history. After a year at the Winnipeg General Hospital as intern, Dr. McGill was invited to assist in the Manitoba Provincial Laboratory at Winnipeg. In August 1918, Dr. McGill became Provincial Bacteriologist in the Saskatchewan Department of Health and two years later was named Provincial Pathologist and Director of the laboratory. Thus began a career in medico-legal work which showed from the beginning a peculiar aptitude for crime detection.

In 1942, when Dr. McGill retired from the service of the provincial government, she continued active in her specialized field, serving the Police usefully in many important investigations. In addition she established a practice of her own, specializing in particular in allergies and skin diseases. Dr. McGill's appointment as Honorary Surgeon was a fitting recognition of her distinguished contribution in the field of scientific crime detection. In her passing the Force loses a valued associate and a devoted teacher whose influence has added greatly to the experience of many members of the RCMP. (For further details of Dr. McGill's career, see also *RCMP Quarterly*, July 1946.)

* * *

Last Link With Early West

Last known "survivor" of the historic march west of the old North-West Mounted Police in 1874—although he only travelled a fraction of the route—Gabriel Leveille died at the home of his daughter in Maple Creek, Sask., on Jan. 3, 1959, just 12 days short of his 93rd birthday.

"Gabe" was a boy of eight when, with his parents, brothers and sisters, returning to Canada from Fort Benton, Montana, they happened upon the travel-weary "Riders of the Plains" who had stopped to feed their hungry mounts at a grass patch near a branch of Old Wives Creek, about 80 miles southeast of the present site of Swift Current, Sask. This was the morning of Aug. 21, 1874.

Guiding the Police was Gabe's uncle, Pierre Leveille, and Gabriel's father, Louis, was persuaded to join as an additional guide for the trek. So now Louis Leveille and his sons Gabriel and Paul, who both later became NWMP scouts, joined the "March".

Young Gabriel's family then settled around Fort Walsh and his father accompanied patrols from this point as guide and interpreter with young Gabe generally "tagging along". After his father's death at Maple Creek in 1888, Gabriel became a Police scout. Later he worked on several ranches in the district.

In his later years, Gabriel and his wife, after spending the winters in Maple Creek with their children, would depart in spring

The late Gabriel Leveille.



for their homestead in the Cypress Hills where they ran cattle and horses and produced an adequate garden.

In January 1957, Commr. L. H. Nicholson, while in Western Canada, made a special point of visiting Gabriel, and Commr. S. T. Wood (Rtd.), who spends his summers at the RCMP Ranch at Fort Walsh, also knew Mr. Leveille, and obtained an interesting statement from him regarding his recollections of the early days of the Force, which appeared in the April 1957 issue of *The Quarterly*.

At Gabriel Leveille's funeral services at Maple Creek on January 7, two members of the RCMP detachment at that point acted as pallbearers.

* * *

Eskimo Guide Passes

One of the original guides hired by the Force when the North-West Mounted Police arrived at Herschel Island in 1903, Gerrard Chikchigalook, an Eskimo, met an untimely end early this year near Shallow Bay in the Aklavik, N.W.T. district.

"Chiksi", as he was commonly known, was believed to have been born on July 1, 1884 near Shingle Point. On Jan. 24, 1959, Chiksi hired a commercial aircraft from Aklavik to take him to a spot on the north shore of Shallow Bay from where he intended to hike to his cabin, a distance of some 20 miles. Chiksi had neither snowshoes nor rifle, but had food and a sleeping bag.

Storing the food which he intended to pick up later—there was a large cardboard box, three smaller boxes and a small sack—he set out for his cabin, but apparently became lost and started back for the food cache. It is believed the 74-year old Eskimo asked to be put down on a spot further from his cabin than he originally intended.

When it was learned February 3 that Chiksi had not reached his cabin, a search was organized and his frozen body was found around noon three days later.

Apparently the aging native was not as sure of himself on the trail as he had been in younger days and it was later learned from his son that he was "always getting lost, even when he drove dogs."

Chiksi was well-known to Commr. S. T. Wood (Rtd.), who described him as being short and of light build, very active, intelli-



Chikchigalook ("Little Squirrel")

gent, a good traveller and a man who maintained a good team of dogs. His services were first utilized by the Force in 1903 at Herschel Island by Sgt. (later Inspr.) Francis Joseph Fitzgerald of the ill-fated McPherson-Dawson patrol of 1911. In those days it was the practice of the Mounted Police to hire a native and his team when a patrol—mostly to Fort McPherson—was to be undertaken.

Sometime later Chiksi was engaged by the Force as an interpreter and guide, but occasionally he would resign to go hunting and trapping on his own, Commissioner Wood recalls. "He was never very successful and would show up at Herschel Island seeking a job with the Police." When Chiksi was kidded about his lack of success in these pursuits, he would shrug, explaining that no Eskimo who worked with the white man was much good.

The late Inspr. (later Deputy Commr.) G. L. Jennings employed Chikchigalook on the first patrol from McPherson to Rampart House on the Porcupine River and back over the mountains to Herschel in 1910. He also made several patrols with Commissioner Wood including trips to Kittigazuit (east branch of the Mackenzie River), Demarcation Point, Alaska, and to McPherson to meet the Dawson patrol. He was good company, knew the country, took no chances when travelling on the coast, and could be depended upon in tight spots, recalled the former Commissioner.

Chiksi was married and had two sons, William and Henry, and a daughter, Effie Sanek, but his wife predeceased him some years ago. ● ● ●



Division Bulletin

PARTY LINE OF THE FORCE

"Headquarters" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 17514 Cst. and Mrs. R. D. Overton, a daughter, Virginia Anne, on Oct. 29, 1958, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 14626 Sgt. and Mrs. N. Goodfellow, a son, Raymond Bruce, on Sept. 12, 1958, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 16942 Cst. and Mrs. B. J. Gillespie, a son, Neil Gregory, on Oct. 4, 1958, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 18267 Cst. Mrs. D. W. Gee, a son, Stephen James, on Jan. 17, 1959, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 14345 Sgt. and Mrs. H. Donner, a daughter, Susan Ruth, on July 11, 1958, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 16837 Cst. and Mrs. L. J. Reddy, a son, David Patrick, on Feb. 12, 1959, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15222 Cst. and Mrs. D. E. Roberts, a daughter, Kristine Anne, on Feb. 28, 1959, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 13677 Sgt. and Mrs. W. A. Coombs, a son, at Ottawa, on March 1, 1959.

Marriages Reg. No. 15420 Cst. G. E. H. Cousens to Miss Joan E. McConeghy, R.T., on June 28, 1958, at Arnprior, Ont.

Reg. No. 18471 Cst. K. W. Murray to Miss Jean Donnachie, on Dec. 13, 1958, at Sussex, N.B.

Reg. No. 17354 Cst. R. W. Antosik to Miss L. K. Russell, on Sept. 13, 1958, at Ottawa, Ont.

Reg. No. 18849 Cst. P. Dunleavy to Miss P. Bradley, on Dec. 6, 1958, at Eastview, Ont.

Miss I. Pilon, of Headquarters Identification Branch, to Mr. Brian Cooper, on Jan. 30, 1959, at Aylmer, Que.

Arrivals From "H" Division, Cpl. D. F. Munday, Cst. J. Nisbet; from "D" Division, Cst. E. F. Anderson; from "E" Division, Csts. B. J. Gillespie, S. M. Middleton, R. F. Coles, L. Kalnitzky; from "A" Division, Csts. R. Jackson and W. Smith.

Departures Reg. No. 10876 Cpl. J. A. Scissons retired to pension on Nov. 1, 1958, and plans to reside in Ottawa.

Promotions Congratulations are extended to S/Sgt. A. C. Potter to Sub-Inspector; also to S/Sgt. E. O. Bisson, Sgt. N. Goodfellow and Cpls. B. H. Barber, C. E. DeArmond, R. B. Gavin and J. H. G. Maidens on promotion to their present ranks.

Curling In passing the half-way mark in the schedule, the RCMP Curling Club reports a successful season with representatives from "HQ", "Air", "Marine", "A", "G", and "N" Divisions participating in the regular draw and various special events. Again this year the club has been pleased to welcome a number of Ottawa residents, not associated with the Force, to its membership roll.

In the finals of the December Turkey Bonspiel, C. Milne's rink (F. Herring, V. M. Higgs, A. J. Toews) defeated R. Hanford (D. Thurston, J. B. Ballantyne, J. S. Bottomley). A. deB. Macdonell (J. B. McKay, H. McLeod, W. A. Mitchell) defeated V. McComas (R. Pollock, R. D. Dempster, R. Surgenor). To the winners—turkeys, to the losers—capons.

On February 9, B. Graham's rink of M. Sexsmith, H. Tadeson and J. Dean won the right to represent the club and the Ottawa area in the Canadian Police Curling Association Eastern Ontario Playdowns at Toronto on February 14, by defeating R. Allan's rink of K. MacDonald, R. Pollock and K. Stroud.

The ladies' section of the club held its first invitational bonspiel on January 28-29 with rinks from Ottawa and some outside clubs participating. The event was most successful and at its conclusion Mrs. W. Milligan introduced Mrs. L. H. Nicholson who presented prizes to the winning rinks of Mrs. R. H. Ferguson, Ottawa Curling Club; Mrs. W. H. E. Bennett, Minto Curling Club and Mrs. G. B. Salmon, Ottawa Granite Club.

Shooting The Headquarters Rifle and Revolver Club began its activities in November and has experienced one of its most active seasons. The turnout for regular weekly shooting has been exceptionally good and scores continue to improve. The club has four teams in the Inter-Divisional Revolver Competition, two in the Inter-Divisional Rifle Competition and two in the DCRA Rifle Matches. The club won top honors in the Inter-Divisional pistol section for the month of January.

On January 16 the Headquarters team played host to the Smiths Falls Club and a return match was held on February 6. Headquarters won both matches, top score in the first being shot by Cpl. R. C. Reynolds and in the return match by Sgt. L. D. Libke with Cst. S. Kelly leading the second team.

On January 24 the RCMP in Ottawa were hosts to a team of cadets from the Royal Military College at Kingston. The Headquarters Club won the pistol match in which Cpl. R. C. Reynolds had the top score. "A" Division won the rifle competition. A return match was held at Kingston on February 21 in which the Headquarters Club won the pistol match and the R.M.C. team the rifle competition.

For many years the RCMP has been engaging in combined rifle and pistol matches with the Metropolitan Police of London, England, and in the 1958 matches a team from the latter force won the rifle competition with a score of 1993 to 1929. Top man for the RCMP was S/Sgt. E. C. Armstrong. The RCMP turned the tables in the pistol match with a winning score of 1782 to 1737 for the losers. Top scores for the Force were by Cpls. W. C. Rahm and J. R. Zavitz (tied). For the information of the Force as a whole the following members participated: from "A" Division,

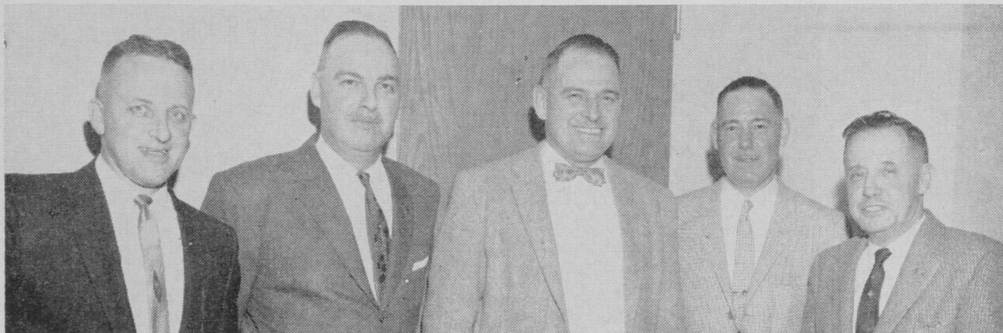
Asst. Commr. D. O. Forrest, Cpl. J. U. M. Sauve, Cst. B. C. Lensen; from "HQ" Division, S/Sgts. J. R. McFarland, E. Davies, E. C. Armstrong, Cst. A. K. Bergh; from "C" Division, Cpls. W. C. Rahm, J. A. O. E. Perrin, Csts. J. G. R. Turcotte, F. D'Entremont; from "E" Division, Sub-Insp. M. J. Nadon, Cpl. J. R. Zavitz, Cst. R. Bruneau; from "K" Division, Insp. J. A. Young; from "F" Division, Cst. G. L. C. McPhail, and the late Cpl. G. S. C. Johnston of "B" Division.

Bowling The Headquarters Bowling Club, with a membership of 60, reports keen interest during the first half of the schedule which featured a "Chicken Roll" and a sleigh drive. The already sizeable pile of pennies in the "Blow-Pot" attests to the elusiveness of the all-important four-pin and at the conclusion of the 35 night schedule should provide ample funds for the refreshment end of the annual banquet and dance. This year's slate of officers includes Insp. G. C. Cunningham, president; Cst. C. L. Fietz, chairman; Mr. G. Stymiest, statistician; Miss Y. Brazeau, treasurer and Miss L. Cayer, secretary.

Hockey After a slow start the RCMP entry in the National Defence Hockey League caught fire and since the beginning of the new year marked up eight wins against two losses. The team is assured of a play-off spot and having hit its stride is expected to give a good account of itself in the semi-final playdowns of the league.

This is hockey! On Saturday, February 14, the sands of time clogged for the space of an hour in which two teams, "The Olds" and "The Ancients", reached the breathless conclusion that age is not entirely a state of mind. The 4-4 verdict after 60 minutes proved the rival coaches' assertion that it was to be just a friendly game and if afterward there was

Three Senior NCOs of Headquarters Division, whose combined service totalled 89 years, recently left on retirement leave—Sgt. Major H. Hunter, S/Sgts. P. M. Adams and E. Stotts. The Sergeants' Mess honored them at a stag and the photo taken following the presentations of gifts shows, left to right: S/Sgt. R. Newman (Mess President), Sergeant Major Hunter, Insp. G. H. Prime, O.C. "HQ" Division, Staff Sergeants Adams and Stotts.



evidence of tape and bruises it was simply that over the years the zigs and zags had lost a certain amount of precision. Early in the game "Slap Shot" Doucet, apparently dissatisfied with the entertainment provided, put on an impressive display of aerial loops and spins. On one such occasion the spectators estimated that if Max's initial take-off speed had been a little greater he would have gone on to become the world's first space policeman. "Crazy Blades" Graham showed great potential and therefore was dismayed to find, on extricating himself from his opponent's net, that the referee disapproved of this attempt to convert the "belly series" to hockey. Elmer "Anxiety" Zwicker and Ed. "Shine" Witherden, the opposing goalies, displayed flashes of brilliance in allowing only four goals each and both made sparkling saves on shots from centre ice. Incidentally the shots on goal were evenly distributed—five a side.

Ident Branch Topics 'Twas the day before Christmas when the members of the branch

held their annual get-together. Insp. J. L. Vachon spoke on the work and accomplishments of the branch over the past year. For-saking his usual four-footed companions, Santa Claus arrived with six pretty helpers selected from the branch. There were gifts for everyone, light refreshments were served and the festive season was off to an early start.

On February 6 the branch held a dance at Spadina Barracks and a good turnout of members contributed to the success of the occasion.

On February 12 the Royal Canadian Signals Reserve mess was the scene of a smoker in honor of Reg. No. 10193 S/Sgt. P. M. Adams, prior to his retirement. On this occasion he was presented with a copper stein bearing the badge of the Force and at a second gathering on February 20, the date of his retirement, "Pete" was presented with a travelling bag and two cheques by Supt. R. P. Hanson on behalf of the members of the branch. All his friends at Headquarters wish "Pete" every success in his new position with External Affairs.

"A" Division

(Headquarters—Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 15868 Cst. and Mrs. J. Kowalchuk, a daughter, Kathy Lynn, at Sudbury, Ont., on Jan. 30, 1959.

To Reg. No. 13502 Cpl. and Mrs. N. S. Fontanne, a daughter, Jane, at Manitowaning, Ont., on Dec. 5, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15220 Cpl. and Mrs. G. E. Land, a daughter, Holly Elizabeth, at Ottawa, Ont., on Dec. 7, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17034 Cst. and Mrs. L. E. Dunham, a son, Brian Lawrence, at Ottawa on Jan. 8, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17157 Cst. and Mrs. B. L. Campbell, a son, Douglas Alexander, at Ottawa on Nov. 20, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17836 Cst. and Mrs. D. LeGare, a daughter, Pamela Ann, at Ottawa on Nov. 21, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17968 Cst. and Mrs. J. J. E. Poirier, a son, Timothy John, at Parry Sound, Ont., on Dec. 8, 1958.

To Reg. No. 18318 Cst. and Mrs. C. B. Bursey, a son, David Wayne, at Ottawa on Dec. 9, 1958.

To Reg. No. 14931 Cpl. and Mrs. L. F. Chettleborough, a daughter, Beverly Ann, at Ottawa on Dec. 12, 1958.

To Reg. No. 18049 Cst. and Mrs. R. Potvin, a son, Michael Francis, at Eastview, Ont., on Sept. 4, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16077 Cst. and Mrs. G. P. J. LaFreniere, a son, Kenneth James, at Toronto, Ont., on Oct. 7, 1958.

To Reg. No. 18865 Cst. and Mrs. D. L. Ogilvie, a son, Peter Loring, at Ottawa on Nov. 21, 1958.

Marriages Reg. No. 17750 Cst. B. Dawson to Miss Loretta Hann of Port aux Basques, Nfld., on Dec. 5, 1958 at Sudbury.

Reg. No. 18657 Cst. P. S. Roy to Miss Lavian Marie Guitard on Jan. 30, 1959 at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Reg. No. 18913 Cst. D. A. Elmquist to Miss M. L. E. Sulton on No. 15, 1958 at Prince Albert, Sask.

Reg. No. 19145 Cst. J. G. de Vlaming to Miss Arlene Elizabeth Jackson on Jan. 10, 1959 at Saskatoon, Sask.

Arrivals Supt. P. B. Cox from "D" Division to assume the duties of Officer Commanding "A" Division; Csts. F. M. Kelly from "C" Division; M. E. Wolfe from "HQ" Division; W. M. Stinson from "H" Division; D. A. Elmquist and J. G. de Vlaming from "F" Division; Miss M. A. Tetreault, stenographer; Miss Pierrette Leguerrier to "A" Division Q.M. Stores. A warm welcome back to Cpl. E. C. Jackson of Pay and Accounts after a recent illness.

Departures Asst. Commr. D. O. Forrest to take up duties in connection with the visit of H.M. The Queen to Canada this summer after 1½ years as Officer Commanding; Csts. C. R. Craig to "L" Division; C. A. Poytress to "K" Division; E. F. Rouleau to "D" Division; R. C. Jackson, C. W. Potter and W. H. Smith to "HQ" Division; Mrs. A. Lamarche of Central Registry to take up the duties as a full time housewife; Miss K. de Roo to "HQ" Division; Miss Joan Woods from I. E. B. to Oromocto, N.B.

Social On Nov. 21, 1958, a stag party was held in the Petawawa Military Camp on the occasion of the transfer of Cst. J. C. Poirier to division headquarters. Constable Poirier made many friends in his three years at Pembroke Detachment and was presented with a suitable gift during the affair.

Regimental Dinner The annual division regimental Christmas dinner was held December 9 in the Spadina Barracks gymnasium with approximately 210 members, special constables and employed civilians in attendance to enjoy the excellent food and after dinner speeches. Guests were Mr. C. Pershing Bell, F.B.I. Liaison Officer; Mr. A. K. Hay, Federal District Commissioner; Mr. D. H. W. Henry, Dept. of Justice; Chief Cst. R. Axcell, Ottawa City Police; Rev. J. H. Morgan, B.A., B.D. and Rev. A. W. Hall, O.M.I., Honorary Chaplains of the Force; Commr. L. H. Nicholson and CSM W. Taylor. The gymnasium was traditionally decorated in a Christmas motif, creating a pleasant atmosphere. A considerable number of members from outside detachments were on hand and as in the past, took the opportunity to renew old acquaintances and meet new members. The toast to the Queen was proposed by Cst. D. Burke.

Asst. Commr. D. O. Forrest spoke briefly of his enjoyment of associations with "A" Division and his coming transfer after which he introduced the guest speaker, Mr. C. Pershing Bell, F.B.I. Liaison Officer. Mr. Bell proposed the toast to the Force and spoke of his experiences in the F.B.I. at such varied postings as Newark, N.J., Rhode Island and Miami, Fla., the latter posting no doubt bringing warm visions to those in attendance, in lieu of the hard winter experienced in Ottawa. Commissioner Nicholson replied to the toast on behalf of the Force and thanked Mr. Bell for his well received talk. At the conclusion of the speeches an entertaining film production by the National Film Board of Canada entitled "Yukon Gold Rush" was shown. The film was of particular interest to those present inasmuch as the Force played an important part in the famous gold rush.

Christmas Tree Party The division Christmas Tree party was held on December 20 at the Spadina Auditorium. Approximately 250 children and their parents attended. As in past years, Cpl. R. Zwicker acted as Master of Ceremonies, ably assisted by Sgt. H. R. Hancock and Cpl. G. Woodley. The auditorium was appropriately decorated for the occasion and the program was featured by "Magician Mike" Daniels. At the conclusion of his performance Constable Daniels presented a lucky child with "the rabbit from the hat". Movies were also shown. Horns and paper hats were handed to

the children after which refreshments were distributed. The appearance of Santa Claus, of course, climaxed the program and the children received a gift and candy from Santa. The sparkling faces and laughter of the children left no doubt as to the success of the affair.

Christmas Staff Party Members of the division attended a staff party in the gymnasium of Spadina Barracks during the afternoon of December 24 with approximately 130 persons present. The highlight of the party was a word of appreciation by Asst. Commr. D. O. Forrest for the invaluable assistance of the female staff members during the year. At the conclusion, he presented each woman with a gift on behalf of the members of the Division. The occasion provided an opportunity to bid farewell to Assistant Commissioner and Mrs. Forrest, leaving to take up other duties and to welcome Supt. and Mrs. P. B. Cox, the new Officer Commanding. Mrs. Forrest and Mrs. Cox were presented with beautiful long-stemmed roses. A tasty buffet lunch was served by the Mess Staff under the supervision of Miss M. Schultz, dietician.

New Year's Eve Dance On December 31, an informal dance was held at Spadina Barracks. The 160-odd guests danced from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. to the music of top records. After midnight everyone in attendance enjoyed the delicious food provided by the mess staff.

Curling "A" Division curling is underway once again with ten teams entered in the bonspiel for the J. H. T. Poudrette Trophy.

Rifle Shooting Congratulations to the D.C.R.A. "A" Team on scoring a possible of 500 in the January competition. This is the first "possible" ever scored in the history of the D.C.R.A. Indoor Shooting using Mark VII rifles. Members of the team scored as follows: Csts. B. K. Van Norman, 100-10X, A. C. Stirrett, 100-9X, B. C. Lensen, 100-8X, J. W. M. Thibault, 100-8X and J. L. G. Albert, 100-7X.

Exclusive Rights The scene was the Driveway in Ottawa, Experimental Farm Area, the participants being an RCMP Traffic Patrolman and the youthful appearing driver of a large, late model expensive-looking car that had just been stopped after having been clocked at 65 m.p.h. in a 35 m.p.h. area.

Constable: "May I see your driver's licence?" (This was produced and checked with no word yet from the driver.)

Constable: "May I see the car registration?" The constable by this time had noted the age—16 years—on the driver's licence and with this in mind remarked "I suppose this is your father's car?"

The following is the first and last utterance of the driver, when he answered in a very defeated tone. "Yes, this is my father's car exclusively from now on."

“Air” Division (Headquarters—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 13989 S/Sgt. and Mrs. D. W. Mills at Prince Albert, Sask., on Jan. 18, 1959, a daughter, Gayle Madeline.

Weddings Reg. No. 14766 S/Sgt. B. Ruhl to Mrs. Patricia McEvoy, on Feb. 6, 1959, at Edmonton, Alta.

Promotions Sub-Insp. J. H. Reid, formerly at Patricia Bay “Air” Detachment, was promoted to the rank of Sub-Inspector on January 1, and has taken up his new duties at Ottawa, as assistant officer in charge at division headquarters.

Before he left Sidney, Sub-Inspector Reid was the guest-of-honor at a going-away “stag” held in the Sidney Community Centre, attended by approximately 50 guests. Among those gathered were members of the Department of Transport, the Victoria Flying Club, the RCN Fleet Air Arm and a number of private pilots and members of the Force. On behalf of those present, Cpl. W. J. Stanton of Sidney Detachment delivered a short farewell address paying tribute to Sub-Inspector Reid and spoke of the esteem in which he was held during his stay on the west coast.

Arrivals Cst. R. R. V. Spencer arrived at Division Headquarters on Dec. 3, 1958 from “J” Division for duty as a co-pilot. Reg is 24 and single. He was born in Pembroke, Ont. moving to Sudbury where he attended school. He joined the Force on Feb. 12, 1953 and from training he went to “A” Division for approximately ten months before being transferred to “J” Division in September 1954. His interest in flying began during his school years when he served in the RCAF cadets and he obtained his Private Pilot’s Licence in 1952 on an RCAF Cadet Flying Scholarship course at the Brant-Norfolk Aero Club at Brantford, Ont. After his transfer to “J” Division he continued flying and last October obtained his Commercial Licence at the Moncton Flying Club.

Spl. Cst. D. P. McNab was engaged on Dec. 4, 1958 for duty as an aircraft technician and is now stationed at division headquarters in the Airframe Overhaul and Engine Build-up section. Don is 31 and single; he was born in Banff, Alta., and has made his home in Ottawa and Victoria, B.C. He served in the RCAF for five years, from 1951 to 1956 where he was employed as an aero-engine mechanic with the rank of corporal. He was employed with Pacific Western Airlines, Victoria, prior to joining “Air” Division.

Bereavement Sympathy is extended to Insp. D. W. Dawson, Officer Commanding, on the death of his father, Mr. S. P. Dawson, in Calgary, Alta., on Dec. 11, 1958 and to Cpl. F. T. Salter on the death of his mother on

Feb. 9, 1959 at Toronto.

Training In addition to the continuous training in various aspects of flying our co-pilots undergo, two of them recently attended the RCAF Survival School, Cst. K. M. Laughland during January and Cst. R. R. V. Spencer in February. Both members were successful in “surviving” and found the information gained during their sojourn with the RCAF both interesting and useful.

Three aircraft technicians, Spl. Csts. K. L. E. Fowler and S. Kubin and Cst. J. Skulic, attended the DeHavilland Aircraft Maintenance Training School at Toronto in January and February. The courses were of two weeks’ duration and dealt with the maintenance of Otter aircraft.

New Administration Building The administration staff of division headquarters moved into a new building on Jan. 30, 1959. The building is a handsome one-storey structure of reddish-brown brick matching the surrounding “N” Division buildings. The building fills a long-felt need and the bright airy offices and spacious Q.M. Stores are a far cry from our first office space in the “N” Division Riding school and latterly the offices in the hangar lean-tos.

With the vacating of the lean-to offices the Airframe Overhaul and Engine Build-up Section will be able to use them as work shops as this section has felt the lack of adequate space over the years.

Transfers S/Sgt. B. Ruhl from Edmonton to Patricia Bay to take charge of the “Air” Detachment at the latter point; S/Sgt. G. R. Hamelin from division headquarters where he had been in charge of Flight Operations and Training and the Rockcliffe “Air” Detachment to take charge of Edmonton “Air” Detachment. Before leaving, George was presented with a pipe by the headquarters staff as a memento of his stay among us. On February 20 the wives gathered to say goodbye to Leslie Hamelin and present her with a small gift before she left with her two children to join George in Edmonton.

Cpl. R. J. Haddad left co-pilot’s duties and Q.M. Stores at division headquarters for Edmonton “Air” Detachment as co-pilot.

Departures Our Headquarters stenographer, Mrs. Audrey Acland left on February 28. Audrey came to “Air” Division on Oct. 28, 1953 at a time when, to use her own words, she “didn’t even know the RCMP had an ‘Air’ Division”; she knows now, as about half of the personnel and aircraft now serving came to the division during her time with us and she has seen the division grow from a total of

33 and ten aircraft to its present strength of 51 and 17 aircraft. Before bidding her good-bye the officer commanding presented her with a small token of appreciation.

Social Evening On Jan. 30, 1959 Headquarters staff held a social evening in the "N" Division auditorium. About 40 guests attended and dancing was enjoyed by all. A buffet lunch prepared by the "N" Division Messing Officer, Miss Clairisse Lorrain, was a highlight of the evening. Spl. Cst. Jim Reveler is to be commended for his good work in arranging such a pleasant get-together.

New Aircraft On Jan. 23, 1959 we received a new DeHavilland Otter aircraft for use at Churchill "Air" Detachment. It has been registered as CF-MPW and has already been dubbed "Woodpecker" by its crew. It is expected that "Woodpecker" and its sister ship "Partridge" will prove useful in the Keewatin District which is served by Churchill Detachment.

A new DeHavilland Beaver was delivered on February 11 and has been registered as CF-MPV. It is stationed at Rockcliffe "Air" Detachment and will replace the Stinson, CF-MPJ which is to be disposed of in the near future. Although stationed at Ottawa it is intended for use in "A", "C" and "O" Divisions and as an exchange aircraft while other Beavers are undergoing major inspections. As for a name, we don't look too kindly on "Vulture" which some facetious soul has suggested, but feel it will become known as "Vireo".

Latest acquisition in the way of aircraft is the DeHavilland Otter, CF-MPX, taken over on February 25. It has been taken into service at Fort Smith, replacing the Norseman, called fondly by her last captain in the Force, "the pride of the fleet", which has been retired after service of somewhat over ten years. We are afraid we will have to settle for just "X" as a name for the new aircraft unless its crew comes up with a suitable one. We have searched the bird books without much success, our best find to date being "Xantholeme", a bird indigenous to the Philippines.

Flights of Interest One of the Otter air-

craft at Churchill, CF-MPP "Partridge", captained by Cpl. G. M. Carter with Cst. M. E. Parker aboard as engineer, was successful in rescuing four people from an ice floe in Hudson Bay on January 21. The four men, three passengers employed by the Department of Transport and the pilot of a Trans Air Norseman had spent three days stranded on the ice after a forced landing due to weather during a flight from Coral Harbour to Nottingham Island. Although the weather was cold the men suffered no physical hardship as they had sleeping bags, a portable heater and emergency rations. After landing they radioed their position to Coral Harbour and later food was dropped to them by an RCAF plane. Corporal Carter, who was at Baker Lake at the time on another operation, flew to the area and was successful in landing and taking off again with the four men who were taken to Coral Harbour.

Corporal Carter was at the controls of the same plane when, due to engine trouble, he was forced to land on the highway near North Bay, Ont., in May 1958. (See July 1958 *Quarterly*).

An operation reminiscent of the Paratroopers' motto *Ex Coellis* (out of the heavens), was effected by the Winnipeg-based aircraft CF-MPM "Martin", on Jan. 12, 1959. Police were notified in mid-morning of the robbery of an Oak Point district farmer by a youth with a rifle. The youth's description and that of the car in which he made his escape were passed by radio to all patrol cars in the area and road blocks set up. Sgt. E. Varndell, who was taking off with CF-MPM at the time on other duties, was asked to scan the area from the air for the suspect's car. He spotted a car answering the description and gave its position by radio to the patrol cars, one of which headed off and stopped the fleeing car in short order. The driver, a youth of about 15 years of age, was handed over to the Juvenile Court authorities approximately 45 minutes after the robbery was first reported. Although a minor case, this is considered an excellent example of co-operation and co-ordination between two distinct services of the Force.

"B" Division

(Headquarters—St. John's, Nfld.)

Births To Reg. No. 18021 Cst. and Mrs. G. M. Allen, St. Lawrence, Nfld., a son, Murray William, on Nov. 4, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17536 Cst. and Mrs. D. C. Reeve, Whitbourne, Nfld., a daughter, Constance Irene, on Nov. 4, 1958.

To Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Udle, St. John's, Nfld., a son, Kenneth Eric Charles, on Nov. 30, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16223 Cst. and Mrs. W. R. Bowering, Red Bay, Nfld., a daughter, on Jan. 2, 1959.

To Reg. No. 14904 Cpl. and Mrs. A. S. Nickerson, St. John's, a son, Timothy Scott, on Jan. 9, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17206 Cst. and Mrs. D. J. Moss, Placentia, Nfld., a son, Stephen David, on Jan. 13, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17975 Cst. and Mrs. W. L. Davis, St. John's, a daughter, Jenice Elizabeth, on Jan. 26, 1959.

Marraiges Reg. No. 18833 Cst. J. J. Parker, Bell Island, Nfld., to Miss Joan Sandra Hunt, Bell Island, on Nov. 29, 1958.

Reg. No. 18847 Cst. J. L. Morton, Gander, Nfld., to Miss Joan Ruby Parrott, Port Arthur, Ont., on Jan. 17, 1959.

Miss Cynthia Dancey, stenographer, ("B" Division Headquarters) St. John's, to Mr. Derek Baker, Birmingham, England, on Feb. 7, 1959.

Prairie Bound Early in December 1958, headquarters staff assembled to bid farewell to one of its most popular stenographers, Miss Mary Hennessey (now Mrs. (Cst.) Randy Iszak of Grand Prairie, Alta.). Insp. E. H. Stevenson on behalf of the gathering made a presentation of blankets.

Children Unlimited The large number of children belonging to members and civilian employees that gathered in the gymnasium on the forenoon of the Saturday before Christmas left no doubt as to the rapid growth of this division since it was inaugurated slightly less than ten years ago. Movies of the Donald Duck variety, the arrival of Santa Claus, the distribution of gifts, and the consumption of huge quantities of ice cream took many of the older members back in memory to the days when they too could enjoy parties without suffering the inevitable headache in the morning.

Turkeys and "Turkettes" The indoor shooting range, at the approach of the New Year, was the scene of a turkey shoot for the men and a "turkette" competition for the stenographic staff. "Good Luck" targets and .22 pistols were used in both instances, with Cpl. D. A. Crowther, of C.I.B. Readers emerging "head gobbler", and Miss Enid Lane of headquarters' files as "queen of the turkettes".

Dance Events The onslaught of television has evidently gradually and unconsciously developed anti-social traits wherein people prefer to sit in small silent groups in semi-light, with a phobia towards larger assemblages or lively conversation. This is particularly noticeable

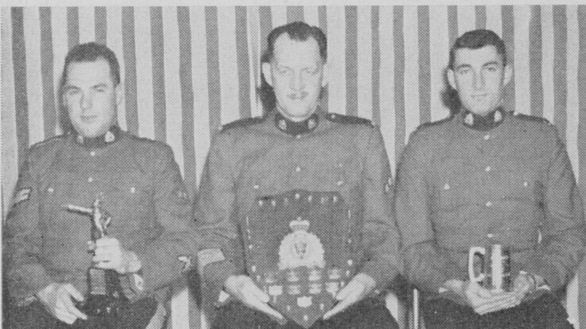
to the Dance Committee which thus far has been able to arrange only two dances, and while each was successful, their success took a lot of promoting.

The traditional "Hard Times" dance of early Fall featured a western type orchestra known as the "Dipsy-Doodlers". The crowd was large and the unusual music, dispersed with "hula-hoop" contests, quickly caught on, to such an extent that some of the Traffic NCOs, well known for their classical preferences, were seen towards evening's end to be "Rock-N-Rolling" like real "Cool Cats".

Dignity and grace were the keynotes of the formal New Year's Eve ball. The gymnasium never looked better and compliments were heard from many sources for the decorating committee spear-headed by Constables MacIsaac and Anderson. An overflow attendance, in spite of the province's worst snow storm in 20 years, danced the Old Year out and the New Year in to the strains of the "Blue Notes" orchestra.

Regimental Dinner Excellent food, a short toast list, and good comradeship combined to make 1958's annual Regimental Christmas Dinner one of the best ever. With upwards of one hundred in attendance, it was staged in the gymnasium, with the distinguished guests comprising local dignitaries, and the heads of the various Armed Forces. The toast to the RCMP was, as is customary here, proposed by the junior member of the mess, Cst. L. E. Sudsbury. Advantage was taken of the affair to have the Officer Commanding present various shooting awards won during the year. The recipients were S/Sgt. R. B. Coupland for high team rifle aggregate, Cpl. J. M. LaFosse for first place in the division's revolver classification, and Cst. J. B. Henry for high team revolver aggregate. The presentation ceremony then took an unusual turn when Supt. A. W. Parsons received from the hand of the junior member a trophy awarded for high score in inter-divisional rifle matches.

Sweep—Sweep—Sweep Curling has always been regarded as a Scottish game in Newfoundland and since that nationality comprises a distinct minority compared with English and



Top marksmen and awards received at annual dinner.

Irish, comparatively few people have played it. Even with much progress during the past few years, it is still only known in about half a dozen centres.

Two Mounted Police rinks have taken advantage of expansion of the St. John's Curling Club to enter the Canadian Armed Forces Tri-Service League. By those who had not curled before, it was taken for granted that a voluminous sweater and "Bobby Burns" cap would be appropriate uniform. They also had impressed upon them the importance of the broom. One of headquarters' members took the latter advice so seriously that an abrupt about

turn in his sweeping resulted in his turning one way and the sweater another; when the manoeuvre was completed, he was faced north whilst the sweater itself was heading west. The resultant embarrassment ended with a perfectly good sweater being sold at a fraction of its cost and one of less ample proportions procured.

Sorrow All ranks were shocked at the sudden passing of Reg. No. 15034 Cpl. Sid Johnston at St. John's, Nfld., on Dec. 5, 1958. Deepest sympathy is extended to his widow and her three small sons.

"C" Division (Headquarters—Montreal, Que.)

Births To Reg. No. 15021 Cst. and Mrs. M. Leblanc, a son, Joseph Jean Marc Richard, at Montreal, Que., on Nov. 9, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15440 Cpl. and Mrs. L. J. Daoust, a daughter, Marie Monique Lise, at Megantic, Que., on Dec. 17, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17423 Cst. and Mrs. J. M. Leduc, a daughter, Marie Carole Lynn, at Montreal, on Jan. 6, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17430 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. Audy, a son, Joseph Daniel, at Quebec, P.Q., on Nov. 7, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17538 Cst. and Mrs. J. C. H. Cliche, a son, Joseph Leonce Marcel Benoit, at Montreal, on Dec. 31, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17654 Cst. and Mrs. J. P. R. J. Plante, a son, Joseph Germain Bruno, at Montreal, on Dec. 13, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17740 Cst. and Mrs. F. J. Bosse, a daughter, Marie Suzanne Micheline, at Montreal, on Dec. 13, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16974 Cst. and Mrs. G. Houde, a son, Joseph Emile Marcel, at Montreal, on Jan. 1, 1959.

Marriages Reg. No. 12811 Sgt. Major J. E. M. Corriveau to Miss Madeleine Bedard of St. Hyacinthe, Que., on Dec. 6, 1958.

Reg. No. 16026 Cpl. H. F. H. Robichaud to Miss Marie Agnes Comeau of Saulnierville, N.S., on Jan. 10, 1959.

Reg. No. 16724 Cst. J. O. G. Sigouin to Miss Nora Gertrude O'Brien of Clarke City, Que., on Dec. 27, 1958.

Reg. No. 17305 Cst. C. D. McWhinnie to Miss Joan Catherine Taylor of Ormstown, Que., on Dec. 6, 1958.

Reg. No. 17737 Cst. J. M. A. Richard to Miss Christina MacPherson of Verdun, Que., on Oct. 18, 1958.

Reg. No. 18398 Cst. J. R. J. P. Sauve to Miss Mariette Fortin of Napierville, Que., on Dec. 6, 1958.

Constable Cormier (right) with the "grand slam" of cribbage hands—29. And he didn't even get a chance to play it! (See also "G" Division Notes.)



An event which does not repeat itself too often in the Force is when a sergeant major takes a wife. Such was the case when Sgt. Major J. E. M. Corriveau remarried last December 6. The bride was Miss Madeleine Bedard of St. Hyacinthe. The new couple visited the U.S.A. on their honeymoon and have since returned to their lovely home at Beloeil, Que. We all wish them happiness and prosperity.

Bereavement Sincere condolences are extended to Sgt. J. C. Lepine on the death of his father, ex-chief of police Esdras Lepine of St. Anne de Bellevue.

Cribbage Tournament An interesting sidelight of the cribbage tournament held at Montreal came at the termination of the three games played between Csts. M. Bussieres and V. Cormier. Constable Bussieres having 11 points to count before going out, pegged four points and had a total of nine points in his hand thus winning the game, but Constable Cormier held a playing hand of three fives and the jack of hearts with Constable Bussieres cutting the deck with the five of hearts. As a result Constable Cormier held a perfect hand of 29 points but was unable to count same.

"D" Division

(Headquarters—Winnipeg, Man.)

Births To Reg. No. 16777 Cst. and Mrs. H. Eckert, Dauphin, Man., a daughter, Jari-Lynne, on Aug. 13, 1958.

To Reg. No. 18022 Cst. and Mrs. B. W. O'Callaghan, The Pas, Man., a son, William Thomas, on Oct. 16, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17733 Cst. and Mrs. N. J. G. Searle, Beausejour, Man., a son, Howard Morley, on Nov. 7, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17781 Cst. and Mrs. W. H. Schindeler, Nipigon, Ont., a daughter, Cheryl Lee, on Nov. 2, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17171 Cst. and Mrs. J. P. I. Aubrey, The Pas, a son, Joseph Gerald Philippe, on Nov. 21, 1958.

To Reg. No. 14949 Cpl. and Mrs. D. C. Shepherdson, Berens River, Man., a son, Douglas Kenneth Beaumont, on Nov. 26, 1958.

To Mr. and Mrs. R. C. McMurray, Pay and Accounts, Winnipeg, a daughter, Laura Anne, on Dec. 17, 1958.

To Reg. No. 14868 Cst. and Mrs. D. J. Vickerman, Hamiota, Man., a daughter, Barbara Lynn, on Dec. 16, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16862 Cst. and Mrs. L. R. Moore, Killarney, Man., a son, Kevin Dwayne Hall, on Dec. 17, 1958.

To Reg. No. 18718 Cst. and Mrs. J. T. D. L. Pierson, Portage la Prairie, Man., a son, Richard Allen, on Dec. 25, 1958.

To Reg. No. 18441 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. Barrie, Portage la Prairie, a son, Lyall Bradley, on Dec. 31, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16095 Cst. and Mrs. D. C. Rivers, Emerson, Man., a son, William Chartres, on Feb. 10, 1959.

To Reg. No. 16776 Sgt. and Mrs. E. G. Varn-dell, Winnipeg Air Detachment, a son, William James, on Jan. 29, 1959.

To Reg. No. 15695 Cst. and Mrs. J. G. Forbes, Winnipeg, a son, Ross Cameron, on Jan. 14, 1959.

Marriages Reg. No. 16079 Cst. W. L. McFarland, Beausejour, Man., to Miss Thea

Margaret Reimann, of Beausejour on Nov. 15, 1958.

Reg. No. 18458 Cst. K. N. Jensen, Winnipeg, to Miss Nancy Jean Whitlow of Lebanon, Missouri, on Dec. 14, 1958.

Reg. No. 19224 Cst. R. H. C. Smith, Portage la Prairie, to Miss Colleen Gair of Winnipeg on Jan. 10, 1959.

Departures Our best wishes are extended to the following members who have left this Division: Cst. P. E. S. Jensen, Flin Flon Detachment to "G" Division; Mrs. Madeline Kruchak, steno, Winnipeg, resigned; Supt. P. B. Cox, O.C. Winnipeg Sub-Division to "A" Division as Officer Commanding; Cst. T. J. Collins, C.I.B. Readers, Winnipeg, and Cst. E. F. Anderson, Beausejour, Man., to "HQ" Division.

Arrivals Miss Valerie B. Hobson to Orderly Room, Winnipeg; Csts. J. T. Manson and F. D. Foster from "N" Division to Brandon Sub-Division; Cst. B. A. N. Jacobsen, re-engaged and posted to Portage la Prairie Detachment; Cst. S. Downorowicz from "Depot" Division to Rosburn Detachment; Cst. G. T. Bozek, re-engaged and posted to Portage la Prairie Detachment; Cst. J. S. Garrow from "O" Division to Winnipeg; Cst. T. P. Carroll from "N" Division to Brandon Sub-Division; Miss Charlotte M. Harris to Winnipeg Sub-Division; Cst. E. F. Rouleau from "A" Division to Ashern Detachment.

Basketball The representatives of the division basketball team have been going great guns in the Army League and now find themselves at the top of the league. A lot of credit for the fine showing goes to their coach, Mr. Keith Boddley, who has given unstintingly of his time to molding the Police team into an efficient unit.

Curling The division elimination bonspiel, to determine which RCMP rink would be eligible to take part in the Canadian Police Curling Association Bonspiel at Fort William on March 9 and 10 was held at Portage la



HOCKEY TEAM

Back Row, Left to Right—Csts. V. J. Aquilina, D. O. Britton, J. B. Stewart, G. J. Davis, F. I. Brownlee, G. G. Sage, G. M. Cass, T. A. Dobbie, C. A. Mashford, J. A. G. Human, R. B. Stewart.

Front Row, Left to Right—Csts. J. Zacharias, A. M. Springnatyk, G. R. Mooney (Goal) R. J. Gatland, and Mr. Tom Whitelam. Missing: Cst. D. L. Johnson.

Prairie on January 31. Eight rinks participated, two from Dauphin Sub-Division, two from Brandon Sub-Division, two from Winnipeg Sub-Division and two from the combined Division Headquarters and Winnipeg City Sub-Division. After a full day of curling, in which the winning rink curled five games due to a tie in one of the round-robins, the rink skippered by S/Sgt. W. W. Gray of Portage la Prairie came out on top. Other members of the rink were Csts. A. A. Stupich, third; F. L. Kobie, second and M. F. Torresan, lead. Beside earning the right to make the trip to Fort William, Staff Gray's rink won the Millar Trophy and four car blankets donated by National Motors of Winnipeg. A banquet was held in the Armouries to wind up proceedings.

Hockey An RCMP Hockey Team comprising six members of Selkirk Detachment, surrounding detachments and Winnipeg units has been formed and is entered in a four team commercial league at Selkirk. After a slow start of one tie and two losses, not to mention the many aches and pains, the Police team donned a new look, winning its fourth game to the tune of 14-1.

Shooting The Rifle and Revolver Club is again making preparations for the coming season. Cpl. F. R. Graham, best revolver shot in the Force in 1958 is captain of the Revolver Team and Cst. T. Lucko is captain of the Rifle Team. The Rifle Team is presently leading the MPRA Small Bore League.

Social The Dauphin Christmas Tree party for the children was held at the Legion Hall on December 20. There was a good attendance and following films and Santa's visit, lunch was served and the children had a very enjoyable time.

The annual Dauphin Sub-Division party was held at Jerry's Night Spot in December. Everyone thoroughly enjoyed themselves and it is reported the junior members had their evening's work cut out to keep pace with the tempo set on the dance floor by the officer commanding!

On January 15, members of the division gathered in the Recreation Room at headquarters to wish Cpl. "Ted" Bailey every success in his new job with the Manitoba Provincial Government. Ted has spent almost 20 years of 25 years' service in Manitoba. Presentation was made to Ted by Asst. Commr. S. Bullard of a portable radio and record player.

On the occasion of Ted Bailey's retirement gathering the Officer Commanding took the opportunity of presenting Cst. G. M. Oxley of Winnipeg City Sub-Division with a Suggestion Award Certificate and a gift of a fishing reel. This was the result of a recent submission by Constable Oxley in the Suggestion Award Contest.

Members of Headquarters and Winnipeg Sub-Division attended at a farewell party for Supt. P. B. Cox to wish him good luck and good fortune in his post as Officer Commanding "A" Division. This gathering took place last

December 9 in the division library. Superintendent Cox was stationed in "D" Division for approximately five years, three as Officer Commanding Winnipeg Sub-Division. A suitable presentation was made to Superintendent Cox by the Officer Commanding.

Miscellaneous Csts. D. R. Barker and H. C. Bensler took parts in a recent staging of the

Dauphin Little Theatre production, "Arsenic and Old Lace" which was well received by the audience.

Swan River Detachment has four active members in scouting, Csts. A. J. Cairns and E. W. Eyolkson, Assistant Scoutmasters and Csts. J. N. Sheffield and R. J. Allen, Assistant Cub Pack Leaders.

"Depot" Division (Training Centre—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 16736 Cpl. and Mrs. R. Cave, at Regina, Sask., on Jan. 26, 1959, a son, Gordon McBain.

Marriages Reg. No. 18470 Cst. N. Petres to Miss Stella Mary Krall of Nampa, Alta., at Edmonton, Alta., on Dec. 13, 1958.

Miss Doreen Mildred Smith, Training Office Stenographer, to Mr. N. Dwernichuk, at Regina, Sask., on Jan. 2, 1959.

Departures Our best wishes go with the following members who have been transferred to other Divisions: Csts. A. D. C. Carroll and B. N. Hawkes to "HQ" Division for Band duties; C. W. Stinson to "K" Division; H. Stoliker to "H" Division. Reg. No. 13094 S/Sgt. C. C. Bryson, "Depot" Division Band-Master, retired on Jan. 13, 1959, and is residing at 557 West 19th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

Police College Class No. 35 The Graduation Exercises of Canadian Police College Class No. 35 were held at the gymnasium. The address and presentation of diplomas was made by The Honourable Chief Justice E. M. Hall, Q.C. Class Valedictorian was Detective W. H. Stewart of the Edmonton City Police.

The class had a truly international aspect with the attendance of two Philippine Police

Officers, two Brazilian Police Officers and one Pakistani Police Officer.

Christmas Festivities The annual Christmas dinner for the recruits in training was held in the Division Mess on Dec. 18, 1958, and again proved to be a most successful undertaking. A splendid program of entertainment was provided by the recruits and consisted of skits, monologues, musical numbers and comedy, any one of which could have made the Ed Sullivan Show.

The gymnasium was the scene of a joyous and happy time for the "young fry" of all uniformed members and civilian employees in the Regina area on December 20 when the annual Christmas Tree party was successfully staged. The short program, preceding the arrival of Santa Claus, included welcoming addresses by the Officers Commanding "Depot" and "F" Divisions, a musical skit and two short films. Santa, whose arrival and departure was made in the traditional manner, via chimney, was given a thunderous welcome by the children and adults alike. In order that the 260 gifts could be distributed in good time, Santa was assisted by an Eskimo-garbed helper.

C.P.C. CLASS NO. 35

Back row (l. to r.)—Sgts. E. J. Mahoney, D. N. Lessk, A. G. Goswell; Capt. J. C. MacManus; Det. W. H. Stewart; F/O D. O. Bly; Insp. L. C. Mead; Det. C. S. Tully; Sgts. G. J. Wiens, W. A. Coombs; CPO J. W. Bell.
Middle—Capt. C. C. Campos; Sgts. D. A. Dunn, C. Stanyer; Det. Sgt. K. R. Murray; Sgt. J. S. Narraway; Sgt. R. G. Larson; Sgt. R. N. R. Morin; Sgt. T. S. Laycock; Sgt. H. Light; Det. Sgt. R. C. Connell; S/Sgt. J. F. Gregory; Sgt. H. H. C. Hervey; Lt. P. P. de M. Farrapos.
Front—Sgt. Major J. Primrose, Insprs. J. Stevenson, R. V. Currie; Insp. J. A. Wood; Capt. J. A. Alger; Maj. E. M. Hills; Asst. Commr. C. N. K. Kirk; Judge E. M. Hall, Q.C.; Supt. H. A. Maxted; Supt. M. A. A. Rauf; Lt. J. L. Guimaraes; F/O J. Turner; Insp. H. Robertson; Sgt. W. Pomfret.



The hall on this occasion was colorfully decorated and featured a cleverly constructed fireplace and chimney at the front of the hall. Music was supplied by the RCMP (Regina) Band and was, in fact, the Band's last official appearance prior to being disbanded.

New Year's Eve Ball The bright scarlet uniforms of the officers and men of the Force, interspersed with the dress uniforms of other Services, the black evening clothes of civilians, and the beautiful gowns of the feminine guests, formed a colorful combination with which to give the New Year a most happy welcome at the annual New Year's Eve Ball, held in the

gymnasium. The hall was artistically decorated for the occasion by the members. The orchestra-end of the hall was dominated by a large top hat, while the walls and high windows were dotted with tiny glittering churches, enhanced by colored streamers and balloons, all of which added greatly to the air of happiness and festivity. Music for the dance was supplied by a tuxedo-clad civilian orchestra, and, all in all, it has been unanimously agreed among those in attendance that this was one of our best New Year's Eve balls. The committee in charge of this gala event is to be commended for a fine effort.

"E" Division (Headquarters—Victoria, B.C.)

Births To Reg. No. 17772 Cst. and Mrs. Y. E. J. Beaulieu, at Vancouver, B.C., on Dec. 24, 1958, a son, Marc Leon Joseph.

To Reg. No. 18932 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. Gilbertson, at New Westminster, B.C., on Dec. 26, 1958, a son, Robert James.

To Reg. No. 16917 Cst. and Mrs. W. K. Tubman, at Murrayville, B.C., on Nov. 10, 1958, a daughter, Roni NeTannys.

To Reg. No. 16761 Cst. and Mrs. C. H. Simms, at Chilliwack, B.C., on Jan. 7, 1959, a son, Rory Kirk.

To Reg. No. 15409 Cpl. and Mrs. M. Rowden, at Vancouver, on Dec. 18, 1958, a daughter, Jo-Anna Mildred.

To Reg. No. 18558 Cst. and Mrs. E. W. J. Sparks, at New Westminster, on Jan. 9, 1959, a son, Wade Douglas.

To Reg. No. 17096 Cst. and Mrs. R. H. Stohl, at Chilliwack, on Jan. 11, 1959, a daughter, Rae Alison.

To Reg. No. 16630 Cst. and Mrs. B. L. Northorp, at Burnaby, B.C., on July 26, 1958, a son, Robert Bruce.

To Reg. No. 15717 Cst. and Mrs. R. L. Nesbitt, at Chilliwack, on Oct. 11, 1958, a daughter, Maureen Elizabeth.

To Reg. No. 17164 Cst. and Mrs. A. V. Scully, at Kamloops, B.C., on Oct. 17, 1958, a daughter, Georgette Lee.

To Reg. No. 17528 Cst. and Mrs. A. J. Terry, at Courtenay, B.C., on Oct. 11, 1958, a son, Edward Stephen.

To Reg. No. 13891 Cpl. and Mrs. R. Harding, at Victoria, B.C., on Nov. 9, 1958, a son, Allan John.

To Reg. No. 18705 Cst. and Mrs. C. W. H. Green, at Prince George, B.C., on Oct. 19, 1958, a son, Robin Warren.

To Reg. No. 18372 Cst. and Mrs. N. A. Negrey, at Nanaimo, B.C., on Sept. 30, 1958, a son, Allan Richard.

To Reg. No. 15640 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. C.

Gilday, a daughter, (adopted), Nora Maxine, on Nov. 11, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15139 Cst. and Mrs. M. Hochstetter, a daughter, Lori Maxine, on Nov. 22, 1958, at Duncan, B.C.

To Reg. No. 17113 Cst. and Mrs. J. B. Urquhart, a daughter, Janet Caroline, on Oct. 7, 1958, at Kelowna, B.C.

To Reg. No. 16335 S/Sgt. and Mrs. F. E. Nelson, a son, Paul Eric, on Oct. 21, 1958, at New Westminster.

To Reg. No. 17686 Cst. and Mrs. F. C. Rankine, a son, David Andrew, on Nov. 23, 1958, at Victoria.

To Reg. No. 17547 Cst. and Mrs. G. E. Tetzloff, at Cranbrook, B.C., on Mar. 3, 1958, a son, Kevin Michael.

To Reg. No. 15128 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. McElwee, at Vancouver, on Nov. 17, 1958, a son, Donald Gordon.

To Reg. No. 18665 Cst. and Mrs. R. N. Savage, at North Vancouver, B.C., on Sept. 14, 1958, a son, Scott Stephen.

To Reg. No. 16889 Cst. and Mrs. S. R. Langdon, at Enderby, B.C., on Dec. 18, 1958, a daughter, Catherine Ann.

To Reg. No. 16521 Cpl. and Mrs. D. W. Dreaper, at Victoria, on Dec. 28, 1958, a son, Donald Richard.

To Reg. No. 15112 Cpl. and Mrs. R. L. Woodfin, at Campbell River, B.C., on Aug. 23, 1958, a son, Philip Roy.

To Reg. No. 16879 Cst. and Mrs. K. R. Aquilon, at New Westminster, on Oct. 8, 1958, a daughter, Deborah Anne.

To Reg. No. 18106 Cst. and Mrs. D. E. Donnelly, at Prince George, on July 18, 1958, a daughter, Patricia Louise.

To Reg. No. 15472 Cpl. and Mrs. J. A. B. Riddell, at Prince Rupert, B.C., on Oct. 2, 1958, a son, Robert Andrew Barron.

To Reg. No. 16517 Cst. and Mrs. H. H. Howk, at Whitehorse, Y.T., on Sept. 12, 1958,

a daughter, Anita Christine.

To Reg. No. 17482 Cst. and Mrs. P. R. Evans, at Kamloops, on Oct. 7, 1958, a daughter, Colleen Joan.

To Reg. No. 17664 Cst. and Mrs. G. K. Simonson, at North Vancouver, on June 12, 1958, a son, Kenneth Gordon.

To Reg. No. 17451 Cst. and Mrs. A. J. Link, at Kimberley, B.C., on Oct. 6, 1958, a daughter, Catherine Ann.

To Reg. No. 17875 Cst. and Mrs. C. E. Woods, at Penticton, B.C., on Oct. 10, 1958, a daughter, Jayne Winifred.

To Reg. No. 18640 Cst. and Mrs. J. N. F. McIsaac, at Chemainus, B.C., on Oct. 3, 1958, a daughter, Margaret Therese.

To Reg. No. 16752 Cst. and Mrs. F. Pavelick, at Port Alberni, B.C., on Oct. 13, 1958, a son, Stephen Anthony.

To Reg. No. 17466 Cst. and Mrs. F. C. Dalziel, at Victoria, on Oct. 15, 1958, a daughter, Bernadette Lorraine.

To Reg. No. 17721 Cst. and Mrs. L. A. Wreggett, at Kamloops, on Aug. 21, 1958, a son, Keith Allen.

To Reg. No. 18491 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. McDonald, at Prince George, on Sept. 27, 1958, a daughter, Katherine Loretta.

To Reg. No. 12861 S/Sgt. and Mrs. W. F. Austin, at Victoria, on Mar. 1, 1958, a son,

Robert Ernest John.

To Reg. No. 17674 Cst. and Mrs. H. J. Hryciw, at Vanderhoof, B.C., on July 14, 1958, a daughter, Deborah Jo.

To Reg. No. 16382 Cst. and Mrs. L. P. Buxton, at Port Alberni, on July 13, 1958, a son, Gary Donald.

To Reg. No. 15358 Cpl. and Mrs. R. W. Duncan, at Fernie, B.C., on Sept. 6, 1958, a daughter, Kathleen Marrian.

To Reg. No. 18375 Cst. and Mrs. S. M. Nowicki, at Prince George, on July 25, 1958, a daughter, Mary Michelle.

To Reg. No. 15622 Cst. and Mrs. H. D. Chambers, at Fernie, on Aug. 12, 1958, a daughter, Lynn Anne.

To Reg. No. 17738 Cst. and Mrs. A. Marchuk, at Vernon, B.C., on Aug. 27, 1958, a daughter, Deborah Anna-May.

To Reg. No. 16253 Cst. and Mrs. H. C. Luft, at Kelowna, on June 28, 1958, a daughter, Joan Marie Simone.

To Reg. No. 18352 Cst. and Mrs. C. J. Wellbrock, at Kamloops, on Aug. 12, 1958, a son, Christopher Blair.

To Reg. No. 17117 Cst. and Mrs. F. Bodnaruk, at Nelson, B.C., on July 31, 1958, a daughter, Laura Marie.

To Reg. No. 16625 Cpl. and Mrs. D. A. Harvey, at Kamloops, on Sept. 6, 1958, a daughter, Shannon Aeleta.

To Reg. No. 17727 Cst. and Mrs. R. V. Pasemko, at Prince Rupert, on July 12, 1958, a son, Michael George.

To Reg. No. 16950 Cst. and Mrs. G. L. Simpson, at Murrayville, on Sept. 12, 1958, a son, Brian Stephen.

To Reg. No. 17807 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. G. Bouchard, at New Westminster, on July 16, 1958, a son, Paul Adelard.

To Reg. No. 18285 Cst. and Mrs. W. M. Saunders, at Prince Rupert, on July 11, 1958, a daughter, Lori Lyn.

To Reg. No. 16273 Cst. and Mrs. F. A. Fuhr, at Cranbrook, on July 29, 1958, a daughter, Lori Ann.

To Reg. No. 13597 Sgt. and Mrs. H. C. Draper, at Vancouver, on July 28, 1958, a daughter, Jill Ann.

To Reg. No. 16276 Cst. and Mrs. H. W. Hall, at Victoria, on July 13, 1958, a daughter, Cheryl Anne.

To Reg. No. 15189 Cpl. and Mrs. N. G. Becker, at Chilliwack, on July 18, 1958, a daughter, Dana Quayle.

To Reg. No. 17386 Cst. and Mrs. R. H. Dean, at Vancouver, on July 29, 1958, a daughter, Kim Arlie.

To Reg. No. 17308 Cst. and Mrs. E. A. Roggeveen, at Vancouver, on June 15, 1958, a daughter, Karen Beverly.

To Reg. No. 17876 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. Pletz,

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at Vancouver, on June 13, 1958, a son, John Raymond.

To Reg. No. 17823 Cst. and Mrs. J. Fehr, at Prince Rupert, on Aug. 8, 1958, a daughter, Kellea Dianne.

To Reg. No. 15267 Cpl. and Mrs. A. J. Levitt, at Williams Lake, B.C., on July 31, 1958, a daughter, Rebecca Alice.

To Reg. No. 17906 Cst. and Mrs. J. M. Graham, at Vancouver, on Aug. 25, 1958, a son, Alexander Malcolm.

To Reg. No. 16439 Cpl. and Mrs. E. C. Domay, at New Westminster, on Aug. 9, 1958, a daughter, Lisa Dore.

To Reg. No. 15361 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. Stewart, at Chilliwack, on Sept. 7, 1958, a son, Allan William.

To Reg. No. 14625 Cpl. and Mrs. F. H. Carron, at New Westminster, on Sept. 12, 1958, a daughter, Heather Anne.

To Reg. No. 16454 Cpl. and Mrs. G. R. Cline, at Kimberly, on Aug. 31, 1958, a daughter, Melanie Berneice.

To Reg. No. 15271 Cpl. and Mrs. L. R. Crosby, at Vancouver, on Sept. 8, 1958, a daughter, Margot Joann.

To Reg. No. 15426 Cpl. and Mrs. J. H. B. Johns, at Burnaby, on Aug. 30, 1958, a daughter, Diane Margaret.

To Reg. No. 18482 Cst. and Mrs. M. J. Brown, at North Vancouver, on Aug. 6, 1958, a daughter, Kelly Ann.

To Reg. No. 17281 Cpl. and Mrs. R. J. Woolger, at Queen Charlotte City, B.C., on Sept. 11, 1958, a daughter, Terri Lynn.

To Reg. No. 18067 Cst. and Mrs. H. Sadow-sky, at Vancouver, on July 31, 1958, a daughter, Shelly Ann.

To Reg. No. 18604 Cst. and Mrs. S. Jaworski, at Vancouver, on Aug. 12, 1958, a daughter, Catherine.

To Reg. No. 17850 Cst. and Mrs. K. J. Bird, at New Westminster, on Sept. 12, 1958, a daughter, Cynthia Lea.

To Reg. No. 15329 Cst. and Mrs. D. K. Chanin, at Chilliwack, on Sept. 9, 1958, a son, Samuel Lee.

To Reg. No. 17062 Cst. and Mrs. K. G. Watson, at Penticton, on Sept. 18, 1958, a son, Bradley Paul Edward.

To Reg. No. 17084 Cst. and Mrs. E. Boechler, at Nelson, on Jan. 3, 1959, twin boys, Douglas John and David Frank.

To Reg. No. 18233 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. L. O'Hara, at Prince George, on Nov. 3, 1958, a daughter, Shanna Marie.

Marriages Reg. No. 15126 Cst. G. A. Griffin to Miss Norma Joyce Elaine Rutledge of Victoria, at Sidney, B.C., on Aug. 9, 1958.

Reg. No. 18954 Cst. E. A. Kathol to Miss Luella Joyce Day of Vancouver, at Rockyford, Alta., on Aug. 6, 1958.

Reg. No. 18914 Cst. R. B. T. Sherwood to Miss Shirley Joy Davies of Calgary, Alta., at Calgary, on June 7, 1958.

Reg. No. 18985 Cst. W. F. Rayson to Miss Sharron Grace White of Bella Coola, B.C., at Kitimat, B.C., on Aug. 2, 1958.

Reg. No. 16581 Cst. L. C. Starr to Miss Margaret Ann McNabb of Nanaimo, at Victoria, on Aug. 15, 1958.

Reg. No. 18343 Cst. R. E. Fairhurst to Miss Doreen Helen Joyce Campbell of White Rock, B.C., at White Rock, on Aug. 22, 1958.

Reg. No. 18890 Cst. J. W. G. Bishop to Miss Verna Merle Grieve of 100 Mile House, B.C., at Lawson, Sask., on Aug. 15, 1958.

Reg. No. 18236 Cst. V. G. Meyer to Miss Muriel Joan Sostad of Terrace, B.C., at Terrace, on July 4, 1958.

Reg. No. 17731 Cst. A. A. Black to Miss Gwendoline Eva Harrison of Kamloops, at Kamloops, on Aug. 23, 1958.

Reg. No. 18293 Cst. J. L. MacMillan to Miss Joan Margaret Flink of Port Kells, Surrey, B.C., at Cloverdale, on Aug. 22, 1958.

Reg. No. 18299 Cst. A. C. Tuttle to Miss Gwenyth Chalmers Goddard of Prince Rupert, at Vernon, on Aug. 23, 1958.

Reg. No. 17898 Cst. D. H. Peterson to Miss Margaret Ellen Cruickshank of Quesnel, B.C., at Quesnel, on Sept. 20, 1958.

Reg. No. 16624 Cst. R. N. Gould to Miss Edith May Francis of Vancouver, at Burnaby, on Sept. 6, 1958.

Reg. No. 18339 Cst. D. C. McDonald to Miss Denise Jeanne Armonde Fourt, of Kinnaird, B.C., at Kimberley, on Sept. 22, 1958.

Reg. No. 19037 Cst. I. Y. Dedish to Miss Marie Pearl Halko of Vancouver, at North Battleford, Sask., on Sept. 27, 1958.

Reg. No. 18240 Cst. R. M. Budd to Miss Marie Lenora Zinnick of Garson, Man., at Cook's Creek, Man., on Oct. 4, 1958.

Reg. No. 17685 Cst. M. J. Vandekinderen to Miss Diana Grace Granberg of Chase, B.C., at Chase, on Oct. 4, 1958.

Reg. No. 18338 Cst. K. J. Robinson to Miss Jean Loretta Ewert of Vancouver, at Vancouver, on Sept. 20, 1958.

Reg. No. 18306 Cst. A. D. Fraser to Miss Marie Isobel Holland of Kimberley, at Kimberley, on Sept. 13, 1958.

Reg. No. 18331 Cst. J. H. Blake to Miss Yvonne Theresa Marie Camozzi of Revelstoke, B.C., at Revelstoke, on Sept. 27, 1958.

Reg. No. 18245 Cst. I. O. Jenkins to Miss Bertha Doris Barker of Victoria, at Victoria, on Sept. 27, 1958.

Reg. No. 18971 Cst. D. G. Gellatly to Miss Kathleen Barbara Ann McClellan of Port Hammond, B.C., at Port Hammond, on Oct. 11, 1958.

Reg. No. 17511 Cst. G. A. Stewart to Miss Amelia Koller of Victoria, at Victoria, on Oct. 11, 1958.

Reg. No. 18380 Cst. R. H. DeArmond to Miss Mildred Marion Jira of Port Alberni, on Oct. 10, 1958.

Reg. No. 18312 Cst. H. J. S. Randall to Miss Joan Isabel Watson of Wellington, B.C., on Sept. 20, 1958, at Nanaimo.

Reg. No. 18651 Cst. R. H. Pilling to Miss Donna Marie Doumont of Wellington, on Nov. 8, 1958, at Nanaimo.

Reg. No. 18368 Cst. L. G. Copeland to Miss Marjorie Ann Gibson of Trail, B.C., on Oct. 21, 1958, at Trail.

Reg. No. 18791 Cst. J. A. N. Belanger to Miss Shirley Anne Roberts of Chilliwack, on Oct. 25, 1958, at Chilliwack.

Reg. No. 18315 Cst. K. E. Spencer to Miss Evelyn Hewalo of Vancouver, on Nov. 15, 1958, at Richmond, B.C.

Reg. No. 17673 Cst. G. S. McDonald to Miss Louise Anne Boguski of North Burnaby, on Nov. 8, 1958, at Burnaby.

Reg. No. 18442 Cst. J. M. Roy to Miss Phyllis Margaret Johnston of Vancouver, on Nov. 22, 1958, at Powell River, B.C.

Reg. No. 18451 Cst. K. A. McFadyen to Miss Leah Hild of Essondale, B.C., on Nov. 28, 1958, at Trail.

Reg. No. 19125 Cst. D. F. Haggarty to Miss Hazel Marie Gordon of Calgary, on Nov. 15, 1958, at Cluny, Alta.

Reg. No. 18456 Cst. E. G. Jacob to Miss Patricia Marion Deadman of Powell River, on Dec. 12, 1958, at Abbotsford, B.C.

Reg. No. 18325 Cst. T. W. Lightfoot to Miss Sharon Elizabeth Manton of Kelowna, on Nov. 18, 1958, at Kelowna.

Spl. Cst. E. S. Olander to Miss Audrey Joan Lyseng of Camrose, Alta., on Nov. 22, 1958, at Victoria.

Reg. No. 18359 Cst. R. K. Stitt to Miss Audrey Rowena Field of Wells, B.C., on Dec. 27, 1958, at Courtenay.

Reg. No. 19136 Cst. M. F. Dickie to Miss Adelle Florence Marie Emond, at Fort St. John, B.C., on Oct. 22, 1958.

Reg. No. 18510 Cst. E. Malinewski to Miss Doreen Lillian Redding of Trail, at Trail, on Jan. 17, 1959.

Reg. No. 18751 Cst. B. H. McDonald to Miss Madge Nanomi Mathews, at Markdale, Ont., on June 26, 1958.

Reg. No. 18476 Cst. D. L. Staples to Miss Carol Ann Riley of Penticton, at Penticton on Jan. 3, 1959.

Reg. No. 19082 Cst. E. J. Nicholson to Miss Frances Sheila Weaver of Abbotsford, at Abbotsford on Nov. 22, 1958.

Reg. No. 18540 Cst. W. G. Clark to Miss Elaine Innes of Creston, B.C., at Creston on Feb. 7, 1959.

Vancouver Sub-Division The annual Christmas banquet at Vancouver Sub-Division was held this year at Fairmont Barracks on December 18 with 150 members and Reserve members present. Head table guests included Supt. W. H. Nevin, O.C. Vancouver Sub-Division, who delivered the year end message; Rev. George Turpin; Ex-Supt. (now Chief Constable Vancouver City Police) G. J. Archer; Insp. C. W. Speers, Chilliwack Sub-Division; Insp. I. C. Shank, New Westminster Sub-Division; Insprs. M. W. Jones and M. J. Nadon, Vancouver, and Insp. J. W. MacDonald, Burnaby Detachment. The dinner was excellent and was followed by lively and informative speeches, films and seasonal songs. An informal dance was held at Fairmont Barracks on New Year's Eve. Some 250 members and their friends attended and reports of a very enjoyable evening have been received.

Vancouver Sub-Division has again entered a team in the Civil Service Bowling League. It has won the first half of the schedule and, we hope, is on the way to winning the major trophy for the third straight year.

Chilliwack Sub-Division On the night of



Another instance of father-son relationship in the RCMP. John D. Murdoch is shown being sworn in as a Third Class Constable in the Force by Supt. W. H. Nevin, O.C. Vancouver Sub-Division, while his father Sgt. J. W. Murdoch of Richmond Detachment looks on.

December 11, members and their wives of the Pentiction Section of the sub-division held a banquet in the dining room of the Elite Grill at Pentiction which was followed by an informal dance in the Armouries. Several friends of the Force in Pentiction and their wives also attended, these included members of the Medical Association and Bar Association.

An evening of dancing as well as a smorgasbord supper was enjoyed at Chilliwack Sub-Division Headquarters on New Year's Eve. This function was well attended and enjoyed by all persons present.

Prince George Sub-Division Skip Ed Mantik together with teammates Don MacArthur, Gordon Rasmussen, and Andy Kiez won themselves each a set of bathroom scales at a local "open" bonspiel at the Prince George Club. There were many top rinks in this spiel and the boys did well.

Skip Bob Mercer and teammates Staff MacAlpine, Doug Doige and Eric Dandy entered the Canadian Police Curling Association play-downs at Cloverdale, B.C., in February.

Constables Fortems, Peterson and Thorp of our Quesnel Detachment have had an active season coaching midget hockey—they report good success, with several promising players in the making. Cst. A. Mantik of Prince George Detachment has utilized his spare moments this season in coaching a bantam hockey team.

The Prince George Fish Derby was brought to a close in November 1958, with a banquet and dance held at the local armouries. Cst. Gordon Rasmussen won the "Inspector Lee" trophy for weighing in the largest fish, while other winners were Staff Sergeant MacAlpine and Cst. A. Mantik. All indications point to an even more successful season this year.

Prince Rupert Sub-Division The Winter bowling season in Prince Rupert found the RCMP with three teams entered in the various leagues. Reports are that all teams are doing well up to this time. Cst. L. A. Harrington has helped in organizing a Teen Bowling League. These youths bowl every week in Prince Rupert and Constable Harrington reports that there is considerable interest by all concerned.

Members of Prince Rupert Detachment are taking an active interest in local Boy Scout Troops and Cub Packs. Several members are lecturing and acting as Scout Masters.

Constables Manning and Hutchinson of Bella Coola Detachment are conducting Scouting activities in that area. Constable Hutchinson is also coaching a senior boys basketball team. Cst. J. C. Roenspies of Burns Lake Detachment reports that he is having considerable success in coaching a hockey team in the pee wee league. Members of Kitimat Detachment are instructing the Kitimat High School curling

enthusiasts. Corporal Graham of Ocean Falls Detachment is continuing his work in instructing First Aid and Traffic for the Ocean Falls Junior Fire Department.

On Oct. 30, 1958, a dinner was held for Reg. No. 10871 S/Sgt. A. Wildgoose, who has retired to pension. During the dinner, he was presented with a radio-alarm clock combination on behalf of members of Prince Rupert Sub-Division. The presentation was made by Insp. H. E. Bloxham, Officer Commanding. Following the dinner, members and wives enjoyed a dance and social gathering. Members and wives attended a dinner on February 14 when recently commissioned Sub-Insp. J. W. Todd and Mrs. Todd were presented with an electric frying pan. Sub-Inspector Todd's new posting is Training Officer at "N" Division. The presentation was made by S/Sgt. J. F. Gregory who has replaced Sub-Inspector Todd as Sub-Division NCO. Following the dinner and presentation, there was a social and dance.

Nelson Sub-Division A most memorable holiday was had by Insp. E. S. W. Batty, Officer Commanding, Mrs. Batty and their daughter, when they spent Christmas and New Years visiting friends in Bermuda. While there Inspector Batty visited ex-Supt. C. W. Pantry, of the Bermuda Constabulary, whose son is a member of the RCMP in "O" Division.

On December 22 a children's Christmas party was held at Nelson for the children of members of Nelson Sub-Division. Santa Claus visited the party and passed out gifts, candy and favors to all the children. Refreshments were served to the mothers that evening when an adult party was held. Bingo was played during the early part of the evening, boxes of chocolates and a turkey being given as prizes. The latter part of the evening was spent in dancing, and was topped off with a cold turkey buffet at midnight.

Csts. A. L. Catonio and A. H. Duncombe are members of the Nelson All-Stars Basketball team which is leading the league. A great deal of interest has been shown in curling this year. A sufficient number of members in Nelson Detachment and Sub-Division joined in to form four rinks. Zone play-offs for the Canadian Police Curling Association were held at Nelson on February 7. The winner, for the second year in succession was Chief Constable Irvine and his rink from Tadanac.

S/Sgt. B. E. Munkley, in charge of Trail Detachment, was presented with his 20-year Long Service Medal at Trail, B.C. on Dec. 12, 1958, by Mayor L. Read of Trail, in the presence of Insp. E. S. W. Batty, O.C. Nelson Sub-Division, and members of the Trail Detachment. Staff Sergeant Munkley has been married for 18 years and has a son and a daughter. He is an ardent curler and hunter.

“F” Division (Headquarters—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 14659 Cpl. and Mrs. R. E. Hopley of Swift Current, Sask., a son, Eugene Scott, on Dec. 2, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15414 Cst. and Mrs. R. N. Baynes of Kyle, Sask., a son, Robert Douglas, on Oct. 15, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15484 Cst. and Mrs. R. C. Bannister of Esterhazy, Sask., a daughter, Brenda Dawn, on Nov. 11, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15491 Cst. and Mrs. J. D. Hendricks of Colonsay, Sask., a daughter, Lezlee Caron, on Dec. 18, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16868 Cst. and Mrs. E. F. N. Reed of Weyburn, Sask., a son, Richard John, on Nov. 13, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16872 Cst. and Mrs. A. A. Wachowicz of Melville, Sask., a son, Anthony Paul, on Dec. 26, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16913 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. Smith of Torquay, Sask., a daughter, Roberta Jane, on Dec. 1, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17032 Cst. and Mrs. A. N. Brandon of Regina, Sask., a son, Owen Harold, on Sept. 7, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17039 Cst. and Mrs. C. C. Coutts of Hanley, Sask., a son, Dale Richard, on Dec. 20, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17257 Cst. and Mrs. J. D. Cunnin of Regina, a daughter, Donna Luise, on Dec. 2, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17660 Cst. and Mrs. D. H. Heaton of Regina, a son, Douglas Brent, on Nov. 22, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17675 Cst. and Mrs. L. Wall of Lloydminster, Sask., a son, Lester James, on Dec. 16, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17694 Cst. and Mrs. J. Thomson of Prince Albert, Sask., a son, Stephen James, on Nov. 9, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17787 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. McDonald of North Battleford, Sask., a daughter, Allison Lee, on Nov. 24, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17835 Cst. and Mrs. R. A. Webb of Kamsack, Sask., a daughter, Cynthia Elsie Doreen, on Dec. 2, 1958.

To Reg. No. 18060 Cst. and Mrs. G. C. Werry of Weyburn, a son, Byron George, on Jan. 8, 1959.

To Reg. No. 18529 Cst. and Mrs. W. H. Gray of Prince Albert, Sask., a son, Kenneth Alexander, on Nov. 29, 1958.

To Reg. No. 19054 Cst. and Mrs. J. L. Hill of Yorkton, Sask., a son, David Grant, on Dec. 6, 1958.

Marriages Reg. No. 18464 Cst. W. A. Dellebuur of Saskatoon, Sask., to Miss Margaret Chambers at Winnipeg, Man., on Dec. 13, 1958.

Reg. No. 18479 Cst. D. G. Michell of Prince

Albert, Sask., to Miss Sharon Elaine Kaminski at Regina, on Jan. 10, 1959.

Reg. No. 18794 Cst. B. F. Nowell of Yorkton, Sask., to Miss Patsy Lavern Ror at Weyburn, on Nov. 8, 1958.

Reg. No. 18913 Cst. D. A. Elmquist of Prince Albert, to Miss Myrna Sutton at Prince Albert on Nov. 15, 1958.

Reg. No. 19145 Cst. J. G. deVlaming of Meadow Lake, Sask., to Miss Arlene Jackson at Saskatoon on Jan. 10, 1959.

Arrivals The division welcomes the following who have recently been transferred from the points indicated: Csts. L. H. Leavens, R. T. J. Prest, G. J. Shearer, G. J. Sherbanivich, D. B. MacDonald, J. W. E. Warren and G. F. Doerr from “A” Division; L. R. Proke and G. R. Stewart from “N” Division; R. A. Young, T. G. Chamberlain and C. D. Murray from “Depot” Division; D. W. Goodwin from “HQ” Division; B. C. Hawkins from “G” Division and R. W. C. Ranson from “E” Division.

Departures Farewell and the best of luck to the following, who have left on transfer: Csts. D. R. C. Mosher to “G” Division; D. J. Oates to “N” Division; and J. G. deVlaming and D. A. Elmquist, to “A” Division.

To Pension Farewell gatherings and presentations were made to the following, who have left our midst and proceeded to pension on dates indicated, following lengthy periods of service with the Force: Reg. No. 10784 S/Sgt. A. C. Williams on Apr. 7, 1959 with 29 years’ service and Reg. No. 12678 S/Sgt. F. B. Weeks on Mar. 1, 1959 with over 23 years’ service.

Suggestion Award Winner S/Sgt. J. S. Vinen was the winner of an award in the recent Suggestion Award Contest. Supt. J. A. Peacock made the presentation of the Certificate of Award and a flash camera and leather carrying case.

Sports Activities—Regina Full use is being made of the natural ice curling rink at the Barracks. Teams are entered consisting of “F”, “Depot” and “HQ” Division personnel and the “roaring game” is in full swing from 6 to 10 nightly. The local RCMP officers have had challenge games on Sundays with teams of T. Eaton Company, Regina, the RCAF Moose Jaw, the Attorney-General’s Branch, Regina, and members of Saskatchewan Area Command (Army).

Prince Albert—Annual Ball On Nov. 7, 1958, the Annual Ball, under the auspices of the Prince Albert Sub-Division Recreational Club, was held in the Arcade Hall, Prince Albert, with a local orchestra supplying the music.

The hall was decorated in streamers and with lances and pennants loaned for the occasion through the courtesy of the O.C. "Depot" Division. Honored guests on this occasion were Asst. Commr. C. N. K. Kirk, O.C. "F" Division, and Mrs. Kirk, who, with Insp. J. J. Atherton, O.C. Prince Albert Sub-Division, and Mrs. Atherton, led the Grand March.

Christmas Party The annual Christmas party for members, their wives and lady friends was held in the Sergeants' Mess at the Armouries on Dec. 19, 1958. As in former years, there was a good attendance and everyone enjoyed a most pleasant evening. The Recreation Club also took this occasion to say farewell to Cpl. J. E. Gibbon and Mrs. Gibbon, who have been transferred from Prince Albert C.I.B. to in charge of Regina Sub-Division C.I.B.

Children's Christmas Tree On December 20, the children's annual Christmas Tree party was held in the Court Room, where appropriate films provided enjoyment to the mothers and fathers as well as the children, after which Santa arrived with a gift for each child of the sub-division. The usual good things to eat were in abundance and were thoroughly enjoyed.

Sports Great enthusiasm is being experienced amongst the members of the sub-division in regard to curling. Eight rinks have been fighting to see which would enter the Saskatchewan Police Curling and Sports Association Bonspiel held this year at Saskatoon. The local sub-division bonspiel is also planned.

Social A smoker was held on February 3 to bid farewell to Cst. R. J. McCutcheon prior to his transfer to Regina. A suitable presentation was made to this popular member on behalf of the Prince Albert Recreation Club. He has been a member of this sub-division since 1952 and has served at Melfort, Big River, Wakaw and Prince Albert Detachments. We wish Constable and Mrs. McCutcheon every success in their new environment.

Regina Farewell Party An informal dance was held in Regina on January 23 honoring S/Sgt. and Mrs. F. B. Weeks. Staff Sergeant

Weeks, after having completed 23 years' service, has retired from the Force and accepted a position as an investigator with the Fire Underwriters Association, and will reside in Saskatoon, Sask. There were approximately 125 persons in attendance, including numerous members of "F" and "Depot" Divisions Sergeants' Mess, to say farewell to Frank. The music was supplied by a local orchestra and a plate lunch was served. Suitable gifts were presented to Staff and Mrs. Weeks by the Sub-Division Recreation Club, "F" Division and Sergeants' Mess. During the evening a presentation was also made to Cpl. G. Kornelson, who has been transferred to Prince Albert Sub-Division.

Saskatoon Sub-Division—Social The annual Christmas party sponsored by the Recreation Club was held on Dec. 13, 1958, at the RCAF Recreation Centre. Mr. Alex. Scott of the RCAF Station, acted as Santa Claus.

Curling With the arrival of the curling season, it was soon evident that there was an increased interest in the game this year by members in this sub-division and many new faces can be spotted at the various curling emporiums. This no doubt has been brought on by the attractive bonspiel sponsored by the Saskatchewan Police Sports and Curling Association and the ultimate goal of participating in the Dominion finals. Before the curling season ends, there will be many stories told and "Post Mortems" held, no doubt.

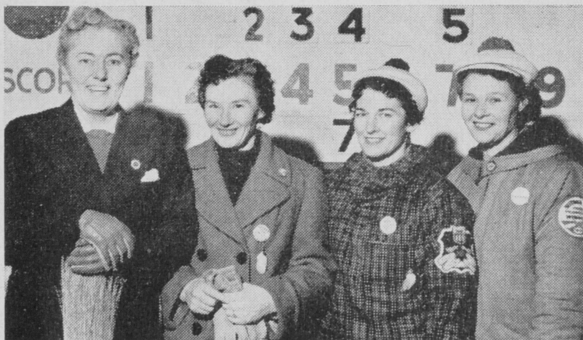
On January 17, two rinks comprised of members of the sub-division were invited to play against teams made up of personnel from the RCAF Sergeants' Mess at Saskatoon. Our teams, skipped by S/Sgt. N. F. Bennett and Cpl. L. J. Hruszowy, came out victorious. Following the matches, the losers were hosts to our curlers at the Sergeants' Mess.

On February 5, with the kind permission of the Commanding Officer, RCAF Station, Saskatoon, we utilized their curling facilities and through the elimination process, determined the rink which would represent the sub-division in the Saskatchewan Sports and Curling Asso-

Photo—Saskatoon Star-Phoenix

"F" DIVISION CURLING

From Left to Right: Mrs. K. Shakespeare (Skip), Mrs. Harold Mann (Third), Mrs. Bill Dertell (Second), Mrs. Fred Lyell (Lead).



ciation Bonspiel at Saskatoon in February. The rink comprised of Cst. R. Gislason (Skip), Cpls. L. C. Stephenson, A. H. Anderson and D. H. McDonald, won the honors.

A rink, skipped by the wife of our Officer Commanding represented the City of Saskatoon in the Northern Saskatchewan Ladies' Curling Championships. In the Northern finals played at Saskatoon on February 4 to 6, Mrs. Shakespeare's rink lost a hard-fought battle to a strong St. Brieux, Sask., foursome.

Swift Current Sub-Division Ball The evening of last November 25 was the scene of our annual sub-division formal ball with the RCMP orchestra from Regina in attendance. Road conditions prevented some members and guests from attending; however 160 couples were present and everybody voiced their compliments on the music, decorations and other arrangements.

Curling To loud exclamations of "Sweep!", the members of this sub-division held the annual elimination bonspiel on February 2 to determine our representatives to the Saskatchewan Police Curling and Sports Association meet at Saskatoon. Cpl. M. R. K. Duffy from Morse Detachment came out on the winner's side and Constable Buckley and his team captured the consolation prize.

Farewell Party January 23 at the Assembly Hall of the Experimental Farm at Swift Current

was the climax to eventful careers in the Force when the members of the sub-division paid departing respects to S/Sgt. and Mrs. A. C. Williams and Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hodgson.

Staff Sergeant Williams spent 25 years of his service within this sub-division, being stationed at Gull Lake, Maple Creek, Fox Valley and Swift Current. He also spent four years of his service at Biggar, Sask. Mr. Hodgson has been employed on I.E.B. duties at this point since 1928. Both were presented with suitable gifts and their wives with bouquets of roses.

Yorkton Sub-Division Ball The annual Yorkton Sub-Division Fall party and dance was held on Nov. 7, 1958, at "Chuck's El-Cove Club", Yorkton, and once again was a great success.

Christmas Tree The fifth annual Christmas Tree party was held on Dec. 20, 1958, in Holy Trinity Parish Hall at Yorkton. The program, consisting of carol singing and films, was highlighted of course by the arrival of good old St. Nick. Attendance was at its usual high level and everyone thoroughly enjoyed this popular annual event.

Smoker A farewell smoker was held at Yorkton on February 2 to bid farewell to Cst. H. M. Hoswitschka on his transfer to Swift Current Sub-Division. "Herb" was presented with a suitable gift by Insp. L. J. C. Watson on behalf of the members of the sub-division.

"G" Division

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

Births To Insp. and Mrs. A. Huget, a son, Ian Albert, on Jan. 21, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17645 Cst. and Mrs. E. G. Kurtz, a daughter, Tracy Elizabeth, on Feb. 16, 1959.

Marriages Reg. No. 18422 Cst. V. A. Werbicki to Miss Judith Ann Seymour at Yellowknife, N.W.T., on Nov. 1, 1958.

Reg. No. 18445 Cst. A. B. Hennan to Joan Thompson, at Whitehorse, Y.T., on Nov. 15, 1958.

Reg. No. 18450 Cst. R. R. Hogg to Mary Sideroff, at Whitehorse, on Nov. 21, 1958.

Reg. No. 18472 Cst. E. W. Innes to Miss Evanda Mary Joan Phinney at Yellowknife, on Dec. 18, 1958.

Reg. No. 18475 Cst. W. S. Craig to Margaret Jane Carruthers, at Eston, Sask., on Jan. 6, 1959.

Reg. No. 18477 Cst. F. Westerson to Helen Patricia Hartt, at Whitehorse, on Jan. 10, 1959.

Classes The following members recently attended training classes: C.P.C. No. 36—"N" Division, Sgts. W. L. Carey and R. R. Johnson; Advanced Class No. 6—"Depot" Division, Cpls. A. E. Stafford and H. T. Nixon; Intermediate Class No. 8—"Depot" Division, Csts. A. B.

McIntosh and G. C. Ambrose.

Social Members stationed at Aklavik had an enjoyable holiday season, participating in a Christmas bonspiel, and attending various informal social gatherings in the settlement. Inspector and Mrs. Huget held open house on Boxing Day and Sergeant and Mrs. Carey held open house on December 27.

Cst. D. R. Andrews played Santa Claus at the R.C. Mission and Hospital at Aklavik on Christmas Day. He landed in front of the Mission by C.P.A. Otter aircraft and was immediately met by dog team and was surrounded by about 150 children. He visited all the patients and gave gifts to each one, and he also distributed presents to all the children of the school hostel. He was himself presented with a gift of a lovely pair of moosehide mitts, decorated with beaded patterns, by the children of the school.

Members at Whitehorse adopted a new approach to the annual Christmas party for 1958 which was held at the home of Inspector Parsons. The NCOs and constables planned, prepared and served an excellent buffet

S/Sgt. H. H. MacLeod holding perfect cribbage hand drawn in noon-hour game at Headquarters Sergeants' Mess. Other players were Sgt. W. Coombs, P. S. Branch, Sgt. E. Lysyk and S/Sgt. I. Thue of "G" Division.



luncheon which included turkeys, hams and other delicacies. As usual, there was a large turnout of members, their wives, girl friends and guests, and all enjoyed a wonderful evening of spontaneous entertainment. Some of the guests chose to sing Christmas carols around the living room piano, while others preferred the always popular pastime of story telling. All in

all, it was a successful party, thoroughly enjoyed by everyone.

The annual N.W.H.S. Bonspiel held at Whitehorse on January 30-31 and February 1, had three Police rinks participating skipped by Staff Sergeant Fitzgerald, Csts. R. Hogg and R. Schramm. Unfortunately none was successful in capturing any of the prizes.

"H" Division (Headquarters—Halifax, N.S.)

Births To Reg. No. 14763 Cpl. and Mrs. D. A. Coleman at Baddeck, N.S., a son, John William King, on Jan. 28, 1959.

To Reg. No. 15177 Cst. and Mrs. M. J. Harrett at Halifax, N.S., a son, Kevin Allen, on Dec. 8, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15635 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. G. Ferraris at Sydney, N.S., a son, Joseph Guy, on Dec. 30, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16903 Cst. and Mrs. G. F. O'Connell at Fredericton, N.B., a daughter, Catherine Anne, on Dec. 26, 1958.

Marriages Reg. No. 17785 Cst. J. L. Clifford to Miss Carol Anne Flynn at Wallace, N.S., on Dec. 6, 1958.

Reg. No. 18172 Cst. M. F. O'Brien to Miss Marlene Alice Northrup at Sussex, N.B., on Jan. 24, 1959.

Arrivals A warm welcome is extended to Csts. H. Stoliker, formerly of "Depot" Division P.T. Staff and D. Arsenault, formerly of "A" Division, now members of Truro Sub-Division, and G. F. Zgonc and D. B. Scott from "A" Division to Halifax Sub-Division.

Departures Miss Bertha Cooper, stenographer at Truro Sub-Division, has resigned to be married and our best wishes go with her. During the month of January the following members were transferred to "C" Division: Csts. J. E. L. Lajeunesse, J. A. R. Derouin and J. H. N. St. Cyr.

Sports On February 13 two hockey teams made up of Truro Sub-Division personnel played an exhibition game in Truro Forum. Members from Antigonish, Cumberland, and Pictou Counties named their team the "A.P.C. Comets" and journeyed to Truro to engage the "Truro Satellites", a team made up of Sub-Division Headquarters and Truro Detachment members. The "Truro Satellites" trounced the "A.P.C. Comets" by a score of 6-1 but a challenge for a return match has been made as the "Comets" do not accept defeat readily. Following the game a well attended dance and social evening at RCAF Station 16X at Debert, N.S., was enjoyed by all.

Bridgewater rink was the scene of a hockey game played between the "Shelburne Loyalists", captained by Cpl. A. Taylor, and the "Lunenburg-Queens Jets", captained by Cpl. K. V. Murray, on February 25. It is reported that the hockey skills displayed did not quite meet N.H.L. standards, but the chairman of the Kinsmen's "March of Dimes" campaign, who sponsored the game, was very satisfied. All proceeds were donated to that fund and it is proposed to make such a game an annual event.

Shooting On Dec. 18, 1958 a Turkey Shoot was held at Sydney Sub-Division indoor range, with 11 turkeys offered as prizes. Four of the

birds were won by members of the local staff, and hot coffee and doughnuts were served at the conclusion of the evening. Pistol and rifle teams from Sydney, Truro, and Halifax are diligently practising their skills in order to make a good showing in Inter-Divisional and DCRA indoor matches. The Halifax club has two teams entered in the Halifax Garrison Indoor Rifle League and both have given a good account of themselves thus far.

Social "Smokers" were held at Thornvale Barracks, Halifax, on Nov. 28, 1958 and Jan. 30, 1959, and on February 12 a social evening was sponsored by our Rifle and Revolver Club.

"J" Division (Headquarters—Fredericton, N.B.)

Births To Reg. No. 13143 S/Sgt. and Mrs. J. R. Fraser, at Saint John, N.B., a daughter, Jean Carolyn on Nov. 26, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17189 Cst. and Mrs. M. F. Barrie, at Fredericton, N.B., a son, Murray Francis, on Dec. 21, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17720 Cst. and Mrs. R. E. Mac-Monagle, at Saint John, N.B., a daughter, Joanne Marjorie, on Dec. 29, 1958.

Departures The division extends best wishes to the following on their departures: Cst. A. G. Leslie to "HQ" Division; Cst. R. V. Spencer to "Air" Division and Cst. L. M. Keeping to "G" Division.

Arrivals We welcome the following members who have recently been posted to this division: Cst. J. G. E. Deslauriers from "H" Division; Cst. J. N. G. R. Marcoux from "F" Division; Cst. J. R. Tims from "N" Division, and Cst. G. H. Gilfroy from "A" Division.

Social Approximately 85 children accompanied by their parents were at the annual Christmas Tree party held in the gym on December 20. The program got underway with colored cartoon films followed by a visit by Santa Claus. Ice cream, sandwiches and treats were served as soon as all the gifts were distributed. The party was a success due to

Children's Christmas parties were held at Thornvale Barracks and at Sydney Sub-Division on Dec. 20, 1958. The latter was held in St. George's Anglican Church Hall. Santa Claus received a warm welcome at both functions and he distributed appropriate gifts to all children present.

On New Year's Eve a formal ball was convened at Thornvale Barracks. Eighty-one couples attended and participated in dancing to music provided by Sim Hall's orchestra. The hall was appropriately decorated and an enjoyable program was followed by an appetizing lunch.

the well-timed program handled by members of the committee, the party being concluded in two hours.

The New Year's Dance held in the gym was again a social high point of the year. Dancing was from 9 to 2, the music being supplied by a local band. Lt.-Governor O'Brien, his Aide-de-Camp Lt.-Colonel Barker, Premier Hugh John Flemming, together with the Officer Commanding received the members and their guests. A full course hot chicken dinner was served and catered by the division mess staff. The hall was tastefully decorated and numerous prizes and novelties were distributed.

A 25-watt Heathkit Amplifier has now been built, two additional loudspeakers obtained, a new microphone, a 45 r.p.m. record player and records have been purchased. This equipment is to be used at future socials and has already been utilized for ice skating on the outdoor rink in the evenings.

Annual Mess Dinner Sponsored by the single members of the division mess, a successful annual mess dinner was held in the gym on December 18. Honored guests included Premier Hugh John Flemming; Attorney-General R. G. L. Fairweather; Dr. J. A. M. Bell; Deputy Commr. J. D. Bird (Rtd.); Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon (Rtd.); Mag. Lloyd B. Smith; Chief Bryce Neely, Fredericton City Police; and Staff Sergeant Johnson, N.B. Sergeants' Mess. Dr. Bell proposed the toast to the Force which was replied to by Superintendent Bingham, O.C. "J" Division. Ex-Cst. Eric Holmden donated his oil painting of Police Horse "Laddie" which was presented to



New Sergeants' Mess at "J" Division—small, but neat and welcome!

the members by ex-Sgt. E. M. Lyons. Two books were again donated to the library by Dr. Bell. A full course turkey dinner with all the trimmings was served by the Senior NCOs, and the evening concluded with a lively sing-song.

Sports The members of Saint John Detachment are taking part in an Armed Services Hockey League, comprised of three teams from the Army, one from the Navy, and a team representing the Saint John City Police. The season will consist of a nine-game series, with the top four teams playing off for the championship.

A regulation size outdoor rink complete with lines, goals and outdoor lighting was built in January at the headquarters. The rink has been used for broom ball games between headquarters staff, McAdam, N.B., members of a Refresher Class and Fredericton Detachment. Hockey practices have also been held on the rink and it has been well patronized by the children of members and their friends.

Shooting Shooting is well underway this year with teams entered in both the DCRA and Inter-Divisional rifle and revolver shoots.

Members, their wives and the staff have been shooting small bore rifles on Wednesday evenings with good progress being shown.

Moncton Sub-Division On Dec. 14, 1958, a hockey game was held at Chatham, N.B., between two teams composed of members from the South Shore detachments of Moncton Sub-Division against the members of detachments of the North Shore. This impromptu hockey game was held to determine the best team within the sub-division. The final score ended with the South Shore team ahead 7-4—the deciding factor being the “hat trick” by Cpl. L. C. Thorson. The performance of every member was creditable and the three stars, picked by an unbiased fan, were Cpl. L. C. Thorson for his hat trick performance; Cpl. S. K. Rook for his fine goal-tending in the South Shore nets and Cst. K. D. Fitch for his fine action in both defensive and offensive plays. The members of the Moncton South Shore team are looking forward to the possibilities of a hockey game with the champions of Fredericton Sub-Division to determine the champions of the impromptu hockey league of “J” Division.

“K” Division

(Headquarters—Edmonton, Alta.)

Births To Reg. No. 18328 Cst. and Mrs. E. D. Cook, a son, Donald Allen, on Oct. 17, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17188 Cst. and Mrs. D. G. Vogan, a daughter, Karen Dawn, on Oct. 17, 1958.

To Reg. No. 18215 Cst. and Mrs. A. A. Schmidt, a son, Trent Anthony, on Oct. 18, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17158 Cst. and Mrs. M. Hyrb, a daughter, Catherine Lynn, on Dec. 7, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17424 Cst. and Mrs. R. A. Sales, a daughter, Maurine Catherine, on Dec. 12, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15075 Cpl. and Mrs. R. J. Mills, a daughter, Joan Marie, on Dec. 12, 1958.

To Reg. No. 14746 Cst. and Mrs. M. C. de Grace, a son, Robert Leonard, on Dec. 31, 1958.

To Reg. No. 14719 Cst. and Mrs. D. O. Vidalin, a son, Paul Donald, on Jan. 10, 1959.

To Reg. No. 16700 Cst. and Mrs. R. F. Virgin, a daughter, Anne-Marie, on Jan. 10, 1959.

To Reg. No. 17325 Cst. and Mrs. W. M. Bertram, a daughter, Lisa Marie, on Jan. 28, 1959.

Marriages Reg. No. 18757 Cst. H. Kozak to Miss Martina Elizabeth Harty, at Lethbridge, Alta., on Oct. 4, 1958.

Reg. No. 17213 Cst. V. W. Kautz to Miss Elizabeth Pickup, on Oct. 18, 1958.

Reg. No. 18389 Cst. G. W. Schulz to Miss Sylvia Kimberley Vernon, on Oct. 21, 1958.

Reg. No. 18408 Cst. S. N. Chadwick to Miss Margaret Jean Turner, on Oct. 25, 1958, at Kindersley, Sask.

Reg. No. 15946 Cpl. W. R. J. Morrison to Miss Alice Lenon, on Nov. 15, 1958, at Edmonton, Alta.

Reg. No. 17184 Cst. A. W. Moore to Mrs. Anne Bernice Wild, at Banff, Alta., on Nov. 15, 1958.

Reg. No. 18440 Cst. D. C. Dillabaugh to Miss Sondra Pritchard, on Nov. 15, 1958, at Alcouve, Que.

Reg. No. 17238 Cst. A. P. Dirk to Miss Gabrielle Gascon at Therien, Alta., on Nov. 29, 1958.

Reg. No. 18413 Cst. N. E. Leclair to Miss Patricia Zubach, on Nov. 29, 1958.

Reg. No. 19137 Cst. M. A. Ryba to Miss Ella Jean Crossman, at Rosetown, Sask., on Nov. 29, 1958.

Reg. No. 18443 Cst. S. E. Dungate to Miss Madeline Polyniak, at Edson, Alta., on Dec. 11, 1958.

Reg. No. 18461 Cst. B. D. G. Sturrock to Miss Joyce Gartke, at Edmonton, on Dec. 13, 1958.

Reg. No. 18468 Cst. G. C. Murray to Miss Peggy Pearce, on Dec. 17, 1958, at Grande Prairie, Alta.

Reg. No. 18276 Cst. R. Z. Izsak to Miss Zillah Mary Hennessey, at Grande Prairie, on Dec. 19, 1958.

Reg. No. 18500 Cst. J. J. F. Driscoll to Miss Margaret McPhee at Red Deer, Alta., on Jan. 6, 1959.

Reg. No. 19211 Cst. J. W. Cooper to Miss Florence E. Bennett, on Jan. 10, 1959, at Peace River, Alta.

Social On Dec. 5, 1958 at the Flying Club, Kenyon Field Airport, the Lethbridge Sub-Division Annual Regimental Ball was held. There were approximately 160 in attendance and all enjoyed dancing and an excellent turkey supper served afterwards. The whole affair was again voted one of the season's best as far as Lethbridge is concerned. As the Flying Club facilities limits the number of guests the dance committee is presently giving consideration to making alternative arrangements for the coming year.

At Edmonton the annual New Year's Eve ball was again held with 260 persons in attendance. Each year there are more members from the detachments of Edmonton Sub-Division and even some from Red Deer Sub-Division braving the Alberta weather to enjoy the dancing, food and good companionship of this happy affair. As the weather outside got colder—about 20 below—the good time inside got warmer. All present had a thoroughly enjoyable time.

The affairs which are the biggest success every year are the Christmas parties, and each year the number of children seems to increase, which of course adds excitement and noise to the occasion. The Peace River Sub-Division party was held on December 12, Edmonton on December 19 and Lethbridge on December 20. Santa certainly appreciated the difference in dates as it enabled him to arrive on time at each point and distribute the gifts and candy to the happy, sandwich-ice-cream-chocolate-milk-stuffed children.

Curling "Bonspiel" is a word that you hear every day in Alberta once the first rock glides down the ice in the Fall as most westerners—and Mounted Policemen are no exception—take up their brooms for another season. The Lethbridge Sub-Division 5th Annual Curling Bonspiel was held at Fort Macleod on January 17 with 14 rinks competing in the one day event. With so many more rinks interested it appears that next year more ice and more time will be needed. The winners were: 1st Event—(Inspector Townsend Trophy) was won by a rink skipped by Cst. A. Wright, Lethbridge City Police who defeated Cst. R. Owens, Vauxhall Town Police. 2nd Event—(Chamber of Commerce Trophy donated by the Chamber of Commerce, Fort Macleod) was won by Mr. J. Sereda's (Inspection Service Branch) rink

who defeated Cst. K. Sutherland (RCMP). 3rd Event—(Java Shop Trophy) was won by S/Sgt. R. L. Welliver (RCMP) who defeated Cst. A. N. Chamberlain (RCMP).

Following the curling an excellent dinner was served in the Palomino Restaurant, with speakers for the evening being the Hon. James Hartley, M.L.A., Mayor A. Swinarton, Mr. Davis, President of the Chamber of Commerce and the O.C. Lethbridge Sub-Division, Insp. J. A. Young.

The Edmonton Associated Police Curling League has been active on Royal Curling Club ice with 20 rinks competing, ten Edmonton City Police, eight RCMP, one CPR and one CNR. The curling season ended on March 21 with the usual wind-up banquet and presentation of prizes.

On February 19-20 the Annual Alberta Associated Police Curling Association Bonspiel was held at Calgary with 32 rinks competing. With the competition keen, the curling sharp and everyone in high spirits this annual affair was a tremendous success. 1st Event—(A. T. Belcher Trophy) won by the Edmonton Sub-Division rink skipped by Cst. Terry Lewis with Cst. Mike Hyrb (third), Cst. A. P. Dirk (second) and Cst. K. T. Kereluk (lead). The runners-up in this event was an Edmonton City Police rink skipped by Insp. J. McMurray. 2nd Event—(Jennings-Patterson Trophy) won by a Calgary City Police rink skipped by Det. Bob Askew. 3rd Event—(Bozan Trophy) won by an Edmonton City Police rink skipped by Ernie Koroluk. 4th Event—(Hudson Bay Trophy) won by a CPR rink.

Shooting Lethbridge has two teams in the Inter-Divisional rifle competition and two in the revolver competitions. In addition a team has been entered in the Southern Alberta revolver competitions between ourselves, the Lethbridge Civilian Revolver Club and the Taber Club. Our team has come up against some stiff competition from the Taber Club, who have a fine lot of shooters on their roster.

In Edmonton competition for the club aggregate is thriving as never before as members of the club are practising more and shooting better. There are teams entered in the Inter-Divisional rifle and revolver, DCRA and APRA rifle. A team is also entered in the Edmonton Garrison Rifle Association which has ten entries and at the end of the schedule has the RCAF on top of "A" section and the RCMP on top of "B" section. These two teams will shoot off for the championship. In addition to this the RCMP team boasts four men with an aggregate high enough to place them in the top ten shooters of the league. These ten will also be shooting off for a beautiful rifle which will be presented to the winner.

"L" Division

(Headquarters—Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

Births To Reg. No. 13338 Cpl. and Mrs. S. D. A. Wannamaker, a daughter, Ruth Michelle, on Jan. 16, 1959.

To Reg. No. 16014 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. R. Macdonald, a son, Matthew Dean, on Dec. 26, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16684 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. P. Coughlan, a son, Michael Shane, on Feb. 4, 1959.

Marriages Reg. No. 17701 Cst. J. H. Maloney to Mrs. Elizabeth Banks on Nov. 28, 1958 at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Arrivals We welcome to this Division Cst. C. R. Craig from "A" Division and Cst. L. S. Robbins from "N" Division.

Courses Cpl. R. M. Stunden attended Advanced Training Class No. 6, at "Depot" Division.

Christmas Tree Party A most enjoyable Christmas Tree party was held on Dec. 21, 1958, at our headquarters. The committee is to be congratulated in providing suitable entertainment for all present. An abundance of candy, fruit, drinks and ice cream kept the children in a happy mood. Santa Claus, personified by Cst. J. A. Cox, distributed individual gifts which added to the delight of the children. Cst. R. H. Lawford, properly dressed, capably personified the clown whose presence

was enjoyed by the children. Special guests were Mr. R. C. Parent, Superintendent of the Experimental Station, and Mrs. Parent who, apparently, enjoyed this social event. A buffet lunch brought this enjoyable afternoon to a happy close.

Social During the winter months many members of the division participated in recreational activities such as curling, hockey, bowling. Also to add to the members' relaxation and enjoyment, two dances were arranged by our committee in the recreation room at headquarters. During the evening of February 9, a reception was held in the recreation room of headquarters building. The guests, prominent in government, professional and business circles, were received by the Officer Commanding, Insp. E. L. Martin and Mrs. Martin. This reception, the first of its kind ever to be held in our own building in Prince Edward Island, was, judging from the many compliments received, most successful and thoroughly enjoyed by all present. During the course of the evening many of the guests took advantage of the opportunity of inspecting our headquarters building and displayed considerable interest in our modern and comfortable facilities. This reception has, we believe, helped consolidate the excellent public relations already existing between this Force and the public of this province.

"Marine" Division

(Headquarters—Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 19683 Cpl. and Mrs. R. W. Bayers, a daughter, Judith Patricia, on Sept. 14, 1958.

To Reg. No. 19639 Cpl. and Mrs. J. L. Grady, a son, Patrick Leonard, on Oct. 8, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15145 Cpl. and Mrs. C. E. Stanley, a son, Roderick Kent, on Oct. 10, 1958.

To Reg. No. 19705 Cst. and Mrs. R. E. Dodds, a son, Leonard Mark, on Jan. 1, 1959.

Marriages Reg. No. 19703 Cst. A. Pedersen to Miss Marguerite Mary Buchanan, on Nov. 22, 1958, at Halifax, N.S.

Spl. Cst. E. S. Olander to Miss Audrey Joan Lyseng, on Nov. 22, 1958, at Victoria, B.C.

Spl. Cst. J. E. Rooke to Miss Theresa Marie Tremblett, on Jan. 17, 1959, at Halifax, N.S.

New Members Welcome is extended to the following special constables who have joined this division: J. O'Connor Robertson, E. C. P. Shaw, G. Louvelle and S. W. Parsons.

Pensioned Best wishes are extended to the following members who have retired to pension: Reg. No. 12258 S/Sgt. G. Galliard and Reg. No. 13032 Cst. H. St. C. Rafuse.

Launchings On Nov. 27, 1958 a new 65 foot Detachment Class Patrol Boat was

launched at Star Shipyards (Mercer's) Ltd. This Patrol Boat was christened *Ganges* by Mrs. S. Lett wife of Chief Justice Sherwood Lett. *Ganges* will be posted to Tofino, B.C., and will be a great asset to the area.

On January 6, a 65 foot Patrol Boat was christened *Alert* and launched at the shipyards of McKay-Cormack Ltd., Victoria, B.C. This Patrol Boat will be stationed at Alert Bay, B.C., and replace the present P/B No. 15.

Recreation and Social On the close of the navigational season for Detachment Class Patrol Boats a program of sports and recreational activities was organized at the "Marine" Depot Sub-Division, Halifax, for members during Winter months.

The facilities of a gymnasium and swimming pool at HMCS *Stadacona* has been made available to the sub-division.

The new recreational room at "Marine" Services, HMC Dockyard, Esquimalt, B.C., was officially opened with a New Year's Eve Dance, which was largely attended. Although not yet fully completed the recreation room is proving to be a great success with the "Marine" personnel in the area.

“N” Division (Training Centre—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Arrivals Cst. D. J. Oates and his family from “F” Division where he was at Lanigan Detachment.

Departures Sgt. J. P. Slattery has been transferred to “HQ” Division. Sergeant Slattery came to “N” Division from “E” Division in October 1954 and has been on our instructional staff since that time. We wish him good luck in his new appointment.

Courses Cst. W. E. Foster, here on an instructor's course from “E” Division where he is stationed at Kamloops. Cst. A. McHaffie, here on an instructor's course from “H” Division where he is stationed at Amherst. Cpl. J. Dubbin to “Depot” Division on an Advanced Training Class.

Sgt. Major D. J. Saul of “J” Division spent two weeks in Ottawa, between “N” and “HQ” Divisions. He was billeted at “N” where he met many of his former associates in “J”.

Social The annual division Christmas party for the children of staff members attracted a record turn-out. Organized by Cpl. J. Dubbin, it featured cartoons, a magician and a children's luncheon prepared by Miss C. G. M. Lorrain and her mess staff. Santa Claus arrived as the

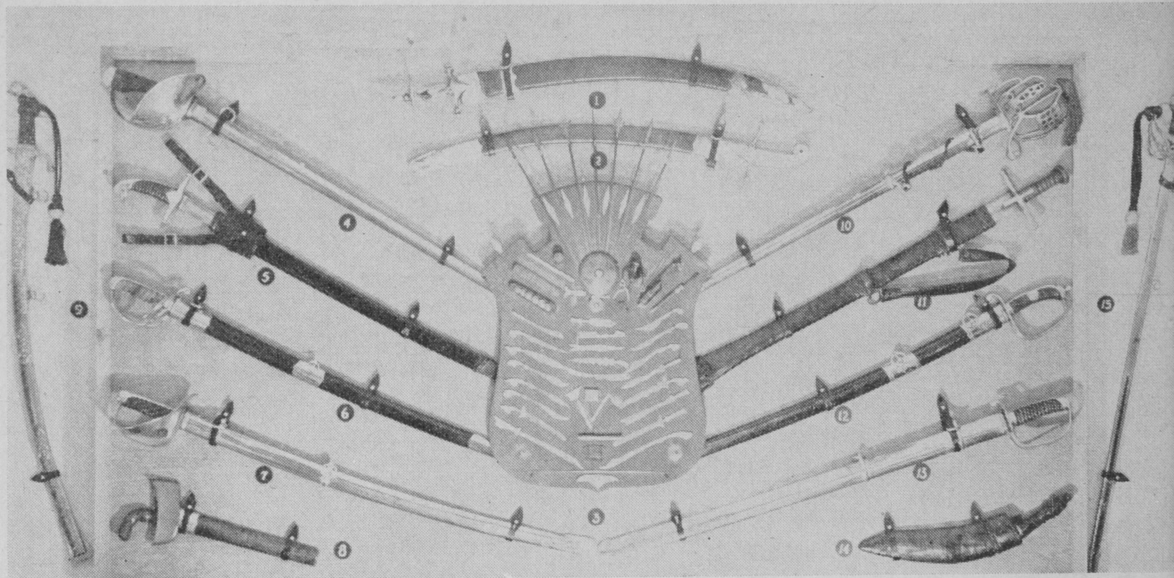
children, led by members of No. 46 Recruit Troop, were singing Jingle Bells, and his bag held a present for every child.

Another successful New Year's Eve dance was held in the “N” Division gym, the music being supplied by Al Dion and his orchestra. Once again an evening of pleasure was commenced by a Grand March, the evening dresses of the ladies and the uniforms of members and guests making a pretty picture against the colorfully decorated hall. Chairman of the dance committee was Sgt. J. K. Phillips, with committee members Sgts. E. C. Curtain, W. F. MacRae and Cpls. J. F. Duthie, K. J. Jensen and W. R. C. Leitch.

Sports The Winter sports scene has been highlighted by basketball, volleyball and broomball. The Inter-Troop Basketball tournament between 44, 45, 46 and 47 Troops was won by 44 Troop, the team captain Cst. G. H. Wilson accepting a trophy on behalf of the Troop at the completion of their Secondary Training. Members of the team also received individual prizes donated by the Social and Sports Club.

An all-star team coached by Cst. Pat Scully of the “Air” Division and captained by Cst.

This Sword and Knife Collection was presented to the “N” Division Museum by Mrs. Eva Ryan, Ottawa, Ontario. The collection was the property of her late husband, Reg. No. 2223, ex-Cpl. Paddy Ryan who served for 36 years with the Force. 1) East Indian Tulwar Sword with Spike Pommel on Hilt, 2) East Indian Tulwar Sword, 3) Shield of Miniature Filipino Weapons, etc., brought from the Philippine Islands after the Agrinaldo Uprising in 1900, 4) British Pattern Sword Straight narrow blade used in the First World War, 1914-18, probably the last pattern of sword that will ever be manufactured for war, 5) East Indian Side Arm Sword with Scimitar Hilt, 6) Light Cavalry Sword Leather covered scabbard. This type of sword was used by Sergeants of the N.W.M.Police, 1874-1905, 7) British Cavalry Sword used in the Boer War, 1900, 8) Malay Kris or Wavy Knife, a very fine example of Malay work, 9) Brass Scabbard Officer's sword of the 1st French Empire about 1808, 10) Scottish Claymore Sword with Dress Hilt, 11) Dervish Camel Sword from the Sudan, Egypt, it is alleged to be a Crusader's sword, 12) Heavy German Cavalry Sword. Black covered steel scabbard, in use about 1836, 13) Heavy British Cavalry Sword with straight blade, 14) Gurkha Kukri Knife. Similar to the type used in the Indian Army, 15) Royal Horse Artillery Sword “VR” marked on Hilt, “Wilkenson, London” marked on blade. Scabbard has brass mountings.



W. E. Foster has played a series of exhibition games against "HQ" Division, RCAF Uplands, RCAF Rockcliffe and the Ottawa Teachers College and lost only one game to date. Cst. W. C. Lethbridge, who proved a tower of strength on the all-stars, will be returning to the team shortly after missing two games because of an injury. Basketball is under the supervision of Cpl. W. R. C. Leitch.

The broomball league commencing at the beginning of the year has been a close race all the way with a play-off for the winner's circle being scheduled between a team representing the Staff and 45 Troop. Broomball is supervised by Sgt. E. C. Curtain and Cst. E. B. Young and the games were refereed by Cst. A. McHaffie.

Sgt. E. C. Curtain and Cst. E. B. Young also looked after the volleyball league in which teams representing "Marine" Refresher Class No. 8, Troops 45, 46, 47, the Staff and Canadian Police College Class No. 36 were entered. Troop 45 won the trophy and individual prizes provided for the winners in the event.

No official hockey league was scheduled but pick-up games between the various troops in

training has more than justified the setting up of the outdoor rink.

Badminton has been enlivened by the interest of Insp. B. H. Ong of the Borneo Police who is attending the Canadian Police College, and whose game keeps the other members of the College hustling to keep pace.

Miscellaneous The division was happy to act as host to a group of young students from Ashbury College, who had requested to see the Training Centre as a reward for work well done at the college. Conducted by Cpl. W. R. C. Leitch they saw 46 Troop taking equitation under Cpl. A. B. Ewen and 45 Troop doing P.T. and police holds under Sgt. E. C. Curtain. While on the grounds they visited the Crime Laboratory.

The Museum was fortunate in being presented with a sword and knife collection by Mrs. Eva Ryan of Ottawa. The collection was the property of her late husband, Reg. No. 2223 ex-Cpl. Paddy Ryan who served for 37 years and will be fondly remembered by his friends in and out of the Force throughout Canada.

"O" Division

(Headquarters—Toronto, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 16066 Cst. and Mrs. J. W. McDougall, a daughter, Laurie Anne, on Oct. 29, 1958, at Toronto, Ont.

To Reg. No. 13269 Cpl. and Mrs. D. McK. Wilson, a daughter, Elizabeth Ann on Nov. 20, 1958, at Cobourg, Ont.

To Reg. No. 16059 Cst. and Mrs. E. R. Gailard, a daughter, Catherine Leslie on Nov. 24, 1958, at Toronto, Ont.

To Reg. No. 15169 Cpl. and Mrs. D. I. Watson, a daughter, Susan Denise on Dec. 3, 1958, at Scarborough, Ont.

To Reg. No. 17400 Cst. and Mrs. C. A. Richter, a son, Craig Michael, on Dec. 17, 1958, at Niagara Falls, Ont.

To Reg. No. 14930 Cpl. and Mrs. C. J. K. LaBrash, a son, Daniel James, on Jan. 4, 1959, at Toronto, Ont.

To Reg. No. 17421 Cst. and Mrs. D. M. Crimp, a daughter, Diana Lynn, on Jan. 24, 1959, at Hamilton, Ont.

Marriages Reg. No. 17589 Cst. A. Finestone to Miss Sharon Lynn Coldoff on Nov. 16, 1958, at Toronto, Ont.

Reg. No. 17310 Cst. M. R. Nan to Miss Mary Jean Webb, on Nov. 22, 1958, at Windsor, Ont.

Reg. No. 17852 Cst. J. S. Dunlop to Miss Margaret Ann Wilson on Nov. 22, 1958, at Niagara Falls, Ont.

Reg. No. 16830 Cst. R. C. Pullen to Miss

Florence Ruth Karlenzig, on Jan. 17, 1959, at Toronto, Ont.

Bereavements Members of the division extend deepest sympathy to the following: Cpl. J. E. MacPhee on the death of his father at Summerside, P.E.I., on Jan. 23, 1959, and Mrs. D. M. Healey, stenographer, on the death of her brother at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. on Feb. 1, 1959.

Arrivals The following members have been welcomed to this division: Csts. F. J. Barned from "L" Division; K. A. McEwan, G. G. Eppy and C. R. Duncan from "HQ" Division; H. J. Pittman and J. A. McKinnon from "A" Division; F. R. Dobbs, M. E. Leggett, R. G. Windsor, R. A. Ekstrom, G. A. Lillic, L. Usas and A. R. Crittenden from "N" Division, and E. B. Ecklund from "Depot" Division.

Departures Best wishes are extended to the following members who have been transferred from this division: Cpl. G. B. Pickering to "HQ" Division; Cst. J. S. Garrow to "D" Division; Cst. R. J. Bacchus to "G" Division; Cpl. J. MacNeil and Spl. Csts. R. F. Laing, D. R. McNeill, G. L. Feeley and A. T. de St. Remy to "Marine" Division at Halifax, N.S. Also to Cpl. T. A. Mathews who recently purchased his discharge from the Force.

Courses Cpl. R. F. Bowers, Csts. A. Skagfeld and J. A. Harvey attended Intermediate Training Class No. 7 at "N" Division. Cpls. G. K. Collins and J. W. Tomelin are attending

Advanced Training Class 6 at "Depot", while Sgt. J. Serada is at C.P.C. 36, "N" Division.

Bowling The first half of the bowling season has been completed and a close battle was waged for first place between the Orioles and the Larks, with the former leading by a single point. High single and high cross, to date, for the men is held by Bruce Paynter, with a 338 and 735. For the ladies, high single is held by Jean Wright with a 286 and high cross by Jean Rudd with a 634.

Curling Enthusiasm has reached new heights as the curling season reaches the play-off stages. Twelve rinks, eight comprised of members of the RCMP, two from the Metropolitan Toronto Police, one each from the CNR and CPR Police have been meeting in weekly combat and at the end of regular league play, Cst. J. R. Nicholson's rink led with the others bunched closely behind.

Early in January four RCMP rinks skipped by Cst. J. R. Nicholson, Insp. K. M. Lockwood, S/Sgt. F. A. Newman and Constable Moskaluk, met in a round robin series with the result that Constable Nicholson's rink went into the finals to meet rinks from the CNR, CPR and Metropolitan Toronto Police Forces. The RCMP and CNR rinks each won two games, and the right to go into the play-offs against the Ottawa rink was decided in an extra end and with the last stone when Cst. William Constable, skip of the CNR Police rink took out his opponent's "shot rock" to count one and win the game.

On February 13, the right to represent Southern Ontario in the Canadian Police Curling Association Bonspiel at Fort William, Ont., was decided at the Tam O'Shanter Curling Rink, Agincourt, Ont., when the Ottawa RCMP rink, skipped by S/Sgt. Barry Graham won the Royal York trophy. The CNR rink won the first game in an extra end by the score 12-11, but the RCMP rallied to win the next two games by the scores of 10-9 and 14-6. The Royal York Trophy was presented to the winning skip by Insp. K. M. Lockwood and each curler of the winning rink received an individual trophy.

Revolver Competition The final revolver competition for police departments throughout the province was held by the Metropolitan Toronto Police at the Fort York Armouries, Toronto, on Dec. 3, 1958. The RCMP were represented by S/Sgt. C. E. Gray, Cpl. H. J. Fox and Cst. J. G. Wilson. The Tyro Competition was won by Constable Wilson and he was presented with a .22 calibre revolver by the Chief of Police, Metropolitan Toronto Police Department. Corporal Fox placed fifth in the Sharpshooter Class.

Social Approximately 300 members and

guests attended the formal Regimental Dance at HMCS *York* on Nov. 28, 1958. The RCMP Band, Ottawa, under the direction of Cpl. D. L. Clarke, played rhythmic selections in its usual capable manner and many favorable comments were received about its performance. The Grand March under the direction of the Drum Major, was led by the Officer Commanding, Supt. and Mrs. J. F. Thrasher. Everyone was favorably impressed with the gaily decorated "deck" and our thanks have been extended to the Navy, who so kindly made their facilities available to us on this occasion.

Christmas Party On December 13 Santa Claus made his usual visit to Beverley Barracks, where he was greeted by one of the largest groups of children to attend the divisional children's Christmas party. Prior to the arrival of Santa the children were entertained with the viewing of a selection of cartoons after which everyone joined in singing their favorite Christmas songs, Jingle Bells and Rudolph the Red Nose Reindeer, led by Staff Sergeant Cherry with Corporal Collins at the piano. Suddenly Santa Claus appeared to distribute his gifts to the excited group of youngsters. There were gifts for 174 children. Excitement reigned until the last child went forth to receive the long awaited gift. Some measure of control was established when the children were served ice cream, cookies and milk. The parents were also provided with some well-needed sustenance. At the end of the afternoon's festivities the tired but happy children were given a bag of candies and nuts topped with an orange to complete a successful party. It might be mentioned that a new and novel idea was put into being with the taking of 50 feet of colored film by Cst. R. Mockler.

Sergeants' Mess On December 19, members and honorary members of the Sergeants' Mess, together with their ladies, attended a very enjoyable Annual Mess Dinner. The affair, held at the Beverley Barracks Mess, was well attended and our many thanks are extended to Miss McInnis and her staff for such an excellent spread. An informal evening was held in the Mess on January 31, at which time S/Sgt. and Mrs. A. H. Langille were entertained and suitable gifts presented. Staff Langille retired to pension on Dec. 3, 1958, after 27 years of service. The family is now residing at Kingston, Ont., and our very good wish goes out to them for their future happiness and good health.

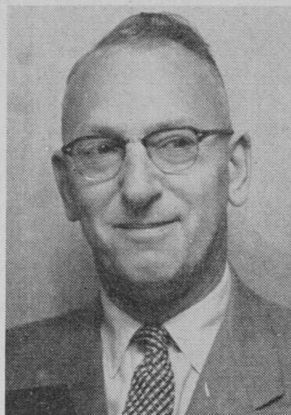
London Sub-Division—Social S/Sgt. A. H. Langille, Section NCO of London Sub-Division, who retired to pension on Dec. 3, 1958, after 27 years' service, was honored at several gatherings prior to his departure for Kingston, Ont., where he is now affiliated with the Aluminum Company of Canada.

S/Sgt. A. H. Langille, London Section NCO who retired in December.

On November 19, members of the Sub-Division and their wives had the opportunity to bid farewell to Staff and Mrs. Langille at the RCR Sergeants' Mess, Wolseley Barracks, in London. At an informal dinner on November 25 many of Al's friends from the U.S. Border Agencies and from several points in Ontario joined members in wishing him happiness and success in his new career. On both occasions the Officer Commanding made suitable presentations and complimented Staff on his long and devoted service to the Force.

General On Oct. 22, 1958, construction was started on a standard detachment building at Chatham, Ont. The Officer Commanding London Sub-Division turned the first sod during the ceremony, which was attended by Magistrate I. K. Craig, Q.C., Kent County, Ont., Harold Danforth, Esq., M.P., Kent County, Insp. H. Ramsbottom, Ontario Provincial Police and Chief Cst. C. E. Bagnall, Chatham.

Moving day arrived late in January for the



members of Owen Sound Detachment, when they took possession of the new detachment quarters at Owen Sound. The personnel at Cobourg Detachment made a longer transfer when they moved into the newly constructed detachment quarters at Peterborough, Ont., at the end of January 1959.

Book Reviews

FROM ARREST TO RELEASE, by Marshall Houts. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada and Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. Pp. 235. \$6.25.

The author makes an analysis of criminal justice in the United States. His personal background along with the various offices he has held obviously gives him the necessary authority to make such a study.

The book covers all aspects and processes of criminal justice. It traces the various steps from the initial arrest, with or without warrant, through post arrest procedures, Court appearances, and so forth, to the actual sentencing or release. The author points out the need for legal changes in some of the various steps to obtain its fullest potential.

The book is written for the non-lawyer reader, i.e. the peace officer, business man, civic leader. What is also of interest to law is the glossary of legal definitions in the back of the book, which is most interesting and should be helpful to anyone engaged in law enforcement.

Unfortunately this is another book that has made its appearance in Canada dealing with the administration of criminal justice

in the United States, and has no real connection with Canada other than to serve as a useful reference to better understand the working of the law in the United States.

D.N.C.

CORAL ISLAND, Portrait of an Atoll. Marston Bates and Donald P. Abbott. Published in Canada by S. J. Reginald Saunders and Company Ltd., Toronto. Pp. 254. Illustrated. \$6.50.

To a group of seven scientists, in 1953, was given an opportunity rarely afforded—though often desired by—civilized men, a sojourn on a remote Pacific atoll, in this case, Ifaluk, in the Caroline Islands. Moreover, they went there under favorable auspices, for they were not among that "breed of men who don't fit in", beach-combers or escapists vainly seeking an earthly utopia, but were performing a study for the Pacific Science Board with a grant from the Office of Naval Research of the U.S.A. All expenses were paid for them.

One may deduce that, for their part, the Ifalukians were glad to have them. Their visitors were absorbed in everything that took place on the island, recognized and yielded to the authority of the chiefs, were

careful of taboos, and did not interfere with the women. This circumspect behavior was expected of them by their sponsors, though apparently the islanders were quite ready to allow romances. The Americans, through most of their stay, thought that the native beauties had merely a friendly interest in them but discovered shortly before leaving that some of the girls had desired them as sweethearts, and that one young lovely had sailed away to a neighboring island to relieve her disappointment when she had been dissuaded from making approaches.

None of the scientists was on the atoll longer than five months. Their purpose was to observe the ecology of the inhabitants—the interrelations of man, his culture and his environment. For the co-authors of this volume perhaps a more powerful, though less admissible, objective was to get away from it all, to experience whether life on such an island could approach the blissful existence popularly associated with the South Seas. In this day and age of rapid communications, and following an extensive period when European and Asiatic “civilization” has been visited upon the Pacific by traders, mariners, missionaries, buccaneers and blackbirders—often with disastrous results—are there any unspoiled frontiers left? Frederick O’Brien, who searched for them in the 1920’s in the Society and Marquesas Islands, wished that he could have been there 50 years earlier, for great had been the ravages by the outside world.

Happily for this expedition, Ifaluk fulfilled their expectations. A journal entry, as their ship arrived at dawn on June 22, read: “There was Ifaluk—reef, lagoon, islets and all, everything a remote South Sea island should have—impossibly attractive. . . . It was love at first sight. It was love for an idea, perhaps for an ideal. That’s dangerous because things so rarely live up to an ideal. The miracle of Ifaluk was that it never let us down. Or maybe I should say that we were always able to fit the reality to the illusion—which remains something of a miracle, either of Ifaluk or of our minds”.

The natives were intelligent, co-operative and congenial, 260 happy souls on half a square mile of land. Seniors in their 60s were vigorous and obviously enjoying life; the children were secure, showed no sibling rivalry, and were delightful. Good health and good looks they had; the heaviest man

weighed 182 pounds and was the only male who came close to having a paunch. Native crafts persisted; the women made their lavas and the men their ropes, from local materials; ocean-going canoes still traverse great spaces guided by astral navigation. The lagoon was an azure fairyland.

Few flaws marred this wondrous jewel. Flies were ubiquitous by day and mosquitoes by night, Pacific rats were present but under control on the inhabited islands, and “tropical sores” resulted from infections in cuts made by coral or by the serrated margins of the pandanus leaves.

Tolerance, and a conviction (continually reinforced by the facts) that the Ifalukians have fashioned an enviable, co-operative society in an economy of abundance, characterize the story-tellers. Excellently written, the narrative is embellished by humor and by excursions into the seemingly endless arguments started by the scientists but not often resolved. Even the passages of technical descriptions should interest anyone with a modest bump of curiosity.

On a chilly Canadian evening, it is a delightful contrast to muse over this timeless land where winter never comes.

A.W.N.

STATISTICS ESSENTIAL FOR POLICE EFFICIENCY, by John I. Griffin, Ph.D.

The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada and Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. Pp. 229. \$8.25.

The author has done a magnificent job in providing this book for police forces. Statistics have long been a management accessory in the business world, to provide the necessary information from which executives and administrators may make decisions as to the needs for their business and operations.

Unfortunately, police statistics have not as yet been fully understood and as a consequence, their present composition does not generally make full contribution to the efficient work of the police in any community.

The author gives information for modern statistical methods for both the small as well as the large city police departments, without expensive personnel or equipment.

The author has done a good job and is obviously well qualified for his treatise.

D.N.C.

SUSPECT DOCUMENTS: Their Scientific Examination, by Wilson R. Harrison, M.Sc., Ph.D. Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, New York 36, N.Y. Indexed. Illustrated. Pp. 583. \$16.50.

The logical, comprehensive method employed by the author to depict the problems confronting the layman, the pitfalls facing the embryonic student of document examination and the reference material afforded the qualified examiner has rendered this book an essential to any library.

It is recommended reading for those persons with the misguided belief that expert evidence is based on intuition (perception of truth, facts, etc., without reasoning) rather than deduction based on scientific reservations. There can be no doubt that a scientific examination of suspect documents carried out along these lines will ever be on any side but that of truth.

To fully comprehend the many topics so thoroughly covered by the author, it would be necessary for the reader to extend his ability to the plane attained by Dr. Harrison. But in spite of being a recommended standard reference for document examiners, it is also indispensable to the layman and those of the legal profession.

A.W.

BROTHERHOOD OF EVIL: THE MAFIA, by Frederic Sondern, Jr. Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., and Ambassador Books, Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Appendix. Illustrated. Pp. 243. \$3.95.

Mafia, according to Oxford: In Sicily, the spirit of hostility to law and its ministers, often manifesting itself in vindictive crimes. Also, the body of those who share in this spirit.

Oxford could stand revision. Mafia is no longer restricted to Sicily. According to the author of this forthright and demanding publication the brotherhood "discovered" our neighbors to the south, the U.S.A., in

the 1880's and first erupted into violence in New Orleans in 1890. But while this fact was apparently only evident to certain U.S. Federal departments, it is interesting to note that it has taken nearly 70 years for law-makers in America to admit its presence.

Opening with the details of the now famous Apalachin, New York meeting of the Mafia in November 1957, and the man who did the most to disrupt that conference, a sergeant in the N.Y. State Police, Mr. Sondern then traces the origin of Mafia and the peculiar mentality of its *mafiosi* or members.

The infamous Chicago gangster, Al Capone, is designated as the man who made the Mafia in the U.S. what it is today: it has virtual control of the underworld, plus the reins of a wide number of legitimate businesses including food and liquor distribution, trucking and garbage hauling.

The author names several of the high ranking *mafiosi* including Luciano, Albert Anastasia, Frank Costello and Joe Adonis, and has the backing of Commr. Harry J. Anslinger of the Bureau of Narcotics, U.S. Treasury Department, who endorses this as an accurate book.

Showing the penetration by the Mafia into union labor and legitimate concerns, there is an Appendix listing men who attended the Apalachin conference and their "business" connections, and also a list of selected *mafiosi* showing how they intermarry to assure solidarity within the ranks.

Mr. Sondern is a roving editor for *Reader's Digest*, and many of the articles he has had published have dealt with crime, consequently he has come to know—and work with—several of the world's principal law-enforcement officers. In his own words, "I've never really thought of doing a book, but this one just *had* to be written. The brotherhood, although very powerful, is not as mysterious as it first appears, and if enough people know about its workings, we can eventually destroy it." T.G.S.

OBITUARY

Deputy Commr. George Leslie Jennings, OBE, (Rtd.), 83, died Dec. 26, 1958 at Vancouver, B.C. He was appointed an Inspector in the RNWMP Aug. 1, 1906, promoted to Superintendent Feb. 1, 1920, Assistant Commissioner Mar. 1, 1932 and acting Deputy Commissioner on Oct. 1, 1936. He was promoted to Deputy Commissioner on Apr. 23, 1937 and retired to

pension Aug. 1, 1938. Deputy Commissioner Jennings commanded the RNWMP Cavalry Draft which served Overseas in World War I and was also a veteran of the South African War. (See also Old-timers' Column.)

Reg. No. 12162 ex-Sgt. William Francis Webster, 70, died Jan. 19, 1959 at Halifax, N.S.

He joined the RCMP on Apr. 1, 1932, but with the outbreak of World War II, transferred to duties with the RCNR from Sept. 28, 1939 until Oct. 18, 1945, coming back into the Force the following day. Prior to joining the RCMP originally, he was a member of the Preventive Service from Sept. 22, 1930. All his Police service was in the "Marine" Division. He was discharged to pension on Nov. 19, 1948.

Reg. No. 15034 Cpl. Gerald Sidney Castrie Johnston, 31, died Dec. 5, 1958 at St. John's Nfld. He joined the RCMP Feb. 21, 1948, and purchased his discharge on July 10, 1950. He re-engaged on May 10, 1951 and had served at Regina, Sask., Rockcliffe, Ottawa and Cornwall, Ont., Fredericton, Moncton, Newcastle and Chatham, N.B., and St. John's, Nfld.

Reg. No. 4471 ex-Cpl. Frederick George Moses, 74, died Feb. 21, 1959 at Fort Macleod, Alta. He joined the RNWMP Apr. 11, 1906 and was discharged (time expired) Apr. 16, 1911. On Apr. 1, 1932 he re-engaged in the Force and was discharged to pension Mar. 31, 1934. From Mar. 7, 1917 to Mar. 31, 1932 he served in the Alberta Provincial Police. He had been stationed at Pincher Creek, Macleod, Frank, Lethbridge, Athabasca, Lac la Biche, Alta., and Regina, Sask.

Reg. No. 8390 ex-Sgt. Reuben Kilmer, MM and Bar, 62, died Jan. 14, 1959 at New Westminster, B.C. He joined the Force July 17, 1919 and retired to pension May 22, 1948. He served at Regina, Sask., Vancouver, Victoria, Tashme and Esquimalt, B.C. During World War I he joined the C.E.F. Jan. 18, 1916, served Overseas, was awarded the Military Medal and Bar, and was demobilized Apr. 24, 1919.

Reg. No. 3342 ex-Cst. James Augustus Rust, 83, died May 18, 1958, at Toronto, Ont. He joined the NWMP Dec. 1, 1898 and was discharged (invalided) July 27, 1901. On Aug. 25, 1915 he rejoined the Force and was discharged (time expired) Aug. 24, 1916. He served at Regina, Prince Albert, Sask., Dawson, Y.T. and Calgary, Alta. During the South African War he served Overseas with the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles and from 1904 to 1912 was a member of the Metropolitan Police, London, England.

Reg. No. 5836 ex-Sgt. Herbert William Travis Sydenham-Maisey, 66, died Jan. 12, 1959 at Nanaimo, B.C. He joined the RNWMP July 13, 1914 and was discharged (time expired) July 12, 1917. On Apr. 18, 1918 he re-engaged in the Force and purchased his discharge July 11, 1921. He had been stationed at Regina, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta. Mr. Sydenham-Maisey was also a member of the Alberta Provincial Police for about a year and during World

War I served Overseas with the RNWMP Cavalry Draft.

Reg. No. 16956 ex-Cst. Clair Henry John Mohr, 28, died Jan. 22, 1959 at Maillardville, B.C. He joined the RCMP Apr. 26, 1951 and was discharged (time expired) Apr. 25, 1956. He had been stationed at Regina, Sask., Prince George, Quesnel and Dawson Creek, B.C. At the time of his death he was a member of the West Vancouver municipal police.

Reg. No. 9771 ex-Cst. Ernest Harry Stubbs, 67, died Feb. 7, 1959, at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the RCMP Apr. 8, 1921, and was invalided to pension on Nov. 5, 1944. He served continuously in "A" Division at Ottawa. Prior to joining the Force, he served with the C.E.F. during World War I from Dec. 28, 1914 to Oct. 5, 1919 and was awarded the Military Medal.

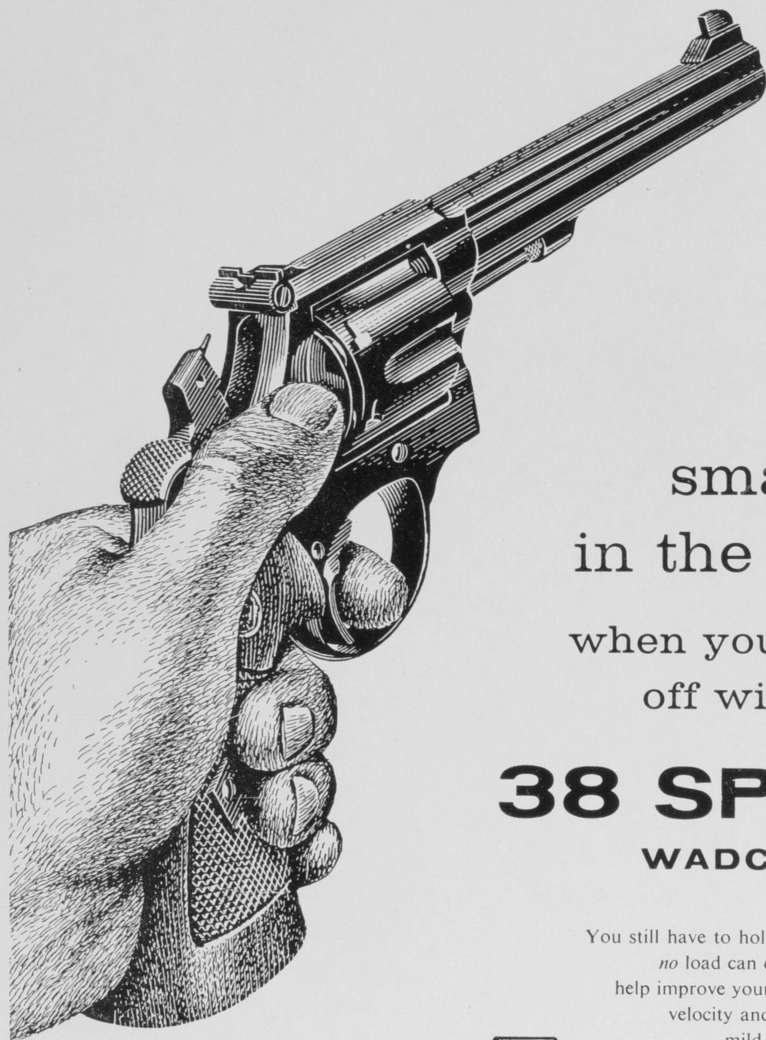
Reg. No. 9439 ex-Cpl. Charles Mann Smith, 58, died near Dorion, Que., on Nov. 14, 1958. He joined the Force Sept. 29, 1920 and was discharged (time expired) three years later. On Jan. 31, 1924 he re-engaged and was discharged to pension May 5, 1941. He served at Regina, Sask., Brandon, Man., Vancouver, B.C., Fort William, Rockcliffe and Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Que. In World War I he served with the B.E.F. from Feb. 2, 1918 to Feb. 1, 1919.

Reg. No. 3457 ex-Cst. Hugh Raymond Prediger, 79, died Nov. 11, 1958, at North Surrey, B.C. He joined the NWMP Dec. 1, 1899 and was discharged (time expired) Nov. 30, 1907. He served at Regina, Prince Albert, Sask., and Whitehorse, Y.T.

Reg. No. 3141 ex-Cst. Charles Wheelock Larry, 85, died Aug. 29, 1958, at Whitewood, Man. He joined the NWMP Aug. 8, 1896 and purchased his discharge Nov. 20, 1900. He served at Regina, Sask., and Dawson, Y.T.

Insp. James Anderson Browne, (Rtd.) 68, died Dec. 31, 1958 at Fort Erie, Ont. He joined the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932 as an Inspector and was retired to pension July 1, 1938. Prior to joining the Force he had served in the Manitoba Provincial Police from June 1, 1913 except for a period extending from Feb. 2, 1915 to Sept. 2, 1919 when he was a member of the C.E.F. and saw active service Overseas. All his police service was in Manitoba.

Reg. No. 10029 ex-Cpl. Jorgen Sophus Christian Skeel, 70, died Feb. 17, 1959 at Winnipeg, Man. He joined the Force Nov. 15, 1923 and purchased his discharge Aug. 29, 1929. On Sept. 27, 1932 he re-engaged in the Force and was discharged to pension May 29, 1946. He served at Regina, Yorkton, Sask., Port Nelson, Island Falls, Winnipeg, Headingly, Arborg, Man., and Ottawa, Ont. During World War I he joined the C.E.F. on Sept. 8, 1915, served Overseas and was demobilized Mar. 22, 1919.

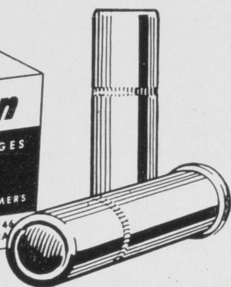


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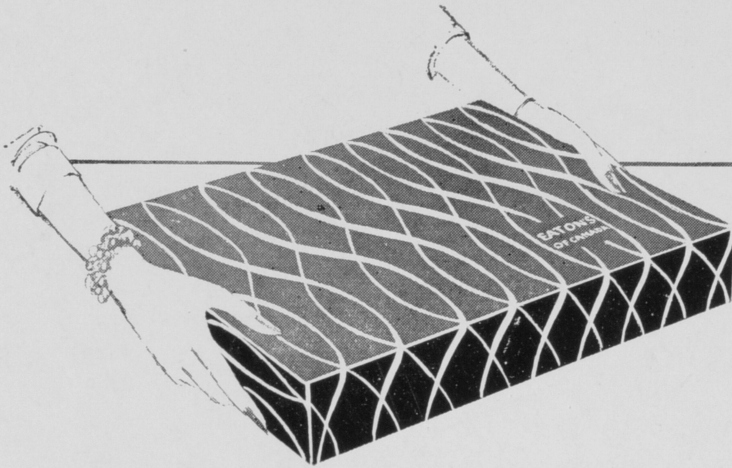
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