The RCMP Quarterly

PUBLISHED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

VOL. 20 — No. 4, APRIL 1955

"TIME OUT WITH WESTON'S"

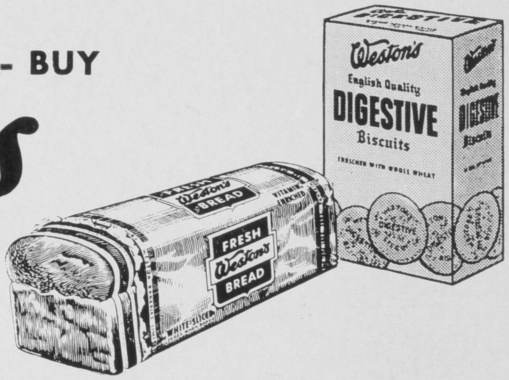
AT LAST! The housework is finished and mom takes a well-earned "time out" with some Weston's Digestives and a cup of tea. The distinctive nut-like flavour of Weston's Digestives makes them one of the most popular Canadian biscuits.

For your "time out" pleasure, Weston's also make a variety of crisp sodas and oven-fresh Weston's bread. Invite this wholesome family into your home. Look for Weston's when you shop.

ALWAYS BUY THE BEST - BUY

Weston's

BISCUITS BREAD CAKES CANDIES



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE QUARTERLY

Editorial Committee
DEPUTY COMMR. J. D. BIRD, *Chairman*
INSPR. P. USBORNE, *Secretary*
INSPR. F. S. SPALDING, *Treasurer*
INSPR. C. H. BAYFIELD

Vol. 20—No. 4 APRIL 1955 Ottawa, Ont.

Timber! 307
Sgt. E. Scott

New RCMP Patrol Boat for the Great Lakes . 332

World Championship Pistol Shooting . . . 334
Cpl. J. Zavitz

Last of the Redmen 339
Cst. A. G. Rae

A Bit About Boats 341
Cpl. B. G. Boutilier

Rural Justice 345
Roderick Haig-Brown

British Columbia Constables Presented with Meritorious First Aid Certificates . . . 354

How to Write Effective English 356
Col. Strome Galloway, ED, PSC

DEPARTMENTS

Recent Cases 368
Old-timers' Column 378
Division Bulletin 382
Book Reviews 411
Obituary 415

INSPR. R. P. HANSON, *Managing Editor*
CPL. H. E. BROWNHILL, *Editor*

Associate Editors

"HQ" Div., S/SGT. J. R. MCFARLAND; "A" Div., INSPR. H. S. COOPER; "Air" Div., SPL. CST. K. W. PHILLIPS; "B" Div., CPL. J. PINTO; "C" Div., CPL. C. A. TOMKINS; "D" Div., INSPR. P. M. MERTENS; "Depot" Div., SGT. C. C. BRYSON; "E" Div., SGT. E. SCOTT; "F" Div., SGT. G. M. DOBIE; "G" Div., CPL. I. H. THUE; "H" Div., SUPT. H. G. LANGTON; "J" Div., S/SGT. A. W. F. MILROSE; "K" Div., INSPR. I. S. GLENDINNING; "L" Div., SGT. M. F. HAGAN; "Marine" Div., SGT. R. O. NEWMAN; "N" Div., SGT. R. W. JAMES; "O" Div., SGT. H. J. F. ADE.

Contents Copyright

Authorized as Second Class Mail by the Post Office Department. Published by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa, Canada. Subscribers should notify *The Quarterly* of change of address. Annual Subscription $1.

Preserve the Forests

In this issue, our lead article is an exceptionally interesting story about British Columbia's gigantic lumber industry and its effect on police work within the province. Much of the material has been presented in abridged form because of space limitations, but there is sufficient detail to illustrate why lumber—and the industries allied with its use—is the biggest single economic factor in our Pacific coast province.

For a considerable period, forest products have been Canada's main commodities in world trade, exceeded only by gold. It is likely that they will retain that importance because of government interest in the development of scientific forestry and control of logging operations, in addition to the steady demand for lumber in world markets. And according to the *Canada Year Book* there is no reason why Canada cannot continue to lead the world in the exportation of lumber and its by-products because the average annual rate of growth of trees is approximately twice that needed to replace loss by normal depletion. This refers, of course, to legitimate lumbering operations, which include far-sighted reforestation programs. It does not take into account the

NATIONAL STEEL
CAR CORPORATION
LIMITED

★

HAMILTON - CANADA

RCMP
CRESTS

G·L·MYLES
Ottawa's Guide to Men's Styles
93 BANK STREET
OTTAWA

BLUE BLAZERS
27.50 37.50 49.50
Sizes 36 to 46

shocking wastage resulting from forest fires.

With the approach of summer, the menace of forest fire is with us once more and now is the time for all thoughtful Canadians to resolve to do their share toward stamping out these unnecessary and terrifying holocausts which threaten our forest treasures. And they are almost all unnecessary, you know, because approximately 80 per cent of them owe their origin to the thoughtlessness and carelessness of man. Of that total, roughly half are due to the discarded cigarette butts and abandoned camp fires of irresponsible hunters, campers and picnickers.

The average Canadian, though familiar with stores of forest fires, has been spared personal contact with the awful searing heat of the wind-driven flames and choking acrid smoke. But it isn't necessary to fight a fire to appreciate its ruthless destructiveness. One need only see the gray, bleak wilderness of ashes and charred stumps to realize that such devastation is depriving us of our rich inheritance of forest wealth and to undertake as individuals, to do something about it.

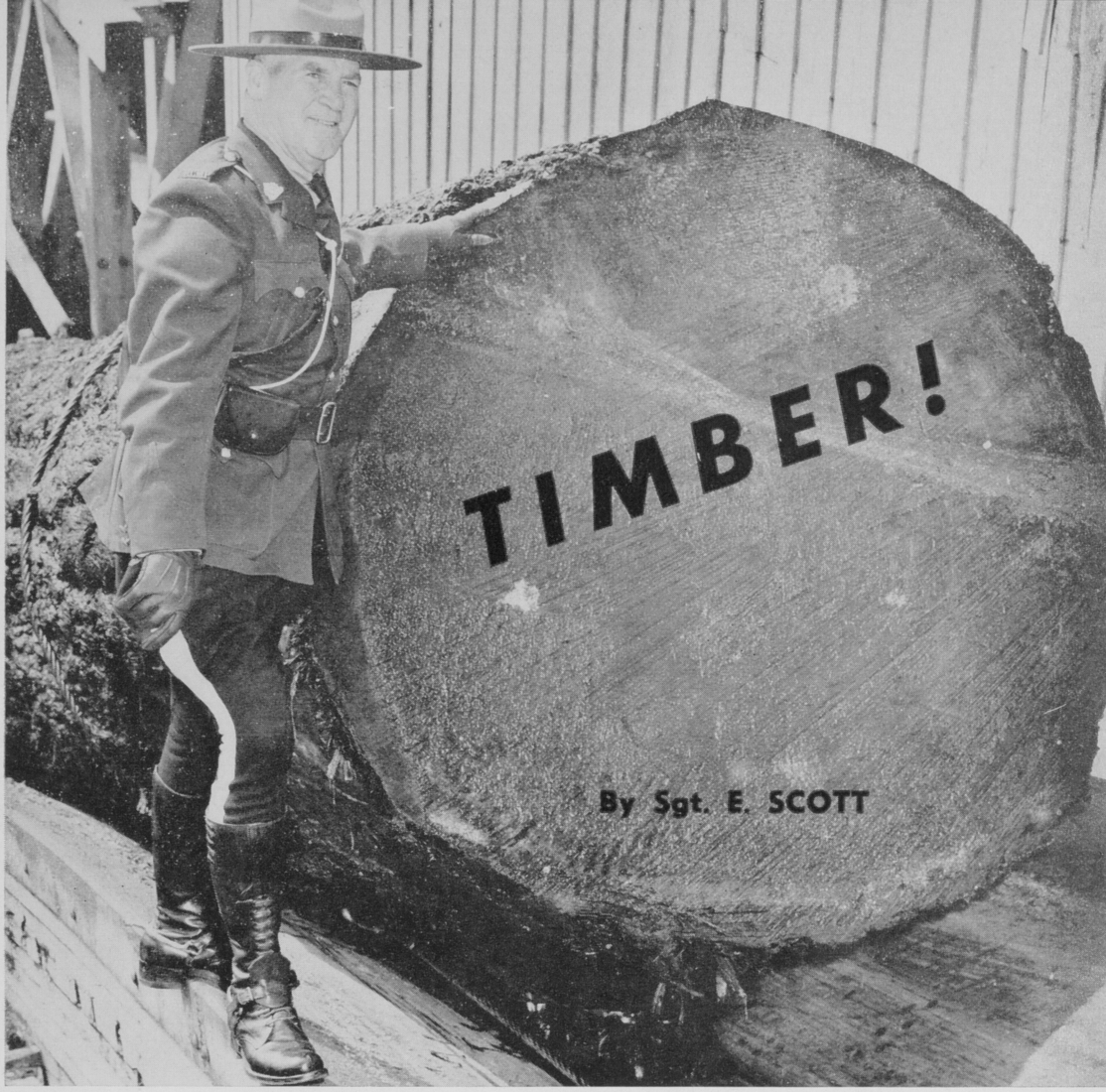
* * *

Cover Picture

A familiar sight in the wooded areas of Eastern Canada during winter and early spring are the horse-drawn sleighs loaded with pulp-wood, similar to the subject of this issue's cover. Vastly different to this method of lumbering are the great mass-production, mechanical operations of our Pacific coast province, which are the subject of our lead article.

Photograph by Cst. I. K. Taylor, "HQ" Identification Branch.

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.



Rich in forests, Canada's wood and wood products are eagerly sought in the world's markets. British Columbia is our chief source of sawn lumber and this article tells something about the timber industry in the West Coast province.

In a world in which the symbol seems to be playing an increasingly significant role, the one pictured here can truly be said to represent the economic life of Canada's Pacific province.

This section of a Douglas fir, sitting on the "log-haul" of a Victoria lumber mill, 66 inches in diameter and 33 feet long, and containing approximately 5,800 board feet of lumber, was part of a tree measuring between 175 and 200 feet in height. Though not as large as some of the magnificent specimens more familiar in bygone days, this tree nevertheless contained enough lumber to completely frame two five-room bungalows in that new Regina Sub-Division! And that is just *one* tree.

That this humble log symbolizes the economic life of British Columbia can be seen in recent statistics. To the uninitiated, statistics can be dry, uninteresting and sometimes meaningless, so we will use them sparingly. But it is of prime interest, in setting the background for this story, to note that logging, and the many industries which derive from it,

account for more than 40 per cent of the gross value of production in the province.

How does this affect the police? On the face of it, the impact on law-enforcement organization of this big slice of regional economy is not readily apparent. A closer look, however, reveals that as these industries have spread and grown, territorial policing has of necessity moved to keep abreast of the changing pattern.

* * *

The earliest known use of the timbers of our boundless forests was by the native Indians, and their old plank houses, totem poles and dug-out canoes give ample evidence of this. The first white men to visit the coast were the Spanish explorers Perez, Quadra and Heceta in 1775. Three years later Captain James Cook of the Royal Navy piloted the *Resolution* and *Discovery* into majestic Nootka Sound. With his ships' masts rotting at the base, the tall trees growing down to the water's edge were a welcome sight. Work gangs were soon busy with axe and saw, and the fashioning of new masts and spars marked the first recognized use of our forest stands by the white man.

Many years passed before any further attention was paid to this boundless store of timber. Cook's ship returned later for purposes of trade, but this was to be in furs, not wood. The first known commercial transactions took place when Captain John Meares in 1788 loaded his ship with furs and a deck load of spars, and sailed for China. Around this time were recorded the historic overland travels of the great explorers Mackenzie, Thompson and Fraser, the setting-up of Hudson's Bay Posts at Fort St. James, Fort Fraser and Fort George, and the development of trade, in furs.

In 1823, a brilliant young Scottish botanist named David Douglas visited Philadelphia. He arrived just at the time the collection of botanical specimens gathered by the 1804-06 Lewis and Clark expedition to the Pacific North-west was being shown. Here, his imagination was so fired by what he saw that he resolved to visit the Pacific Coast as soon as possible. He was able to convince the famed London Horticultural Society of the possibilities of such a venture, and the following year the Society financed his long journey to western North America. The expedition was also under the patronage of the powerful Hudson's Bay Company, which then exercised control over a vast area of the continent reaching south to what is now the State of California. As his ship neared Fort Vancouver, at the mouth of the Columbia, his keen eye swept over the serried ranks of the mighty tree which was to bear his name. Examining it at close quarters later, he predicated that it would be a source of great wealth to the people where it grew. How well this prophecy has been borne out! While not as well known in history as his namesake, Sir James Douglas, early governor of British Columbia, young David Douglas, by his amazing travels of exploration and his contribution to the then meagre store of botanical knowledge, left a legacy of incalculable benefit to the future inhabitants of this region. As long as the Douglas fir rears its majestic head toward Pacific skies, so long will it be a monument to the indefatigable labors of this great scientist.

While lumber was undoubtedly sawn for the construction of Fort St. James in 1806, it was not until 1827 that we hear of the first plant that could be called a sawmill at Fort Vancouver, in what is now the State of Washington. This took place at the time David Douglas was stationed there. It was with the transfer of the Hudson's Bay Company's western headquarters to Victoria in 1843 that the first real sawmilling development, in what is now British Columbia, began. In November 1848 lumber was sawn in a mill erected on Millstream, at the head of Esquimalt Harbour. Much

Typical scene on the wharf of the B.C. Forest Products Ltd., sawmill in Victoria. Much of this large dimension lumber—ten by 12 inches—is destined for markets throughout the world.

of it, no doubt, was used by Her Majesty's vessels after completion of the long and stormy trip around the Horn. Since that time, though slowly at first, the forest industry has grown so that today it is the backbone of the provincial economy.

During the remainder of the 19th century, progress was slow; demands for lumber were limited mostly to local needs, as sailing vessels could carry limited cargo of that bulk and the transcontinental railway did not reach tidewater until 1886. Today, with an enormous export market, British Columbia lumber is known the world over, renowned for its strength, durability and quality.

Strangely enough, it was not the development of the forest industry which led to the formation of the first territorial police force in the colony. Mining, and the lure of the bright yellow metal, brought an influx of miners, fortune seekers and undesirable characters into the territory following the discovery of gold on the Fraser River in 1856. Recruited from among the local residents, the British Columbia Provincial Police was formed in 1858, and operated for the most part in districts of greatest mining and associated activity. (See *Quarterly*, Vol. 16, No. 2, p. 113.) From that time down to the present day, which sees the province policed by the Federal RCMP, many but gradual advances have been brought about in the law-enforcement picture through changing economic factors.

By 1894, capital for the development of the enormous forest resources was beginning to find its way into the province. Sawmills sprang up here and there, gradually nibbling into the outer reaches of the most accessible timber. At first, loggers worked on the beaches, using primitive hand equipment to move the huge wood to water and thence by easy transportation to the sawmill. Later, as hauling distances increased, oxen and horses were used, but even these beasts of burden eventually reached limits which called for their replacement by power equipment. Machinery patterned on a ship's steam winch was adopted to drag in the logs over terrain and distances

A thrilling sight at any time; a "high-rigger" completes the first part of his job of rigging a "spar-tree".

B.C. Forest Service Photo.

impossible for the draught animals, and from there on man's ingenuity has devised constantly improving methods up to today, when is seen a picture of powerful diesel trailer units speeding their loads to the mill, anywhere from 15 to 40 miles away.

While power machinery has played its part, perhaps the most spectacular development in logging methods was the adaptation of ship's rigging to the job of dragging huge logs over great distances through the tangle of trees, rocks, undergrowth and fallen branches. The world-famous "high rigger" of the Pacific Coast, in the early days started by building a 90-foot ladder up a tree. Today, his procedure is more direct, and much more efficient. He moves into a "setting", or section of the forest to be cut, after the "fallers" have cut down the trees and the "buckers" have sawn them into 40-foot lengths with power saws which have almost entirely replaced the old hand-driven cross-cut. Approaching a previously selected "spar" tree he fastens on his climbing irons and with his safety belt around the tree, snaps it secure. Dangling from the belt is his short-handled, double-bitted axe. The tree is most likely a Douglas fir and he is usually 60 feet or more up the trunk before his work begins; this consists of lopping off all branches, close to the main stem. Earlier high-riggers ran into trouble when their axes slipped and cut through the safety belt; nowadays the steel-cored rope minimizes this danger. In an amazingly short space of time our man, cinching in the belt as the trunk narrows, is nearing the crest of the tree, whose topmost portion is too slender for any great strain, and must be removed. Having noted the wind direction, the rigger makes his cut, the part of the operation most vital for him. If not done with care, there is danger that the giant stem will split downwards, crushing the rigger, perhaps fatally, with his own safety belt. When the top begins to fall in the chosen direction, he leans back leisurely as the great crown crashes to the ground, some 150 feet or more below. The awful swaying of the huge stem which follows would make an ordinary man sick, but

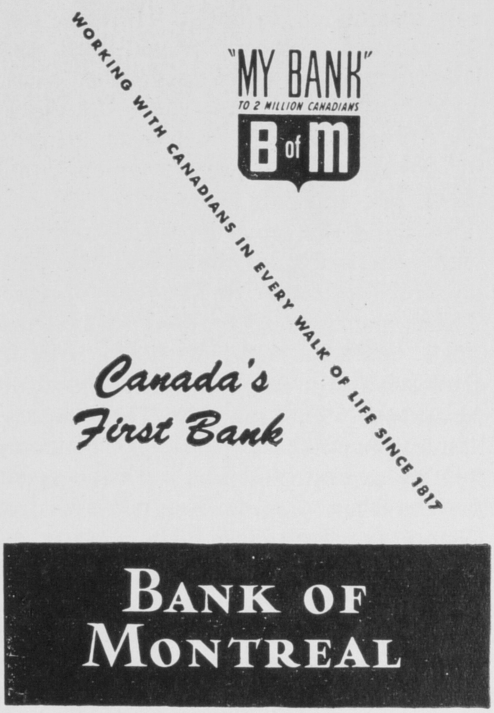
not our high-rigger. He completes his job by attaching the passline block near the top, and by means of this the remainder of the spar is subsequently rigged and guyed to withstand the many stresses and strains involved in a forest operation. One would imagine that fatalities among high-riggers would run high; actually, his comrades on the ground suffer more serious accidents. Like steeple jacks and others who work at heights, he either has it or hasn't. Be it as it may, his capacity to work coolly and competently at his hair-raising job earns him the highest hourly rate of pay among the logging fraternity.

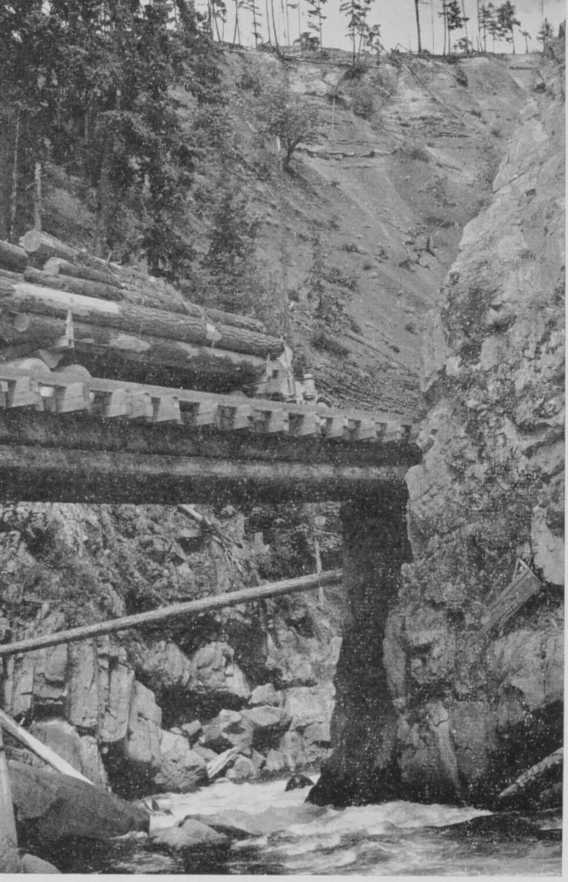
The spar tree rigged, the power apparatus for dragging in the logs and speeding them on their way to the mill is quickly set up. This consists usually of a "skidder", a large machine equipped with powerful engine and from eight to 12 drums for the steel cable used. In the "high-lead" method, still most commonly used, the main line, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, is reeved through the great block at the head of the spar tree, and is carried out to a chosen location over which the logs are to be picked up. Attached to it is the "haulback", which, as its name implies, is used to bring the main line back to the logs. The haulback passes through a triangular system of blocks, attached to the base of tree stumps, and then back to the skidder. The logs, three or four at a time, are attached to short, steel "choker" cables supended from the main line, and at a signal from the "choker-man" the engineer sets the mighty gear in motion. With the upward pull from the line the front of the logs rise, and with the tails dragging behind the timber, is "yarded" to a central point, thus avoiding much snagging and breakage which occurred when older methods were used, a significant factor when the timber arrived at the mill.

An extension of the "high-lead" is the "sky-line", which is stretched between two spar trees, and has a heavy bicycle gear to which the chockers are attached. It is heavier and better adapted to rough country and traversing ravines than is the high-lead, and can be used to distances over 2,000 feet.

Having arrived at the yarding centre, the "loader" machine takes over. Most commonly used now is the "heel-boom" loader, which grasps the log at the butt end, and with the tail "heeled" against the boom, holds it firmly while it is lowered to the waiting truck or flat-car. This affords maximum safety to the "head loader" who must stand on the vehicle closely supervising the manner in which the logs are placed.

There are other methods of yarding logs, including variations of the high-lead and sky-line; each is used according to the varying factors involved, with a view to the most efficient and economic recovery of the timber and its final delivery at the sawmill, free from excessive breakage and bruises.





This canyon scene is a typical example of the rugged terrain traversed by the logging roads.

Less than a generation ago, all large operators—and some not so large—built and maintained extensive railroads into the area of their operations, with spur lines stemming out into the various "sides" to be logged. In recent years, the industry has encountered a wholesale invasion of the caterpillar tractor, which could move into difficult areas under its own power, did the same work that the heavier steam machines could, and cost only one-third as much to buy and operate. These machines were used at first by small operators who worked them in areas where the more cumbersome steam equipment would not pay. Their success was so phenomenal that larger concerns quickly swung into line, with the result that railroad logging has now all but disappeared from the forest scene.

With the railroads gradually disappearing, the ubiquitous "cat" really took over. At the same time, truck logging was becoming increasingly popular, and the first job of the cat was to open up and grade the roads for the trucks with its bull-dozer blade.

In other phases of logging operations, also, the tractor reigns supreme. For working small stands of timber, where the cost of moving in heavy equipment is prohibitive; for light high-lead work in a stand of cedar, where heavy gear causes greater loss through damage to the logs; and for "selective" logging, which consists of entering a mixed stand, picking out the desired trees and leaving small growth and others of little value until a more favorable time.

Having dealt briefly with methods employed to bring logs out of the woods to a yarding point we come to the next step—transportation to the mill for conversion into lumber or other tree products.

We have mentioned that the logging railway is fast disappearing, due to its higher cost of operation and lesser flexibility than the newer form of transport, trucking.

The first trucks in the industry were used by the smaller operators, but the bigger concerns were quick to appraise the efficiency of these highly mobile units. Whilst its carrying costs were higher than the *established* railroad, logging operations of any size are continually entering new areas, and in this the truck, operating over roads more quickly and cheaply constructed than a railroad bed, was in a class by itself.

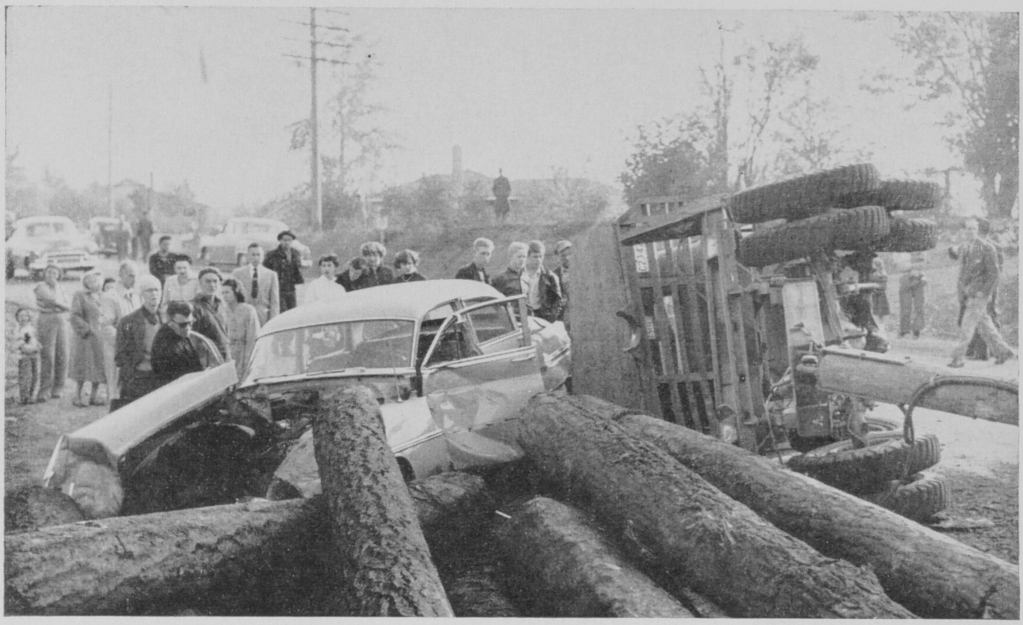
The first trucks were small and their loads did not yield large returns. Manufacturers, however, with an eye to expanding their own market, were quick to meet the requirements of those who wanted heavier hauling capacity, and constantly improving design has today made the huge diesel-powered truck-trailer combination a familiar sight on our logging roads and some highways.

Logging in Copper Canyon, Vancouver Island. In foreground is gasoline-driven "loader", using "heel-boom" to place logs on waiting truck. On right is the powerful diesel-engined "skidder", which powers the cables for hauling logs down to the loader. On far side of the river is an example of "patch" logging; seeds blown from the trees left standing serve to re-stock the logged-over area.

Its powerful engine and rugged chassis enable it to take tremendous punishment from the roughest trails, and the huge wheels provide a high degree of traction which lesser vehicles could not handle.

The versatility of the trucks enables them to be driven right up to the yarding centre, where the "loaders" take over. Under the direction of the head loader, who stands on top of the truck cab, the logs are carefully stowed on bunks of the trailer, and cinched tight with a safety cable; some operators use two as an extra precaution.

Leaving the loading point, the truck with its load of logs, bearing a combined weight of up to 65 tons, begins its journey, usually to a water site. It may be en route to the sawmill, ten to 30 miles away; this is especially the case with the logging operations of the interior, far removed from the coastal waterways. With the grades mostly downhill, the sight of one of these juggernauts of the woods can be a thrilling spectacle. Huge clouds of dust follow its progress as it thunders down to the dump; its air brakes are powerful, but the steeper grades cause such heating of the drums that they are fed by streams of water from a specially designed cooling system. The loaded truck has right of way, and on most logging company roads this means the centre portion. Moving over to the soft shoulders as a polite gesture to an oncoming vehicle may cost the driver his load, a damaged vehicle, and a little interview in the superintendent's office. Accidents, however, are rare on the logging roads, which, taking into account the steep grades, rough surface



Victoria Daily Colonist Photo.

The lethal impact of a spilled truckload of logs is graphically demonstrated in this photograph. The occupants of the passenger car fortunately escaped death, but serious injuries hospitalized them for several weeks. The truck's brakes failed to hold at an intersection.

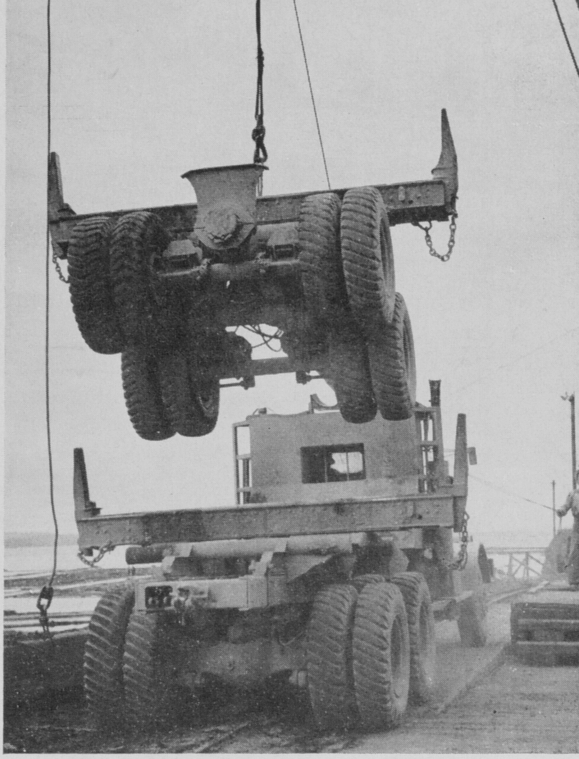
and tremendous loads, is an ever-amazing factor. Civilians could well take a leaf out of the book of these pilots of the logging trucks.

There are still some large mills on Vancouver Island with railroad sidings running into the yards. If our truck is serving one of these, its load may be transferred to a flat-car at a convenient spur. Mostly, though, the trucks move their own loads to lake or tide-water, always the cheapest and easiest way of moving logs. It may be heading for the log-dump of the mill itself. Here the giant "A" frame rigging is fastened under the load, the lines tighten and the logs roll down into the water with a thunderous splash.

The truck is now ready to return for another load; the "A" frame slings are attached to the trailer, which has now been unhitched. A short quick lift and a swing, and in seconds it is sitting snugly atop the truck chassis. This extra weight on the truck's rear wheels gives added traction for the long uphill haul, which the driver can negotiate without the distraction of the trailer snaking behind.

Take a look at the log pond in which our load has been dumped. If loads have been frequent that day, the scene will be one of well-ordered confusion. Hundreds of logs of varying species and sizes are crowded together. In among them move the boom-men like cats, with their 14-foot pike poles. With skill and knowledge born of long experience, they quickly sort out the timber. The larger ones, of good quality, usually known as "peelers", go into one section; they are destined for plywood. Saw logs go into another part, and, if the pond is attached to a local mill whose production is "integrated", the small stuff is moved to another end; it will end up in the "chipper"—raw material for pulp.

Our dumping pond, on the other hand, may be the assembly ground for logs



With the truck unloaded, the trailer is unhitched, and lifted onto the chassis by means of the "A" frame cable.

destined for mills, scores or even hundreds of miles away. After the "scalers" (men who measure the content of the logs) have done their work, the timber is made up into booms, or what may be described as a loose-knit raft of logs. Boomsticks, along the sides, are fastened together by heavy boom chains. Across them lie other sticks, known as "swifters" likewise secured; these prevent undue lateral sway and with the rest of the boom riding free in the middle, they prevent strays from being forced up over the others.

Hauled by small but powerful tugs, these rafts, sometimes two or more in tandem, are hauled incredible distances and occasionally through adverse weather. Mostly, though, the tug skipper, with a keen ear on the weather reports, will make for the nearest shelter and ride out any storm which may blow up. Sometimes, in spite of caution, he may be caught in a stiff sou'easter, and may lose his whole tow or have it badly broken up. What happens to the lost logs we will mention later.

Great as are the hazards of the men in the woods who harvest the forest crop, the small band of seafaring men who tow their product to the mill face perils which can arise with equal swiftness. Never a year passes without some lives being lost in the thousands of miles of water-ways that lace the coast. Disaster can strike even within sight of home, as was seen in the mouth of the River Fraser in the summer of 1954. A tug which had just cast off its tow had lost way and was moving into position to nose the logs into the bank. Too late, the helmsmen turned and saw what the fast current was doing to his tow. He had barely time to call the alarm before the leading logs crashed into the tiny craft and with the hundreds of tons pressure behind them, turned it over and pushed it to the bottom in seconds. Fortunately no lives were lost in this close brush with death.

The finest specimens of the Sitka spruce, another of British Columbia's native trees, grow in profusion in the lovely Queen Charlotte Islands. Light, yet exceptionally resistant to stress, the Sitka is perhaps most famed for its part in aircraft construction. One of the best known aircraft of World War II, Britain's all-wood Mosquito bomber, was made from this spruce. Rafts of these logs, en route to the large mills in the south, must pass through the oft-times stormy water of Hecate Strait and Queen Charlotte Sound. In a recent flight by Police aircraft along the coast of the Charlottes the author remarked to the Officer Commanding Prince Rupert Sub-Division, a fellow passenger, on the hundreds of thousands of logs, for all the world like tiny match-sticks, lining the beaches below. The Inspector's voice broke in over the din of the engines. "Accumulation of 40 years down there —log rafts broken up in sudden storms from the Pacific—terrible waste, but costs

too much to salvage." It did indeed seem a terrible waste to see all that timber rotting on those lonely beaches.

Marine and logging experts are forever seeking to devise better means of securing the safe transportation of logs by sea. A few years ago the "Davis" raft was perfected to take care of long hauls through rough water. This is formed by pilling the logs on top of each other until they form a huge cigar-shaped boom, the whole lashed securely together by heavy chains. With a good proportion of the raft riding under the surface, much greater protection against storm and wind is afforded, and moreover, tremendous quantities of timber can be transported in one raft. Some have been known to contain more than one million board feet of lumber. Another modern method designed for small timber consists of fastening of the logs into a number of small bundles, which, when towed tandem fashion, offer great flexibility in navigation.

The latest and most spectacular development of all was taking shape even as this narrative was being written. Late in December 1954, local newspapers carried an announcement of the successful testing of a self-unloading log barge, which in a few years may well relegate the familiar log booms and rafts to a position of comparative obscurity. Introduced by the Powell River Company, Ltd., itself an enormous consumer of timber, this steel-hulled craft, of novel design, can carry a million and a half board feet of logs. By a process of filling ballast tanks on one side, the hull is tilted and the loaded tiers of logs are dumped into the booming ground or log pond; an operation which takes minutes instead of hours as with the conventional raft system.

The barge, while expensive to build, will it is anticipated, effect a marked saving in transportation costs, and reduce to a minimum the losses of logs at sea in rough weather.

Delivered at the mill, logs await their turn in the log pond, the last stage before becoming lumber. Boom men guide them to the "log-haul", a specially designed type of escalator, which carries them swiftly to the deafening roar of the mill above. Here the "head-rig" takes over. A few modern plants have recently installed hydraulic barkers, which in a matter of seconds tear off the thick bark with streams of water at terrific pressure. The glistening timber then glides out onto a geared truck which moves it over a few feet. Giant steel dogs reach out, slap it on the saw platform in the twinkling of an eye, and hold it rigid. The head sawyer at his control station moves a lever, and the huge machine moves forward toward the swiftly revolving band saw. In what seems less than a minute timber is transformed into lumber of varying dimensions, cut in a manner to obtain the most value out of each log, under the expert eye of the sawyer—one of the most important men in the mill.

In many of the larger mills small logs and waste pieces from the larger ones are handled separately, being fed into the "chipper", a machine which converts them to chips, for conversion into the raw material for the rapidly expanding pulp industry. Further still, the bark also after separation from the logs may be moved on a conveyor belt into the boiler room, where it serves as fuel for power requirements.

Thus we see in these modern lumber mills a similar situation to that in up-to-date packing plants, which use "all of the pig but the squeal". Just as packing plants have been adapted to use all of the hog carcass, so the timber industry has become "integrated", and is so fully diversified that it can achieve full utilization of the forests.

* * *

We have mentioned the Douglas fir, which with the exception of the Sequoia of California, is the world's largest timber

B.C. Forest Service Photo.

A "Davis" raft in the making. These huge rafts, lashed together by heavy steel cables and chains, contain enormous amounts of timber.

tree. While exceptional specimens reach over 300 feet in height, the average is around 200 feet, with a diameter of three to six feet. The Douglas does not tolerate shade very well, and grows rapidly toward light and space, shedding its lower branches through the years. This feature is one of the tree's greatest assets, since it results in the timber having no knots in the sapwood of the main section of the trunk, providing a high proportion of clear, high grade lumber. Of light weight, straight grain, and moderately hard texture, Douglas fir is claimed to be stronger, pound for pound, than steel or concrete; its quality improves with seasoning, and, due to the great size of the tree, the lumber can be furnished in extraordinarily large dimensions. All these are features which have established its reputation as the world's finest softwood.

Some of our reader may ask here: "How hard is a softwood?" Actually the Douglas fir, and some of the other Pacific Coast species, are harder than many hardwoods such as alder, poplar, basswood and cottonwood. These are instances where the common classification is really a misnomer, and does not depend on the physical hardness of the wood for its divisions.

The Pacific Coast hemlock, bearing little similarity to its eastern namesake, is a tree which has come rapidly into favor and prominence since World War II. It may surprise many, even British Columbians, to know that it is the most plentiful species in the province, exceeding the Douglas fir by a good margin; this is partly accounted for by the wide popularity the latter timber has enjoyed for so many years, with consequent heavy cutting. The hemlock, with its many fine qualities for structural work, is fast assuming a dominant position in the lumber industry.

Another tree with outstanding characteristics is the Western red cedar. Many thousands of homes, in Canada and the mid-west regions of the United States, are roofed with shingles or walled with siding from this famous tree, which has a resistance to decay greater than that of any other softwood. These massive trees, often over 1,000 years old, reach heights of 150 to 200 feet, with butt diameters up to 15 feet.

Douglas fir, hemlock and Western red cedar on the coast, with spruce, balsam and lodgepole pine in the interior, are the predominant species of tree in Canada's Pacific province. Together with other species which occur in lesser quantity, a total volume of 116 billion cubic feet of standing timber is reported in the most recent estimate of the Provincial Forest Service.

The broad prairie provinces, with their remarkable grain-growing potential, have elevated Canada to the position of one of the leading granaries of the world—the more outstanding as most of it is exported to countries which cannot produce all their own needs of these annual crops. So it is, in a different way, with British Columbia. Different, in the topography; of the 234,403,000 acres of land and inland water, 66 per cent is water, swamp or otherwise barren, two per cent is arable, and the remainder, 75,000,000 acres, comprises one of the finest stands of softwood timber in the world. Different again, in the gathering of the crop, which although it grows in abundance in favorable conditions of climate and soil, must now be harvested under measures of control to insure its perpetuity for posterity. It is alike though, in that the greater part is for export, some to distant lands which produce no timber of their own.

Just as the wheat fields of the prairies are a soil crop, so also are the trees of the Pacific Coast. In harvesting, the same general principles apply, with one main exception—it takes 100 years to grow a tree to maturity.

Since the turn of the century, great inroads have been made on the more easily accessible timber stands of the province. After World War II, the situation had become one of growing concern to officials of the Provincial Forest Service and other students of the industry. When organized cutting of the tree crop got under way in the early days, so enormous was the supply that the pioneers can perhaps be excused if they thought it would never end.

Mechanization, engineering and organizing of the industry, however, were changing the picture. Expanding markets at home and later throughout the world had created a demand for B.C. lumber, and the logger, who after all was a businessman making a living, sought to satisfy it. For years the cutting of virgin timber was carried on with little restriction and scarcely a thought for the crops to supply succeeding generations. In fact, the average operator could not afford to apply any methods of conservatism or reforestation, while his competitors were taking out the timber by the cheapest possible means.

The first steps to remedy this situation were taken in 1930, when the Forest Service established its forest nursery division. This has been expanded to the point where, today, three large nurseries are providing sufficient young trees to plant upwards of 16,000,000 in a year. In addition, the Service has established a research division among whose many tasks is the devising of constantly improving methods of controlling insect pests and disease.

Government supervised reforestation was the first step, but it was not the full answer to the dwindling reserves of mature timber, which, surveys showed was still being cut at a rate exceeding the known annual growth. On all sides was increasing recognition that the forest

operations, with their allied manufacturing industries, were the mainstay and principal source of wealth of the province, giving the people (in 1951) an annual income in excess of a half billion dollars.

Foresters who were students of history pointed with a warning finger to what had happened to the lands of Europe and the eastern Mediterranean, now bare of forest but which centuries ago were richly clothed with trees. They pointed also to the fact that (with the exception of Russia) the only European countries exporting lumber today are those which, while there was still a remnant of forest cover, courageously started on a long course of rehabilitation and firmly grounded their timber reserves on a sustained yield basis.

After long deliberations and much planning, the answer came in 1947, when the provincial government introduced its forest management plan. Generally speaking, this differed somewhat from the successful forest management plans of Europe, but it did incorporate some features of a similar project under study in the State of Washington. There were some misgivings voiced when the plan was first announced, but when the principle was fully explained to operators, the wisdom of this forward-looking scheme was accepted by most people who had an interest in the industry. The then Minister of Lands and Forests described a B.C. forest management licence as "an area of forest land on which the existing—as well as the future—timber crop is reserved for the use of the licensee on condition that it will be managed for sustained annual yield and that such yield will be cut and marketed". The contract guaranteed the licence-holder a perpetual supply of raw material, but on his part he had to guarantee to reforest the area

OXO *stimulates*
...OXO *invigorates*

It's the beef drink that's REALLY good!

Delicious, beefy Oxo is the perfect drink with meals or in-between. Oxo helps perk up lazy appetites . . . its soothing warmth and goodness help settle you down for a better night's sleep. Oxo is made from prime lean beef and other pure ingredients.

on conditions laid down by the government, and this included the building and maintaining of extensive road systems.

This plan could obviously only be carried out by the larger companies with ample finances available. To meet the needs of the smaller operators, a system of Public Working Circles, managed by the Forest Service, was instituted to take care of those who were unable to assume the responsibility of operating a sustained yield unit, and wished to operate purely as loggers.

A scheme of such magnitude and far-reaching consequences could scarcely be expected to be put into smoothly-functioning operation without criticism from some quarters, where particular interests were felt to be adversely affected. In response to various representations made from time to time, as well as to survey other pertinent features of the forest economy, the Provincial Cabinet early in 1955 appointed Chief Justice Gordon McG. Sloan to sit as a commission inquiring into all phases of the industry, investing his lordship with wide terms of reference in the performance of a task which would undoubtedly be lengthy, and comparable to a similar commission which this eminent jurist executed in 1946.

While the days of exploitative logging operations had long been a thing of the past, the putting in motion of these new systems marked the most significant milestone of the century, and a previously little used word became familiar in the industry—"integration". The large concerns, with their own logging, sawmill and pulp-mill facilities, organized their operations in such a manner as to use everything, even the bark, in their combined operations. Smaller outfits tended to amalgamate, or have one of the bigger companies market their logs or lumber. Gone indeed were the old days of "cut and get out" when the logger took only the choicest timber and left the rest a tangled scene of desolation. In its place has emerged an era of carefully ordered harvesting of the bountiful crop provided on the coast by the almost interminable rain, and in the interior by the heavy snow-falls of winter.

* * *

Having briefly given an outline of the progress of the tree in the forest to the saw or pulp-mill, and sketched the main species of trees and the progress of the industry from the early days, it seems fitting for a story in this magazine to bring into the picture the impact of this great slice of the provincial economy on the organization, administration and operations of the police.

We have seen that the spur to the organization of the provincial police force was provided by mining activities, and the lawless element among the large influx of fortune seekers into the territory. With the gradual petering out of claims and mines, a calmer, more orderly mode of life prevailed, and as the realization grew of the enormous store of wealth in the country's forests, the song of the axe and saw was heard increasingly more throughout the land. Where formerly the police posts were based strategically near the mining operations, the early part of the century saw a gradual swing in emphasis toward the locations of the growing logging and sawmilling activities.

With timber situated close to the populous areas having been depleted to meet their growing needs, the logging camps moved farther afield to take advantage of the millions of acres of virgin timber which lay within easy reach of the vast coast line, and thus still offering economic water transport to the mills.

As the years went by, it became practical to erect sawmills nearer the source of supply, and communities which depended for their livelihood mostly on the products of the forests grew up at such places as Squamish, Chemainus, Duncan, Ladysmith, Parksville, Courtenay and Campbell River. Detachments of the Provincial Police were opened at

these places as the increase in population and other circumstances called for them.

It was soon to be shown that the production of saw logs was not the only destiny of the forests. The combination of the timber stands and the plentiful water supply offering cheap power provided ideal locations for the manufacture of pulp and news-print. Mills sprang up at Powell River, Port Alice and Ocean Falls, and the growing communities there resulted in the establishment of police posts, as they remained "company" towns and thus nominally were regarded as unorganized territory. Mills at other points such as Woodfibre, Port Mellon, Port Alberni, Duncan Bay and Port Edward greatly increased the responsibilities and duties of the local or nearby detachments.

Inside the communities themselves, the course of law enforcement and other functions followed a more or less normal pattern, but the distant activities in the woods had the effect of laying a number of peculiar problems on the door-step of the police detachment. In addition to complaints of a criminal nature (fortunately not too frequent) there were summonses to be served, and civil processes, and the hundred and one police investigations, some originating from distant points, which necessitated personal contact with the men in the woods. As the industry grew and operations moved farther away from ordinary transportation routes it became increasingly necessary to travel to the camps by the vehicles of the logging company concerned. Often this was a speeder on the private railway, not so frequently seen today when the constable can in some cases drive right to the camp in police transport over graded logging roads. Places like Campbell River, Port Alberni and Port Alice, lacking any extensive highway system, depended mostly on marine transport to cover their territory, and eventually police vessels were acquired and based at these points. Of later years, the basing of police aircraft on the coast has been of tremendous help in cutting

***Top*—This truck, on a private logging road is crossing B.C. Provincial Highway No. 1 on Vancouver Island. Note loose log on top and single safety chain. A few minutes after this picture was taken the top part of the load spilled onto the road.**

***Centre*—Driving up private logging road, Police car pulls over to the side (any side) as the fully loaded truck thunders down the stretch. Note water tank and hose reel at side of cab, for suppressing spot fires.**

***Bottom*—Unstinting in their co-operation with the Police are B.C.'s logging and lumbering companies. Here a boom foreman assists an investigator to obtain timber mark descriptions.**

down the time involved in these patrols, many of which took up a week or more of the policeman's time. Typical examples are seen in the scores of camps along the shores of Jervis, Bute, Loughborough and Knight Inlets, where police aircraft can bring response to an emergency in an hour or so, against a journey of two or three days by surface craft.

One of the most exacting duties performed is in the investigation of sudden deaths. In 1953 no fewer than 60 logging fatalities occurred in areas policed by this Force. Adding to this the number of deaths from drowning and other causes which occur in these operations, gives an average of ten such investigations each month. These are often protracted time-consuming jobs. The constable's first duty on being notified of a death in the woods is to advise the coroner and the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Board. If enough information is available, next of kin must also be contacted.

Then comes the task of visiting the scene for an on-the-spot investigation, usually accompanied by the coroner. If he is fortunate, the journey may only be a few miles, by highway or boat. More often, a longer trip is involved which may keep him away from detachment for a number of days, or again he may be lucky if Police aircraft happens to be available at the time to speed the patrol.

On arrival at the camp, coroner and constable view the body and conduct an examination of the scene of the fatality. There may be little to see of the cause of the accident—a flying snag or large branch falling with lightning speed after being struck by a tree being felled; a log rolling off a dump, or off a truck being loaded. Sometimes mechanical or structural failure is the cause and our constable soon learns the importance of a good working knowledge of this phase of logging—were the cables used heavy enough for the tension sustained? Was the equipment properly rigged? Was the victim standing or occupied in the correct position relative to the job he was doing? And finally—was there any negligence of a criminal nature to support or justify a charge being laid against any person or persons? These are only a few of the many points he must cover, for this is a fatal industrial accident, and a copy of his report will be sent to the Workmen's Compensation Board of the Provincial Department of Labour, which enforces a strict safety code for logging and other industrial occupations. In recent years the operators, Compensation Board and the Loggers' Union have made combined and individual efforts to reduce the toll of all accidents, even minor ones, and on the bulletin boards of some companies, encouraging tallies of accident-free days are a tribute to the success of their efforts.

Too frequently the human factor is the cause of another life lost in the job of harvesting nature's forest crop. Whatever the facts, it is for the constable to gather them and interview all witnesses who can give information of value. He has already examined the effects of the deceased and inspected the camp records, and if the company has not already notified the next of kin, he takes steps to have that done immediately. Sometimes the victim may be an immigrant, but recently arrived in Canada, or a bachelor whose nearest relative lives in Europe. In such cases the estate must be turned over to the Official Administrator for disposition.

His investigation completed, the constable assists the coroner in having the body removed to the undertaker—this is often accomplished by the Police boat or sometimes Police aircraft. The coroner having set a date for the inquest, the Policeman receives the coroner's precept to summons the jury of six. As the Coroner's Officer, he sees to it that the appropriate witnesses are notified to attend, to insure that all the known circumstances of the case are presented to assist the jury in giving its verdict. Even

with the inquest closed, the Police job may not be over. There may have been delay in locating next of kin, or securing their instructions with regard to burial arrangements. While in these latter features the logging fatality does not differ from the investigation of other sudden deaths, there are few phases of police work in British Columbia in which the time-consuming patrols and attendant investigations are such a drain on manpower.

The British Columbia logger, over the years, has established himself as a member of a tough breed of men, hard working, skilled in his own line, often contemptuous of danger, with a somewhat fatalistic attitude toward death or maiming from the hazards of his occupation. A present member of "E" Division who himself knows the logger's life from first-hand tells this story, from an incident which occurred many years ago.

A logging crew was working on a distant "side" during a hot summer season, when a snapped cable struck one of them, "Joe", on the head. When his fellow workers reached him "he was dead—deader'n a door-nail". "No use taking him to camp for first-aid," they reasoned, and after laying the body in the shade of the "crummy", they resumed work and finished the shift. It wasn't until late afternoon, as they rode in the crummy well on the way back to base camp, that one of them suddenly straightened up in his seat. "Say, fellas, we forgot poor old Joe!"

Apocryphal though the story may be, it serves to indicate the contrast between then, and now, when a combined and continuing effort by management, worker, and government is being made to make all concerned more safety conscious, and thus insure a lessening of the yearly toll of life. Government, operators and workers alike take pride in the fact that statistics of recent years have established that British Columbia has the best accident-free record of any area of logging activities of comparable size on the North American continent.

* * *

We have made mention in previous paragraphs of the growing use of motor trucks and trailers in various phases of the forest industry, and each year this brings an increasing volume of work to the Police. The operation of these vehicles within a radius of the timber limits has been described, but this occurs on the private roads built and maintained by the logging companies themselves. The truck drivers on the whole maintain an excellent safety record, and accidents are rare. It is only in case of a fatality, or where circumstances indicate the possibility of criminal negligence that the Police make an investigation.

The situation takes on a different complexion when these vehicles emerge from the private roads and travel on the public highway. In addition to any incidents where there may be a criminal aspect involved, there are now stringent regu-

CAMERA house LTD.

We Specialize in

Photographic Equipment
for
Police Work

CAMERAS FILMS

Motion Picture Equipment
Accessories and Supplies

207 Sparks Street

OTTAWA CANADA

lations under the provincial Highway Act which must be complied with—and enforced.

In common with highway systems throughout the continent, those in British Columbia suffered from lack of maintenance and construction during the World War II period. After the war with the steady increase of large heavily loaded vehicles on the highways, it became obvious to engineers of the Public Works Department that the highways built up over the previous decades were rapidly being pounded to pieces; the structures of vital bridges and overpasses were also being threatened.

The answer to this problem was not simple; the construction of new roads and improving the existing ones was part of it, but commercial transportation over the highways had come to stay, and was fast growing in volume. Measures of control had to be such as to preserve the highways without unduly hindering a mode of freighting which was now becoming firmly established in the economic life of the whole nation.

Early studies revealed an interesting fact; limiting the overall weight and size of loads was of little effect if it were not evenly distributed over the chassis. It was found necessary therefore for engineers and technicians to bend their efforts toward a practical solution. Finally, in 1949, regulations under the Highway Act were promulgated which put teeth into the Statute, in so far as excess loads were concerned. One phase limited the overall dimensions of load and vehicle with special provision for logging trucks, and vehicles carrying structural materials, while the other set the maximum weight which could be carried upon each axle. The latter was considered to be a most fair and effective way of dealing with the situation, as it had been painfully demonstrated that even a small load, poorly distributed so as to be almost entirely upon one axle, was enough to place a disastrous strain on many of the older bridges.

Installation of weigh scales by the Department of Public Works followed, at strategic points on the public highways. This was not primarily aimed at the trucks of the logging and lumbering industry, but in some parts of the province these vehicles constituted the greater part of this heavy traffic.

As the work of operating the scales was considered to call for law-enforcement powers, the duty fell to the lot of the Provincial Police, and was continued by the RCMP on the assumption of provincial policing in 1950.

In addition to 12 permanently installed scales, there are now four portable units, suitable for spot checks, in use by the Police. Many thousands of inspections are made each year and operators who continue to overload after a warning are prosecuted. It should be noted, of course, that these inspections embrace all types of loads and vehicles, with those carrying logs and lumber predominating in certain sections of the province.

And so these last few years have seen another burden of law enforcement laid on the shoulders of the Police—one which, far from abating, tends to increase in volume as the economic life of the country expands.

* * *

The author would feel remiss if he failed to mention in this narrative one of the most vexatious problems which confront the territorial police on the Pacific Coast. In our truly wide domain, differences in climate, topography and regional economy bring their own peculiar problems in law enforcement. Our prairie divisions for decades have had to cope with thefts of wheat, with its many complexities; thefts of minerals and ore, provided for in separate sections of the Criminal Code, at times plague the authorities in Quebec, Ontario, and to a lesser extent, British Columbia. It is in the last-named province, however, where the Police have to contend with a problem unparalleled

A log-carrying truck and semi-trailer combination being inspected near Colwood on Vancouver Island. Constables with steel tape are checking measurements between groups of axles, to determine that each group is carrying no more than maximum weight allowed under the Highway Act Regulations. Rearmost wheels are resting on portable weigh scale, with weight being noted by third constable. Note heavy steel chains securing load.

anywhere in the Dominion—the theft of timber from lakes, rivers and the vast area of coastal waters.

Let us take a look for a moment at some of Canada's earlier criminal law. Section 338 of the Criminal Code of 1893 makes it an indictable offence for any person, without the consent of the owner, to fraudulently take, hold, keep in possession, etc., any timber, mast, sawlog or other description of lumber which is found adrift in, or cast ashore on the bank or beach of, any river, stream or lake. It also makes it an offence to deface or alter any mark or number on such timber or lumber, and to refuse to deliver it up to the proper owner thereof. Section 708 made the presence of a duly registered timber mark, under the Federal Marking of Timber Act, prima facie evidence that the article was the property of the registered owner of the mark.

When this section was written into Canada's first Criminal Code, it was no doubt adequate to meet the conditions of that day, when industrial logging on the Pacific Coast was in its infancy. We have seen in an earlier chapter, however, that the early years of the century saw the loggers moving farther and farther afield in their operations, and how the growing practice of towing logs to the mill by salt water exposed the timber to the many hazards of the sea. Logs lost in the break-up of rafts in heavy weather eventually found a resting place on the rocky beaches, or floated in some sheltered cove. But that was not all; unlike manufactured goods, which can be stored in a warehouse under lock and key, the raw logs had to be kept in ponds or other protected places which covered a wide area. Timber marking, then in its infancy, was in those days scant protection against thieves who under cover of darkness, could extract several choice logs from a boom and tow them many miles for sale to a buyer who asked no questions.

It was these conditions which would appear to have been responsible for an amendment to the Criminal Code passed in 1912, which more closely defined the geographical location of timber stealing offences by giving special emphasis to British Columbia. The locale of the offence was now broadened to include ". . . the harbours of any of the coast waters, including the whole of Queen Charlotte Sound, the whole of the Strait of Georgia or the Canadian waters of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, of British Columbia". It is noteworthy that this is one of the few instances in the Criminal Code where the actual location of an offence is so named.

The section had now been renumbered to s. 394, and a few years later in 1919, was further amended. To the description of timber and various types of lumber was added "shingle-bolt" (made of red cedar, a typical western Canadian pro-

duct) and there was also included ". . . boom chains, chains, lines or shackles . . .". Section 708 now became s. 990, and a change was made here to allow for the registration of timber marks or chain brands under the Forest Act or the Boom Chain Brands Act of British Columbia.

This brief review of the law serves as a background for the policing problem peculiar to the west coast, one which, over the years, has proved to have more than its share of frustrations.

We have seen how the practice developed of using the great coastal and river water-ways as the most economical means of moving logs from the site of operations to the mill, and how the timber, assembled in huge rafts in tow by tug-boats, is exposed to the effects of tide and current and the vagaries of the weather. While much of the traffic takes place in the comparatively sheltered waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland, even these areas are exposed to occasional storms, particularly in the Strait of Georgia, which serves as a funnel for the stiff south-easters.

"Spills", as the breaking-up of a raft is known on the water-front, occur frequently during periods of bad weather. An alert tow-boat skipper and his crew may save the situation by temporarily casting adrift the tow and rounding up the strays. Too often he is forced to run for shelter in order to save such logs as may be left and then attempt to round up the strays when the weather abates.

Many thousands of logs are lost each year in this way. Some are cast up high on shore, far beyond reasonable cost of recovery, save for some nearby inhabitant who can cut them up for fuel. The majority, however, are salvageable by any person with a small boat and light tackle. This is where the "beach-comber" comes in. The Oxford dictionary defines him as "a Pacific Island settler, usually of the wastrel type"; Webster gives him as a "loafer or vagrant". On the British Columbia coast the word has a more specific connotation; far from being a loafer, our beach-comber is a hard-working individual, usually a commercial fisherman who supplements his income by salvaging logs in the off seasons.

He usually operates a vessel of the gill-netter type which averages 30 feet in length and is of a structural design suitable for dragging logs off the rocky beaches. He then tows them, tandem fashion, in a "dog-line", to his "bag-boom", a circle of logs chained together, with an opening for the strays as they are brought in. He may be working in conjunction with others of his kind. Their plan is to gather enough logs to form two or more sections, each of approximately a hundred logs, make them up into a raft, and then hire a commercial tug-boat to tow it to the nearest official booming ground. Here they are scaled by a Forest Service official, who makes a charge of "stumpage" according to measurement and grade. The beach-comber, having listed the timber marks on the logs, notifies the registered owners that they are being held at a designated place; usually, although he has no title to the "found" logs as against the true owner, a settlement is made whereby he receives a percentage of their value.

This, in short, is the *modus operandi* of the beach-comber; there are variations of it, but in general, he may be said to be a man who specializes in recovering lost property and returning it to the owner or his accredited agent in return for a percentage of the value. It can be a precarious existence; on the other hand, one good log alone, depending on its size, quality and current market value, may be worth anywhere between $40 and $100.

So much for the honest beach-comber; our brief description of the raw log operations, however, has no doubt given an indication to the reader of the ease with which logs can be "fraudulently taken" —or in plain words, stolen. The genuine beach-comber respects the fact that he

A familiar sight from RCMP aircraft during their frequent flights up and down the British Columbia coastline. The tug in the foreground is towing a log raft of 24 sections, all chained together. This raft, a good average size, may contain up to half-a-million board feet of lumber. Note the rugged terrain, sloping steeply into the sea.

has no actual title to the logs he finds, for even logs not bearing a registered timber mark are deemed to be the property of the Crown. But his less honest brother has fewer scruples. It is far easier, and sometimes more lucrative, to visit an untended log boom, open up the end boomstick, extract a dozen or more choice sticks, and then steal away in the dead of night. The butt ends may be cut off, to remove the timber mark, or they may be disposed of as they are.

True, in the latter case, the mark identifies the true owner. What of it? Here is where the Police all too frequently come up against a stone wall in their investigations into log thefts. To questions as to how he came by them, the suspect will say that he found them in such and such a channel or bay, where they were a menace to navigation, and consequently he removed them. This, or a similar plausible story, is the stock answer, and is difficult to refute when endeavoring to establish fraudulent intent. Unscrupulous log buyers (fortunately they are few) make these illegal practices easier.

Investigations into cases where the timber marks have been removed present even more difficulties. Except in rare cases, where the victimized owner may employ a boom man with an exceptional memory, it is almost impossible to definitely identify the stolen property.

Almost impossible, we say, advisedly, for in a case heard in Victoria County Court early in 1954, positive identification of a number of logs was made by several witnesses. In this case, the investigation of which occupied the time of two RCMP members for several months, and the week-long hearing established a record in the Victoria Court, the defendant was accused of removing from a private boom a number of choice high grade logs, which employees of the victimized company were able to identify from such features as texture of grain, formation of bark and certain burls on some of the pieces. Members of the Force are familiar with the procedure by which serial numbers erased from such metal objects as engine blocks can be restored for identification by chemical means. During recent years, the suggestion had been advanced that in a similar way, examination near the butt end of a log would reveal, several inches down in the wood fibres, traces of a timber mark which had been removed from the surface. In the case just mentioned, this theory was put to the test. At the University of British Columbia, forestry research experts established conclusively the impossibility of finding any trace of

an erased timber mark for more than a fraction of an inch within the fibres. Accustomed as we now are to the many scientific aids available to the police today, here is one phase of an investigation where we are not so fortunate.

Another complicating factor in this large annual loss of logs is that booms in transit are invariably insured by the owner, and after he has been reimbursed by the insurance company as the result of a claim for logs lost, title to the logs, if later found, is often obscure, with the insurance companies claiming them by color of right.

It had become increasingly necessary that measures be taken to overcome this unsatisfactory state of affairs and to make things more difficult for those seeking to traffic in stolen logs, and discussions were held in 1953 between representatives of the Forest Service, the logging and insurance companies, tugboat operators and other interested parties. These resulted in the promulgation of "Log Salvage Regulations", which came into effect early in 1954. The general effect of these regulations was to establish officially licensed Log Receiving Stations, and also to exclude all persons not in possession of a valid permit from being engaged in the salvaging of logs.

In so far as this legislation may be instrumental in curbing the illegal traffic in logs and drift timber, it will be a boon to the police, who over the past generation have spent many thousands of man-hours in the investigation, frequently fruitless, into this type of crime.

* * *

During the course of this narrative, we have barely touched on a feature of the forests, which in some years, takes a devastating toll of our standing timber. We are referring to one of nature's most frightful visitations, the forest fire.

Our readers, we know, need no introduction to this subject, as in no part of Canada is the bush or forest fire unknown. It is in the Pacific regions, however, where the most spectacular and awesome conflagrations occur, accounting in some years for the loss of thousands of acres of valuable timber, and this is not all; the land burnt over in the fire of average intensity will grow no trees for a decade or more, due to the destruction of the life-giving organisms in the subsoil. Too, the effect on watersheds, which depend on the trees to withhold the swift run off, frequently has serious economic effects.

Today, the job of preventing and fighting the forest fire has become a closely integrated one between the Provincial Forest Service on the one hand and the logging companies and their employees on the other. The government men, keeping a watchful eye on the weather and their instruments, swing into operation quickly in any district throughout the province where the humidity mark drops below a certain level, and by means of observation stations established at strategic spots throughout the province, maintain constant watch over a period which commences well before the danger mark is reached, and does not end until long after the humidity has reached a safe level again. All stations have communication facilities, usually radio, for the immediate reporting of an outbreak, which wherever possible, is pin-pointed by correlated sightings from two or more nearby stations.

Fire-fighting knowledge is a primary requisite of forestry crews, who move into action speedily whenever a fire is reported. Jeeps, trucks, bull-dozers, portable pumps, hose, shovels, mattocks and man-power, all radio controlled, are deployed to the most strategic advantage. Where the fire is on a wide front and has a good hold, or is being fanned by an adverse wind, help is called for from other districts.

Not infrequently the logging crews themselves are first on the fire front. For the men, their own livelihood is

Fire detected in its first stage can frequently be extinguished by this watcher, carrying a portable tank and pump. A scene at the Copper Canyon operations of the MacMillan and Bloedel Company.

Photo by Jack Cash.

threatened; the operators may face the incalculable loss of valuable stands of timber. For both, the possible economic effect on their nearby community is cause enough for the most prompt and effective measures of suppression. Apart from the fact that the provisions of the Forest Act compel the operators to fight fires on their holdings with all means at their disposal, many of the larger companies, in addition to enforcing stringent safety regulations throughout their operations, keep also a close watch on the humidity readings. It happens not infrequently that as a dry season approaches, a company will close down its own operations many days before the provincial authorities impose an official closure order.

The causes of fire are varied; man made, they may stem from careless smoking, a piece of broken glass in the bush left by a heedless hunter, the heat-producing friction of steel cable against a tree or stump. But nature unassisted also takes her toll. Electrical storms in distant inaccessible hills account for many of the most devastating blazes, and witness to this is found in the research of students of forestry which indicates that large areas were ravaged by fires hundreds of years ago.

Whatever the cause the seasonal loss of standing timber from fire throughout the province, particularly in a protracted dry spell, runs into many millions of board feet. Detailed statistics on the yearly losses of timber from fire may not convey much to the average layman, but we are all familiar with the size—and the price—of a cord of firewood. A recent statement by the Canadian Forestry Association tells us that the timber annually destroyed in Canada by fire would make a cordwood stack stretching all the way from Victoria to Halifax!

The RCMP has many and varied duties in British Columbia, some of them barely related to police work at all. The fighting of forest fires fortunately is not one of these, but any fire of serious proportions in or near a detachment area brings its share of increased duties and responsibilities. The necessity for traffic control sometimes presents itself, with a pressing urgency for expediting the movement of men and equipment to the various segments of the fire-fighting lines. Where

homes are in danger or threatened by a possible shift in the wind, evacuation of residents may become a painful necessity.

Law enforcement enters into the picture too. Where fire takes hold and is burning out of control on a wide front, the highly trained but small suppression crews are inadequate to meet the manpower required, even with the aid of volunteers, who are seldom lacking. To meet these emergencies, the Forest Act empowers authorized officers of the Forest Service to summon able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 60 to assist the permanent crews in controlling and extinguishing fires. In effect, the forester in charge is usually too occupied with the main task in hand to have the time for rounding up additional help, and the job of impressing men into service is frequently attended to by the Police. Tact and firmness are called for, but the detachment man is in a good position to pick out the loafers and those whose permanent occupation will not suffer from a few days on the fire front. Bad years, however, always see a number of prosecutions for failure to respond to a fire-fighting summons.

Such then, albeit brief, is the story of one of Canada's leading industries and its impact on the organization and activities of the territorial law-enforcement body. While it is lacking in lengthy technical descriptions of various phases of logging and lumbering activity, which would have needed many more chapters to deal with, the writer ventures the hope that it will serve to give *Quarterly* readers a clearer impression of the part played by these immense Pacific forests in our national life. ●●●

Canada Helped Marconi

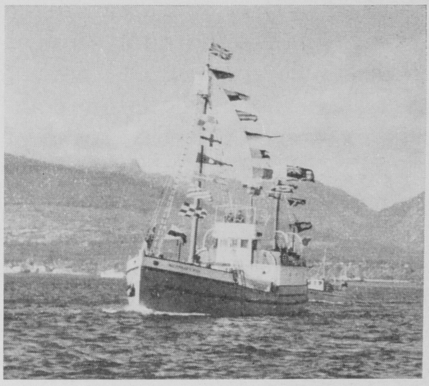
Marconi perfected wireless telegraphy in Nova Scotia at the turn of the century. Canada gave him an $80,000 grant to help with his experiments.

The *St. Roch*

COMES HOME

Oct. 12, 1954

An Appeal For Funds



The famed RCMP Schooner *St. Roch* has been presented as an historic Canadian relic to the City of Vancouver by the Canadian Government. It is planned to raise the *St. Roch* from the water and place her in Stanley Park where she will rest as a tribute to the Canadians who built her and sailed her on her history-making voyages through the North-West Passage and around the North American continent.

A fund has been set up in Vancouver for this purpose. Trustees are His Worship, Mayor F. J. Hume and City Archivist Maj. J. S. Matthews. You are invited to contribute to this fund and your contributions are authorized as exemptions for income tax purposes. Please send your donations or write for further information to

St. Roch Preservation Fund

City Hall, Vancouver 10, B.C., Canada

WHEELS • FLOATS • SKIS • WHEELSKIS

New RCMP Patrol Boat for the Great Lakes

This year the Force introduces a new, svelte, speedy addition to the flotilla of patrol boats which, manned by trained policemen, bring law and order to a portion of Canada's inland waters.

PRIOR to World War II the patrol work of the RCMP "Marine" Division vessels was essentially coastal. When Police detachments located near inland water-ways required water transport during investigations, boats had to be hired. The reorganization of the "Marine" Division in 1945 widened the scope of the Force's maritime activities. Small craft stationed at strategic points along the St. Lawrence River and in the Great Lakes area, performed valuable service patrolling hundreds of miles along the International Boundary. Known in the Force as Detachment Class Patrol Boats, they were among the vessels obtained from the Royal Canadian Navy in 1945, and with some structural changes proved eminently suitable for the purposes for which they were used. Primarily concerned with enforcing Canadian laws in Canadian waters, the crews of these patrol boats rendered valuable assistance to shipping and the general public in the years that followed.

While the Force has numerous other small craft stationed on the East and West Coasts, the most recent addition to the Great Lakes "squadron"—which saw brief service last fall—will be the centre of interest this year. The new craft, a sleek 50-footer is a prototype patrol boat and if this model lives up to expectations and RCMP requirements future Detachment Class Patrol Boats will be constructed from this design.

On Oct. 27, 1954, the new boat slid into the waters of Toronto Harbor from the ways at the boat yards of J. J. Taylor and Sons. At the ceremony the craft was christened *Chilcoot II* by Mrs. G. C. Roberts, wife of Superintendent Roberts, Director of Marine Services, RCMP, Ottawa. As engines and auxiliary generator were not in service, speed trials were not carried out until October 31. During the trial runs speeds in excess of 30 miles per hour were attained in choppy waters, with winds of 20-25 miles per hour velocity blowing from the south-west.

On November 1 the *Chilcoot II* was commissioned and left Toronto for Kingston next day. Stormy weather with strong easterly winds and snow with north-east winds at 25-30 miles per hour experienced during the journey tested the new craft thoroughly. The *Chilcoot II* proved to be a worthy sea boat and handled extremely well in fairly heavy weather.

The boat has a beam of 14 feet and a maximum draft of three feet six inches; her frames and keel are of oak, hull and deck-housing of Philippine mahogany and her decks are of teak. With royal blue hull and varnished deck-housing she is extremely smart looking. Powered by two 350 horse-power V-12 Scripps engines, she has an auxiliary generator, a 32 volt lighting system, electric refrigerator, water pressure system and automatic hot water heater.

Entering this boat from aft, the first thing one notices is the sunken well deck in which a 13-foot skiff is stowed. Walking forward from the stern one enters the control bridge stationed immediately over the engine room. Here are the engine controls, steering gear, compass, FM radio, gas alarm indicator, chargeacator for batteries and chart table. Through a door on the port side forward end of the control bridge the visitor steps down into the lounge or

The *Chilcoot II* in action.

cabin and office space of the NCO in charge of the boat. This compartment has a desk, large clothes locker and lounge which is used as a bunk, with storage space on the starboard side and under the bunk. The main switch control board is located in a locker on the port side.

Upon entering the forward quarters from the lounge, one notices the dinette on the port side which is convertible into a bunk. Immediately forward of the dinette and on the same side, is the forward state room containing three bunks with ample storage space underneath and a large clothes locker between the dinette and bunk. On the starboard side looking aft from the state room, there is a wash-room and immediately aft of this is the galley with stainless steel sink, propane gas stove, hot water heater, refrigerator and separate storage space for dishes, pots and pans.

All bunks on the *Chilcoot II* are equipped with foam rubber mattresses and she can accommodate six persons quite comfortably. The deck heads are insulated with sound proof perforated celotex, while another outstanding feature of the craft is the automatic C.O.2 fire extinguishing system installed in engine room and tank compartment.

For speed and manoeuvrability the *Chilcoot II* represents a new high in RCMP boats on Great Lakes patrol. Understandably her crew are proud to be appointed to so fine a craft.

(This material was supplied to *The Quarterly* by Cpl. N. C. C. Roberts, "skipper" of the *Chilcoot II*).

●●●

Two international artistic exhibitions are being held at the Grand Palais, Paris, France, between June 17 and July 16, 1955—"The Police Salon" and an exhibition of "Forgery in Art". The exhibitions are being sponsored by the National Alumnae of Veterans, Deportees, Internees, Prisoners and Resistance Policemen of France and Overseas, 11, rue des Saussaies, Paris (8). Several rooms have been reserved for the foreign section and policemen are invited to participate in the exhibition by sending their artistic contributions—paintings, drawings, engravings, sculptures, ceramics, decorative art objects, literary work, photographs. Contributions should be forwarded before May 15, 1955 to L. Theus, Deputy Director, Surete Nationale, Cite des Ternes, 60 Bld. Gouvion Saint-Cyr, Paris 17eme, France.

World Championship Pistol Shooting

By CPL. J. ZAVITZ

During the World's Shooting Championships held a few months ago in South America, the Small Arms Instructor at "N" Division competed in the hand-gun matches as a member of the Canadian team. He writes here about some of his experiences in competition with the world's finest marksmen.

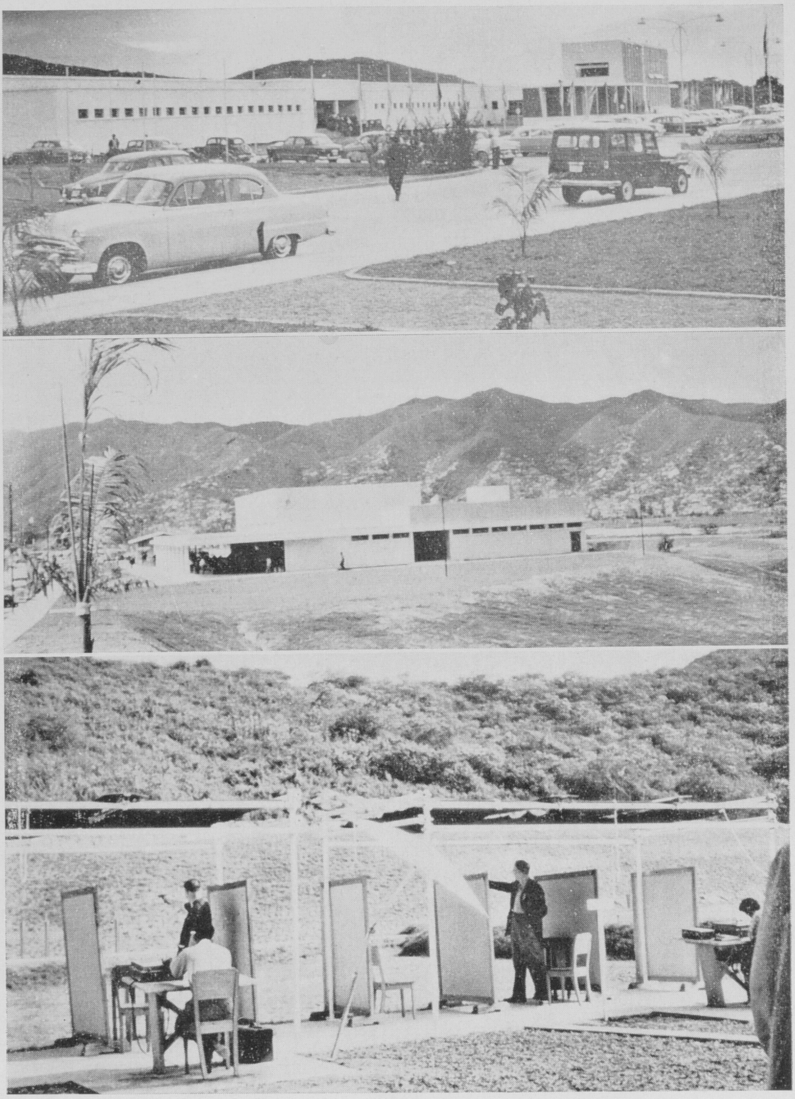
THE 36th World Shooting Championships were held in Venezuela in November 1954. The pick of the shooters from 32 nations took part. Canada was represented by one rifleman, seven shot-gunners and three hand-gunners. Being one of the hand-gunners, I would like to pass on some observations on this type of competition to the ever-growing number of members of the Force who are interested in pistol shooting.

For hand-gunners there was a total of seven matches. Championship badge competitions were held in free pistol, rapid fire and centre fire. There were also World Championship competitions in these three matches, plus the "Venezuelan Match", which will be described later in this article.

Championship badge competitions were really practice matches in which marksmen may qualify for gold, silver or bronze medals, according to scores. Two matches were allowed in free pistol and centre fire, and no limit was applied in the rapid fire match. A shooter's highest score counted, as only one badge could be won by a competitor in each match. Naturally there was only one World Championship Match in each competition.

The ranges are located at the Venezuelan army training college at El Valle, just outside the capital city of Caracas. From speaking to experienced shooters from many countries, I gathered there is no other range in the world that can be compared to this one. The range and equipment were built especially for these matches and must have cost several million dollars. Located on the military academy grounds, they will be used for the training and recreation of the Venezuelan army after their original purpose has been served.

The combined ranges must cover at least 100 acres, built into a blind valley and enclosed on three sides by mountains climbing a thousand feet above the targets. The various ranges used these mountains as a natural back-stop, thereby affording excellent protection for any stray shots (of which there would be very few). As one approaches the range, the first building seen is a long, low structure with a two-storey, completely glass-fronted centre section. This building runs east and west. The north side contains offices, storehouses, rest rooms, armorers' shops, and so forth. The centre section contains a snack bar, internal communications centre, and the offices of the Venezuelan Shooting Federation, sponsors of the matches. The entire south wall is open and faces onto the ranges which extend from 25 to 300 metres. A low overhanging projection affords the shooter excellent protection from sun and rain, and a well-grassed turf prevents any glare. This building is approximately 600 feet long and contains 93 firing posi-



Top to bottom—

Main building at El Valle army training college, near Caracas, Venezuela.

Restaurant and lounge at the army training centre, scene of the championship meet.

Silhouette firing points on the shooting range.

tions which were used for all rifle matches and the free pistol matches.

Each firing position is about six feet wide and has a movable beaver-board panel on each side to prevent interference from adjacent shooters. In a building as long and as open as this, tricky wind currents were a problem; but by moving these panels and standing close to them the wind was not too troublesome to pistol shooters. Each position had a platform, adjustable in height, containing a series of buttons connected to the target pits by which a competitor could signal when he had fired, whether he was practising or shooting a match target, or to question a score. A soldier was stationed at each target to score each shot, signal the value and location to the shooter, and patch the target. All final scoring was done by a central "control", the soldiers' scores being strictly unofficial. A second soldier was stationed behind each shooter to record all shots. He was furnished with a desk containing a set of buttons similar to those on the shooter's platform. As the soldier in the pits signalled each shot, his counterpart

The marksmen who represented Canada in the various events at Venezuela.

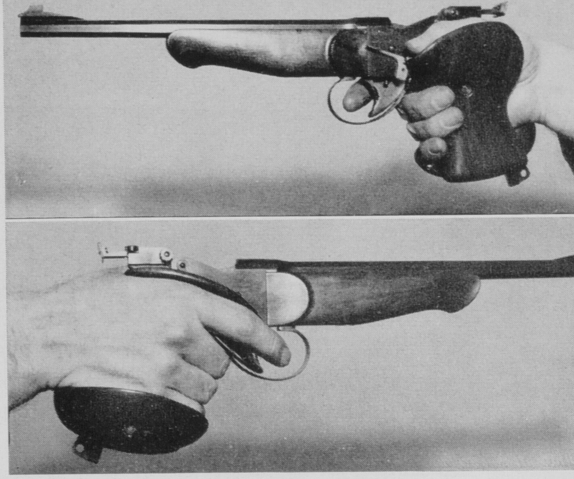
acting as secretary stamped the score on the shooter's card to be forwarded to "control", stamped the score-book retained as a record by the shooter and repeated it a third time on a score-board. This score-board was for the benefit of the spectators who could follow the progress of the match. Spectators were restricted by a banister about 25 feet behind each firing point, and no interference was experienced from the thousands of visitors who passed through the building during the matches.

Beyond this main building and at right angles to it, is another smaller building housing an international communications centre, bank, the match secretary's office and a souvenir shop. A little farther along is the marvellously appointed restaurant, bar and lounge that accommodated the 600-odd shooters for lunch each day. Adjacent to this is the silhouette range where rapid fire and centre fire events were fired.

The silhouette range consists of 12 firing points, each containing a set of five targets, timed and operated by the most modern electronic mechanisms obtainable today. The same system of scoring and marking of targets was in operation except that scores were flashed after every series of five shots. The distance from firing line to targets is 25 yards; each shooter is again provided with beaver-board panels to prevent interference from wind or other shooters. Covered stands and a five-acre parking lot are provided for the convenience of spectators. A pipe framework is erected over the firing line and overhead protection is provided by a canvas cover. This cover can be extended to form shade or rolled back to allow the shooter to stand in the sunlight, depending upon his preference.

Two targets for the "running deer" were built but no Canadians entered this match. This was patronized almost entirely by European shooters and seems to be unique with them. For shot-gun competitions there were three fields for trap-shooting and four for skeet. In the centre of the ranges small huts were provided for each country. These huts contained rest room facilities, beds, tables and such furnishings to provide secure storage for arms and equipment.

The free pistol event is a deliberate fire match with a range of 50 metres (about 54 yards). The target has the ten-ring approximately two inches in diameter and scoring rings radiating outwards to 19½ inches, graded down to the one-ring. The seven, eight, nine and ten-rings are blacked-in to form the aiming mark. A shooter is allowed up to 18 practice shots to warm up and do any alterations to the sights that may be required. This is followed by 60 shots on score and a total of three hours is allowed from the time the shooter takes up his



Two views of the special "free pistol" used by the author. Note the unique grip, which seems to be almost built around the hand.

position until his time limit expires. This is an exacting, gruelling match.

In practising for this event I soon saw that I could not expect to make a decent showing with my .22 pistol. Special pistols are made for these matches and I was unnecessarily handicapped by using anything else. A "free pistol" is free in every way but price (they retail for about $280 in Canada); there are no restrictions on trigger pressure, length of barrel, distance between sights or size of grip, and so on. They are built with watch-like precision and the trigger mechanism can be adjusted so finely that simply raising the muzzle too high will fire the pistol. For simplicity of manufacture and in view of the length of time allowed to fire the course, these pistols are single-shot weapons. The principle in this match is to have the shooter line up his sights precisely on the aiming mark and touch off his shot without any interference from the pistol, such as overcoming the two-pound trigger pressure required in local matches. My free pistol is adjusted to require about a three-quarter ounce trigger pull and many do not need even that much.

I borrowed a pistol and made 525 points out of 600, compared to 456 in practice with my old .22. This convinced me, so I bought one from the Swiss representative in attendance at the matches. With my own pistol I scored 528 in my second badge competition, qualifying for a silver medal and placing 14th. In World Championship competition I made 526, but individual standings had not been made known upon my departure. All in all, I felt quite pleased with the way my new pistol had behaved.

In the rapid fire events I again found my pistol unsuitable. In this match each competitor has five figure targets (about the same size and shape as the figure target used in our own annual course). These targets are mounted side by side about three feet apart, and in each string of five shots only one shot is fired on each target. Before the commencement of each string the targets are turned out of sight, the shooter stands with his arm and pistol hanging down at an angle not higher than 45 degrees from the ground; at the commencement of a string the targets are turned into view and firing commences. At the expiration of the time limit the targets are turned out of sight again. Any bullet striking the target at such an angle that it makes a hole more than twice its diameter is deemed to have been fired after the time limit expired and is scored as a miss. This is very important as shooters are ranked by number of hits first, number of points second. Each match consists of 60 rounds, made up of four strings of five rounds in eight seconds, four strings in six seconds, and four strings in four seconds.

This speed of firing and the system of having a new target to aim on is totally different from anything we in Canada are accustomed to. We had ample opportunity to practise and I developed satisfactory scores in the eight and six-second strings. The four-second strings caused me the trouble; with long rifle ammunition there was too much muzzle bounce after each round and I could not bring my pistol down and across fast enough to fire five decent shots. I borrowed a pistol to use .22 short ammunition; this has a weaker powder charge, but is just as accurate at 25 yards and produces practically no muzzle bounce. In the badge match I had 60 hits for 553 (out of 600) points, winning a silver medal. In World Championship competition I

missed one shot, scoring 59 hits with 533 points and slid down to 47th place.

The centre fire matches were fired on the silhouette range. These matches were broken down into "precision" (deliberate) and "duelling" (snap-shooting). Precision firing was done on the free pistol target, a total of 30 shots, six minutes allowed for each five shots. The "duelling" firing used the figure target, turning as in the rapid fire match. Each time the target made its three-second appearance one round was fired, with a seven-second interval between shots. Thirty rounds were fired in the duelling event. For this match my .38 revolver was suitable and although I did not experience any particular difficulty I found it more disturbing than any other match. The precision shooting was just straight deliberate fire and I am used to snap-shooting; but there was something about that seven-second interval that seemed interminable. However I won a gold medal, stood 9th with a score of 568 out of 600. In World Championship competition I dropped down to 559 points and 26th place.

The Venezuelan Match consisted of 30 shots rapid fire with .22 (six strings at four-seconds) and 30 shots duelling with .38. An elaborate scoring system was devised and it was strictly a rapid fire event combining both .22 and .38 calibre weapons; in some respects it was a "novelty" match. Final results and standings had not been published when our team left Venezuela.

Four men were required to form a team so Canada was not able to participate in the pistol team matches. The team matches in rifle, pistol and shot-gun were completely dominated by the Russian team. The Russians set out to make a clean sweep of these matches in the same way they are doing with every other sport in which they participate. Their team consisted of over 50 men, of which about 35 were participants. Their men were experts and specialists in the particular event they entered; their free pistol men did not fire rapid fire, their trap men did not shoot skeet and so on. It is not a sport with them; it is their job. They did not mingle with other shooters at any time; they were there only to win and they did.

Such features of the trip as the experience of competing against the world's best shooters, comparisons of equipment and techniques, the friendly spirit of the participants and the hospitality of the Venezuelan officials will be remembered long after scores and standings are things of the forgotten past. It would be nice to mention everyone who helped make this trip possible and so pleasant, but the list would be so lengthy as to be prohibitive here. I was particularly buoyed by the knowledge that the Force and my friends in the shooting fraternity were behind me and wishing me well. I only wish that I could report that I had done better. However there is always some higher goal to work for and I'm working to improve my shooting so that if I am fortunate enough to have a second chance, I'll know what to expect and be more ready to make the most of it.

●●●

Editor's Note: It is particularly worthy of note that Corporal Zavitz's expenses for the South American trip were borne, in a sense, by members of the Force as a whole, through the generous contributions of various Recreation and Social Clubs. It is gratifying to note such whole-hearted support to a fund which was first underwritten by "N" Division.

Shortly after arriving at a detachment, a young constable arrested an intoxicated Indian on a Reserve. After sobering up, the Indian was released but seemed decidedly dejected about having been in jail. In his best English he asked the constable: "You new man here?" and received an affirmative reply. Brightening somewhat the Indian inquired hopefully: "I your first one?" Once again, the answer was "yes" and this restored the native to complete good humor. The distinction of being the new constable's first arrest was not to be lightly regarded.

Saulteaux Indian Band from Cochin District, Sask., who took part in treaty signing ceremony.

Last of the Redmen

By Cst. A. G. RAE

THE month of August, 1954, was undoubtedly just another month for most Canadians, but to members of the Saulteaux Indian Reserve in the Cochin District, Saskatchewan, it marked the end of an 81 year stand of independence against the treaty terms of the white man.

On August 18 in a drab looking public hall in the Hamlet of Cochin, members of the Saulteaux band affixed their signatures to an addition to Treaty No. 6, without any of the color and fanfare accorded their forefathers who had signed the original treaty with Governor Morris at Forts Carlton and Pitt in 1876. Terms of the treaty stated that members of the Saulteaux band would "cede, transfer, surrender and relinquish to Her Majesty, the Queen, her heirs and successor forever, all their rights and privileges whatsoever to all lands in Canada", in exchange for which they would receive regular treaty payments. To the proud Saulteaux goes the distinction of being the last Indians in Canada to accept the white man's treaty terms.

Of the 35 families on the Saulteaux Reserve, the heads of 18 of these accepted their treaty money on August 23 in the lodge of their chief, aged Alec Kacheech, who was the first to receive treaty. A great many of the remaining families of the reserve were on hand to witness this event, some with distrust in their eyes and others with signs of amusement and scorn, at seeing their tribesmen succumb to the white man's terms. In attendance at the treaty payments were C. S. Bell, Superintendent of the Battleford Indian Agency, William Cockburn, Clerk at the Agency, and the writer.

To the members of the Saulteaux band who accepted treaty, August 1954, was a truly historic month in their uneventful lives, but to those who did not it undoubtedly marked the fall of the "Last of the Redmen". ●●●

On a dark night two safe-breakers entered a bank. One approached the safe, sat down on the floor, took off his shoes and socks, and started to turn the dial of the safe with his toes.

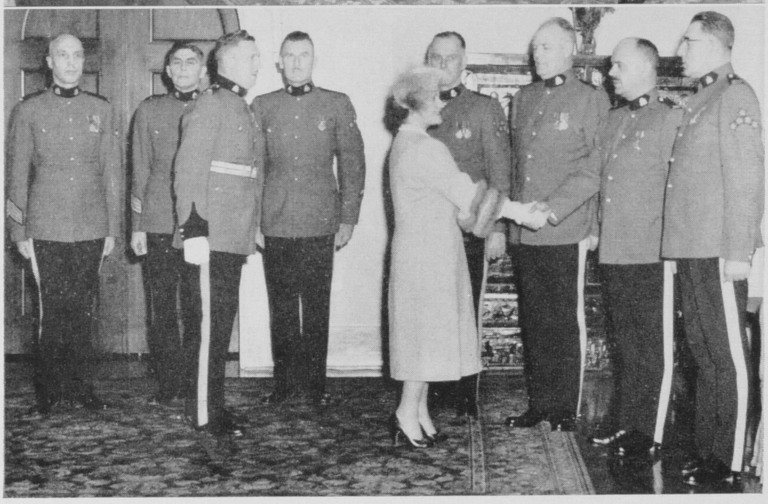
"What's the matter?" asked his pal, "let's open this thing and get out of here."

"Naw, this'll only take a minute longer and we'll drive them fingerprint experts nuts."

(From: *The Fleet Supervisor,* Safety Engineering Department, Kemper Insurance.)

An applicant for the Force when defining the letters "M.B.E." wrote: Member of British Entelligence."

The Queen Mother Visits Canada's Capital



During the visit to Ottawa of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, in November 1954, RCMP "HQ" Identification Branch photographers took a series of photographs at various functions. His Excellency, the Governor-General was delighted with the pictures and asked for an album of them to send to the Queen Mother. These are three of the photos from the album.

Top—the Queen Mother and the Governor-General, Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey. *Centre*—Her Majesty with RCMP and city police who formed her escort during the latest visit to the capital city. *Bottom*—the Queen Mother greets members of the Royal Tour escort of 1939.

A Bit About Boats

By CPL. B. G. BOUTILIER

While the author of this article wants it specifically understood that he is not a nautical expert, his service in the RCMP "Marine" Division provides him with sufficient experience to justify the observations he makes here.

How often do Canadians, who are not directly connected with marine affairs, stop to think of the tremendous importance to them of water transportation? Not so often, perhaps, as they should. Ever since primitive man first discovered that he could travel about with comparative ease by paddling or simply drifting with a current on a log or crude raft, people have utilized practically any navigable body of water to make things easier, pleasanter and more profitable for themselves. Shipping has undoubtedly been one of the greatest single factors in developing the civilization which we know today. Some nations are noted for their outstanding seamen and merchant fleets, and their economic structure is heavily dependent upon them.

The waves of two mighty oceans wash Canada's shores. Some of the largest rivers and lakes in the world lie within, or adjacent to her boundaries. One might safely say that there is hardly a single Canadian whose life has not been influenced, either directly or indirectly, by these bodies of water and by the thousands of ships and boats that ply them.

There seem to be few of us for whom water holds no fascination. The smooth, serene surface of a lake at sunset makes one fairly itch to be flying across its bosom in a well appointed cruiser. Equally enticing is the sight of a beautiful sloop gliding gracefully out of a cove or bay, white bow waves rolling off to fall back astern in twin lines of creamy foam as she heels to the freshening breeze. In any case, on any body of water, even one hardly large enough to float a chip, there is bound to be a "Jack Tar" who must a-roving go. Unfortunately his passage is not always a safe one. He may meet with obstacles and difficulties, sometimes with disastrous results.

Thus to the RCMP fall many cases under the Canada Shipping Act and other statutes, drowning accidents, and so forth the investigation of which involves the use of boats. Rare indeed is the constable with five or six years' service who can say that he has never had a file which could not be completed without resorting to the use of water transportation. This applies as fully to members of any land division as to those of "Marine" Division. The latter, of course, are professional seamen as well as policemen, and are in constant contact with marine affairs, as one would expect. To the former then, the writer directs this article, with the sincere wish that they might find it interesting and informative. Let's see how to avoid some of the difficulties which beset the small boat sailor.

We have all seen demonstrations illustrating the effect of shifting the centre of gravity of an object. Objects with a high centre of gravity and a small base are unstable, or easily upset, while those with a low centre of gravity and a large base are difficult to overturn. Hence it follows that wide beamed boats are more stable than those with narrow beams. For example, compare a wide, flat-bot-

tomed skiff with a racing shell. The latter is easily capsized when inexpertly managed. The centre of gravity in boats is of great importance. At present we are concerned with small boats, and generally speaking the centre of gravity cannot be kept too low. Have you ever watched an expert canoeist? You will notice that he usually does not sit on the seat, but kneels in the bottom on a cushion, simply to keep the centre of gravity lower. Sail-boats maintain an extremely low centre of gravity by use of heavy iron keels, otherwise the first breeze in their sails would knock them over. The centre of gravity should also be kept near the centre of the boat, since this makes it much easier to handle. This doesn't mean that everything should be piled right in the centre of the boat, but if you have a weight in the stern, try to counterbalance it with one in the bow. If the weight is to one side or the other, move it toward the centre line to bring the craft back on an even keel. In short, for safety's sake and ease of handling, try to keep the boat on comparatively even keel fore and aft as well as athwartships, and keep most of the weight on or near the bottom.

Should you fall overboard from a small boat and there isn't another person to help you back aboard, it is generally safer to try climbing in over the stern, since you might upset the craft by attempting to climb in over the side. If you upset a boat, don't be too anxious to attempt swimming ashore, or try to right the boat, unless you are sure you can do so successfully. In capsizing, a small boat will often trap a considerable amount of air inside as it turns over. Thus, it can be used as a makeshift life raft to cling to as long as the air is not permitted to escape, as it will if the boat is turned right side up again.

Managing a small boat in waters where there is a tide or current, requires care. Currents are strongest in midstream as a rule, so when proceeding up-stream in a river, keep to one bank or the other. When proceeding down-stream, keep to the middle and use the current to assist your progress. The same thing applies to ocean tides and currents and also to winds. Unless time is important, there is no point in being tossed and thrown about by proceeding directly from one point to another, if a smoother passage can be made by taking advantage of sheltering shores by a more circuitous route. Before taking a pleasure jaunt in a boat, try your hand at travelling against the wind or current first. Many people have found themselves miles from their starting point without the ability or knowledge necessary to make their way back against an adverse tide or wind. It is no fun trying to claw your way seaward against a gale when you are threatened with destruction by being driven into the breakers on a rocky shore. However, when caught in a stiff breeze, it is always down wind that one should first look for reasonably close shelter. Only if none is available in that direction, will it be advisable to buck the wind. A boat can live as easily travelling with a 15 knot breeze as against one of ten knots.

Understandably, prevention of collision on the water is extremely important. The International Rules of the Road are quite lengthy, and have been carefully compiled to cover any situation which might arise. But for the part-time sailor they can be summed up fairly concisely.

Boats with oars and sail-boats have the right-of-way over power boats. In relation to one another, power boats give way to the right hand boat. This means that if you are facing the bow of your own boat, and see another cutting across your course, from your right hand side, you must give way. Notice that his left hand, or red side-light will be visible. If he is cutting across from your left hand side, you have the right-of-way and you will see that his right hand, or green side-light is visible. Of course, discretion is the better part of valor and it doesn't pay for an outboard motor boat to argue with an ocean liner. Right-of-way

Two scenes showing members of the RCMP "Marine" Division keeping things "ship-shape and Bristol fashion" aboard one of the Force's water craft.

doesn't help one's swimming ability in the least. Ferry-boats on a scheduled run generally operate under local rules giving them the right-of-way over boats approaching from any direction. Any boat being overtaken by another has the right-of-way. This is the only rule which gives a power boat the right-of-way over a sail-boat. Motor boats approaching each other in a straight line and not at an angle, should both turn right to avoid collision.

On any boat, particularly those having living accommodation, everything should be kept "ship-shape and Bristol fashion". The importance of this will be demonstrated when the boat rolls once or twice and sends every loose object sliding and rolling with it. Loose ropes lying uncoiled on deck make excellent snares to trap one's feet and send one sprawling overboard. In open boats any object which can be damaged by water should be carefully covered. Even in placid waters, there always seems to be at least one friendly wavelet that absolutely insists on sending a little spray aboard.

Should the necessity of using a chart arise, take a few minutes to read the legend which will be found in one corner. This will tell you if the soundings (the little figures on the chart indicating the depth of water) are in fathoms or feet; a fathom being six feet. While no chart is absolutely infallible, the Canadian Hydrographic Survey charts, produced by the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys at Ottawa, are of the finest quality. Deep water is shown in white, shallow water in dotted blue and very shallow water in solid blue, while land masses are yellow in color. The little letters shown by some of the soundings on the chart, "r", "s", "m", "sh", simply describe the type of bottom, and mean rock, sand, mud and so forth. It can be important to know depths and type of bottom accurately when dragging operations have to be carried out.

For the final authority on any particular body of water, try to contact someone with local knowledge. There is generally some old-timer who has spent most of his life boating in a particular area, and no chart or book of sailing directions will contain all the tips concerning local conditions which he will be able to give you. Quite often the notation, "should not be entered without local knowledge" will be found in nau-

tical publications. Naturally this refers more to ships and larger craft than to the small boats with which we are presently concerned, but it serves to illustrate the point.

Of course when one is finished using a boat the proper thing to do is to leave it well secured at its usual mooring place or at some other suitable shelter. Sailors have always been famed for their knot tying ability and the tricks they can do with a rope. Their skill undoubtedly was developed during long voyages, when they whiled away the time off watch by inventing knots and making many beautiful articles of rope and string, such as bell ropes, belts, ladies hand-bags and so forth. Some of this skill has been passed on to succeeding generations, but the modern sailor is more concerned with turn-buckles and wire splicing than with producing a fancy bell rope. In actual practice, there are only about three knots that can be considered absolutely indispensable, the bowline (pronounced "bo'lin"), the clove hitch and the reef knot. In some cases, use of a special knot might be desirable, but usually one of these three can be made to serve the purpose. They are useful to anyone and are quite simple to learn. The bowline can be used for making a loop in the end of a rope, the clove hitch for securing a rope end snugly to a post, standing part of another rope, or similar objects and the reef knot for joining two rope ends together.

When securing a boat to a wharf or pier in tidal waters, be sure to leave enough slack in the rope to allow for the rise and fall of tide. It is most embarrassing to find a boat which has been tied too short hanging high and dry as the tide falls beneath her, or conversely, to find a boat sunk because she was pulled under as the tide rose.

The foregoing article is only a summary of some of the things which might be helpful to the novice seaman, but as Gibbon wrote, "the winds and waves are always on the side of the ablest navigators". ●●●

The Turning of the Worm

Once upon a time there was an average NCO who was in charge of an average detachment in the great Canadian West. This NCO had read, as do all good NCOs, the anecdotes published in the *RCMP Quarterly* regarding the boners pulled by the various detachment personnel in writing their reports, submitting their forms and so on. He was a long-suffering type, however, and therefore well able to endure these witticisms channelled through the Headquarter's staff to the desk of the *Quarterly's* Editor.

One day, however, he decided against turning the other cheek. The reason for this was quite obvious. He had received another memo from "Up Above" which he could not understand. The directive in question was a terse command to:

"Please forward the skull to this Headquarters immediately."

After making a few polite inquiries around the detachment office, and being unable to locate a spare skull, he placed tongue in cheek and submitted the following report:

"(1) A thorough check of this detachment reveals only two skulls, those of the NCO In Charge and the second man. The writer is unable to forward his at this time since he is responsible for the detachment and has frequently been admonished by the Patrol Sergeant to 'keep a level head on your sholders, boy . . .'. The second man is also unable to comply with the request as he states he would not qualify for the Force after the operation, which would render him under the required 5′ 8″.

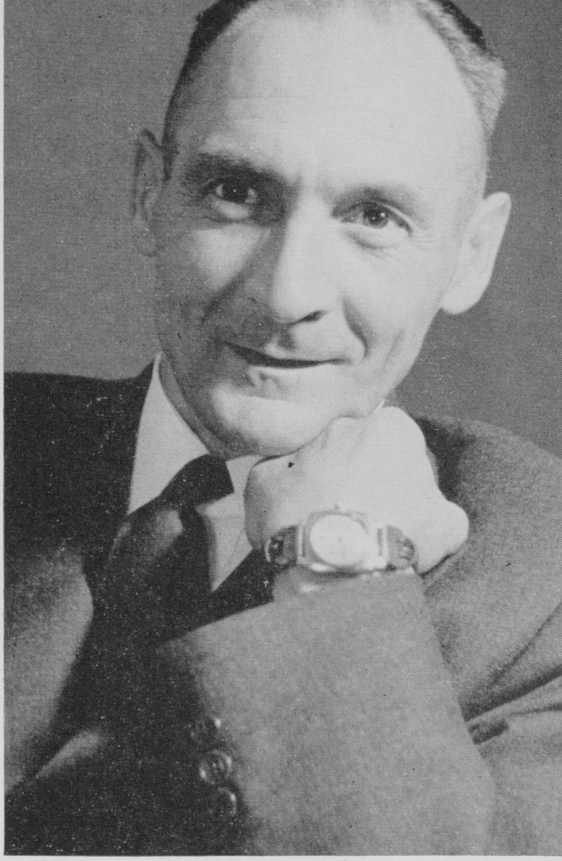
"(2) The local undertakers have been contacted and they advise that all skulls which have recently come into their possession have been suitably interred.

"(3) A check with surgeons at the General Hospital reveals further, that this operation is an extremely difficult one. In view of these circumstances may the diary date mentioned in the sub-division memorandum please be extended as long as is mercifully possible."—R.M.

RURAL JUSTICE

By
RODERICK HAIG-BROWN

This is the second and concluding article prepared from a series of five talks presented over the Trans-Canada Network of the CBC from Vancouver two years ago.



The Author.

THE JUVENILE COURT AND THE FAMILY COURT

LIKE most rural magistrates, I am also a juvenile Court judge. I am not a family Court judge, but rural magistrates and justices have been doing family Court work since the beginning of time—and no doubt will go on doing it until there is a family Court and marriage counsellor in every last hamlet in the land.

Rural magistrates, dealing as they do with the Child's Protection Act, the Deserted Wives' Maintenance Act and, usually, the Juvenile Delinquents' Act, are officially involved in much work that comes under the family Courts in more settled areas. But I think the most useful juvenile and family work is always done unofficially, out of Court.

This is a rough-and-tumble, catch-as-catch-can half-world on the edge of law. Human values are paramount and common sense is the only hope; it may not achieve very much, but by the time a family comes to law the outcome can only be a more or less unhappy compromise.

Yet efforts of this kind, in Court or out, are probably the most constructive that can be made in the general problem of crime and criminals. Parental failures, marriage failures and weakness in what should be the powerful framework of family life are the most fruitful sources of bad citizenship and trouble to the community. Even the smallest success in the fumbling efforts we make in such affairs may mean more than a whole month of setting fines and jail sentences.

The modern state with its health and welfare officers, probation officers, child guidance clinics, even school courses under such titles as "Effective Living", has gone a long way toward recognizing the importance of sound and solid family life. Most of these services reach, at least in some measure, pretty well out into the country districts. Many people believe they should be rapidly extended and given much wider powers. I do not.

The state did not invent the family for its convenience. It was the other way around. Families and family men invented states. Every encroachment and interference by the state reduces the family and makes it less able to stand by

itself. There are far more strong, solid, productive families than broken or weak ones, and the state can injure itself far more deeply by reducing strong families than by neglecting weak ones. More important still, the family is a creative unit and the diversity of creative families is the only true source of growth and strength the state can have. Any increase in uniformity must destroy this; and all state effort tends toward uniformity.

For these reasons I am glad we cannot go into families and try to anticipate trouble. And I am glad too, in spite of constant frustrations, that we have no clear-cut, powerful laws to deal with family troubles, even when they do come up.

Most family troubles that come into my Court do so either as assaults or under the Deserted Wives' Maintenance Act. The Deserted Wives' Maintenance Act is a very necessary piece of legislation and probably more effective than it seems to be. Its main provision is that a man who deserts his wife and children can be ordered to make weekly payments to support them; and it holds that she is deserted if she has left him because of assaults or cruelty to her or the children, because he has failed to provide for them, because he drinks to excess, or because he has committed adultery. That is a fairly broad protection and it undoubtedly has made many husbands think twice about breaking up a home. Out of Court, it is of great assistance to magistrates, lawyers and others who attempt to mediate family troubles. In Court, so far as my experience goes, it is rarely effective. The Court can and does make an order for regular weekly payments. A steady man, deeply rooted in one locality, may keep up the payments. But most such men are shiftless and footloose; Canada is a big country and has a strong tradition of movement.

One can follow them around with garnishing orders, but it isn't easy to catch up with them. One can bring them back and sentence them to jail—but that doesn't get any money for the wife and usually sets the husband still more firmly in his determination not to pay. I can remember very few instances where the act worked as it is meant to over very significant periods of time.

But it does serve the very important purpose of making some husbands sharply aware of their responsibilities. It is, as a matter of fact, rather unfairly loaded. Family troubles are not all caused by men; women, in their more subtle ways, can do just as much damage to family relationships, though they are not so likely to. When they do, the act leaves a man without much remedy at home and none at all in Court unless his wife goes to the length of committing adultery.

Out of Court the act has at least two good useful effects. It tends to make married couples bring their troubles to a magistrate, and it gives the magistrate a fairly simple legal situation to work with. There are always two sides to a family dispute. They may be rather evenly matched in law or morality or both: or one may heavily overbalance the other. Merely talking them out with an independent listener can often help a lot. I usually find myself listening first to the lady's story and being deeply shocked at her husband's villainy; then to the man's story and being just as horrified at what he has had to put up with. The third step is to bring the two people, with their two stories, together and attempt to make some sense out of the conflict. Things work out favorably just often enough to make it seem worthwhile trying. And the failures of any marriage undertaken in good faith, especially when there are children, is a thing so tragic that one has to try, whether or not there seems a reasonable chance of success.

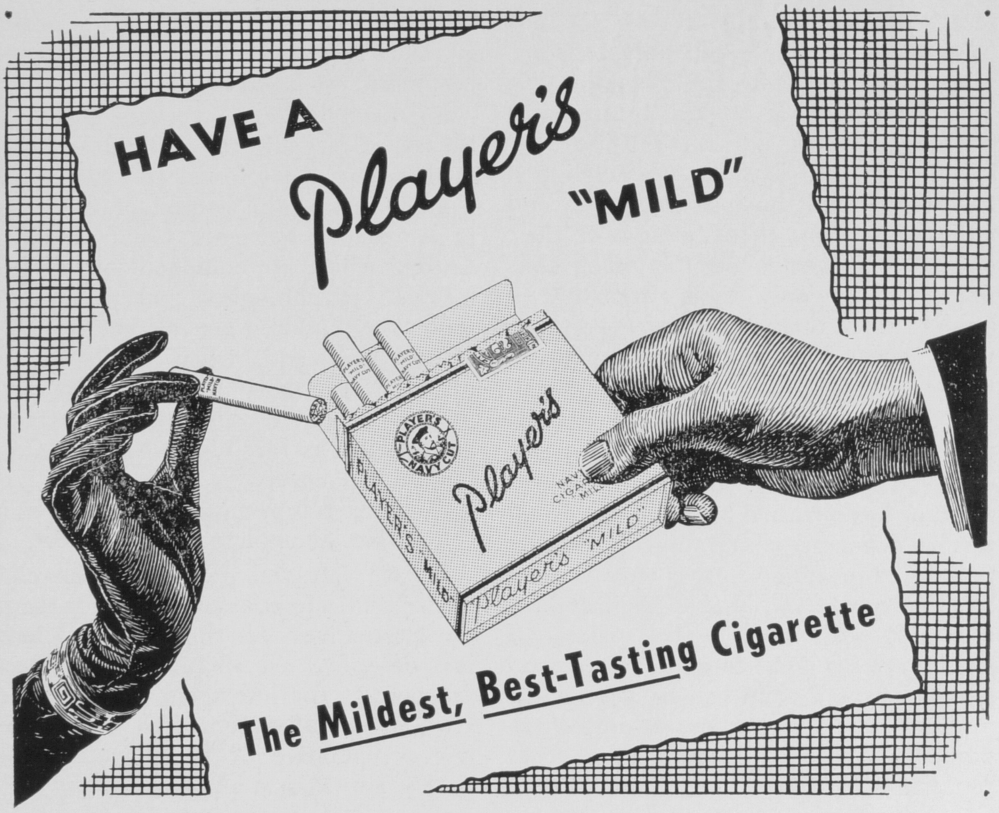
The best work with juveniles, as with families, is done out of Court. And it is not done by juvenile judges or probation officers or welfare workers, but by the

police. The first-rate detachment or beat policeman, who knows his area and the people who live in it, and who has a genuine interest in children, is probably the most useful citizen in society. Nothing is so completely discouraging to a troublesome child as the realization that he can get by with nothing; and a good policeman can give this impression without necessarily doing quite that well on detection. When the law proves itself human as well as all-seeing, a sinner is likely to be saved early in his sinning.

Unfortunately beats and detachment areas grow more complicated as populations increase, and many families move from place to place, so this form of prevention can never be complete. Policemen also are moved from place to place, so the juvenile Court judge becomes the ally of the rural policeman rather quickly. It is still wise to keep things out of Court as long as possible, and much can be done by interviews of varying degrees of formality with children or parents or both.

Let me say now, for the relief of anxious parents, that I do not think children are in any way worse than they always were; if anything, I fancy they are better. Greater freedom, looser parental authority, and the automobile, give them wider opportunity for trouble, but at the same time I believe all these things have tended to make children more responsible than they were. Juvenile sins are much better publicized, and, of necessity, much more closely checked than they used to be, so we are more aware of them. Being more aware of them we do more about them and the total, almost certainly, is improvement.

In British Columbia and one or two other provinces of Canada a juvenile is legally any child under the age of 18. I am very doubtful about the wisdom



of this. The provisions of the Juvenile Delinquents' Act, under which all juveniles must be prosecuted, are well designed for dealing with children under 16. For children between 16 and 18, especially if they are working on their own, without parental supervision, they do not work well at all. And I believe children of that age should be expected to take a very full measure of responsibility for their actions.

The majority of juveniles who appear in my Court are between 16 and 18 years of age, and they are often very difficult to deal with. If they have committed indictable offences—that is, major offences under the Criminal Code—they can be transferred to adult Court and dealt with as adults. That is a satisfactory proceeding—always with the reservation that the provincial jail is an unsatisfactory place for young offenders—because it gives scope for severity or leniency, as the case demands. But if the offence is not indictable—and some serious offences are not—and if it calls for imprisonment, the child can only be committed to the Industrial School. This institution is more or less permanently overcrowded; it has no facilities for segregation, and is in no way equipped to handle tough boys of 16 or 17; and it does not want them because of their disruptive influence on the other children. Yet the only legal alternative to sending them there is probation—a treatment which has, in all probability, already failed.

The defined purpose of a juvenile Court is to act always in the best interests of the child. Up to the point where more or less informal handling has failed, this is not hard to do. But from that point on a juvenile Court is only as good as the machinery available to it. One of the first and most useful pieces of machinery is a good detention or remand home, where a child can be kept while awaiting trial or sentence, or during the preparation of psychiatric or other reports. It is pretty well impossible to have such a thing in a rural area, or in any city of much under 10,000 population. But with the ease of modern transportation it would seem that a useful system could be worked out between several areas.

If the child belongs to a church-going family, as is rather seldom the case, the local minister is likely to be helpful in advising the Court. And later, during probation for instance, he can be indispensable in giving a positive and constructive direction to the child's whole life.

Social workers are of great help to juvenile Courts, in providing reports on homes and family life, finding foster homes and assuming temporary care of children in trouble. The trained probation officer is the juvenile Court's right hand; his pre-sentence reports and advice are the most useful guide it is possible to have, and his skill in handling children committed to his care gives real meaning to pious phrases about "another chance"; in fact a juvenile Court without a readily available probation officer is without the better half of its powers.

Fortunately social workers and probation officers are increasingly available in most parts of Canada, and even rural Courts are usually assured of this type of professional assistance. Child Guidance Clinics, which are equipped to give full medical, psychological and psychiatric reports on children are not yet available everywhere, and when available are often far too busy to be able to give prompt service. Promptness is of extreme importance in juvenile work—in fact a service can hardly be said to exist usefully unless it is prompt. So most juvenile Courts are incomplete in this respect.

I have left the parents to the end. There is no adequate substitute for them; the alternatives and supplements I have just described are simply makeshift arrangements for intelligent and co-operative parents. Far too often parents are not co-operative or intelligent, or are simply not there at all. Then the juvenile

Court team must go to work—and it is important that it should work as a team, not as one man sitting in judgment and supposing himself wise in the ways of children.

* * *

IS IT TIME FOR CHANGE?

It seems strange to have talked so much of Canadian justice, even one phase of it, with scarcely a reference to trial by jury. We have not, after all, discredited or abandoned Article 39 of Magna Carta, which declares that: "no freeman shall be arrested or imprisoned . . . . or in any wise proceeded against unless by the legal judgment of his peers or by the law of the land."

There are never juries in magistrates' Courts, but jury trials are never far away from them. In all those cases that a magistrate can hear only with consent of the accused, jury trial is a right that may be claimed.

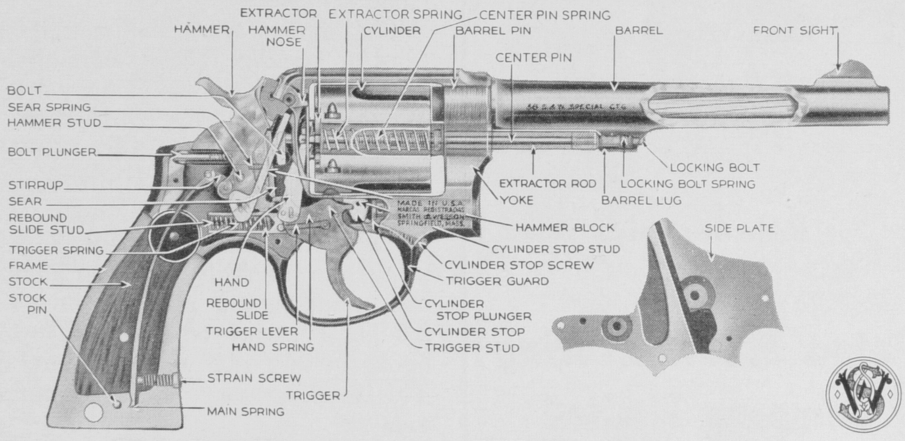
Three or four years ago Parliament passed, but did not put into force, several new sections of the Criminal Code. The effect of these would have been to give the same powers to all magistrates in the country. Magistrates in small communities would have been given the "consent" jurisdiction over serious criminal offences and the full powers of sentence that magistrates in the larger cities now have. But at the same time the powers of all magistrates would have been reduced by removal of the absolute jurisdiction (that is power to try and convict without consent) that they now have in some indictable offences. A defendant would have been able to choose between a summary trial and a jury trial in many instances where he now has no choice.

I do not know why these sections have never come into force, but it may just possibly have been through fear

Cutaway View . . .

of the famous Smith & Wesson
38 Military & Police Revolver.

This is the *Rugged* design and *Rugged* construction that assures
Positive Functioning and Unfailing Accuracy!



SMITH & WESSON
Springfield 4, Mass., U.S.A.

that too many elections might have been for jury trial, with the result that the assize Courts would have been overwhelmed with work and the nation's whole machinery of justice stopped in its tracks. I do not think this would really have happened, because so many people who now have the choice elect for summary trial or speedy trial rather than jury trial. But it is easy to understand that the risk may have been considered too serious to take.

I think that summary or speedy trials are preferred by most defendants because the delay of waiting for the assizes is avoided. But obviously the choice would not be this way if there were any doubt as to the quality of justice obtainable in the magistrates' Courts, so the right of election remains, and must always remain, a very important one. I hope it will never be withheld or in any way reduced. But at the same time I think that prompt justice is an equally important right of the citizen, so I hope that the powers of the magistrates' Courts will be continued substantially as they are now. I am sure they will be.

But I think this is a good time for the citizen and the authorities to be concerned about some details of the magistrate system, more particularly as it applies to rural stipendiaries.

The Canadian country magistrate is essentially an extension of the justice of the peace, adapted to frontier needs and gradually fitted into the life of a new country. On the whole he has done a good job, usually without training or assistance of any kind. But Canada has grown up, in terms of settlement and communications, and perhaps she should no longer leave quite so much to chance.

I do not know how rural magistrates are selected for appointment, and I believe that too many magistrates have been too lightly appointed in the past. But I am quite sure that magistrates should continue to be appointed, not elected, subject to removal only for misconduct. I have experienced absolutely no political interference or pressure since I have been a magistrate. I do not expect to. And I do not know of any magistrate in the province who has. At the same time, I believe magistrates do well to avoid active membership in political organizations.

The layman who is appointed magistrate at present receives absolutely no training or instruction in his work. Admittedly he will have to do all his best learning on the bench; but many things that take years to learn in practice could be shown quickly in a short training course. And every newly appointed magistrate should be given an immediate cash grant for the purchase of a simple law library, with some advice as to what books to buy and where to buy them. This is elementary, but it is not done today.

Neither training, nor libraries should be allowed to grow stale and out of date. This means a system of circulars

Paton FABRICS

Those Who Know
Fine Uniform Cloth
Prefer Paton's

Made in Canada

Paton Manufacturing Company Limited

Sherbrooke, Montreal, Toronto.

and digests which could easily be arranged and should do much to improve performance.

The system by which magistrates are paid—or rather not paid—especially under the Criminal Code, is open to the most vigorous criticism. Magistrates are expected to collect Court costs and take their legal fees from them. This in itself is bad. But when a case is dismissed, there can be no costs. If a man is sent to jail, there can be no costs. Only when a magistrate sets a fine and the fine is paid can there be costs. Which means that a magistrate has a bias of approximately three dollars riding in favor of conviction rather than acquittal, of a fine rather than a jail sentence. It may be that no magistrate in the history of Canada has allowed himself to be influenced by this, but it remains an indefensible system. The Federal Government would do well to follow the lead of some provinces which pay a set fee for every hearing, regardless of the outcome. Or else to pay nothing at all.

There is a good deal to be said for the idea of unpaid rural justices and magistrates. It has in the past produced service of a very high order. But I do not think it fits today's conditions or Canadian conditions. It is obviously desirable to have reasonably young and active men on the bench, if only because younger men can learn and adapt more quickly. But very few younger men, still actively engaged in earning a living, can afford the luxury of serving for nothing, especially in a Court that makes almost daily demands on their time. At present a magistrate may, and often does, spend a whole day in conducting a preliminary inquiry; he cannot be paid for it, yet it is exacting and difficult work, highly important to the state. If the state can find $25 for a coroner's inquest, it can find the same amount for a preliminary inquiry.

Rural magistrates need much better Court-rooms than they usually have. In most rooms used at present there is barely space for prosecutor, accused, counsel and two or three witnesses. Press and public have to fit in as best they can; yet both have an absolute right to be there and should be encouraged to be there.

At this point I have to stop and remember that one of the main functions of magistrates' Courts is to provide cheap justice. It is still true that cheap justice should never be inferior justice, but there is a practical limit somewhere, and presumably the necessary economies must be made up by the uncomplaining effort of the magistrate himself. Rural magistrates are now expected to collect fines, make statistical returns, and monthly returns of convictions. In every contested case they must take down the whole of the evidence, word for word, in long-hand. In other words, they must do for themselves practically all the work that a clerk of the Court should do, and do their own as well. Somehow

they do it, and no doubt will go on doing it. But it takes a lot of practice to observe the demeanor of a witness while writing his evidence down in long-hand.

The easy way out of all this, and it has been officially suggested, would be by a system of travelling Courts, manned by lawyer magistrates, full-time professionals. It may happen one day, and when it does it will be another nail in the coffin of democracy.

There is much logic in the idea. The change would make for greater efficiency, perhaps even for better justice by the book. It would remove from amateurs like myself a burden of responsibility that often weighs heavily upon us, and which materially affects our lives. It would make for much greater uniformity of performance and would almost certainly, in time, develop its own high standards of service.

But it would be an abrupt change from a system that has grown slowly, over centuries of change, to fill certain needs. No travelling Courts could ever be as flexible and promptly available as a magistrate must be. Travelling Courts would be remote from the people they serve and would make justice seem still more remote and specialized away from the ordinary man than it already is. They would be under closer supervision and far more open to political influence than scattered magistrates can ever be.

A country magistrate, sitting once or twice a week, may perhaps never develop the skill in law that would soon be developed by a travelling group in constant service. But there is gain in this. Such a magistrate need never lose his freshness of approach. To him no case should ever seem stale or routine, and the very fact that he is not highly skilled in law ensures a more humble and conscientious approach to everything that comes before him.

Removal of the local magistrate or major reduction of his powers would remove also the citizen's one easy approach to the law. The local magistrate is simply another man in the community, personally known, presumably honest and unbiased because of his appointment, presumably a little wiser than the average in matters of law because of his experience. There is the unassailable right to go to him with complaints; there is the unwritten right to go to him for advice in trouble. These things are important because they recognize certain human needs in a way that no travelling Court, however efficient, could recognize them.

Everything that removes the law farther from everyday human conceptions is loss to the community. Law is of people and for people, within the reach and comprehension of people—or it is tyranny. Perhaps the greatest and most important, though the least definable, function of the rural magistrate or justice is that he is the visible human bridge between people and law, between people and the remote integrity of their high Courts. And at the same time he stands squarely and closely between the citizen and the police force the citizen employs.

In every case it is the magistrate or justice who sets the law in motion. It is he who receives the information, signs the warrant, issues the summons, sanctions the charge. His position is not a negative one or merely one of assent; it is a positive one, in executive restraint of police powers, and as such it is fundamental to democracy. When a magistrate signs anything that permits police authority to affect the liberty or rights of a citizen he must make a decision, based on logical grounds, for which he can be held responsible. It may be said that even under a system of travelling Courts it would be necessary to appoint magistrates or justices to perform these duties. That is true. But I do not believe for one moment that an official stripped of his

main judicial powers and without practical experience of the effect of his actions could be an adequate guardian of such important liberties. He would inevitably become a mere paper-signer, one more fragment of red tape.

I believe it is true that Canada's system of rural justice has not kept pace with her growth and with the sophistication of her people. But I believe changes must be brought about by development within the system, not by abandoning human values and the almost intangible safeguards built up over centuries of use. The end purpose of law is not efficiency, but freedom. ●●●

RCMP crime reports are often an excellent source of unconscious humor, but apparently other government departments also receive communiqués from field workers in which a wrongly turned phrase or misplaced sentence can convey an entirely wrong meaning. As an example take the surprising result achieved in the following example from a Department of Citizenship and Immigration report:

"This lady was on her way to Canada to fulfill her ambition, namely, 'To sell her knitting and marry a Mountie'. This lady is definitely a mental case . . ."!

The 11th annual Seminar and Training Course for Arson Investigators will be conducted at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., Apr. 25-29, 1955. Since its inception in 1945, the Purdue Arson Investigators' Seminar has achieved international recognition as the centre of specialized study of arson investigation problems, with outstanding police and fire specialists from the United States and Canada contributing to the course. Further information is available from the Public Safety Institute, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., U.S.A.

HUDSON BAY EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED
500 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Prospecting and Development
The Company solicits the submission of Properties for Examination and Development
Field Office: FLIN FLON, Manitoba

Hudson Bay
Mining and Smelting
CO., LIMITED
Producers of
Copper — Zinc — Gold — Silver — Cadmium
Selenium and Tellurium
Mine and Metallurgical Plants
FLIN FLON, MANITOBA
Hydro Electric Plants
ISLAND FALLS, SASKATCHEWAN
Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Limited
Incorporated Under The Dominion Companies Act, December 27, 1927

British Columbia Constables Presented with Meritorious First Aid Certificates

THERE was a happy pre-Christmas gathering in the city of Merritt, B.C., on Dec. 16, 1954, when a civic banquet was given in honor of two local members of the RCMP—Csts. F. C. Rankine, and M. Dwernichuk.

The highlight of this affair, at which the Officer Commanding, Kamloops Sub-Division, Inspr. H. J. Spanton, senior NCOs and other members, were present, in addition to civic dignitaries and other prominent citizens, was the presentation to these two young constables by Mayor Allan Collett of the Meritorious First Aid Certificate of the St. John Ambulance Association.

The circumstances leading to this ceremony dated back to July 1, 1954, when a Dominion Day parade was held through the main streets of Merritt. In so far as the festivities were concerned, the weather was not kind on that day, and heavy rain fell intermittently. While this dampened the spirits of the spectators, it did not becloud the festivities as much as an accident which occurred before the day was over; it also had what was to be a fortunate consequence, in that members of the RCMP on duty during the parade were wearing their regulation slickers, or rain-coats.

One of the floats in the procession was made up on a low-bed truck in the representation of a cannibal island. It was covered with artificial, long green grass, and in the centre an oil fire burned on a mound of sand, heating an iron pot which the "cannibals" were tending. The "cannibals", dressed for the occasion, wore imitation grass skirts made of combed hemp rope. Seeking to add realism to the scene, the "cannibals", 11 in number, danced around the fire, and in doing so one of the men came a little too close to the flame. There was a sudden gust of wind and in a flash the grass skirt was a mass of flames. The unfortunate victim, Louis Tessier, leaped from the truck and was followed by two companions, William Pooley and Wilfred Quinville, who, in endeavoring to assist Tessier, themselves caught fire. It was when Tessier ran, still ablaze, toward a nearby hotel, that Constable Rankine observed what was happening. Running swiftly toward the burning man, who was now lying on the pavement, he whipped off his rain-coat and quickly extinguished the flames. Constable Dwernichuk had by now reached the scene and saw Pooley running down the street in a mass of flame. Rapidly overtaking him, Dwernichuk grabbed hold of his man, forced him to the ground and quickly smothered the fire with his rain-coat. The third man, Quinville, had by this time, been able to extinguish the fire in his skirt without assistance.

Tessier was removed to hospital immediately but so severe were his burns that he died shortly afterwards. Pooley minimized the extent of his hurt, but he also was found to have been badly burned and was taken to hospital later in the day. Fortunately he made a satisfactory recovery from his injuries.

Mayor Collett, in making the presentation of the certificates to the two constables, expressed the praise of the citizens of Merritt for the prompt and effective action taken by these two members. He took advantage of the occasion also to tell the gathering of the appreciation of the city of Merritt for the general services performed by members of the Force in that area.

While RCMP personnel stationed in small towns or unorganized territory are accustomed to attending fires, it is not often that a constable is responsible for a life-saving effort twice in one year. This, however, was the lot of Constable Rankine in 1954. On December 11 Mer-

Cst. F. C. Rankine on the right of Mayor Allan Collett and Cst. M. Dwernichuk on the left of Inspr. H. J. Spanton, Officer Commanding Kamloops Sub-Division, are shown seated with the guests at the civic banquet held in Merritt on Dec. 16, 1954.

ritt Detachment was notified by the telephone exchange of an outbreak of fire in the city. Constable Rankine proceeded with haste to the telephone office and was told that the fire had broken out in the rear of the same building. Here, a local citizen told the constable that a man was lying unconscious in the smoke-filled room and had resisted efforts at rescue. The two together then re-entered the building and with considerable difficulty the victim was removed to the outside air, where the prompt application of artificial respiration brought him back to life.

●●●

(Prepared for *The Quarterly* by Sgt. E. Scott, Associate Editor, "E" Division.)

The following are three examples of the variety of correspondence received at RCMP Headquarters, Ottawa:

"Dear Sir: (From Great Britain)

I am six years old and I am going to be a Mountie when I am old enough. I am writing to you to put my name on your list. Please must you be very tough, and how big must you be to join. Could you send me something from a real Mountie."

"Dear Sirs: (From the U.S.A.)

I would like some information on how you catch gangsters. Like for example how to take fingerprints, how to take identification, and where the most common places crooks stay at, and some mens snapshots."

"Gentlemen: (From Quebec)

" . . . A few years ago there was the following paragraph in – – – : 'A Horse for 3 Cents'. It was a young boy who had written and asked you to send him a horse. And he got it through your generosity. Therefore, today I am making the same request to you. . . .

"I love horse, would you be kind enough to send me one. I shall take good care of it, don't be afraid. I shall use it only as a saddle-horse. I know that you will do your best.

"My address is as follows and I hope you will reply soon as I will be worried."

How to Write *Effective* English

By COL. STROME GALLOWAY, ED, PSC.

The Royal Canadian Regiment

*This lecture was given to the 1954 Class at the Canadian Army Staff College. It was designed to familiarize students with the type of written English required at the College. Much of the basic material was obtained from Sir Ernest Gowers' "ABC of Plain Words."—Author.

(Reprinted from the *Canadian Army Journal*, October 1954, through the courtesy of the author and the editor of the *Journal*.)

Introduction

"ONE of the first signs of education is the use of short, expressive English, instead of the muddled jargon of eight syllables which reflects the muddled mind." So said Dr. Fieldhouse, a professor at McGill University.

And it was an 18th Century scientist, Pascal, who wrote: "I hope you will pardon me for writing such a *long* letter, but I did not have the time to write a shorter one."

In these two statements we have the key-notes of the Effective Writing Series at the Staff College. It is a matter of fact that most writing done by Staff Officers falls short of the required standard because the writers present papers which are full of muddled jargon and do not take the time to write short, clear understandable English.

Unless this Class is different from those Classes which have been within these walls before, the main weakness in its written expression will be that SIMPLE, DIRECT, BRIEF English will not be used, but that fancy-worded, long-winded papers which are difficult to understand, tiresome to read and incapable of achieving their aim will be produced by nine out of ten students!

Nor is poorly written English the province of the Army Officer alone. University professors and leading business executives join with senior army officers in telling us that the greatest offenders against good writing today are not school children, but educated adults, people who, since they have left school or university, have allowed their written expression to become so laden with unnecessary, pompous, empty and abstract words; so full of padding and circumlocution that they have almost lost the art of communicating ideas to others. Why this should have come about is not easy to understand, but certainly among the reasons is the fact that it stems from an idea that long, involved writing shows education, dignity and literary ability. This idea, I assure you, is quite wrong.

Before I get into the subject of my lecture in earnest—that subject being, "How to write Effective English", I want to point out *why* it is important that you do write what we call *Effective* English. There are two main reasons:

First, the aim of all writing is to communicate ideas. If your writing fails to communicate the ideas it is supposed to, then it serves no purpose. If it even slightly confuses it is doing a disservice, rather than no service at all. It may confuse because you, the writer, are incapable of, or too careless to bother, expressing yourself properly. It may confuse, not because your style of expression is perfectly clear to those of your own intellect, but because you are not clever enough to realize that there are others, including your readers, who need things stated simply.

Second, your written work is a mirror of your mind at the time you wrote it. More dreadful even than this, is the fact that it is a *permanent* reflection! As the Bible says: "That which is written is written." And in the *Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám* we find:

"The moving finger writes; and, having writ,
Moves on; Nor all your Piety nor Wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a Line,
Nor all your Tears wash out a Word of it."

That these statements are true will be perfectly obvious when you look through any Headquarters' files. There it is, what you, or some other Staff Officer has written. Faulty, obscure, even meaningless English for all the world to see. No matter how extensive your knowledge, how brilliant your thoughts, it is the written expression which sits in judgment upon you. You have condemned yourself in writing. You have been guilty of expressing yourself so that others cannot understand you. Mark well, many an average fellow has written himself into the seats of the mighty by painstaking development of his writing ability and many a self-confident, embryo-genius has remained in the background because he either could not, or would not write so that others could understand! And now, how can we overcome these faults? How can we improve our writing and by doing so, perhaps even improve our own position in the military field? I think I can give you some useful hints on how to do it.

The aim of this lecture is twofold:

First, to point out to you why so much written English is not effective, and,

Second, to give you some hints on how to write Effective English; or to be precise, how to write *one* brand of Effective English.

Now, the brand of Effective English which we want to develop at the Staff College is that which has four main qualities. These qualities are:

CLARITY
CONCISENESS
SIMPLICITY
ACCURACY

Since the aim of all writing is to *communicate ideas* it is perfectly obvious that to be effective in this respect it must be *clear*. If it is not clear, then there is really no purpose in writing. Words are the messengers which convey our ideas to others. Therefore, we must choose our words and arrange our words so that those who receive them from us are able to understand exactly what we mean. Remember, if a Staff Officer has all the knowledge and thinking ability in the world and cannot communicate his ideas in writing, his knowledge is in doubt and his thinking is of little use.

Conciseness It may not be important to the novelist who writes to give entertainment by means of long, drawn out narratives and descriptive passages; but to the Staff Officer it *is* important. Neither he, nor his reader, has the time to flounder through long, involved writing trying to find the hidden jewel of meaning which nestles among excess verbiage like a pearl in a sack of wool.

Simplicity This is the key to everything, I think. If we are simple we have a much greater chance of being under-

NO. 1.
QUALITY

STETSON

This famous trade mark of the name, STETSON, in the RCMP hats is your assurance of quality and all those other things that make

STETSON

"The World's Most Famous

HAT"

stood than if we are not. If we use simple words we can cut out explanatory phrases. If we use short, simple sentences we can steer clear of the pitfalls of punctuation. If we strive for simplicity in construction we need not fear grammatical errors to the same degree.

Accuracy The Staff Officer must be accurate in his writing, as in all other phases of his work. If we are guilty of inaccurate statements in our writing we are going to create the need for letters of inquiry, letters correcting mistaken impressions—we are going to communicate *wrong ideas*. Thus, our writing, no matter how CLEAR, how CONCISE and how SIMPLE it has been, is not going to be effective unless it is ACCURATE.

Our watchwords, therefore, are: CLARITY, CONCISENESS, SIMPLICITY and ACCURACY. Few of us are competent enough with the pen to adorn our writing, to attempt oratorical phrases, to use what is sometimes called "the well turned word" and the "well rounded phrase", without obscuring our meaning, or without trespassing on the time available to the recipient of our writings. Leave these niceties to the experts in language; let us speak "plain and to the point like an honest man and a soldier".

I know, that while I have been speaking, you, like most educated English-speaking adults, have been thinking: "Why all this? We have been writing English for years!" and so you have; and as a result you are probably just as *unwilling* to take advice on this subject as you would be on your table manners or your love life! For your writing, like these other two matters, is a very personal thing. It is a habit which you have developed over a long period; a way of doing which is acceptable to yourselves. Well, your table manners do not concern us, nor does your love life, *really*. However, it has been our experience here that most students' writing, unless they have been literary paragons, although acceptable to themselves, was not acceptable to the Staff College. Therefore, your writing *does* concern us.

Unfortunately, we have neither the ability, nor the time here to go into lengthy instruction in the refinements of grammar and composition. We cannot, really, get to the root of the trouble in a thoroughly academic way. But, we can give you a remedy to help. We are not Doctors of Letters, we are merely pharmacists—the Staff College is not a literary clinic, it is just a corner drug store. We can give you the doctor's prescription, but not his treatment. You, in turn, must have faith. Take the prescription, and if the doctors, (that is, the language experts) who have diagnosed the writing ills of the adult English-speaking world are correct, then your writing will improve. We will give you exercises, letters, memoranda and essays as the sugar-coated pills necessary to get you to benefit from the medicine recommended by the authorities!

Now, if you are really bad, you will probably be writing this way: "It is with considerable pleasure that I inform you that experience has provided us with undoubted proof that the process of osculation is one which renders us capable of achieving an extreme degree of amusement."

After 11 months of using the prescription you will write: "Kissing is fun."

That, gentlemen, is *Effective* English: the verbiage preceding it will get you nowhere.

or,

you will write: "The proprietor of an agricultural establishment proceeded to extract the lactic secretion contained in the mammary glands of a female quadruped of the bovine species." What you mean of course, is: "A farmer milked a cow."

And now, to more specific things:

To supplement our lectures and our exercises we issue you with two books —"*Writing and Thinking*" and the "*ABC of Plain Words*". Use these books constantly and with them use a good dic-

tionary. I suggest "The Concise Oxford Dictionary" as the most suitable for Canadian Army purposes.

It was Anatole France who said: "There are three requisites for all good writing; the first is clarity, the second is clarity and the third is clarity." The easiest way to achieve clarity is to be CONCISE, SIMPLE and ACCURATE. The enemies of these four qualities are:

Pompous and unfamiliar words.

Abstract words.

Padding or verbosity (too many words).

Circumlocution (the roundabout procession of words).

The passive voice (the weak arrangement of words).

Clichés and slang (worn-out, hackneyed words and careless words of doubtful meaning).

Wrong words (misused words).

Remember, words are of no use except to convey ideas. They are not used to fill up gaps in our thinking, to obscure meaning, or to show our readers how many words we know and how badly we can use them. Your choice and arrangement of words is the basis of your writing. They are the agents which will do your bidding. After all, phrases, sentences and paragraphs are only platoons, companies and battalions of words marshalled to express your thoughts. It is the *words* that count in the first place. It is the poor selection and arrangement of words which makes your phrases, sentences and paragraphs incapable of carrying out their task, which is to express your ideas.

Choice of Words

Here are *six* rules for the *choice* of words:

1. *Prefer the familiar word to the far-fetched*:

"Start" or "Begin", not "Initiate"

"Make" not "Render"

"Send" not "Transmit"

2. *Use concrete words not the abstract*:

Don't write: "The unforunate situation in China"

Write: "The FLOOD in China"
"The FAMINE in China"
"The WAR in China"

Your readers can *see* or *feel* these things. "Unfortunate situation" is not concrete: it is vague, indefinite.

3. *Use the single word instead of the circumlocution*:

"No", not "The answer is in the negative"

"Scarce", not "in short supply"

"Some", not "a percentage of" or "a proportion of".

4. *Prefer the short word or words, to the long*:

"carry out", rather than "implement"

"died before", rather than "predeceased"

"able to walk", rather than "capable of locomotion"

"please tell me", rather than "will you be good enough to advise me"

"as soon as possible" not "with the minimum of delay"

"go", not "proceed"

"so", not "consequently".

5. *Prefer the Saxon word to the Romance*:

The Romance is usually pompous or unfamiliar.

"steal", not "purloin"

"many", not "numerous"

"ground", not "terrain"

"brave", not "gallant"

"theft", not "larceny".

6. *Use words which mean what you mean*:

Don't write LIABLE if you mean LIKELY. *Liable* means that your subject is going to suffer something *prejudicial.* He is *liable* to a fine for speeding. He is *likely* to get his majority.

Don't write PRACTICAL if you mean PRACTICABLE. *Practical* is the opposite to theoretical. It means useful in practice. *Practicable* means capable of being carried out in action. The lawn mower is *practical,* but it is not *practicable* to use it on this slope.

Don't write AFFECT when you mean EFFECT. *Effect* is both a *noun* and a *verb. Affect* is only a *verb.* You can say, "the effect was startling" (noun). "My plans are *affected*" is almost the exact opposite to "my plans are *effected*" (verbs). In one, (affected) they were met by an obstacle; the other (effected), they were *carried out.*

Now, I do *not* mean, for a minute, that you must not use some long, elegant, or Romance words. There may be that place, or this, when the choice falls on the pretty word as the best word. But, generally speaking, for the purposes of *military* writing, they are not as easily understood, not as brief, not as easily worked into the fabric of your writing as the short, concrete, Saxon, single words. If you habitually use them your writing becomes involved, woolly and lengthy; in other words, you are in danger of losing *clarity.*

When we don't strike down the enemies of clarity we find that we are writing to a greater or lesser degree a form of English known as "gobbledygook". That is the type of writing which includes empty words, unfamiliar words, pompous words, verbosity, the weak passive voice and circumlocution. And when we fall into this morass we automatically get entangled with the additional difficulties of spelling errors, punctuation errors, faulty sentence construction and long and vague paragraphs. I will have more to say about "gobbledygook" later.

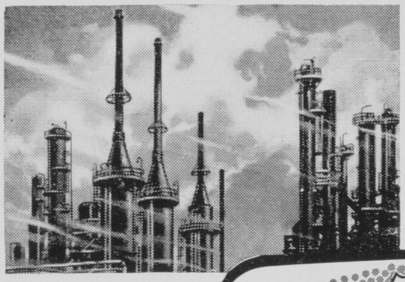
Abstract versus Concrete Words

When you use an abstract word where you *could* use a concrete word you are handicapping yourself in your task of making yourself understood.

What are abstract words? What are concrete words?

Well, abstract words are those words separated from matter, like "*thought*", whereas concrete words are those words which are things, rather than qualities: like "brain". Some familiar abstracts are: "situation", "condition", "position".

ALL CANADIAN



Owned by Canadians... directed and managed by Canadians... and operating a Canadian refinery which processes Western Canadian crude oil exclusively, Canadian Oil Companies, Limited is unique in its field. Now engaged in a long-range expansion and building program Canadian Oil is today assuming a "new look" and yearly becoming a factor of greater and greater importance in the petroleum industry. Anywhere you drive, from the Rockies to the Atlantic, stop at the Sign of the White Rose for a hearty Canadian welcome, fine service and products that are "the pick of them all".

WHITE ROSE

GASOLINES and MOTOR OILS

The pick of them all!

CANADIAN OIL

COMPANIES, LIMITED

Here is an abstract: "The situation in regard to gold is causing alarm."

What situation, you ask? In what regard? Why alarm? The sentence may mean several things to several different people, but if we use the concrete we say "Gold is scarce", then everyone knows what we mean. Note, also, how *concise* the statement becomes when it is concrete; how *simple*, how *clear*, and *accurate*. It obeys all four qualities of effective writing!

Again, the abstract: "Weather conditions are not good."

What conditions? What have they to do with the weather? Is the weather fair?

Concrete: "The weather is bad."

Beware of such words as "situation", "position", "conditions". Avoid the words which end in "tions".

Mr. Churchill in a radio address of 1940 wanted his listeners to understand him. He did not say: "The position in regard to France is extremely serious". His listeners would wonder "what position", "in what regard", "serious", "how serious"? He said: "*The news from France is bad.*" Everybody knows what "news" is; and everybody knows what "bad" means.

Force your reader to touch, feel and see what you are talking about:

"Man" is concrete. It is a physical object.

"Humanity" is abstract. It is a quality —the quality possessed by man. You cannot see "humanity", but you can see "man".

We need abstract nouns, but we should not use them to excess. There are two main reasons:

1. Abstractions cause statements to be made in a roundabout instead of a direct way and the meaning is more difficult to grasp.

2. Abstract nouns have less precise meanings than concrete ones. They should be avoided if you want your meaning to be plain.

One more example: "Dealing with the egg position, he said it exceeded all expectations." What is an "egg position"? Do you know? I don't. How can "a position" "exceed all expectations"? I think that what he meant was: "Eggs will be more plentiful than expected." That is a concrete statement.

Padding, Verbosity, the Use of Empty or Useless Words

Some good examples of this very common fault in writing are phrases like:

"It will be noted that . . ."

"It will be appreciated that . . ."

Instead of writing, "It will be noted that tomorrow is Sunday and the stores will be closed", all we need write is, "Tomorrow is Sunday and the stores will be closed." What does "It will be noted that" add? The answer is *nothing*, yet the type of writer who puts in these empty words once will do it a dozen times and in a paper of three or four pages we will find six of seven lines which mean *nothing*. Is that effective writing? There are other choice phrases.

"You will moreover observe that . . ."

"You will moreover observe that women are beautiful."

This phrase is almost an insult. The writer is assuming that the last part of the sentence "*women are beautiful*" cannot be understood by the reader, that the reader has not this power of discernment.

Then there are:

"I am further to point out. . ."

"I would also add. . ."

Away with such nonsense! And the same with such phrases as:

"in relation to"

"in regard to"

"in connection with"

"in the case of"

What do all these things mean? The answer is *nothing*.

Don't say: "In the case of unmarried personnel they will be given ten days' notice."

Say "Unmarried personnel will be given ten days' notice."

Padding comes partly from a feeling that wordiness is an ingredient of polite-

ness and that a blunt statement is crude, if not rude. There is *some* truth in this; but it is a matter of degree. In the main, however, military prose calls for plainness rather than elegance. The false dignities which surround much official writing (or should I say writers) seem to demand a certain verbosity. Naked truth is considered indecent by some. They think it must be clothed in wrappings of woolly words and phrases. Men who write with padding as their hallmark are gilders of the lily.

One last example, the ubiquitous "in order". "*In order* to tell you the news quickly I phoned" . . . "in order", like the artillery, is everywhere, but unlike the artillery it serves no purpose. Strike it out ruthlessly. *Never* write "in order" —"to" is sufficient. "To tell you the news quickly, I phoned."

Other choice bits of padding are:

"for your information"

"for your benefit"

Example: "I have received your letter of 4 December, and for *your information* the following extract from regulations under the Act is quoted *for your benefit*."

It is obvious that it is "for your information" and "for your benefit". Therefore to state the obvious is a waste of words.

Circumlocution

Here we have the roundabout procession of words—the *indirect* statement. Circumlocution is that quality of writing which develops when we use the *Passive Voice*, and the prepositions which I have touched on in my remarks on padding, such as:

"as regards"

"as to"

"in respect of"

. . . and so on.

Here is a circumlocution: "I should be glad if you would be good enough to confirm the settlement and it would be of assistance to me if you are prepared to state the terms thereof and the approximate proportion of the full claim which such settlement represents." (Indirect—43 words).

The same statement: "Will you please confirm the settlement. It would help me if you tell me its terms, and how the amount compares with your full claim." (Direct—25 words).

The Passive Voice

This is the only real sally which I make into the realm of grammar. As you probably recall from your school-days there are two voices:

1. The Active Voice
2. The Passive Voice.

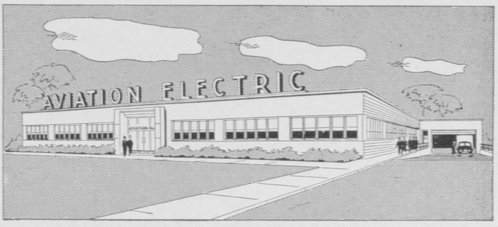
The active voice is where the *subject* performs the action.

Example: "The colonel kicked the wine steward."

1. "Colonel"—subject; "kicked"—verb; "wine steward"—object. When, however, the subject *suffers the action* the verb is said to be in the passive and we call it the *passive voice.*

Example: "The wine steward was kicked by the colonel."

SERVING CANADA'S AVIATION & MARINE INDUSTRIES



Scintilla Magnetos • Pioneer Instruments
Eclipse Accessories • U.S. Gauge Instruments
Stromberg Carburetors • Pacific Hydraulics
Robinson Shockmounts • Lodge Spark Plugs

AVIATION ELECTRIC
MONTREAL LIMITED VANCOUVER
200 LAURENTIEN BLVD., MONTREAL, QUE.

2. "Wine steward" becomes the subject; "colonel" is merely the agent of the verb.

The passive voice is generally agreed to be weak. Usually there is an increase in words, i.e., verbosity, a lack of power; the act is not *as easily pictured* by the mind of the reader. The verb has no strength.

Other examples are:

Active: "John kissed Mary." (SMACK) You can *almost* hear it!

Passive: "Mary was kissed by John." A rather dull statement, don't you think?

Active: "He gave me a book."

Passive: "A book was given to me by him." (Wordy, woolly).

These sentences in the passive voice are not as clear and strong; that is, as *effective* as those in the active voice. Of course, some variety may be required, but use plenty of the active voice in preference to the passive.

Dependable!

Johnson Sea Horse

Outboard Motors

Sales & Service

BLAIR EQUIPMENT LTD.

50 Fleet St. Ottawa

Clichés and Slang

Clichés and slang are to be avoided in writing, even more so than in speech. Clichés are hackneyed, worn-out, overworked words or phrases which do little but show the writer's barren brain in full relief. They must be avoided. "Break the ice", "Cry over spilt milk", "tender mercies", "the acid test". These may have been good in the days of their youth, but now in their decrepitude they merely annoy readers and point out that their user is without adequate reserves of good English. They are the *volksgrenadiers* of our army of words. When we use these battered old veterans we are almost defeated!

Slang may be acceptable in conversation, but it has little place in writing. It is like a risqué story; it may go over in intimate, face-to-face conversation, but when it is committed to paper it loses much of its spice and only condemns the writer in the eyes of those who may not have the same sense of humor or the same lack of propriety as he has. Two familiar examples:

"Laid on", when you mean "arranged" or "organized."

"Tidied up", when you mean "completed".

Now, just some suggestions on a few points of construction. I am no grammarian; I really know nothing about it. However, CLARITY and CONCISENESS can be helped by such things as:

PUNCTUATION
ARRANGEMENT
LENGTH OF SENTENCES
LENGTH OF PARAGRAPHS

Punctuation

This is a subject which causes much argument even among the experts. If you make a practice of writing short, simple sentences you need not worry too much about it. The best advice I have on this subject is to tell you to study the sections on punctuation which are contained in the text-books which have been issued to you. Remember, punctuation is meant to give *clarity in meaning*. The

comma is the most misused of all punctuation marks. When in doubt, don't use it. Beware of semicolons. More often than not you can make a new sentence. Over-use of the semicolon can get you into involved sentences which cannot be understood. The test of really good writing is *when it can be readily understood with a minimum of punctuation.* And in *your* writing don't use dashes, they are the "word-whiskers" of the written page.

Arrangement

Proper arrangement is usually the result of constant practice, plus a little forethought before committing your words to paper. Don't confuse people by writing sentences like this:

"He was appointed Commander-in-Chief although he had limited military experience and no naval."

That is not only *bad English* it is a phenomenon!

Length of Sentences

How long should a sentence be? People often ask for yardsticks here. Well, Rudolph Flesch, an expert in writing, defines "standard" English as that level of writing found in *Reader's Digest*, and here sentences average 17 words. In Queen Elizabeth I's day the average written sentence ran to about 45 words; the Victorian sentence to about 29 words and ours to 20 or fewer. In these days of haste we are becoming briefer. Remember, again, that *short* sentences avoid the pitfalls of grammar and punctuation, and therefore obscurity of meaning. Read some Elizabethan writing and you will know what I mean. However, some variety in length of sentences is desirable so that the reader is not jolted and jerked continuously. Too much starting and stopping makes unpleasant reading.

Paragraphs

A paragraph has been described as a "mindful". It is a group of sentences which relate one to another. When that which the succession of sentences have discussed can be boxed up as a "mindful" stop your paragraph and start a new one. Don't ask your reader to grasp too much without a break. The paragraph is *not* a unit of *length*, but a unit of *thought*. Do *not* contain in one paragraph sentences which do not have unity of thought among themselves.

A paragraph should be a complete development of a topic. The average length of a paragraph in a piece of serious writing is about 150 words. It should not exceed 300 words. When you see several paragraphs on a page, or a paragraph of a page or more in length, you should look for *lack of unity* —undeveloped topics in the first case, or a multitude of topics in one paragraph in the second case.

If you practise conciseness you can probably say all you need about a topic in under 150 words. But, "be ye moderate in all things": avoid a succession of short choppy paragraphs if you want your ideas to flow like a golden stream of wisdom.

Reliable Fur
Company Limited

Manufacturing Furriers

•

Telephone:
University 1-2687*

•

1193 Phillips Square
Room 12
Montreal, P.Q.

In SUMMARY, I will return to the descriptive word "Gobbledygook". Gobbledygook is that form of written English which results when people do not take the advice I have just been giving them. It has been defined as "a written output obscurely constructed, full of tiresome phrases and encumbered with many ill chosen combinations of words." It is a legacy we have inherited from the Victorian Age. It is as much out of date as button boots and bustles. In 1890 it *might* have been acceptable to write:

"It is with regret that I beg to advise you that the answer must, of necessity, be in the negative."

But today our surreys have no fringe on top and neither should our writings. We must stream-line our writing to keep up with modern conditions. We must learn to say "NO";—tactfully, but not fearfully, briefly, not hidden in a maze of meaningless verbiage.

Those who think they appear rather well-educated by using pompous, verbose English usually are afraid to say what they mean. They don't *communicate their ideas* so they can be readily understood. Their statements lack effect. They say: "Commit yourself to that place of unredeemable souls." That is not nearly as effective as "GO TO H--L."

These same people say: "in the initial stages", instead of "at first"; "circumstances which obtained prior to the outbreak of hostilities", instead of "matters before the war".

This type of English must be abandoned by every one of us. Never be guilty of "gobbledygook". It is not the hall-mark of the literary giant; it is the brand on the brow of the unlettered pigmy.

There is just one more warning. Two things to remember:

First: To whom am I writing?

Second: For whom am I writing?

Here it is where you will find the secret of whether or not it is permissible to deviate somewhat from the bald, simple English I have recommended; whether a certain indirectness is needed at the expense of conciseness. But, whatever you do, don't sacrifice CLARITY.

In conclusion may I quote to you from Mika Waltari's, *The Egyptian*. This is a novel, the scene of which is laid 2,000 years before Christ. A wise man counselling a would-be soldier said:

"A warrior need not write, only fight. If he could *write*, he would be an officer with command over the most valiant, whom he would send before him into battle. Anyone who can *write* is fit for command, but a man who cannot scribble pot-hooks will never have even so many as a hundred under him. What joy can he take in gold chains and honors when it is the fellow with the reed pen in his hand who gives the orders? Thus it is, and thus it will be—and so, my lad, if you would command men and lead them, learn to *write*. Then those with the gold chains will bow down before you, "*and slaves will carry you in a chair to the field of battle.*"

Now, in the 20th Century you may not achieve the privilege of being carried to the field of battle in a chair borne by slaves, but, you may, if you can write, ride to the field of battle in a well-heated, well-lit, comfortable caravan.

Learn to write, gentlemen. Learn to write with CLARITY, CONCISENESS, SIMPLICITY and ACCURACY. It will make it possible for you to serve the Army as Staff Officers with increased efficiency. It may even mean that your own career will be the greater. ●●●

THE EMPIRE SASH & DOOR Co. Ltd.

"Everything in ***Lumber*** *for the Home"*

HENRY AND ARGYLE
WINNIPEG

Top— Funeral cortege leaving chapel.

Below— Sergeant Farrar and his model of the *St. Roch*.

Sgt. F. S. Farrar, North-West Passage Veteran, Dies

Sgt. Frederick Sleigh (Ted) Farrar, 54, of "HQ" Identification Branch, died Feb. 8, 1955 in an Ottawa hospital after a short illness. A veteran of many years' service in the North as mate of the RCMP Schooner *St. Roch*, Sergeant Farrar enjoyed an unique distinction among sailors as the man who first sailed completely around the North American continent. Actually the journey was accomplished in two stages, but both trips were aboard the *St. Roch*—the first during her historic voyage through the North-West Passage in 1940-42 from Vancouver to Halifax and the second from Vancouver to Halifax through the Panama Canal in 1950.

Born in Liverpool, England, Ted Farrar became an enthusiast for travel at an early age. Joining the Naval Sea Cadets at the age of 11, he went to sea with the British Merchant Marine four years later during World War I. On completion of his apprenticeship, he passed his Second Officer's examinations and became mate on a passenger ship sailing between Liverpool and West Africa. But during the '20's a depression hit British shipping and Farrar decided to come to Canada. On June 18, 1929 he engaged in the RCMP at Regina and in May of the following year joined the crew of the *St. Roch* for the first time. In the next few years—broken by a period of 30 months out of the Force—he made several trips to the Arctic, ending his association with the *St. Roch* in 1942 after the North-West Passage voyage.

In September 1946 Sergeant Farrar was transferred from "E" Division to Headquarters of the Force in Ottawa where he has been producing motion pictures for the Force. In all he had completed 11 movies and was working on a 12th at the time of his death. Shortly after leaving the *St. Roch* in 1942 Sergeant Farrar suffered a serious heart attack, and in 1952 while on a movie-making jaunt in the North, experienced a second seizure. He had, however, been actively engaged in his motion picture work up to the week-end when he suffered another heart attack and his death was a shock to his fellow members of the Identification Branch.

Funeral service for Sergeant Farrar was held in Ottawa and he was buried in the RCMP Cemetery in Regina, Sask.

Recent Cases . . .

R. v. Wiehager

B. E. and Theft—German immigrant leads double life.

IT MUST be assumed that when Heinz Dietrich Wiehager arrived at Quebec on Nov. 8, 1951, he had no previous contact with the police. Single, 28, a German army veteran with no relatives in Canada, he proceeded to Saint John, N.B., and later to Fredericton. In gainful employment with reputable concerns, associated with a fencing class at the University, Wiehager was not long establishing himself as an upright new citizen. Nor was it long before he legally acquired a car with which to enjoy his leisure hours when not in his comfortable room, in which he had a private telephone installed. There are grounds for thinking that it was this standard of living that may have given rise to Heinz Dietrich Wiehager taking lonely trips late at night, for car payments must be met promptly. But he was never late for work, courteous and willing, so that there was no reason to suspect his activities, particularly as he admitted no one on the basis of intimate friendship. Thus, for 14 months Heinz was free to roam the roads at night with nothing about him to arouse the suspicion of any Police patrols. Everything was coolly and thoroughly thought out ahead of time and acted out accordingly.

Why did he so suddenly change this course of action? To wire a commercial licence over his car plate, load the magazine and breech of a .22 calibre rifle and carry a large hunting knife, were not normal preparations for a Christmas Eve trip. "I must be back for work on the 27th," he told his landlady and drove off toward Newcastle, N.B.

Perhaps the member in charge of the RCMP Doaktown Detachment had the breaks the night of Dec. 24, 1953, but if so, then it was the result of conscientious patrolling. The commercial licence plate did not pass unnoticed nor did the knife and loaded rifle, but even more significant was the discovery of the tools similar to some stolen some weeks before in Marysville. "Why are you carrying a commercial licence, Mr. Wiehager?"

"Oh! just a joke someone played on me at the garage."

"Well, we had better check on the owner."

"I guess that won't be necessary, I found it on the highway sometime ago."

"It is an offence to carry fictitious plates, Mr. Wiehager, and also to carry loaded firearms in the haunts of game."

Wiehager related details of a trip to Montreal during which, he alleged, the wiring of his car burned. The alert investigator at Doaktown opened the hood of the vehicle to see the damage. A new battery gave rise to the explanation that the purchase was necessary after the fire. When it was mentioned that "N.B." was on it, Wiehager changed his story to explain that it had been purchased at a well known garage in Fredericton. When it became apparent that this was to be verified, he admitted the theft of the battery from Robert Watt's garage on November 7, at Marysville, N.B. Other

loot valued at over $200—comprised chiefly of tools—was taken at the same time and the loss nearly forced the owner out of business.

For Wiehager the detection of these offences proved no joke for while he was serving the alternative jail sentences imposed for the Motor Vehicle and Game Act violations (a total of 35 days), a thorough check into his activities was conducted—that is, as far as possible with tangible evidence to give leads. When the news of Wiehager's arrest was published, it was obvious that he would not be needing his room for some time and his landlady wanted it available for other use.

In order that Heinz' belongings and those items he had "borrowed" might be protected, care was taken to insure that they were examined and listed. That proved a mine of information to the investigator but rather a setback to Wiehager.

First there was the .22 rifle in the car, and then a shot-gun in the room. Police files showed they may have been taken from Hugh Parks' store entered at St. George, N.B., on an October night (1953). "Did you know anything of that?"

"Yes, I was down there delivering meat and saw them in a corner near a window. I went back in my own car, broke the store window, reached in and took them. The .303 rifle at my room I stole at Havelock from a store where I delivered meat. Went there in my own car during November (1953), pushed in the window and took it."

"Yes, Mr. Wiehager, that was under investigation and the date was Nov. 11, 1953."

The breaking and entering of the James Sanson house at Nashwaaksis on the night of Oct. 11, 1952, was of interest. It appeared a ladder had been utilized, a window opened and goods including a portable radio and rust colored sports coat taken. The bulk of the items comprised clothing and although the offender had searched the property thoroughly, everything moved had been replaced in orderly fashion.

During the same night the home of Samual Brawn at Nashwaaksis was entered by the expedient of pushing in a window on the ground floor. Nothing was taken, possibly through the curiosity of neighbors who sought the cause of the noise of broken glass.

With the locating of a rust colored sports jacket in Wiehager's room, he was questioned regarding these offences. Contrary to the indications that a ladder had been used at the Sanson home, Wiehager claimed entry had been made through an open basement window after watching the house for three hours from his parked car. He had taken all the items reported missing and had given the radio to a young lady attending his fencing

Easter -
The Most Joyous Day in the Christian Year

REGISTERED
HOSIERY

EASTER has this pre-eminence, not only because so many other festivals are derived from and regulated by it, but chiefly because it commemorates the great historical fact and fundamental truth upon which the whole structure of the Christian religion exists.

Easter is one of the movable feasts, so called because it has no set date in the calendar. It is established by lunar calculations. The day which should be celebrated was fixed by the Council of Nice, A.D. 325, as the first Sunday following the full moon that appears on or next after the Vernal equinox, March 21. Easter moves between March 22 and April 23 from 1916 to 1965.

See CIRCLE BAR Spring and Summer hose —new fire colours—new styles—new stretchee construction, and inverted designs for men, women and children.

CIRCLE BAR KNITTING CO. LTD.
Kincardine and Owen Sound, Ont.

class. The lady had no knowledge of the source of the radio and returned it willingly.

In the case of the Brawn residence, Wiehager admitted it was a narrow escape as he fled when he saw neighbors approaching. He never returned to take the clothing he planned on securing from those premises.

Morris Boyd of Petersville, N.B., had not been particularly anxious to report the breaking and entering of his general store on Jan. 12, 1953. However, it was the second break in four months and overalls, boots and mitts were among the items taken. Wiehager, in commenting on some of his travels, admitted to breaking into such a store and indicated a hot plate he used for cooking came from this source. This, with other clothing recovered, definitely established the responsible party.

And so went the story, another garage entered during September 1952, with tools taken, cash register emptied. Yet again a garage raided, firearms taken; this time closer home in Fredericton. A Co-Op store in the same city yielded $53 during 1953.

For varying reasons some complainants were not desirous of entering prosecution and since four charges were entered which could be dealt with in one county, it was not deemed expedient to labor the point. Thus, with Wiehager prepared to consent to summary proceedings these four complaints were heard before County Magistrate L. B. Smith at Fredericton, N.B., on Feb. 1, 1954. The accused having entered a plea of guilty on each count, was sentenced on February 5, to two years in penitentiary on each charge, all sentences to be concurrent.

Considering the sentences too severe, an appeal was lodged by interested acquaintances in an effort to secure a reduction. The Court of Appeal on reviewing the circumstances, however, dismissed the appeal of Apr. 13, 1954.

* * *

Coup de Grace

Violent death from the blow of a mace was a common fate for vanquished knight or stubborn peasant during the so-called "age of chivalry". Today, such activity no longer has its former romantic flavor. In a recent murder trial*, one of the RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory examiners was asked to investigate the consequences of the accused allegedly hitting the deceased on the head with a shot-gun. It was believed that the victim was shot and lying on the floor and that the accused then held the shot-gun by the muzzle, swung it like a golf club, and struck the victim on the head with the butt. The broken stock of the shot-gun was detached from the shot-gun itself and the barrel was bent to a noticeable extent.

In one of the problems given him, the examiner had two facts to determine: the force with which the shot-gun hit the head and whether the butt was once part of the original shot-gun.

A physical match was established between the jagged wooden edge of the stock and fragmented pieces of wood loosely adhering to the shot-gun. This physical match was photographed by a special camera. When viewing through a stereoscope, the observer saw not a flat picture in two dimensions, but one in three dimensions, such as is ordinarily seen by the naked eye. The jury was shown this photograph through the stereo-viewer and thus they and the Court had the advantage of the better representation present with the third dimension.

The problem of determining the force exerted by the gun on the head was a

*R. v. Saunders, Murder, Supreme Court of Ontario, Fall Assizes, 1954, Sarnia, Ontario.

more difficult one. First it was necessary to determine the hardness of the metal, for other things being equal, it is more difficult to bend hard steel than soft steel. In order to determine the hardness, a diamond point was impressed into the steel barrel and this experiment was repeated several times. Measurement of the depth to which the diamond point penetrated the steel gave an estimate of the hardness of the steel. From this hardness and from the cross-sectional shape of the barrel, it was possible to compute what is called the "limiting bending moment". This bending moment is a torque which must be applied to the barrel in order to bend it permanently.

Next it was necessary to know approximately how fast the gun butt would be moving during the swing. In order to determine this, a shot-gun was grasped by the muzzle and swung vigorously, the operation being photographed by a fast motion-picture camera. It was found that a person could swing the end of a shot-gun butt as fast as 50 feet per second. Measurements also showed that the point of impact on the head would be about 13 inches from the mass centre (centre of gravity) and the point of grasp would be about 24 inches from the same mass centre. From all this data, calculations of the force exerted on the head were made. It was found that the force would be approximately 2,500 poundals. As a body whose mass is one pound weighs approximately 32⅙ poundals (this being the acceleration due to gravity) the force applied to the head would be approximately the weight of an 80 pound object. Owing to the manner in which the barrel was bent, the part of the butt pressing against the head would be quite sharp and therefore the pressure on the head would be considerable, of the order sufficient to fracture the skull or cause equally serious injury. In fact, the pathologist observed several lacerations on the back of the deceased's head.

The speed with which the gun was swung was studied to determine its effect upon the force applied to the head. This effect was found to be slight.

Determination of much of this experimental data was possible only through the generous co-operation of the National Research Council in Ottawa. The information given to the Court was believed to be of some use in determining the circumstances underlying this case, which illustrates the application of physical calculations to investigational problems.

(Prepared for *The Quarterly* by R. F. Rodgers, M.A., RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory, Ottawa, Ont.)

* * *

R. v. McKuhen, et al

Manslaughter—Thieves use Pretence to rob Montreal Restaurant Owner who dies from injuries—International Co-operation—Fingerprints.

One of the more widely publicized of Montreal's recent crimes occurred in the "Au Lutin Qui Bouffe", an exclusive restaurant in the north-east section of the city. The whole thing began with a clever ruse. A young woman left the restaurant on Sunday night, Jan. 18, 1953, leaving her purse behind, concealed in an inconspicuous place. An employee of the restaurant found the article later that night and set it aside to be claimed. Just after closing time, a man identifying himself as "Dr. Robinson" phoned from a downtown hotel saying his wife had left her purse somewhere in the building. B. J. McAbbie, the proprietor, told him it had been found and advised him to come down to the restaurant and claim it.

Around 2 a.m. Mr. McAbbie unlocked the door to admit the "doctor", a tall, lanky man with a pimply face, and his

wife. They were joined quickly by three other men. A waitress in an adjoining room, overheard most of the conversation and caught glimpses of some of the action that followed. In the proprietor's upstairs apartment, "Dr. Robinson" received his wife's purse and Mr. McAbbie asked the young woman to sign a receipt. It was then that the tall man declared, "It's a hold-up", as he reached over and grabbed Mr. McAbbie. A tussle followed during which Mr. McAbbie drew a revolver which he carried in an inside pocket. But the move proved futile for he managed to fire only once—the slug smashed into a television set at one side of the room. Some of the party bundled the waitress in table-cloths and tied her with rope while the others concerned themselves with forcing the proprietor to disclose the combination of the restaurant safe. With a $3,000 ring stripped from their victim's finger, $1,000 taken from one of his pockets and $1,500 from the safe the thieves left the premises and sped away in a waiting car.

The Montreal Police hold-up squad were able to get a vague account of what had happened from the proprietor, before he lapsed into unconsciousness. He claimed that he had received a tip that he might be held up but hadn't sought police protection. Mr. McAbbie had been a successful hunter of big game in his day. "I was suspicious about these people," he said, "but I opened up anyway. I figured if I could handle a lion I could handle a robber."

The homicide squad joined in the investigation 48 hours after the hold-up when Mr. McAbbie died as a result of the brutal head and face blows he had received at the hands of the intruders. Before long there were 20 men working day and night on the case. Police saw a similarity between this crime and a half dozen or more restaurant and tavern hold-ups which had occurred during the summer and fall.

Mr. McAbbie's description of his assailants coupled with what information the waitress had to offer and fingerprints discovered at the scene, gave police considerable evidence for identification purposes. By January 23, four people were being held including a 25-year-old woman, Gertrude Servant, who was classed as "principal suspect".

But by February 5, the search for suspects had turned to New York City and Montreal's Chief of Detectives, Wilfrid Bourdon, gave news releases identifying the alleged leader of the job as Patrick Gerald McKuhen, a 31-year-old ex-convict who had been freed on parole in 1951. Number two suspect was Jonathan Dawn, a 23-year-old native of Toronto.

During the first part of March, the RCMP began to distribute circulars to all divisions giving available details on the wanted men. A wanted notice was also published in the RCMP *Gazette*. The fugitives were branded as dangerous and were high on the list of Canada's "wanted criminals".

BIB CANADA

BARNES INVESTIGATION BUREAU LTD.

Surveys of
Industrial—Commercial Plants.

Uniformed Guards and Watchmen supervised by Patrol Cars equipped with Two-way Telephone.

24 Hour Service

CHARLES BARNES, *President*
(Former Chief of Montreal City Police)

HArbour 9161

204 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST
MONTREAL

Branches: **130 Carlton St., Toronto**
371 Richmond St., London

A year after the first circulars were distributed, a man who gave his name as Stephen Raymond Fisher was arrested and taken into custody for disturbing the peace when he was found breaking into a car near Salinas, Cal., U.S.A. The Sheriff of Monterey County, Cal., became curious of the nervous and suspicious manner in which Fisher acted on being arrested. As a matter of routine he sent in the suspect's fingerprints to the F.B.I. in Washington and in this way it was learned that Fisher's true identity was Jonathan Dawn.

Dawn, who at one time had been a private investigator, was arraigned in Criminal Court before Judge Gerald Almond on Apr. 15, 1954 and charged with murder, conspiracy and theft. On April 18, Montreal Police arrested a man named Roy Colligan along with Leo Servant, a brother of Gertrude Servant whom police had once held as "principal suspect".

Gerry McKuhen, the last to be found, was finally arrested in July 1954 in Austin, Texas where he had been living, what police there described as a "model life", under the alias of Gerald Ramsay, married to a German divorcee and working as a salesman.

When the trial came up in October, Jonathan Dawn, who was tried at a later date, testified as a Crown witness against the four others. In his testimony, he mentioned that plans for the hold-up had been made far in advance and that he, Leo Servant, Colligan, and McKuhen wore false noses and spectacles on the night they visited the restaurant. When on Oct. 29, 1954, the final verdict was handed down for all but Dawn, McKuhen, Servant, and Colligan each received a life sentence on the charge of "manslaughter". Gertrude Servant was sentenced to ten years on the "manslaughter" charge and an additional two years concurrent on an "escape" charge. (Shortly before midnight of July 20, Miss Servant had made a successful bid for freedom from Fullum Jail where she had been incarcerated while awaiting trial. To make good her escape, she and another woman prisoner broke a lock on the dining-hall door inside the prison and scaled a ten-foot outer wall. Both were recaptured some time later.) Jonathan Dawn's sentence, awarded on November 30, amounted to five years on a charge of "manslaughter". The restaurant hold-up had been Dawn's first offence.

An occasional crime is committed in which close co-operation between police agencies of several districts or even countries is necessary to bring the case to a successful conclusion. This was one of them. Some of the forces which lent their facilities to the Montreal City Police in the hunt for the missing culprits in this case were the RCMP, Ontario Provincial Police, U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, New Scotland Yard, and the International Criminal Police Commission of Paris, France.

FOR BOATING SATISFACTION

Use Peterborough WATERCRAFT

THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE COMPANY LTD.
PETERBOROUGH ONTARIO CANADA

R. v. Rodrick

Possession and Uttering Forged Bank Notes—The Co-operation of the general public is still the greatest single factor in the detection and apprehension of criminals.

"LISTEN you guys, what's the idea? I don't mind a man searching me, but to have another woman search me and find no underclothes on, is darned embarrassing."

Such a revealing statement greeted RCMP investigators in Timmins, Ontario, on the occasion of the arrest and search of a well-known "lady of pleasure" for possession of counterfeit $10 currency.

As is well known, the gold mining districts of northern Ontario are fertile fields for the "pushing" of counterfeit, chiefly because of the presence of gold "high-graders". Having sold his ill-gotten gold and discovered he has been saddled with a load of counterfeit, sometimes a considerable sum, the high-grader has no recourse other than to pass on the bogus money, either by selling it at a discount to petty criminals, or passing it himself. Such deals between counterfeiters and high-graders partially refutes that old saying of "honor among thieves".

In September 1953, Ronald Rodrick returned to his home town of Timmins after a summer of construction work in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Rodrick had no previous criminal record but would obviously resort to anything, short of violent physical crime to make a fast dollar at the expense of an unsuspecting individual.

Having obtained counterfeit money sometime during the summer, at least $700 worth, Rodrick proceeded to have a good time in Sault Ste. Marie, paying for his fun with the bogus money.

To impress his cronies and friends in Timmins, Rodrick invited Victor Bastien, an acquaintance of similar ilk, and two female companions, Alice McFadden and Blanche Davidson, to a party at his expense. Obtaining two rooms in different hotels, the four proceeded on a two-day drunken orgy, running from one room to the other. Rodrick, of course, picked up the tab for all expenses and paid in counterfeit, meanwhile regaling his listeners with tall tales of how much easier it was to make money if one were "smart" or "in the know" as he was, but not once telling them of his source of "wealth".

The party might have lasted even longer but for the sharp eyes of a taxi driver who had been commissioned to deliver some "refreshment" to the hotel. Blanche Davidson tendered a $10 bill in payment and the taxi driver, although suspicious, had the presence of mind not to argue. Instead, he quickly called the Police and as a result Rodrick and Davidson were taken into custody.

Almost within minutes of this, another telephone call was received from the clerk of the second hotel who reported that a woman was attempting to pay for her room with a counterfeit $10 bill. Again, prompt action by the Police netted Bastien and McFadden. Fifteen counterfeit $10 bills were found in the rooms and on the persons of the four occupants, and it was at this time that the opening remarks of this story were uttered.

After considerable interrogation, Rodrick admitted responsibility for the bills, and the other three were released on instructions of the Crown.

Meanwhile in Sault Ste. Marie 50 counterfeit bills had turned up, but Rodrick could be identified on one occasion only as the utterer, although admitting privately to investigators he had brought 50 bills to Sault Ste. Marie. He claimed they were subsequently stolen from him.

Rodrick was found guilty on charges of possession and uttering in Timmins and Sault Ste. Marie respectively and sentenced to six months in jail in each case, sentences to run concurrently.

The successful prosecution of Rodrick was largely due to the alertness and prompt action of the taxi driver and the hotel clerk, proving again, if such were necessary, that the best deterrent against "pushers" is a vigilant public, particularly those handling cash in their daily work.

(Prepared for *The Quarterly* by Sgt. J. A. Perkins, RCMP, Toronto, Ont.)

* * *

R. v. Sentes et al

B. E. and Theft (Safebreaking)

RICETON is a typical Saskatchewan farming centre of approximately 200 persons, located about 25 miles south and east of Regina and 12 miles from the nearest highway. There is a small business section consisting of two general stores, a Post Office, and four or five garages and farm implement dealers. The village lies on the north-east side of a CNR line. Across the tracks are the usual grain elevators and also a bulk oil station operated by the Riceton Co-Operative Association.

Shortly after 2 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 15, 1953 the RCMP constable from Milestone, Sask., drove into Riceton during the course of a routine night patrol. Everything appeared to be as usual—quiet and serene—the villagers having gone to bed hours before. The constable drove onto the main street to check the business section. Meanwhile, across the railway track in the bulk oil station two young men, Ernest A. Sentes and Denis C. Harden were busily engaged in ripping open the bottom of a large box-type safe. A third young man, Casimer "Casey" Lagus was acting as "look-out".

Lagus saw the Police car enter the

New Publications

for use of

Magistrates and Police Officers

The New Criminal Code 1953-54 (Canada) Ch. 51	4.00
O'Connor's Analysis and Guide to the New Criminal Code, 1955	7.50
Popple's Canadian Criminal Evidence, 2nd ed. 1954	20.00
Rogers & Magone's Police Officers Manual, 3rd ed. 1955	4.50
Snow's Criminal Code 1955	In press

When remittance is sent with order, books will be forwarded carriage free.

THE ABOVE BOOKS ARE CARRIED IN STOCK AND CAN BE SUPPLIED BY

THE CARSWELL COMPANY LIMITED

145-149 Adelaide St. W., Toronto 1, Canada

village and warned his companions. Sentes and Harden were just in the act of pulling the cash-box through a hole in the bottom of the safe. Lagus, keeping an eye on the Police car, saw it crossing the tracks onto the elevator road as his companions rushed out with the cash-box. They piled into their car, a 1941 Ford sedan, turned on the head-lights, and drove off at high speed with Sentes at the wheel.

The constable saw the head-lights appear suddenly less than a quarter of a mile away and immediately gave chase. Both vehicles crossed the tracks and headed north-west on a rough country road. After an 85-mile-an-hour chase that covered seven miles, the Police car closed in on the 1941 Ford as it entered the village of Gray. Realizing that they would have to abandon their car if they wished to elude the Police, Sentes turned down a dark side street in Gray, travelled about a hundred yards and brought his car to a sudden halt behind a barn.

The Police patrol rounded the corner just in time to see the car doors burst open and three men race into the darkness. Sentes ran to the east and his companions to the west. Realizing the futility of a chase on foot in the darkness the constable immediately called Regina by radio, related the circumstances and asked for help.

Up to this time the constable could only surmise what had taken place at Riceton, but his suspicions were soon confirmed when he found a cash-box of the type commonly used in safes lying on the ground beside one of the open doors of the abandoned car. The licence plate on the vehicle had been smeared with mud, undoubtedly to avoid identification, but when the number was relayed to Regina, it was soon learned that the car was the property of Alphonse Harty of Regina, an individual well known to police in southern Saskatchewan.

The constable, knowing that assistance would not be forthcoming for at least an hour and that it was imperative that the movements of the fugitives be curtailed until the arrival of additional Police, roused the telephone operator at Gray and asked him to put out a general ring, warning farmers in the district to remove keys from and lock all vehicles. Then a dozen men from Gray and six cars, were enlisted to patrol the roads in the vicinity of the village until such time as help arrived. These volunteers continued to assist in the search even after Police reinforcements joined the hunt and it was admitted later by Harden and Lagus that their progress toward Regina had been hindered on a number of occasions by the approach of civilian cars forcing them to take cover.

With the coming of dawn, the search, which covered a 500 square mile area, was intensified. A Police Service Dog, Police aircraft and more than a dozen Police cars were now engaged in the man-hunt. Regina radio stations warned farmers to be on the look-out for these men. The search was concentrated in the area between Regina and Gray as it was felt that the trio would attempt to reach and hide-out in the city. About this time the Regina City Police advised that they had checked the Harty car during the afternoon of October 14. The occupants at that time were Harty, Lagus and Harden.

The widespread man-hunt continued with every barn and granary in the area south of Regina being searched. Shortly before 7 a.m. a farmer from the Richardson district reported having seen a young man walk by his farm. A constable from Fillmore Detachment was patrolling nearby and instructions issued over the Police radio system directed him to the farm. Sentes was sighted a short distance from the farm and was taken into custody without incident. He had approximately $12 in silver which had come from the till at the Riceton bulk oil station. Included in this money was a roll of coppers wrapped in a page out of a

small note-book, which the manager of the station was able to identify as having come from his till.

Finally, at about 9.45 a.m., almost eight hours after they had abandoned their car at Gray, Lagus and Harden were arrested. A patrol consisting of two constables from Regina Town Station spotted the two youths walking along a country road about six miles south of Regina.

Fingerprints found at the scene of the crime and on the abandoned car linked all three men with the offence. Lagus refused to admit any knowledge of it, but Sentes and Harden supplied written confessions implicating Lagus. Sentes, 27 years of age, Lagus, 19, and Harden, 18, all had lengthy criminal records.

They appeared before Police Magistrate E. S. Williams, Q.C. on October 30, and entered pleas of "guilty" to a charge of breaking, entering and theft. All were sentenced to imprisonment in the Prince Albert Common Jail, Sentes receiving an 18-month term, Lagus 15 months, and Harden 12 months.

The widespread search for Sentes and his companions was also directly responsible for the arrest of three other men. George E. Foulkes, Mike Dermac and Francis Saxby were returning to Regina from Tribune, Sask., where they had broken into the Post Office, when they were intercepted by the same patrol that apprehended Harden and Lagus. They were found to be in possession of over $50 in silver. At first it was thought that they were the individuals responsible for the Riceton offence. However, the large amount of silver in their possession cast a doubt on this theory and a few hours later the actual source of their wealth became known.

* * *

Double Trouble for John

On Dec. 11, 1954, four contested Game Act prosecutions were in progress in RCMP Court, Saskatoon. The Court-room is on the same floor as the Police detachment. As witnesses were excluded they, of necessity, had to sit in detachment corridors. A defence witness named John Demoskoff, of Environ, Sask., who was a relative of one of the accused, in company with another Environ district resident, saw fit, without permission, to follow a Saskatoon Detachment NCO into the Police washroom. Demoskoff, obviously somewhat under the influence of liquor, commenced to expound his views concerning the Game Act prosecutions to the NCO. During the conversation, it was noticed that Demoskoff had a part bottle of liquor hidden on his person, the circumstances being such that he was contravening the provisions of the Saskatchewan Liquor Act.

Upon being asked to hand over the liquor, Demoskoff refused and put up considerable resistance before the liquor was eventually taken from him. He was placed under arrest and on the same day he appeared in the same Court-room before the same magistrate sitting on the Game Act cases, Police Magistrate H. G. H. Gilding of Saskatoon. He was fined $75 and costs of $5.50 or in default two months in Prince Albert Common Jail for the obstruction offence, and a further $25 and costs of $2 or in default 30 days in jail for the Liquor Act violation. All monies were paid. Demoskoff was represented by C. W. McCool, Q.C., of Saskatoon.

These prosecutions will no doubt have a salutary effect on the accused and others inclined to pursue a similar line of conduct.

(Prepared for *The Quarterly* by S/Sgt. D. McLay, RCMP, Saskatoon.) ● ● ●

Old-timers' Column

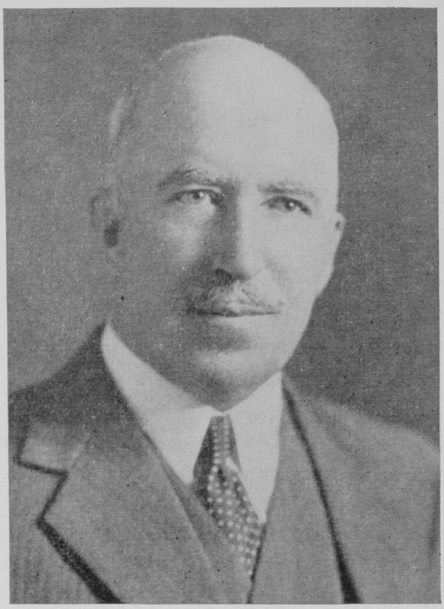
Deputy Commr. C. H. King, RCMP (Rtd.)
Asst. Commr. H. M. Newson, RCMP (Rtd.)

Two senior retired officers of the Force whose careers closely paralleled one another, died recently in Victoria, B.C., a month apart—Asst. Commr. Henry Montgomery Newson, 74, on Jan. 21, 1955 and Deputy Commr. Charles Herbert King, 72, on Feb. 20, 1955. Both officers were alike in other respects—they were big men physically, of English birth, joined the Force within a short time of each other and earned rapid promotion from the ranks to commissioned officer status.

Deputy Commissioner King engaged in the Force Feb. 13, 1905, was promoted to corporal in 1908, to sergeant in 1912, to staff sergeant Sept. 1, 1913 and appointed an Inspector Sept. 30, 1914. On Mar. 1, 1932 he was promoted to Superintendent and on Sept. 8, 1934 became Assistant Commissioner. On Sept. 20, 1939 he was appointed Acting Deputy Commissioner and was confirmed in that rank Mar. 20, 1940. Deputy Commissioner King retired to pension May 1, 1941.

During his 36 years' service in the Mounted Police, he served at many different points in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. In addition he commanded "A" and "O" Divisions in Ontario and was Director of Criminal Investigation from Mar. 25, 1938 until appointed Acting Deputy Commissioner. Greatly interested in horses, Deputy Commissioner King was a familiar figure on the bridle paths around Ottawa during his last years of service and was much in demand as a judge at horse shows and similar events. During World War I he served Overseas as a Lieutenant with the RNWMP Cavalry Draft.

Assistant Commissioner Newson joined the RNWMP Sept. 10, 1906, was promoted to corporal in 1908, to sergeant the next year and to sergeant major a year later. Some months afterward—on Nov. 1, 1910—he was appointed an Inspector. On Feb. 2, 1920 came the next promotion to Superintendent's rank and 12 years later he was raised to the rank of Assistant Commissioner. Unfortunately Assistant Commissioner Newson was plagued by persistently poor health during the latter years of his service and after a particularly serious and lengthy bout of illness he was retired to pension, after more than 31 years' service, on Apr. 1, 1938.



Deputy Commr. C. H. King (Rtd.)

Of wide and varied experience in the Force, Assistant Commissioner Newson commanded divisions at Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver and Edmonton. The latter was his last and probably most important appointment for he commanded the Alberta division ("K") at the time the Alberta Provincial Police was absorbed by the RCMP and the Force took over policing the province. In addition he served as Adjutant at Ottawa in 1920, when the Force expanded its operations into Eastern Canada. On one occasion—in early 1914—he went to England to bring back a fugitive from justice and three years earlier made the same journey, on that occasion with the contingent that attended the Coronation of King George V. During World War I, Assistant Commissioner Newson served Overseas with the RNWMP Cavalry Draft as Captain and second in command.

●●●

Veteran Policeman Dead

On Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1955, James A. Cawsey a veteran of the RNWMP and

RCMP died in an Edmonton hospital after a lengthy illness. Reg. No. 6367 ex-Staff Sergeant Cawsey was born in Halifax 62 years ago and came to Edmonton when quite a young man with his parents. On Nov. 26, 1914 he joined the RNWMP and taking his discharge a year later enlisted in the 194th Battalion C.E.F. serving in France and England for 3½ years. He was demobilized in April 1919 and in August 1920 joined the Alberta Provincial Police with which force he served until it was taken over by the RCMP in April 1932. He retired to pension in November 1951.

During his service in the Police he was well known in the southern part of Alberta, being stationed at Blairmore, Pincher Creek, Medicine Hat and other points. He also served at Lethbridge as a staff sergeant and at Saskatoon Sub-Division as Headquarters NCO until the time of his retirement.

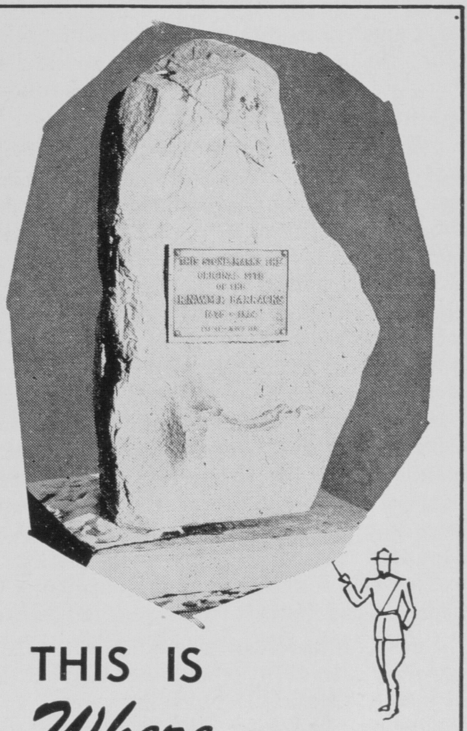
Funeral services were held in Edmonton from Foster and McGarveys Funeral Parlours on January 28 and many friends were present to pay their last respects. Pallbearers were six serving NCOs of the RCMP from Edmonton Headquarters, among them being several who had served with the late Staff Sergeant Cawsey in the Lethbridge District.

A Guard of Honor was formed by members of the RCMP Veterans' Association of Edmonton and Inspr. W. E. Buchanan, RCMP (retired), President of the Veterans' Association at Calgary, under whom the late Mr. Cawsey served at Saskatoon, was present. Many floral tributes were received in token of sympathy from the friends and relatives. Burial was in the Beechmount Cemetery, Edmonton. He leaves to mourn his wife and two daughters Greta and Marg, the latter having only recently proceeded to Germany for her wedding to an Air Force Officer stationed in that country with the RCAF (Jack Hunter of Saskatoon), a brother J. N. Cawsey also an ex-sergeant of the RCMP now retired living in Calgary, and his mother and two sisters in Victoria, B.C. ●●●

* * *

Northern Veteran, ex-Sgt. Lewis McLauchlan, Reg. No. 3322, Enjoying Good Health

To ex-Sgt. Lewis McLauchlan, a Mounted Police veteran of the Yukon gold-rush days



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.

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

ALBERTA GOVERNMENT

TRAVEL BUREAU

EDMONTON ALBERTA

MP-4

who until recently, resided in Haileybury, Ont., the most exciting and tense time he has ever experienced was a period following the height of the gold-rush.

History informs us that citizens of the Yukon were far from satisfied with many aspects of northern administration at that time. Their grievances were varied—some fancied, some legitimate. They resented control by officials who knew nothing of conditions in the Yukon; local mining laws were weak, there were scandals in the government service at Dawson and some people were dissatisfied over the way the Alaska-Yukon boundary dispute between Canada and the United States was being handled. Trouble threatened and for two years—1901-02—the problem was distressing. It was a busy time for the North-West Mounted Police and provided plenty of excitement for the young Scotsman who had left his homeland to seek adventure.

Lewis McLauchlan was born in Scotland on May 21, 1874 (the same year as Sir Winston Churchill). Leaving home as a young man, he first came to America and worked on cattle ranches in Montana and Wyoming. It was news of the gold strike that brought him to Canada. Joining the NWMP at Fort Saskatchewan on July 1, 1898, Mr. McLauchlan was posted to the Yukon shortly afterwards. While there, the young constable found that Police duties kept him busy and prevented him from scraping up a fortune. Nevertheless, while on furlough he managed to get in a little placer mining—enough, at least, to satisfy his curiosity as to what the job was like.

His efficiency as a policeman earned him promotion and during the latter part of his Yukon service, he was sergeant in charge of Town Patrol at Whitehorse and detective sergeant at Dawson. In 1916, Mr. McLauchlan applied for a transfer from the north country, in order to provide proper educational facilities for his two children and because of the high cost of living in Dawson. His request was granted and he was posted to Lethbridge, Alta., in the fall of that same year.

On Dec. 10, 1917, Sergeant McLauchlan became 2/Lieutenant McLauchlan for it was on this date he joined the Royal Flying Corps at Toronto, Ont., to serve in World War I. When he had been Overseas a short while he was transferred to the RAF and was soon promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. For two years and six days Lieutenant McLauchlan served in the RFC and RAF, then returned to Canada and on taking his discharge, rejoined the RNWMP at Lethbridge. A few months later he was transferred to Haileybury, Ont., to take up duties as a detective sergeant. It was at this little town that a disastrous fire struck on Oct. 4, 1922, and Sergeant McLauchlan, who was absent on patrol at the time, returned to find all of his belongings burned.

At the beginning of 1927, Sergeant McLauchlan was offered the position of Chief of Police for the fast developing community of Timmins, Ont. After some consideration, he took his discharge to pension from the RCMP and accepted the offer. He served in that important capacity for four years, then retired.

Mr. McLauchlan is now in his early 80's, but regular exercise through the years has kept him in splendid shape. While many men, years younger than he, are content to take it easy and live a "rocking chair existence", ex-Sergeant McLauchlan claims he still enjoys most of his favorite sports and pastimes. A Kirkland Lake *Daily News* clipping dated Aug. 4, 1950 contains an interview with this old-timer in which he stated that he still took a daily dip and claimed that if people would forget about birthdays they could really say they were as young as they feel. His other interests besides swimming and exercising, include skiing, musketry and hunting. Reports are that he was a good shot and a capable rider. His talents served him well at the varied capacities he undertook as a member of the Force and a son Reg. No. 12581 Sgt. D. P. McLauchlan of Vegreville, Alta., is at present following in his father's footsteps.

As a young man, Lewis McLauchlan set out to seek a life of adventure. One might easily conclude that he got what he was after. He still enjoys a life of "adventure" in a manner of speaking, for he now believes that "the man who stays in one place with his family, talks gardening over the back fence with his neighbor, argues about local and world affairs and wistfully dreams of those faraway fields that are always green is the man who really has the biggest adventure of all". ●●●

Ex-Sgt. Major James Albert Webb

A highly regarded resident of Macleod, Alta., and district for many years, the late ex-Sgt. Major James Albert Webb (Reg. No. 2694) was one who had shown an active interest in diversified talents and pastimes of the Indian and white folk of that locale.

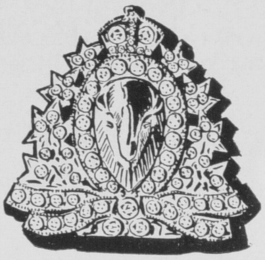
Mr. Webb came from Grafton, Ont., and engaged in the NWMP at Winnipeg, Man., on June 12, 1891. His first spell of service with the Force ended five years later when he took his discharge and moved to British Columbia.

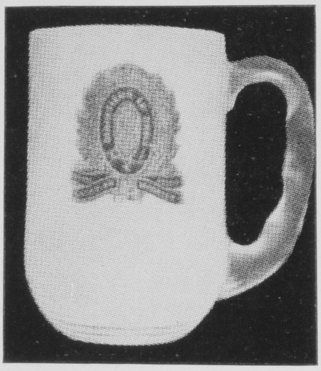
The Department of Indian Affairs appointed him to the position of Farm Instructor on the Blood Indian Reserve in B.C. in May 1902. He was later employed as Issuer of Rations for the reserve and served as such till March 1914.

On August 24 of that same year, Mr. Webb re-engaged in the Force and for the next 17 years he was stationed in Macleod and district. During that time he established many lasting friendships, taking an eager interest in those about him and participating in a wide variety of activities. While sergeant in charge of Stand Off Detachment, a post south of Macleod which existed for the policing of Indians on the Blood Reserve, Mr. Webb exercised his musical inclinations by leading the Blood Indian band, an organization which was considered to be one of the finest of its kind in Canada at the time. He also acquired fluency in the Blackfoot language while there. For many years he was a supporter and patron of the Macleod Orchestral Society and the Macleod Choral Society as well as choirmaster of Christ Church. Participation in amateur theatricals was one of Mr. Webb's favorite pastimes and as an elocutionist his talent was often in demand at local plays and concerts. Mr. Webb enjoyed golf and some of his old friends will remember him as a competent curling skip.

His appointment as Sergeant Major for "K" Division on Oct. 17, 1931 came with a transfer to Lethbridge, Alta. On Aug. 24, 1932, Sergeant Major Webb took his discharge to pension. Residents of Macleod and district grieved to hear of his death on Nov. 27, 1954. ●●●

Tradition...





R.C.M.P. Crested Mugs

Frosted or Clear Glass

16 oz. size $1.00

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

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

Mappin's

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS

St. Catherine at Metcalfe Montreal

Ottawa—A. J. Freiman Ltd., Rideau Street

DIVISION BULLETIN

PARTY LINE OF THE FORCE

"Headquarters" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 14691 Cpl. and Mrs. J. A. G. de la Durantaye, a son, Joseph Michel, on May 23, 1954, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 15470 Cst. and Mrs. Bud White, a son, Steven, on June 29, 1954, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 12285 Sgt. and Mrs. W. D. Johnson, a son, John Thomas, on Sept. 13, 1954, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15002 Cst. and Mrs. Dave Lyster, a son, James Richard, on Sept. 22, 1954, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15234 Cst. and Mrs. L. J. Lewis, a daughter, Anne Elizabeth, on Nov. 27, 1954, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 13272 Cpl. and Mrs. A. R. Bates, a daughter, Beverley Anne, on Dec. 7, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13681 Cpl. and Mrs. R. A. Huber, a son, James Jeffrey, on Dec. 14, 1954, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 14090 Sgt. and Mrs. N. W. Duxbury, a daughter, Phyllis Jean, on Jan. 9, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15626 Cst. and Mrs. D. N. Brown, a daughter, Frances Linda, on Jan. 22, 1955, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15707 Cst. and Mrs. A. K. Bergh, a daughter, Valerie Katherine, on Jan. 26, 1955.

Marriages Reg. No. 15927 Cst. E. D. Westhaver to Miss Marjory McMurtry of Saint John, N.B., on Oct. 9, 1954, at Regina, Sask.

Reg. No. 15156 Cst. W. F. McCheyne to Miss Joe-Anne Brown of Cloverdale, B.C., on Nov. 8, 1954.

Reg. No. 15984 Cst. W. J. T. Rankin to Miss Elizabeth Jane McCurrie of Ottawa, on Nov. 27, 1954.

Reg. No. 16021 Cst. D. M. Duke to Miss Dawn Marlene Cleator of Victoria, B.C., on Jan. 13, 1955.

Arrivals Cpl. W. A. Coombs from "H" Division to the P.S. Branch. Cst. K. Watkins to the Administrative Section, Regina Laboratory from "F" Division. Also to the Regina Laboratory Miss Hazel Ross, BA (Serology Section) and Miss Audrey Buehler (stenographer) formerly of "F" and "Depot" Divisions. Cpl. J. G. Stein from "A" Division and Cst. R. Antosik from "N" Division Q.M. Stores, both to Central Registry.

Departures Csts. J. P. R. Beaudette to "D" Division, in January; C. J. Tiller to "H" Division, R. A. Dzikowski and A. E. Traynor to "K" Division in February, all from Identification Branch. Cst. Keith Waddell of Central Registry took his discharge in March.

Courses Sgt. Reg Whittaker, "E" Division; Cpls. G. J. Wiens and H. F. Newton, "D" Division; K. J. Pedensen and C. R. C. Peters, "F" Division; A. E. Dickinson, "K" Division and J. D. Morton, "A" Division, all P.S. Branch readers, attended short courses at Headquarters recently.

Sub-Inspr. J. L. Vachon and Sgt. D. N. Cassidy, both of Identification Branch and Sgt. R. Walker attended C.P.C. Class No. 23 at Regina.

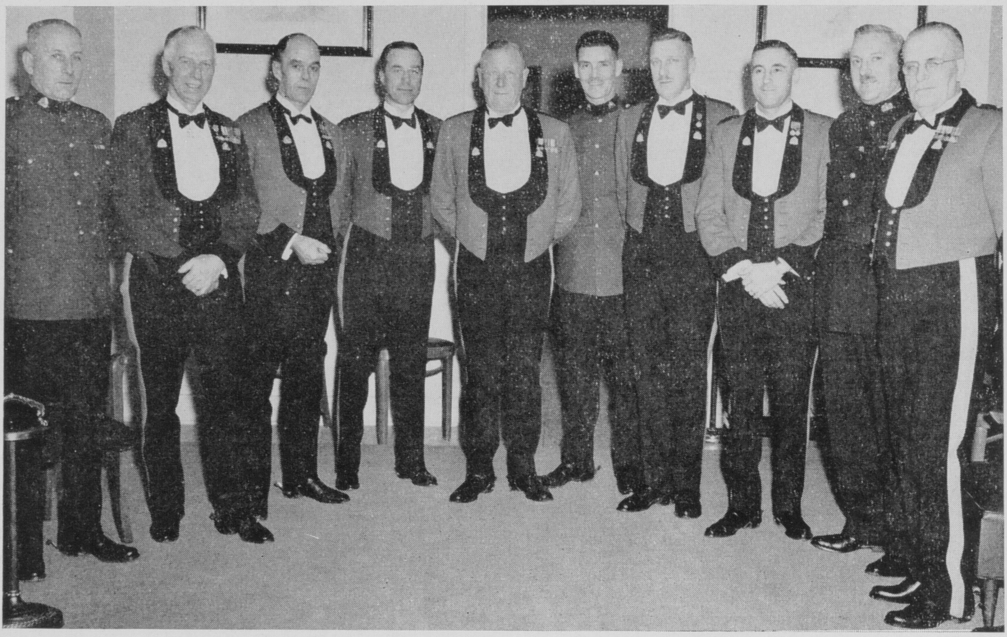
Christmas Over 500 children were entertained in the Headquarters auditorium on December 18 at the annual Christmas party. All the children were under 11 years of age and were treated to gifts, novelties and candy as they enjoyed a program of music, film and fun. Commissioner Nicholson had a short, much appreciated message for both children and parents. When Santa Claus (Cst. H. Lessick) appeared out of a chimney the party was complete. Cpl. J. W. Hunter was Master of Ceremonies.

Christmas and New Year's dinners were not lacking in the festive spirit for single men who spent the holiday season in barracks. Headquarters chef and his assistants arranged two excellent meals in perfect "Noel" fashion.

Sergeants' Mess More than 200 guests visited the mess on Christmas day including senior NCOs from units of the Armed Services in Ottawa, as well as policemen from other forces in Ottawa and Hull, old friends and officers of the Force. A buffet lunch and the artistic layout of the table drew many compliments.

The traditional welcome was ladled out on February 4 in the Sergeants' Mess to S/Sgts. H. W. Reddington and C. R. Eves and Sgts. J. D. Dunbar, W. D. Johnson, J. G. E. Murray, A.deB. Macdonell, R. V. Currie, C. D. Miller, W. W. J. Routledge, J. E. Rutherford, W. J. D. Graham and B. E. Flumerfelt, whose donations made a goodly measure of cheer possible.

Some 18 members of Headquarters Sergeants' Mess find respite from their arduous duties through the medium of friendly competition in the fascinating game of cribbage during the



First Regimental Dinner Sergeants' Mess (Ottawa area) Dec. 10, 1954. L. to R.—Corps Sgt. Major H. Robertson, Commr. L. H. Nicholson, MBE, Deputy Commr. A. T. Belcher, Sub-Inspr. J. G. C. Downey, Supt. H. A. Larsen, Sgt. Major W. Taylor (Mess President), Supts. L. Bingham and J. H. T. Poudrette, RSM T. D. Harris (Army), Deputy Commr. J. D. Bird.

lunch hour period. During the past several months, five round robin tournaments have been played. To the chagrin of his fellow competitors, Sgt. Major W. Taylor won the grand prize in all but one tournament. The Sergeant Major and his partner, S/Sgt. J. R. McFarland, have proved most formidable opponents in team cribbage matches.

The first regimental dinner of the mess was held December 10. Approximately 70 members and honorary members attended. Guests included the Commissioner, Deputy Commrs. J. D. Bird and A. T. Belcher and other officers from the various divisions with headquarters in Ottawa. The menu would have teased the palate of the most fastidious gourmet and featured fruit cocktails, filet mignon, fillet of sole, asparagus tips, carrots glacé, Parisian potatoes, rolls, relishes, cheeses, wines, homemade apple pie and coffee.

Bowling The "HQ" Division Bowling League made up of 16 teams opened on September 13. There has been much enthusiasm and at the end of January the "Bobs", captained by Cpl. R. Portelance, were 12 points out in front while only five points separated the next seven teams. Top scorer to date for the ladies is Lillian Myers with a high single of 303 and a cross of 706. Bertha Cosgrove has the ladies' high average of 193. For the men it's Bob Portelance with a 360 single and Lou Lortie with a cross of 869 and a fine 221 average.

Shooting Indoor shooting commenced October 25 with an attractive weekly schedule featuring match and service rifle shooting as well as .22 and .38 calibre handgun competitions. Three teams were entered in the DCRA winter competitions, two in the senior division and one in the junior. On November 22 ten members of "A", "N" and "HQ" Clubs engaged in a handgun competition with a team from Royal Military College, Kingston. The national course of fire was followed and with the best five scores on each side counting, the RCMP won by a margin of 1269 to 1146. At a dinner following the match, souvenirs were presented to the two high men of each side, while members of the RMC team received glass tumblers bearing the RCMP crest. A match rifle competition was held at Wakefield on January 18. The Wakefield Club, which has a small membership of skilled and ardent marksmen, proved too strong for the RCMP by eight points. Other competitions pending, include a shoulder-to-shoulder pistol match at West Point Military Academy between West Point, Royal Military College and RCMP, a postal rifle and pistol match with the Metropolitan Police, England, and a postal pistol

match with the RAF Small Arms Association, London, England.

Some mention should be made of the DCRA annual competitions held at Connaught Ranges last August. Forty-four members of the Force representing most divisions attended and the names of many placed well up in the prize lists. Three members of the Force made the Bisley Team—Inspr. J. Young and Sgt. Joe Blais (repeaters) and Sgt. E. C. Armstrong.

Distinguished Visitors Mr. J. W. Grant MacEwan, M. S., Manager, Council of Canadian Beef Producers, Calgary; Dr. F. J. Leslie, Associate Chief, Livestock and Poultry Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; and Commr. S. T. Wood, RCMP (retired) attended a conference on the RCMP horse breeding program held at Headquarters on December 17. Major A. H. Smedmore, Canadian Army Provost Corps, arrived at Headquarters in January to spend a month studying identification methods.

Volley-ball The division entered a team in a 12-team volley-ball league sponsored by the Hull Regiment with all games played in the Hull Armouries. While the team lost the first six matches, it rapidly moulded into an efficient squad, won the next five games and are now the feared "lions" of the league.

Bakers of

Pan Dandy Products

and

Donald Duck Bread

Morrison-Lamothe Bakery

95 Echo Drive Ottawa

Hockey Once again a team comprised of "A" Division, "N" Division and "HQ" personnel entered the National Defence Hockey League. The other six teams were, RCAF Uplands, RCAF Rockcliffe, RCAF Headquarters, HMCS *Bytown*, HMCS *Gloucester* and Army Headquarters. A good brand of hockey was exhibited and while the RCMP team bowed out of the league play-offs in February to the RCAF Headquarters, it produced the majority of exciting games. On February 5 a team from "O" Division made up of members of the Force and Toronto City Police journeyed to Ottawa to avenge a narrow defeat suffered last year. They were unsuccessful, losing 9-2, but the game was lively and the score not indicative of the play. A social event was held in "A" Division Spadina Barracks after the game.

Illness The general health of the division has been good with few away from duty for more than a day or so. However, Sgts. W. C. Beatty and H. F. Lee were in hospital for a couple of weeks. Csts. G. Scott and R. Handford also spent short stretches in the hospital as did Cst. R. H. Maxwell with a torn ligament in his shoulder. Cst. D. Luchak was sorely missed by the hockey team while in hospital but soon regained his old style on returning to duty.

General Cpl. L. Matthews, a member of the RCMP Band since its organization in 1938 was presented with an engraved desk pen set when he terminated his association with the band recently. In August of this year, Cst. T. P. E. Smith of Identification Branch will journey to Paris, France, as an Ottawa representative to the World Alliance of the YMCA. Ten thousand delegates from 72 countries will be there to mark the Y's 100th anniversary. Cst. George Cowman organized a sleigh ride in January for single men and 16 couples enjoyed an old-fashioned "hoe-down" at the Ranch House. The winter has provided exceptional weather for skiers and Constables Jackson, Melsom, Braithwaite, Limoges, Colvin, Reid and Graham are among the enthusiasts seen leaving barracks regularly with skis in one hand and poles in the other. A noon-hour dart tournament in Central Registry has also attracted much interest.

Older members of the Force will learn with interest that Reg. No. 10722 ex-S/Sgt. H. H. Radcliffe, formerly of the Regina Laboratory, was elected to the House of Keys as member for the constituency of Ayres on November 18. The House of Keys is the Representative Assembly of the Parliament of the Isle of Man.

Curling The RCMP Curling Club (Ottawa) began the 1954-55 season in November with a 24-rink mixed bonspiel which wound up with a well attended social at Rockcliffe Barracks.

***L. to R.*— Corporals Peterson and Jensen, Constable Magnusson (skip) and Sergeant Major Slinn.**

The winning rink was skipped by Cpl. R. Handford with Inspr. K. M. Lockwood runner-up. As a result of the enthusiasm shown in this event, the ladies formed a curling club of their own with enough members to ice 11 rinks. Their games have produced some remarkable curling.

The men's club commenced a round robin tournament on November 15 with 24 rinks formed into four groups of six rinks each. Results of the first round robin: Group "A" Cpl. W. Hastie's rink; Group "B" Cpl. R. Handford; Group "C" Commissioner Nicholson; Group "D" resulted in a five-way tie which Corps Sgt. Major H. Robertson's rink won in the play-off. The second round robin: Group "A" Sgt. B. Graham's rink; Group "B" Cpl. C. Grant; Group "C" Inspector Lockwood; Group "D" Corps Sergeant Major Robertson. Third round robin: Group "A" Sgt. B. Graham's rink; Group "B" Inspector Lockwood; Group "C" Corps Sergeant Major Robertson; Group "D" Sergeant Macdonell.

An unique competition found "G" Division pitted against "The World" with the latter rink bearing a distinctive Scottish flavor — Corps Sergeant Major Robertson, Sgt. Major W. Taylor, S/Sgt. J. R. McFarland and Sgt. John Dunbar. "G" Division was represented by Supt. H. A. Larsen, Inspr. W. J. Fitzsimmons, S/Sgt. G. Abraham and Cst. E. J. Ard but lost out 16-8.

In most of the local and district competitions the RCMP club has managed to ice at least one rink. Without winning any major trophies the club has made a creditable showing. Three RCMP rinks were entered in the city bonspiel of the Canadian Branch of the Royal Caledonia Curling Club and five in the Royal Victoria Jubilee. In the latter, Cst. T. Magnusson skipped his rink into the semi-finals before being defeated. Our double rink entry in the Canadian Branch Governor-General's lost out to the Metcalfe entry. In the Ontario Provincial Curling Association competitions our double entry in the Governor-General's, skipped by Corps Sergeant Major Robertson and Sergeant Harrison, won in the city and moved on to Perth where they lost out to the Deep River entry. Similarly our double rink entry in the Ontario Tankard, skipped by Sergeants Graham and Newman, won their city games, moved on to Renfrew where they defeated Pembroke only to lose out to Deep River.

Constable Magnusson's rink, one of four RCMP entries in the Arnprior Bonspiel, won the Chronicle Trophy. Superintendent Bingham's entries representing the RCMP club in the British Consuls, lost out in the city round robin. In the Metcalfe Bonspiel Superintendent Bingham's rink was runner-up in the final, being beaten out by a Metcalfe rink on the last rock in the last end 10-8.

"A" Division

(Headquarters—Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 15685 Cst. and Mrs. G. A. Walker, a daughter, Bonnie Rose Elizabeth, at Ottawa, on Feb. 28, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15195 Cst. and Mrs. V. I. MacKenzie, a son, David George, at Ottawa, on Nov. 18, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14218 Cpl. and Mrs. R. P. Malloy of Aylmer, Que., a son, David Graham, on Nov. 18, 1954.

Reg. No. 14307 Cpl. and Mrs. A. Stewart, Moose Factory Detachment, a son, James Alexander, born Jan. 23, 1955 (by adoption).

To Reg. No. 15782 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. Waugh, a daughter, Debra Marie, at Ottawa, on Jan. 6, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15743 Cst. and Mrs. B. C. Lensen, a daughter, Cynthia Rose, at Ottawa, on Jan. 29, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14767 Cst. and Mrs. M. S. X. Theriault, a son, Joseph-Guy, at North Bay, Ont., on Jan. 31, 1955.

Arrivals Sub-Inspr. W. G. Gordon from "HQ" Division as O.C. Ottawa Sub-Division and Sub-Inspr. P. J. Vaucher from "O" Division as Officer in Charge Protective Branch.

Departures Inspr. K. M. Lockwood to "O" Division, Cpl. J. G. Stein to "HQ"; Sgt. T. Shane, Cpl. J. A. Labreche and Cst. W. Myers to leave pending discharge to pension; Csts. N. Skelton, J. Olson and K. E. Sider to "F" Division.

Ottawa Sub-Division On Dec. 15, 1954, Ottawa Sub-Division officially came into being, with headquarters in the same building as "A" Division Headquarters. Sub-Inspr. W. G. Gordon recently transferred from "HQ" Division was appointed Officer Commanding, and Sgt. H. G. Speers, formerly Patrol NCO for this area became Patrol NCO for the new sub-division. The following detachments comprise Ottawa Sub-Division: Brockville, Cornwall, Kingston, Ottawa Town Station, Maniwaki and Pembroke, as well as the Traffic Branch, which has jurisdiction over government parking lots, government parks and Federal District highways in the Ottawa area.

Dance A well attended dance was held at Spadina Barracks on January 14, with music by the RCMP Band. This was the first dance held there since the barracks was renovated. The walls and ceiling were gaily decorated and the new floor was excellent for dancing. Square dances were called by S/Sgt. J. Batza and proved to be the highlight of the evening. Supt. J. H. T. Poudrette presented Cpl. J. A. Labreche with a Gladstone bag in honor of his retirement from the Force. An enjoyable lunch was served at the end of the evening. Special guests in attendance were the O.C. "HQ" Division, Supt. L. Bingham; the O.C. "N" Division, Supt. R. A. S. MacNeil and Supply Officer Supt. E. H. Perlson.

Sergeant Shane (left) receiving gift from Superintendent Poudrette.

Refresher Course During the months of January and February weekly Refresher Courses were held at Division Headquarters. The instructions were most beneficial and the members had the opportunity to meet old acquaintances, or the personnel, who during the past year, have come under the jurisdiction of "A" Division.

Presentations On December 7 a smoker was held at Spadina Barracks in honor of Sgt. T. A. Shane, who proceeded on leave pending discharge to pension. He was presented with a wrist watch by Supt. J. H. T. Poudrette, O.C. "A" Division. Sergeant Shane has been in charge of "A" Division garage for a number of years.

Smoker On January 20 a smoker was held at Spadina Barracks to bid farewell to Cst. W. Myers, who is on leave prior to discharge to pension, and Constables Skelton and Olson who have joined the ranks of "F" Division. Constable Myers, who has worked in the Division Canteen for a number of years, was presented with an electric drill by Superintendent Poudrette. Constables Skelton and Olson were presented with brief cases by Inspr. H. S. Cooper and Sub-Inspector Vaucher.

North Bay Sub-Division The following changes have been made during the past few months: Cpl. F. W. Spriggs from Manitowaning Detachment to Portage la Prairie; he was replaced by Cst. S. W. Drader from Ponteix Detachment in "F" Division. Csts. R. N. Horner and B. S. Moss to Ottawa, replaced by Csts. L. P. Aube and C. R. Duncan. Cst. K. G. Watson to "E" Division, replaced by Cst. J. W. R. Duguay of Pembroke. To the new-comers, a hearty welcome, and to those who have left us, good luck in your new postings.

Condolences Our sincere sympathy is extended to Cst. S. Lawryk, whose mother passed away on February 12.

Curling A rink consisting of Inspr. W. Dick, skip, S/Sgt. R. L. Woodhouse, Cst. I. W. Taylor and Sgt. N. J. E. Taillefer entered the Mattawa Bonspiel, held on January 22-23. While winning only one of three games, the Police curlers had an enjoyable time, as well as the opportunity of meeting many curlers from Mattawa and neighboring towns. On January 29, six members of the sub-division office and North Bay Detachment travelled to Temisk-

aming for friendly games, at the invitation of the Temiskaming Curling Club. The hosts kindly provided two leads to complete the rinks. Although unable to claim any laurels, all members are looking forward to a return visit before too long.

Revolver Practice Through the generosity of the RCAF Station, North Bay, facilities of the indoor range in the new Recreation Centre on the Station have been made available to us. The first practice session was February 14 and it is now a weekly event.

Val d'Or Shooting Club Last fall, representatives of the different police forces of the town decided to build a rifle and revolver range. An Association was also formed which is called the "North West Quebec Police Rifle and Revolver Association" and includes all policemen, municipal, provincial and federal as well as the security police at the radar station in Senneterre, Que. Represented on the executive were Cpl. J. D. Lewak of the RCMP detachment who was elected chief instructor and Cst. J. G. A. Jutras, secretary. Work has been done in spare time and at night and all materials needed were donated by different firms in Val d'Or, Bourlamaque, Que. The range was completed recently and actual shooting will begin soon. Corporal Lewak is, at the present time, training a few range officers. A special membership card has been devised and issued upon payment of dues of $2 a year. Honorary memberships will be presented to all firms or individuals who contributed materially to make this range possible. The object of this association will be the encouragement of organized rifle and revolver shooting among policemen in our community and also adjoining communities with a view toward a better knowledge of the safe handling and proper care of firearms as well as improved marksmanship. It is also the purpose of the association to further the development of good fellowship and team play, and will no doubt tend to create better relations between the different police forces of this region.

"Air" Division

(Headquarters–Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. Stan Kubin, a daughter, Judith Lynne, at Prince Albert, Sask., on Dec. 7, 1954.

Promotions Congratulations to S/Sgt. H. A. Heacock, captain of our "Norseman" aircraft based at Fort Smith, N.W.T., Sgt. Jack Austin, captain of our DHC2 "Beaver" aircraft based at St. John's, Nfld., Cpls. A. F. Dye and R. L. Fletcher who were promoted recently.

New Arrivals A belated welcome to Cst. Al Simpson who reported to "Air" Division as an Apprentice Aircraft Technician on June 1, 1954, from "Headquarters", Identification Branch. He is the first regular member of the Force to enter the division in this capacity. After three years' satisfactory experience at this trade he will be eligible to write his Department of Transport examinations with a view to obtaining his Aircraft Maintenance Engineer's Licence. Constable Simpson joined the Force Nov. 5, 1951 and has also served at Regina, Sask., and in Alberta.

Mr. B. K. Lace joined the division as a special constable Aircraft Technician on Jan. 3, 1955 in Victoria, B.C. He was born in Willow Bunch, Sask., educated in B.C. and is married, with two children. He got into aviation in 1941 with No. 8 Elementary Flying Training School at Sea Island Airport, Vancouver, B.C. as an Apprentice Mechanic. Joining the RCAF in September 1942 as an Aero Engine Mechanic, he then transferred to air crew as a Flight Engineer. After discharge from the RCAF he was employed on the west coast before joining the B.C. Government Department of Lands and Forests Air Photography Division in 1950, with which organization he was employed at the time of joining the RCMP. Special Constable Lace had considerable experience on float and boat operations and maintenance in the bush of B.C., with some experience on skis in the winter months as well.

Movements of Personnel Cpl. Al Dye was transferred from Ottawa to Edmonton on December 22 then to Fort Smith, N.W.T. on temporary duty on January 18. Cpl. R. L.

Fletcher was transferred from Ottawa to Prince Albert, Sask., on January 1, then to Churchill, Man., on January 14. He will be captain of our DHC3 "Otter" aircraft based there, vice Sgt. R. J. Harries who has been transferred to Rockcliffe. Corporal Dye and Cst. G. A. Fallis have attended the RCAF three week Survival Course. The former commenced his course in November, while Fallis started his on January 31. Constable Simpson attended a three week aero engine course at Canadian Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Co. Ltd., Longueuil, Que., in November.

Corporal Dye suffered a broken arm early in February while with our "Air" Detachment, N.W.T. While refuelling the "Norseman" aircraft at Norman Wells, N.W.T., he is reported to have slipped off the wheel. He was flown to Aklavik for treatment.

Flights of Interest Our new De Havilland DHC3 "Otter" aircraft CF-MPP, normally based at Churchill, Man., took part in the rescue of the crew of a USAF "Stratojet" bomber which exploded after catching fire at 35,000 feet over Northern Saskatchewan on February 12. At the request of the RCAF Search and Rescue organization, the wheel-ski equipped "Otter" landed a ground party on an unnamed lake two miles from the point where injured Capt. Lester E. Epton was being cared for by an RCAF Para-rescue team who had earlier jumped to his aid. He had been marooned in deep snow and below-zero temperatures for 30 hours after parachuting from the stricken aircraft. After being taken by toboggan to the lake where the RCMP aircraft was waiting, he was flown to The Pas, Man., then via RCAF to hospital in Winnipeg. Earlier the RCMP "Otter" aircraft had picked up injured survivor Lt.-Col. Kenneth G. McGrew, the commander of the bomber, at Cumberland House and flown him to The Pas. On February 15 the third survivor was rescued after he had spent approximately 90 hours in the snow without attention, suffering from a broken leg and frost-bite. The remains of the fourth member of the crew were evacuated at the same time.

The crew of the "Otter" aircraft during this successful rescue mission were Cpl. R. L. Fletcher, ably assisted by Sgt. A. N. Beaumont and Spl. Cst. Gordon Bartlett, Air Engineer.

In Newfoundland on September 24 our De Havilland DHC2 "Beaver" aircraft based at St. John's, had occasion to take a mental patient from New Bay on the south coast of Newfoundland, to St. John's. On landing at New Bay, the aircraft seemed to attract greater interest than usual. It appears that our aircraft was the first to ever "pitch in the bay" (land there).

On the 17th of the same month the "Beaver" had located a missing boat and punt, but no trace of the men occupants. This patrol was out of Goose Bay toward Northwest River, Labrador. This same aircraft, in October 1954, was requested to locate and identify a strange ship off the Quebec coast, which it did by effecting a landing alongside. On October 11 it took part in a search for a missing person in the Boat Harbour area. The missing person was returned by plane after being located by a ground party.

On January 30-31 this DHC2 "Beaver" was called upon to deliver serum for dogs suffering from distemper in Labrador. Working on skis out of Goose Bay, it dropped serum at Forteau, Pinware, Red Bay and Henley Harbour in an attempt to stem this sickness.

Sgt. Jack Austin and Spl. Cst. Charlie Ross are the crew of this aircraft working out of St. John's.

On the west coast our "Beaver" aircraft on floats, with S/Sgt. Stan Rothwell as captain, took part in a search for a missing prospector in the Quesnel Lake area of B.C.

A quick glance over the Flying Returns for the past three-month period shows a great variety in passengers and freight carried. In addition to the usual transportation of members of the Force on investigation duties, patrols, or escort duties, the list includes Police dogs, dog masters, mental patients, Indian witnesses, Game Wardens, photographic equipment, exhibits, human remains, Royal Canadian Navy "frog-men", sick and well Eskimos and Indians of all ages from infants-in-arms upwards, mail, lighting plants, an exhaust pipe for an RCMP boat, plus an infinite variety of freight of all descriptions.

To the Rescue Should anyone need assistance to extricate themselves or their families from a difficult situation, they can call upon the services of Sgts. Marsh Ney and George Hamelin at Rockcliffe who are now experienced in such matters. It seems that they received a phone call early in February to the effect that a 12-year-old boy had got himself stuck in a garbage can. Arming themselves with an assortment of tools including metal snips, hammer, chisel, a can of grease and so forth, they proceeded to the scene by jeep. They found the boy with one leg jammed in a kneeling position in the bottom of the can. By cutting a hole in the metal, they were successful in removing the youngster from this uncomfortable position in which he had been fixed for about an hour and a half in freezing weather.

News "Air" Division personnel will be interested to learn that Inspr. P. B. Cox, former Officer Commanding the division, has been transferred from Dauphin to Winnipeg, Man.

Our sympathy to Cst. Harry Fallis, co-pilot at Edmonton, who is reported to be hospitalized with an infected foot.

Flying Statistics A compilation of figures from the Flying Returns for the calendar year 1954 shows that "Beechcraft" CF-MPH based at Ottawa led our nine full-year operational aircraft in flying time with a total of 642.30 hours. Other aircraft flying times were "Beechcraft" CF-MPI at Edmonton, with 629.30 hours; DHC2 "Beaver" CF-MPM at Winnipeg with 615.10 hours; "Stinson" CF-MPJ at Regina with 582.45 hours and "Beaver" CF-MPO at Prince Albert with 573.10 hours.

The average flying hours for our operational aircraft in 1954 were 544.20 per aircraft per year. This is the highest utilization ever recorded; the previous best being the average of 538 hours per aircraft per year in 1952.

A total of 1,075,609 passenger miles were flown by RCMP aircraft in 1954. This is the first year in which the mark of one million passenger miles has been surpassed, slightly topping the previous high mark recorded in 1953.

"B" Division

(Headquarters—St. John's, Nfld.)

Births To Reg. No. 16230 Cst. and Mrs. W. M. Greene of Placentia Detachment, a daughter, Karen Marian, on Oct. 5, 1954.

To Reg. No. 16171 Cpl. and Mrs. C. A. McCormick of Placentia Detachment, a daughter, Janet Mary, on Nov. 6, 1954.

To Reg. No. 16186 Cpl. and Mrs. D. G. Foster of St. Lawrence Detachment, a son, Eugene Glen, on Dec. 12, 1954.

To Reg. No. 16184 Cpl. and Mrs. A. T. G. Morris of St. John's Detachment, a daughter, Bonita Lynn, on Dec. 21, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14967 Cst. and Mrs. S. E. McDivitt of St. John's Detachment, a son, Brian Kenneth, on Jan. 17, 1955.

To Reg. No. 16198 Cst. and Mrs. D. G. Randell of Whitbourne Detachment, a son, David Charles Peter, on Jan. 27, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14330 Sgt. and Mrs. G. L. Clark of St. John's Detachment, a son, Robert Murray, on Jan. 28, 1955.

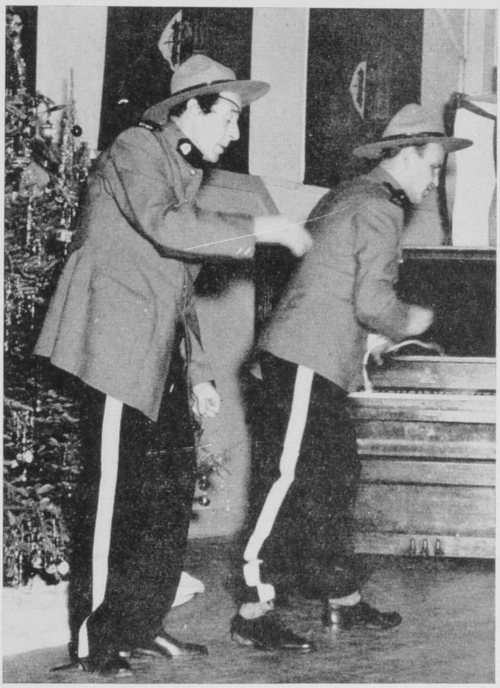
To Reg. No. 13134 Cpl. and Mrs. M. A. Pepe of St. John's Detachment, a daughter, Janice Ann, on Jan. 30, 1955.

Marriages Mr. Moses Blundon, Radio Technician, "B" Division Headquarters, and Miss Christy Lake of Fortune, Nfld., at St. John's on Jan. 22, 1955.

Congratulations To S/Sgt. N. F. Forward of Harbour Grace Detachment; Sgt. G. L. Clark of St. John's Detachment; Cpls. R. J. Nash of Channel Detachment and D. L. Goodyear of Corner Brook Detachment, on their recent promotions.

Bowling With a 29 point margin over the second place "Caplins", Sgt. Gord Clark's "Salmons" were well on top of the league with a comfortable 89 points when it was announced by officials of the Gaiety Bowling Alleys, where we bowled each Wednesday evening, that the alleys would be closing to make room for a TV station being set up in St. John's. This brought to a halt on February 10, our league activities. We are endeavoring to obtain other alleys to finish the season. Doreen Knight was leading in the ladies' high single with a 303; Bernice Spurrell with a high three of 685 and Genevieve Fowler with a high average of 170. With the men, we have Cpl. Hank Light with a 365 high single and a 757 high three, with the high average being claimed by Charlie Udle with a 201.

Regimental Christmas Dinner The spacious division gymnasium, resplendent with Yuletide decorations, was the setting for the regimental Christmas dinner on December 21. Among the distinguished guests were the Deputy Attorney-General of Newfoundland, Mr. H. G. Puddester; Cmdr. S. B. Shore, RCN;



Oliver Gordon (left) and Leslie Yeo in skit on "how not to be a Mounted Policeman".

Mr. C. A. Pippy, a great friend of the Force in Newfoundland; ex-Sgt. George Makinson; ex-Cst. (Major) S. F. Willett; ex-Spl. Cst. (Capt.) J. J. Whelan; Dr. P. O'D. Gallagher of the Department of Veterans Affairs and Mr. L. Hopkins of Public Works. The diners were pleasantly surprised at the conclusion of the meal by the appearance on stage of members of the London Theatre Group, professional actors and actresses, presently playing an extended engagement in St. John's. These top flight artists brought down the house with their vaudeville interpretation of what life is not like in the Mounted Police.

Kiddies' Christmas Party Another gathering of note, held in the gym, was the Christmas tree for children of members of the Force in St. John's. This event was sponsored by the division canteen and consisted not only of the customary visit from Santa Claus with gifts for all, but, also of a visiting professional magician in the personage of Capt. "Tony" Lubrant of the United States Air Force, stationed at nearby Pepperrell Air Force Base. Captain Lubrant pulled rabbits from hats and burning cigarettes from most unexpected places to the never ending wonderment of upwards of a hundred pairs of little eyes.

New Year's Dance Rounding out the Christmas holiday season was another successful New Year's Eve ball, held once again in the division drill hall. Close to a hundred members, their wives and guests were in attendance, all enjoying the music, the sumptuous buffet supper served after midnight and the general fun and frolic that goes to make up a Happy New Year for one and all.

Arrivals We welcome to the division, its work and activities, Sub-Inspr. and Mrs. R. W. Duff, who, with son Michael, arrived shortly after Christmas to take up residence. Sub-Inspector Duff is the new Officer Commanding, St. John's Sub-Division. Miss Vera Bussey has joined the staff of the Central Registry, Miss Patricia Byrne the C.I.B. stenographers' pool and Constables Stallknecht, Oostoek and Steele have arrived from "Depot" and "N" Divisions. With the opening of St. John's Sub-Division, we have Sgt. T. I. Inkpen and Cst. J. A. E. Bourque and steno Doreen Knight employed in that section. Playing hockey this year and taking advantage of the now excellent facilities offered in the new St. John's Memorial Stadium, is Cst. J. T. "Trainor" Fraser, a member of the RCAF "Unicorns" from nearby Torbay Airport. Csts. R. H. "Hap" MacDonald and D. C. Reeve of our Bell Island Detachment and Cst. J. E. McGuire of Gander Detachment, have also participated in the sport.

"C" Division

(Headquarters—Montreal, Que.)

Births To Reg. No. 14113 Cpl. and Mrs. J. S. Leblanc, a daughter, Janine, at Montreal, on June 20, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15167 Cst. and Mrs. J. J. C. Roy, a son, Stenson Denis, at Montreal, on Sept. 19, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14844 Cst. and Mrs. C. R. Levesque, a daughter, Marie Therese Chantale, at Valleyfield, Que., on Sept. 29, 1954.

To Reg. No. 11833 Cpl. and Mrs. L. A. A. Paradis, a daughter, Lise Marcelle Marie, at Montreal, on Nov. 24, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14985 Cst. and Mrs. J. D. A. G. Ethier, a daughter, Marlene Linda, at Montreal, on Dec. 12, 1954.

Marriages Reg. No. 15988 Cst. J. E. J. B. Giroux to Miss Marie Georgette Louise Yolande Le Cavalier of Montreal, Que., on Nov. 27, 1954.

Reg. No. 15937 Cst. J. A. M. Lapointe to Miss Helene Giroux of Drummondville, Que., on Dec. 6, 1954.

Reg. No. 11754 Cpl. G. R. A. Monette to Miss Marie Blanche Bernadette Boisseau of Montreal, on Dec. 11, 1954.

Reg. No. 15854 Cst. J. L. R. Royer to Miss Rachel Raymond of St. Clement, Que., on Dec. 28, 1954.

Sorrow It is with sincere regret that we report the untimely passing of Marcelle DeGongre, who passed away after a short illness on Nov. 26, 1954. Miss DeGongre was a stenographer at Division Headquarters for the past 12 years. Our sympathy goes to Mr. and Mrs. Ovila DeGongre and family.

Promotions Congratulations are extended to S/Sgts. R. B. MacDonald, H. F. Law; Sgts. L. P. M. Morel, E. J. McDonald; Cpls. J. A. O. E. Perrin, J. P. J. P. Drapeau, J. L. A. P. Berthiaume, C. R. Levesque and G. Begalki, upon their recent promotions.

Congratulations are also in order for Cpl. J. F. S. R. Duchesneau, Personnel Branch; although attached to "Headquarters" he is a familiar figure around "C" Division.

Social Activities At Quebec Sub-Division on December 3, an informal dance was held. The Division Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. N. Courtois and Mrs. Courtois together with the O.C. Quebec Sub-Division, Inspr. R. Allard and Mrs. Allard were present on this occasion. Several guests also attended as well as all the NCOs and members of the

sub-division and Quebec Detachment staff. During the evening an excellent buffet lunch was served and dancing continued until a late hour. The C.I.B. office, which had just been repainted in a pastel shade of green was nicely decorated and the subject of favorable comments. Through the progress of science, music by leading orchestras contributed to the success of the evening.

Some 375 regular members, Reserves, special constables, civil servants, employed civilians, their wives, sweethearts and friends left their 1954 cares at home and happily gathered together on December 31 for an evening of fun in the post gymnasium. The crowd danced out the old year and welcomed in the new year to the accompaniment of the melodic strings of Joy Neilson and her orchestra.

Hockey Hockey interest among "C" Division Headquarters personnel has been dormant for some time, except for numerous and varied arguments regarding "Les Canadiens". This feeling was reversed when Mr. Gerard Beaudin of the senior hockey team at Napierville, Que. (30 miles from Montreal), extended a cordial challenge to a team from this division for a hockey match. Having obtained uniforms from Army Headquarters, Constable Gauthier assembled 16 members from the division and on February 6, motored to Napierville for this match. During the first two periods, spectators enjoyed good hockey with the challenging team only leading by one goal. By the end of the game the score reached 8-3 in favor of Napierville. The stars for the RCMP team were without doubt goal-keeper Pelletier (one time spare net-minder for Quebec Citadels) who made some sensational saves, and Constable Albert who tallied two goals. Both teams displayed the highest sportsmanship. The highlight of the game came at the 55-minute mark when Cst. Chuck Philion, who had nearly bulged the opponents twine on numerous occasions, flabbergasted our goal-tender by intentionally blazing a hard one into our own net. It was later learned that Philion is a native of Hemmingford, Que., some 15 miles from Napierville!

Badminton Enthusiasts among the regular and civil staff members are still actively engaged on Tuesday and Thursday evenings and the three badminton courts are kept occupied. Interest among players is at its peak and competition can be expected to be interesting in a forthcoming tournament. A foursome consisting of Constables Dupras, Philion, Albert and Aubry have been chosen to represent the Force in outside competition.

Judo This sport still continues to be the most popular and those enrolled in the judo class have been complimented by instructor Jean Beaujean on the results obtained. The most recent competition was held in the post gymnasium on January 28 with 45 contestants being entered. This exhibition was attended by 200 persons, mostly division personnel. Csts. J. E. M. Claude, J. L. R. F. Boivin and J. A. Y. Robert were presented with brown belts while blue and green belts were presented to Csts. J. P. Plourde and C. A. J. J. Philion respectively.

Bowling At the season's halfway mark, high single and high triple by women had been bowled by Mrs. T. Langlois (210 and 470). In the duck pin league similar honors went to Constable Geoffroy with scores of 184 and 489. In the ten pin league, Constable Geoffroy also holds the high triple of 597 and high single has been made by Cst. W. Kelly who bowled 229.

Annual Christmas Dinner The annual Christmas dinner for "C" Division took place in the division mess on December 22. The appropriate festive decorations were prevalent, and the occasion was fitting for the presentation of Long Service Medals to Sgts. J. V. Fournier and J. T. A. Charron. Spl. Cst. A. R. Dufresne received similar honor.

Presentation of Long Service Medals "C" Division.

"D" Division

(Headquarters—Winnipeg, Man.)

Births To Reg. No. 13710 Cst. and Mrs. G. M. Woodbury, Winnipeg, Man., a son, Donald Grant, on Dec. 18, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14243 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. P. G. Paquette, Winnipeg, a daughter, Carol Anne, on Dec. 21, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15229 Cst. and Mrs. W. B. Diamond, The Pas, Man., a son, Wilson Roy, on Jan. 10, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15007 Cst. and Mrs. C. V. Lawrence, Dauphin, Man., a son, Timothy Charles, on Jan. 15, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15611 Cst. and Mrs. S. Harbin, Winnipeg, a daughter, Loraine Alana, on Feb. 3, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13512 Cpl. and Mrs. P. A. Carter, Winnipeg, a daughter, on Feb. 9, 1955.

Marriages Reg. No. 15965 Cst. E. D. Sears ("Marine" Division, stationed at Kenora Detachment) to Miss Lorraine Shirley MacDonald of Halifax, N.S., on Nov. 20, 1954. To reside at Kenora, Ont.

Reg. No. 15968 Cst. M. E. Parker to Miss Joyce Mildred Judd of Portage la Prairie, Man., on Nov. 27, 1954. To reside at Lac du Bonnet, Man.

Reg. No. 16761 Cst. C. H. Simms to Miss Myrtle (Bunny) Elizabeth Hartin of Richmond, Ont., at Winnipeg, Man., on Feb. 12, 1955. To reside in Burnaby, B.C.

Departures Supt. R. W. Wonnacott has left "D" Division for British Columbia. Although he had only been in Manitoba a short period he acquired the friendship of all and his departure was regretted.

Supt. J. A. Peacock also left us for "F" Division where he has taken over the duties of C.I.B. officer. Cst. and Mrs. L. Lauman left us in mid-January for duties Overseas. Cst. A. J. Chapman was transferred to "HQ" Division.

Arrivals To compensate for our losses we welcome Supt. J. A. Bella from Regina and Inspr. J. H. McClinton from "E" Division as Officer Commanding Dauphin Sub-Division vice Inspr. P. B. Cox who became Officer Commanding Winnipeg Sub-Division; Cpl. F. W. Spriggs from "O" Division; Csts. J. P. R. Beaudette from "HQ" Division; C. T. Ingalls and E. G. Morrow from "G" Division.

Curling On Jan. 26, 1955, the Scotsmen at division headquarters did honor to Bobbie Burns in the form of a bonspiel when six rinks comprised of Winnipeg personnel met six rinks drawn from surrounding detachments. It was 25 degrees below zero as the rinks took to the ice, but for the next eight hours some of the best curling was witnessed as may be seen anywhere. Not until the last rock was thrown in an extra end, was the champion named. Cpl. Bill Richardson of Arborg Detachment along with Cpl. Cliff Leach, Csts. A. Larson and Sid Baker rose to victory and the T. Eaton Company Trophy defeating Cst. Jim Johnston, skip, and his rink, Cpls. Jack Stewart and Fred Witzke and Cst. Doug. Ready.

In the secondary event, the Portage la Prairie rink, champions last year, were the victors. Staff Sergeant Calverley substituted for S/Sgt. Bill Gray with Constables Wood, Shewciw and Neilsen making up this rink. They defeated a Winnipeg rink made up of Cst. Cam Walker, skip, Constables Bradshaw, Marchbank and Benger.

The day ended at Headquarters with the presentation of prizes to over half of the 48 members participating and appropriate refreshments.

A number of members are taking part in the Dauphin Annual Bonspiel. Staff Sergeant Dobson's rink has the honor of the biggest end to date—seven.

Badminton The Inter-Service League is not operating this year but a social evening was held at the Fort Osborne Barracks on December 10, with the Army playing host. It is hoped to have a return match in the near future at "D" Division Headquarters. Our club, although small, is quite active and has two nights a week set aside for social games.

Hockey This year the "D" Division Headquarters hockey team received considerable assistance from the Recreation Club and for the first time in a number of years was able to ice a team as well equipped as other teams in the league. Entered in the Inter-Service Hockey League, the team, at the time of writing, has played four games, winning all but the first. In addition two exhibition games have been played to date, one with Teulon, which ended in a 3-3 draw and the other with the Provincial Normal School at Tuxedo, Man. which we won 7-5. This latter game was quite exciting as we were behind 3-0 before the first period was half over but came from behind to win.

Some mention should be made of those players who turn out faithfully to all the practices and games but don't get on the ice often during an actual game. These players typify the *esprit de corps* for which the Force is noted.

Dauphin Sub-Division hockey team, operating in the local Commercial League, is improving each game and perhaps before the

Back row, L. to R.—W. J. Neill, F. F. Urquhart, W. C. Kilburn, J. S. Shanly (ass't capt.), G. D. Currie (coach), J. R. P. Beaudette, W. H. Schindeler, R. H. Roth, G. H. Cass, S. Harbin (manager); Front row. L. to R.—R. E. Smith, W. J. Hryciw (capt.), W. S. Munn, G. H. M. Annand, L. J. Reddy (ass't capt.), R. Sansom, G. F. O. Vanbellehem.

season is over, may be formidable opposition for any team in the League.

Boxing Sergeant Major Primrose has shown a lot of interest in this sport and has been managing the British Empire Amateur Middleweight Champion, Wilf Greaves of Edmonton. Greaves is taking Grade 12 at Edmonton and is interested in joining this Force. His main objective however, is to represent Canada in the Olympic Games in Australia in 1956 and he realizes that this would be rather difficult if he should become a member of the Force in the interval. He won the middleweight championship of the British Empire at the Empire Games in Vancouver last summer. The Games were scouted by numerous American coaches and as a result, Greaves has been offered scholarships at a number of American Universities. It is his intention to take one of these offers as the very best of training would be afforded there and at the same time, in spite of the fact that he would be a resident of the United States, he would still represent Canada in the Games.

Socials The Regimental Christmas dinner was held on December 23 at Winnipeg. The reputation of "D" Division messing staff was again in the limelight. The menu was one of the best and prepared with such fine attention that even the following day it was the topic of conversation around the barracks.

On December 17, the officers of "D" Division entertained in their mess. Among the guests were the heads of government departments in Winnipeg, officers of other law-enforcement agencies, legal officials and officers of the Navy, Army and Air Force.

Christmas Tree Party The Dauphin Sub-Division annual Christmas tree party was held on December 19. As in past years the afternoon was reserved for the pleasure of the children, with a Christmas tree, gifts and Santa Claus. In the evening, members and wives and girl friends enjoyed a successful dance.

A similar party was held at Brandon Sub-Division on December 11.

Brandon Sub-Division Party On the evening of November 15 a large number of the members, their wives and escorts attended a party and dance at the Brandon Sub-Division recreation room. A variety of entertainment was offered in the form of a "barber-shop" quartet, the "Silhouettes" who provided a fine display of harmony and versatility. This group placed third in the North American competition for this type of singing, held in Minneapolis, Minn. last year. Their success was readily understandable. Tiny Bird a former profes-

sional entertainer on radio and TV, now a member of the Canadian Army, also entertained.

Visitors We had the pleasure of a visit from Deputy Commr. J. D. Bird who stayed in the capital for a week. During this period the Officer Commanding "Air" Division, Inspector Dawson, who had just returned from a patrol in the Arctic, was also with us for a short stay.

It Happened in the Force At the Brandon Sub-Division children's Christmas party, the form of Santa Claus was given substance by be-whiskered Cst. R. Allan, who had recently been shot through the hand by a gunman, while on patrol. One of the children on seeing Santa Claus' hand bandaged, inquired of his father as to what had happened to the jolly fellow. The father (a corporal) immediately answered that, "a bad tempered reindeer bit him". Which makes us wonder if this ingenuity was responsible for his promotion?

Special Events The new Federal Building at Dauphin was officially opened on January 22, with the Hon. Stewart S. Garson, Minister of Justice, in attendance. The RCMP will be occupying elaborate new quarters on the second floor.

"Depot" Division

(Training Centre—Regina, Sask.)

To Pension In the Sergeants' Mess, on January 29, a gathering of officers and senior NCOs paid tribute to S/Sgt. Jack Stewart upon his retirement from the Force. Supt. J. F. Thrasher presented the honored guest with a gift of silverware on behalf of the division. References were made to the vast amount of time and energy devoted by Staff Sergeant Stewart to hockey and baseball teams during his service in the Force and further homage was paid with the presentation of a specially designed trophy embracing symbols of these two sports. He plans to spend his future days in Regina and is now residing with his family at 1446 Wascana Street. The fabulous desk in the "Depot" Division Orderly Room vacated by the "Staff" has been taken over by Cpl. C. J. W. Chester, formerly of "F" Division.

Band Concerts The third in a series of midwinter barrack concerts was presented by the Regina band on February 28. The concerts are held each month in the new "C" Block auditorium and are designed principally for the benefit of the staff and their families and the personnel in training. During the intermission of the concerts film shorts are inserted, providing variety to the evening's entertainment.

Social Recreation Last December 18 the young fry had their day of fun and a record attendance was established when the long white-bearded gentleman paid his visit to the annual Christmas tree party. A strictly formal theme was instituted at the New Year's Eve Regimental Ball and the attendance limited to 400 guests, the result—a tremendous success! Two well-attended informal dances have been held in the "C" Block auditorium—on January 28, the recruits in training organized a dance for themselves and on February 11, a staff dance was held under the sponsorship of the Curling Club. Plans are under way for a repeat performance in both these cases.

Curling The Regina RCMP Curling Club was organized for the 1955 season under the chairmanship of Inspr. C. B. Macdonell with S/Sgt. G. Woodward as secretary-treasurer. Despite the mild weather that prevented us from preparing ice surfaces as early as anticipated, we finally got under way with 27 rinks participating. Twelve rinks composed of members in training were drawn in one competition while staff member rinks, 15 in number, were drawn in the second event. Two draws are scheduled each evening, Monday through Friday, while the ice has been available on week-ends to all who wish to play friendly challenge matches. Several enjoyable games have been played by rinks from this club against rinks from the Canadian Army and also from the Regina City Police Department.

Three rinks from the club are entered in the Hec Jones Memorial Trophy Competition, an Inter-Service event with the Army, Navy and RCAF. This trophy is emblematic of the Inter-Service curling championship of the city of Regina.

Basketball The division has been well represented this year by the basketball team which has won five out of eight exhibition games. The team has been host on seven occasions to various teams from the city of Regina as well as two teams representing the U.S. Air Force at Fortuna, North Dakota and Opheim, Montana. The team also travelled to Moose Jaw for a game against the RCAF Station, a game which was won by the Police team by a score of 68-42. It would be difficult to single out any particular member for special praise with all concerned showing fine team spirit, determination and interest.

Inter-troop basketball commenced recently with teams entered from each of the five troops.

Hockey Our hockey team has been reorganized for the 1955 season under the management of Cpl. W. Pomfret with Constable Strang as coach. In five games against outside teams the results have been three wins and two losses, both the latter by one goal in overtime games. Large numbers of spectators have watched the games and the conduct of the members has been praised by citizens at these outside points.

Volley-ball Our men's volley-ball team is setting a fine record for themselves, holding first place in the Southern Saskatchewan Amateur Volley-ball League. The team consists of Inspr. A. S. McNeil, Corporals Armstrong, Pomfret, Reid, Maguire, Lemieux and Constable Canning.

The Inter-Troop Volley-ball League has also given us some lively exhibitions and at the present time of writing "F" Troop is in first place with "L" Troop running a close second.

"E" Division

(Headquarters—Victoria, B.C.)

Births To Reg. No. 13772 Cpl. and Mrs. J. H. B. Hadfield at Vancouver, B.C., on Oct. 29, 1954, a daughter, Louise Marguerite.

To Reg. No. 16889 Cst. and Mrs. S. R. Langdon at Nanaimo, B.C., on Nov. 14, 1954, a son, Allan Bernard.

To Reg. No. 15239 Cst. and Mrs. A. L. Petersen at Chilliwack, B.C., on Nov. 16, 1954, a son, Richard Christopher Mark.

To Reg. No. 16665 Cst. and Mrs. P. B. Payne at Nelson, B.C., on Nov. 22, 1954, a daughter, Deborah Ann.

To Reg. No. 12705 Cpl. and Mrs. A. K. Bond at Kamloops, B.C., on Dec. 4, 1954, a daughter, Vicki Elizabeth.

To Reg. No. 16555 Cpl. and Mrs. J. Shepherd at Victoria, B.C., on Dec. 10, 1954, a daughter, Jo-Ann Maureen.

To Reg. No. 13794 Sgt. and Mrs. P. H. Bourassa at Victoria, on Dec. 13, 1954, a daughter, Gile Edna.

To Reg. No. 16548 Cst. and Mrs. L. C. Cotter at Victoria, on Dec. 16, 1954, a son, David Allen.

To Reg. No. 17466 Cst. and Mrs. F. C. Dalziel at Nanaimo, on Dec. 22, 1954, a son, Frank Charles.

To Reg. No. 16546 Cst. and Mrs. B. R. Braden at Wells, B.C., on Jan. 6, 1955, a daughter, Jo-Anne Heather.

To Reg. No. 15267 Cst. and Mrs. A. J. Levitt at Vancouver, on Jan. 12, 1955, a son, Ryan Alvin.

To Reg. No. 15287 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. L. Grainge at Abbotsford, B.C., on Jan. 12, 1955, a daughter, Helen Christine.

To Reg. No. 14809 Cst. and Mrs. T. J. Anderson at Chilliwack, on Jan. 28, 1955, a son, Michael Patrick.

To Reg. No. 14094 Cpl. and Mrs. G. U. Spohr at Vancouver, on Jan. 28, 1955, a daughter, Barbara Alexandra.

To Reg. No. 12619 Cpl. and Mrs. D. H. Howell at Victoria, on Feb. 11, 1955, a son, Peter Mackay.

To Reg. No. 16668 Cst. and Mrs. E. A. Hall at Ocean Falls, B.C., on Feb. 4, 1955, a daughter, Catherine Janet.

To Reg. No. 15131 Cst. and Mrs. C. Yule at Prince Rupert, B.C., on Jan. 21, 1955, a daughter, Wendy Patricia.

Marriages Reg. No. 17252 Cst. M. A. Gregory to Miss Rita Miriam Schmidt of Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 9, 1954, at Winnipeg, Man.

Reg. No. 14922 Cst. L. W. Berrow to Miss Margaret Kathleen Meyer of Prince Albert, Sask., on Oct. 9, 1954, at Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 16843 Cst. J. Becker to Miss Marie Bernice Fay of Estevan, Sask., on Nov. 6, 1954, at Estevan.

Reg. No. 15985 Cst. H. E. Martinson to Miss Dorothy Alice Fowler of Chilliwack, B.C., on Nov. 20, 1954, at Chilliwack.

Reg. No. 15732 Cst. G. J. Young to Miss Ruth Wharton Nesbitt of West Summerland, B.C., on Nov. 20, 1954, at Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 17338 Cst. N. P. G. Schiml to Miss Stella Susan Moore of Quesnel, B.C., on Dec. 29, 1954, at Quesnel.

Reg. No. 16628 Cst. A. M. Gorek to Miss Ennabelle Laing of Bassano, Alta., on Dec. 30, 1954, at Medicine Hat, Alta.

Reg. No. 15192 Cst. G. A. R. Sharp to Miss Marie Theresa Schuler of Georgetown, British Guiana, on Jan. 3, 1955, at Vancouver.

Departures Our good wishes have gone with the undermentioned members, who have left us for other parts of the Dominion: Inspr. J. H. McClinton to Dauphin, Man.; Cpl. F. L. Cawdell and Cst. C. D. Gitzel to "F" Division; Csts. A. W. Reimer and Q. W. Wenaus to "HQ" Division; Cst. B. F. J. Brown to "B" Division and Cst. G. D. Kitson to "N" Division.

Arrivals A hearty welcome is extended to "E" Division new-comers who include the

following: Supt. R. W. Wonnacott from "D" Division to Kamloops Sub-Division as Officer Commanding; Cpl. E. F. Burkmar from "O" Division to Vancouver; from "A" Division, Csts. K. G. Watson to Victoria and R. B. Southern to Nelson; from "F" Division, Csts. G. M. Hamblin to Prince George, and J. Becker and H. R. Elliott to North Vancouver; Cst. W. M. Kerr from "K" Division to Prince George; Cst. J. E. R. G. Tremblay from "C" Division to Burnaby and Cst. K. A. McLaren from "Depot" to McBride.

Another arrival, this one in the canine section, has been noted at our Cloverdale Kennels, where P. S. Dog "Silver" took the place of P. S. Dog "Bobby" who was struck off strength recently. "Silver" showed her prowess in two excellent performances shortly after coming to "E" Division, and received commendatory press notices following her recovery of a large amount of currency from a Burnaby bank robbery.

To Pension The following members have said good-bye to the Force on the dates shown. They carry with them our best wishes for their future happiness: Reg. No. 10633 Cst. G. C. McKay, on Feb. 13, 1955; Reg. No. 16311 Sgt. P. Kelsberg, on Feb. 28, 1955; Reg. No. 11302 Cpl. R. H. Barker, on Feb. 28, 1955; Reg. No. 16315 Sgt. J. Howe, on Mar. 6, 1955 and Reg. No. 9532 Sgt. A. E. A. Gunn, on Mar. 9, 1955.

Recreation Though our golfers on the coast have been able to keep their hand in during the winter months, the outstanding activity has been among the ranks of the curlers. In Victoria the five RCMP rinks in the Civil Service Curling League have made their presence felt in the weekly games, and in the league play-offs Inspr. G. R. Engel and his crew are still well in the running. Two strong rinks also took part in the Victoria Curling Club Annual Bonspiel, but both were eliminated early when they hit one of those streaks when nothing seems to go right. Enthusiasm ran high around Division Headquarters during that week of the bonspiel.

Social Vancouver Sub-Division started off the Christmas season with the annual regimental dinner at Fairmont Barracks; this affair which has become increasingly popular as a yearly get-together of sub-division personnel was also the occasion for a farewell to a departing member. The Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac, made a presentation to Sgt. Pete Kelsberg of a fishing rod and reel, a token from his fellow members prior to his pending retirement. Vancouver went all-out again on the evening of February 5, when the first annual sub-division ball was held at the city's Hotel Georgia. The industrious committee put a lot of spare time and effort into the organization of this affair, which was reflected in one of the most successful social events of the season.

At Vancouver and Victoria the usual pre-Christmas parties were organized, with gifts and entertainment which brought joy to the youngsters.

Shooting In Victoria members have been shooting twice weekly in the evenings at Bay Street Armoury. A good team has been entered in the Inter-Divisional Rifle and Pistol competitions, as well as the DCRA indoor winter rifle competition. A consistent improvement in scores has given rise to hopes of a still better showing than last year, and the possibility of entering a strong team in invitational tournaments in the summer.

Youth and the Police Cst. G. N. Hubbard of our semi-isolated Alexis Creek Detachment

The happiness pictured on the faces of these crippled youngsters is very real—Victoria RCMP members visiting the Queen Alexandra Solarium saw to that.

made his presence pleasantly felt among the children of nearby Indian reserves last year, but in preparation for Christmas 1954 he and his good wife really surpassed themselves. They were able to obtain generous donations from Vancouver mail order houses (including a 16 mm. sound projector) and from a number of merchants in that part of the Cariboo country. The result was that the constable and his wife were able to make up and deliver 286 treat hampers, 89 gifts and five food and clothing hampers to the children of Alexis Creek and the Anahim, Nemiaha, Stone, Redstone and Anahim Lake Indian Reserves. A splendid achievement, Constable and Mrs. Hubbard!

Children in many other parts of the province too, were especially remembered during the festive season. From Victoria, Insprs. G. R. Engel and J. T. Parsons led a party of members and civil staff which put on the annual RCMP Christmas party at the Queen Alexandra Solarium. At its conclusion, with the crippled youngsters happily tucked into bed, the administrator, Mr. John Holdstock, paid a moving tribute to the Force. Speaking of the fact that the Solarium had recently been placed on the "accredited" list of the American Medical Association, Mr. Holdstock remarked that this was a most rare distinction for a chronic hospital, and one of the very few such instances in North America. "I can say without fear of contradiction," said Mr. Holdstock, "that this signal honor accorded our hospital is in no small measure due to the weekly visits of the RCMP, and the effect those visits have had on the morale of patients and staff alike."

"F" Division

(Headquarters—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 15249 Cst. and Mrs. H. H. Smith of Yorkton, Sask., a daughter, Barbara Jean, on Nov. 26, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15400 Cst. and Mrs. T. Hagymasi of Onion Lake, Sask., a son, Theodore Alexander, on Dec. 5, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13254 Cpl. and Mrs. P. Nolan of Regina, Sask., a son, Robert Peter, on Dec. 6, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15540 Cst. and Mrs. P. F. Komaike of Prince Albert, Sask., a daughter, Laurie Lynne, on Dec. 12, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14725 Cst. and Mrs. K. E. Campbell of Strasbourg, Sask., a son, Colin Lorne, on Dec. 31, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15626 Cst. and Mrs. W. T. F. Sherman of Regina, a son, Glenn William, on Jan. 7, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15010 Cst. and Mrs. T. S. Edmondson of Goodsoil, Sask., a daughter, Debra Anne, on Jan. 22, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15244 Cst. and Mrs. T. A. Farr of Regina, a daughter, Terren Janice Louise, on Jan. 28, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13150 Cpl. and Mrs. G. A. Mansell of Hafford, Sask., a son, Ian George, on Jan. 31, 1955.

Marriages Reg. No. 16962 Cst. G. M. Hamblin of Lloydminster, Sask., to Miss Mary Adeline Warmington at Lloydminster on Oct. 2, 1954. (Constable Hamblin has been transferred to Prince George, B.C.)

Reg. No. 15992 Cst. R. N. Matheson of Humboldt, Sask., to Miss Stephanie Ann Moroz at Kindersley, Sask., on Nov. 22, 1954.

Reg. No. 15998 Cst. A. L. Mosher of Shaunavon, Sask., to Miss Susan Elaine Andrunyk at Shaunavon, on Dec. 18, 1954.

Reg. No. 16955 Cst. H. R. Elliott of Nipawin, Sask., to Miss Mavis Kabrud at Prince Albert, Sask., on Jan. 8, 1955. (Constable Elliott has been transferred to North Vancouver, B.C.)

Obituary It is with profound sorrow that we report the death of Reg. No. 10059 S/Sgt. A. A. Minty who passed away at Moose Jaw on Nov. 28, 1954. The funeral took place at Moose Jaw on December 1 with Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon, Officer Commanding "F" Division; Inspr. L. M. Lapointe, Officer in Charge Interior Economy Branch; Sub-Inspr. T. A. Horn, Officer Commanding Regina Sub-Division; Inspr. A. S. McNeil, representing "Depot" Division; and other RCMP ranks, together with members of the Moose Jaw City Police, the CPR Police and the Moose Jaw City Fire Department as Guard of Honor and Honorary Pall-bearers. Burial was in Rosedale Cemetery, Moose Jaw. (See also Obituary Column.)

Investiture On Nov. 29, 1955 the Priory of Canada of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem held an investiture ceremony in the library of the Hotel Saskatchewan, Regina, with Lt.-Gov. W. J. Patterson and Mr. C. A. Gray, Chancellor of the Priory of Canada officiating. Among those honored on this occasion were: Inspr. A. S. McNeil, Regina, S/Sgt J. Sixsmith, North Battleford and Sgt. D. G. Chater, Assiniboia, all of whom were admitted to the Order as Serving Brothers.

RCMP Long Service Medals were presented to the following members of "F" Division on Dec. 10, 1954 by the Hon. W. M. Martin, Chief Justice of Saskatchewan during the graduation exercises of C.P.C. Class No. 23 in the RCMP Drill Hall, Regina: Cpls. P. H. Beach, I. C. Jackson and Reg. No. 12390 ex-Cpl. A. R. Skelley.

North Battleford Suitable presentations were made to the following members of the sub-division prior to transfer: Cst. G. M. Hamblin of Lloydminster Detachment, transferred to Prince George, B.C.; Cpl. C. T. Evenson of Spiritwood Detachment to Hudson Bay, Sask. and Cpl. C. J. W. Chester of Unity Detachment to Regina as "Depot" Division Orderly Room NCO.

Prince Albert The annual children's Christmas tree party was held at Prince Albert on December 18. This was for the children of members of the sub-division and nearly all were in attendance. Entertainment consisted of films, carol singing, refreshments, and, of course, the usual visit from Santa who somehow always manages to have a gift for each child.

Members at Prince Albert and a few from nearby detachments, together with wives or lady friends, were entertained at the annual Christmas party held on December 21. The evening was spent in dancing and community singing and was thoroughly enjoyed by all. Lady members of the sub-division staff were responsible for a bounteous and tasty lunch.

Prior to departure to Pincher Creek, Alta., on transfer, Corporal and Mrs. Stringer were presented with a gift on behalf of and with the best wishes of members of the sub-division.

Regina Members of this sub-division embarked on something new in January when they organized what is to be known as the Regina Sub-Division Recreation and Social Club, with all members of the sub-division enrolled as members. Emphasis at the present time is on curling with the sub-division divided into districts. Rinks from each district are battling desperately for the coveted play-off spots. Sad to relate, at this stage more are off the broom than on the target. In due course we hope to be able to declare a champion rink.

Saskatoon — Social and Sports A crib tournament, open to members of the detachment and Sub-Division Headquarters staff, was run off at Saskatoon, with Cst. W. Schramm emerging as the winner. A pool tournament staged at the same time was won by Cst. D. C. McDougall.

A "stag" evening was held in the RCAF Sergeants' Mess at Saskatoon on February 4. It was well attended and all those present were unanimous in declaring it a most enjoyable get-together.

On February 13 a curling team from Saskatoon Sub-Division, led by Supt. A. W. Parsons, competed against a North Battleford Sub-Division rink skipped by Inspr. J. D. McCombe. The event took place at North Battleford and the Saskatoon aggregation politely permitted their hosts to win. An enjoyable social evening was spent after the game.

Shooting Winter indoor competitions for both rifle and revolver are well under way with seven teams participating in the Saskatoon Services Rifle Association. The Saskatoon Sub-Division small bore team is presently leading the field with only one loss. There is also a team entered in the DCRA Inter-Divisional Rifle and Revolver and the Saskatchewan Provincial Small Bore Association monthly competitions.

Recently members of the SSRA were classified according to scores submitted to date. Classifications range from: Master—95 and up; Expert—90 to 94.9; Sharpshooter—85 to 89.9; Marksman—up to 84.9. It is of particular interest to note that of the seven shooters with "Master" rating, three are from Saskatoon Sub-Division, viz.: Supt. A. W. Parsons—97.3; Cst. B. M. Anderson—95.6; Cst. J. W. M. Thibeault—95.4.

With the completion of a fine range at the RCAF Station, four indoor ranges are now available at Saskatoon, viz.: S.L.I. (MG) (Exhibition Stadium), 17th Hdqtrs. Infantry Brigade (Armouries), RCN (HMCS *Unicorn*), RCAF Station.

Departures Our best wishes go to the following on their transfer from this sub-division: Cst. A. B. McAllister from Humboldt to "O" Division; Cst. K. A. McEwen from Saskatoon to "Headquarters", Ottawa; Cst. J. Stephenson from Saskatoon to "Headquarters", Ottawa; Cst. B. M. Anderson from Saskatoon to the Identification Branch, Ottawa; Cpl. L. C. Rooney from Saskatoon to "F" Division Headquarters, Regina; Sgt. P. G. Hunt from Humboldt to "F" Division Headquarters, Regina; and Cst. R. L. Mercer from Saskatoon to North Battleford Sub-Division. Suitable presentations were made to departing members prior to their leaving Saskatoon by Supt. A. W. Parsons on behalf of sub-division personnel.

Eaton's Event winners—L. to R. Sgt. L. J. Kiggins, Bette MacDonald (VLA), Mrs. H. K. Ward, Cst. H. Weys.

***Bottom*—Wing's Lunch Trophy winners—L. to R.—Cst. W. F. Isaac, Mrs. M. F. Cameron, Mrs. R. J. McNally, Sgt. N. Taylor.**

Bereaved Our sincere condolences go to Cpl. and Mrs. A. Tingle of Rosetown on the loss of their infant son who passed away on Dec. 20, 1954.

Swift Current—Departures On January 12 Cst. and Mrs. S. W. Drader and family left Ponteix Detachment on transfer to Manitowaning Detachment, Manitoulin Island, Ont. Constable Drader had been stationed in Swift Current Sub-Division since January 1944 and the best wishes of his many friends both in and out of the Force follow him and his family to their new posting.

Yorkton—Sports and Social On December 30 the second Annual Sub-Division Bonspiel was held at Yorkton, following which a hearty banquet was enjoyed by all entrants. The 'spiel was again a "roaring" success with plenty of fun and goodwill prevailing. A rink skipped by Sgt. L. J. Kiggins walked off with the Eaton's Event, defeating Cst. H. K. Ward's foursome. The prizes in this instance were electric clocks. Cst. W. F. Isaac's "Fearless Four" won the Wing's Lunch Trophy, defeating Cst. T. M. Light's aggregation from Melville and Balcarres Detachments. Prizes for this event were miniature curling trophies, chocolates and cigarettes. RCMP rinks also participated in Yorkton's 43rd Annual Bonspiel but Cst. H. K. Ward—who deserted us in favor of a civilian rink—was the only member who ended up in the money. Members participating in the Annual Travellers' Bonspiel also failed to get into the money. On the other hand our lady folk are making themselves felt in the curling wars. A rink skipped by Mrs. L. J. Kiggins brought to Yorkton the "Club Event" at the conclusion of Melville's Annual Ladies' Bonspiel and also placed as runner-up in the Citizens' Event. Mrs. Kiggins' personnel included Mrs. W. E. Hutchinson (wife of ex-Sergeant Hutchinson now Chief of Police at Prince Albert).

Shooting On January 20 our No. 2 rifle team comprised of Csts. H. H. Smith, R. A. Webb, M. P. Robertson, R. M. Toews and G. W. Neal rang up a total of 489 points to win the N. R. Park Challenge Trophy in the Yorkton Rifle and Revolver Association Meet, defeating two teams from the 53rd Field Artillery and the RCAF Cadet Team.

Christmas On December 18 Yorkton Sub-Division took its first crack at holding a kiddies' Christmas tree and results indicate that it will be a yearly "must". Complete with Christmas tree, gifts, candies, community singing, cartoon movies, and with our old friend Fred Scott appearing as Santa Claus, there is no doubt but that the youngsters had themselves a bang-up time. A suitable lunch rounded out the day's activities for the young fry.

Departures On November 22 Reg. No. 10590 S/Sgt. F. G. Stronach, Sub-Division NCO was feted at a smoker held in the Yorkton Hotel on the occasion of his retirement to pension after 25 years' service. During the evening Inspr. H. C. Forbes presented Staff Sergeant Stronach with a beautiful mantel chime clock, suitably engraved, on

behalf of all members of the sub-division. Staff Sergeant Stronach has assumed Chief of Police duties at Elora, Ont.

Miss F. S. Crawford, our genial stenographer of nine years' standing was presented with a leather travelling hat box by Inspr. H. C. Forbes on behalf of all members of the sub-division prior to her departure for The Hague, Holland. Her former associates wish her every success in her new posting.

Other brief gatherings were held to pay tribute to departing members and in each instance suitable presentations were made by Inspector Forbes on behalf of sub-division personnel. Those honored were Cst. J. C. Hinks, who was transferred to Ponteix Detachment, his farewell gift being a fine end table; and Cst. B. Lefebvre who was transferred to "Headquarters", Ottawa and was the recipient of a Parker pen and pencil set.

"G" Division

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

Births To Reg. No. 15285 Cst. and Mrs. C. J. Dent, a son, Wayne Robin, at Toronto, Ont., on Sept. 5, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14571 Cst. and Mrs. J. H. Biensch, a son, David John, at Aklavik, N.W.T., on Oct. 18, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14436 Cpl. and Mrs. G. P. Jones, a daughter, Brenda Emily, at Whitehorse, Y.T., on Nov. 15, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14710 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. Davidson, a son, Wilson Craig Forrest, at Fort Smith, N.W.T., on Dec. 12, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15601 Cst. and Mrs. C. E. Boone, a daughter, Jan Bertha Marie at Chesterfield Inlet, N.W.T., on Dec. 13, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14166 Cpl. and Mrs. W. W. Thompson, a son, Kevin Madison, at Whitehorse, on Dec. 31, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15059 Cst. and Mrs. E. J. Ard, a son, Robert James, at Ottawa, Ont., on Jan. 4, 1955.

Marriages Reg. No. 15634 Cst. H. Milburn to Miss Lorna Corrine Allin of Goderich, Ont., at Whitehorse, Y.T., on Dec. 10, 1954.

Social On the evening of December 8 members of Whitehorse Detachment and Sub-Division Headquarters were treated to several enjoyable hours of entertainment in the form of movies kindly provided and shown by Mr. Them Kjar, Director of Game for the Y.T. The movies, presented in color and sound, showed: (a) Beaver Valley—a film concerning the life and work of the beaver in his natural habitat; (b) Seal Island—a documentary film on the life of the mysterious seal which travels once a year to Seal Island in the Aleutians where the female gives birth to her young and the huge bulls gather and guard their harems during the mating season before the whole colony suddenly departs from the island as though by given signal, to disappear into the Pacific Ocean on a journey to where, no man knows; (c) Monarchs of the Ring—a film on the boxing greats depicting all of the world's heavyweight boxing champions from John L. Sullivan to the present-day champion; (d) A fourth and final short film was also shown by Mr. Kjar showing a heroic battle to death between a small but brave bird, the Mexican Road Runner and a large deadly rattlesnake. (The bird won.)

Approximately 16 guests attended the smoker and all expressed the opinion that a pleasant evening had been enjoyed.

Annual Christmas Dinner Our annual mess dinner was held on December 22 in the Whitehorse Detachment recreation room. Due to the limited space the number of guests had to be drastically curtailed even though several of the guests invited were unable to attend due to previous commitments. Nevertheless we were fortunate in having as guests the following: Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, Mr. W. G. Brown; His Worship Mayor Gordon Armstrong; Captain the Hon. George Black, P.C., Q.C.; the Hon. Mr. Justice J. E. Gibben, Judge of the Territorial Court; Magistrate A. H. Gibson; Brig. H. W. Love, OBE, CD; Wing Cmdr. F. H. Pearce, AFC; Mr. Eric Neilson, Assistant Crown Prosecutor; Mr. Harold Hine, of the law firm of van Roggen, Neilson and Hine; Mr. N. V. K. Wylie, barrister; Mr. R. J. Friend, Sheriff of the Yukon Territory; Mr. H. Boyle, publisher of the Whitehorse *Star*.

The traditional roast turkey with all the trimmings was ably prepared by our stewardess Mrs. L. Ramage. Members of the detachment prepared the seasonal mood for the occasion by gaily decorating the recreation room with Christmas tree, lights and all the other usual holiday trimmings. The dinner was marked as a formal occasion with Brigadier Love and Wing Commander Pearce appearing in full mess kit and the other guests appearing in evening dress of "tux" or "tails". All members of the Force attended in scarlet serge and Inspector Steinhauer in mess kit. All in all, a fine picture was presented with such an array of color around the banquet table, which was also nicely decorated in keeping with the occasion. After dinner the evening continued with

card playing and the inevitable story telling. The get-together is credited with being a huge success.

General Cpls. J. C. Brindley of "G" Division Headquarters and H. H. Aime of Fort Smith Detachment recently attended Refresher Course "C" at "Depot" Division. S/Sgt. G. Abraham of "G" Division Headquarters is presently attending Canadian Police College Class No. 24 at "N" Division.

"H" Division

(Headquarters—Halifax, N.S.)

Births To Reg. No. 14370 Cpl. and Mrs. J. A. Teeft, at Sydney, N.S., on Sept. 25, 1954, a son, Douglas Gordon.

To Reg. No. 13998 Cpl. and Mrs. A. M. Cart, at Halifax, N.S., on Dec. 4, 1954, a son, Michael Warden.

To Reg. No. 13428 Cpl. and Mrs. V. L. Jeffers, at Sydney, on Dec. 21, 1954, a son, Victor LeRoy, Jr.

To Reg. No. 15551 Cst. and Mrs. G. E. Reid, at Sydney, on Jan. 27, 1955, a daughter, Katherine Marie.

To Reg. No. 13320 Cpl. and Mrs. J. B. Shepherd, at Halifax, on Feb. 11, 1955, a daughter, Sheilagh Anne.

Bereavements Sympathy of all members of the division is extended to Cst. J. Garth Stewart upon the untimely accidental death of his father, Thomas Mayne Stewart of Norboro, P.E.I. on Dec. 22, 1954.

"H" Division was saddened to learn of the death of ex-Cpl. R. D. Waugh who passed away suddenly at Halifax on Dec. 26, 1954. For a number of years he was a familiar figure around "H" Division Headquarters. His death followed that of his brother, Ernie, also an ex-corporal of the Force, by only a few short weeks.

Promotions Congratulations to S/Sgt. I. G. Corkum, E. Swailes; Sgts. W. R. Lee, W. A. Taylor, D. F. Fitzgerald; Cpls. A. Taylor and H. M. Smart who were promoted on Dec. 1, 1954.

Christmas Tree Party On December 18, a Christmas party was held at Thornvale Barracks. A large tree beautifully decorated, was the centre of attraction to well over a hundred children of all ages and to many of the grown-ups. Following the showing of movies and a singsong, Santa Claus appeared on the scene and distributed gifts to the children. All enjoyed the refreshments prepared by our capable cook, Bill Marnes. The hard working committee deserves a vote of thanks for the outstanding success of this party.

Formal Dance A formal dance was held at Thornvale Barracks on New Year's Eve. Music was provided by Don Blackburn and his orchestra. Certain alterations to the main floor at Thornvale Barracks have resulted in the premises lending themselves favorably to efforts such as this. A sun-room added in the front of the building overlooking the North West Arm is a great improvement and adds considerably to the floor space. The occasion of this dance was the official opening of the sun-room and the Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. J. Howe officiated at the ceremony. Corporal and Mrs. McGough won the door prize which with other prizes were presented by the Officer Commanding.

An informal Valentine's dance was held at Thornvale Barracks on February 11 with music supplied by ex-Cpl. Sim Hall and his "Mountain Boys". The large attendance proved the popularity of this function.

Sports Indoor rifle and revolver shooting continues to hold the interest of many members of Division Headquarters and Halifax Sub-Division stationed in Halifax. We have both a senior and junior team entered in the

"OTTAWA VALLEY"

BLANKETS

Extensive Range of Pure Wool

Qualities for

HOME, INSTITUTIONS and CAMPS

•

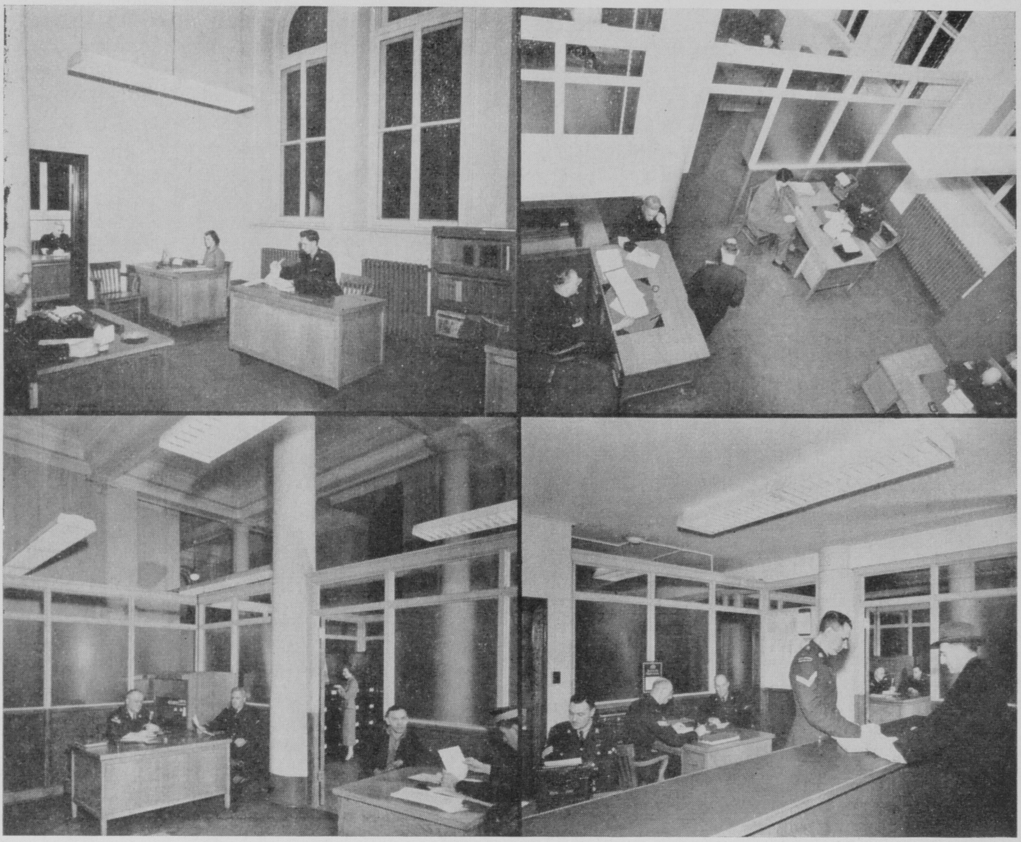
Manufactured since 1907

By

Bates & Innes, Limited

Carleton Place, Ontario

in the beautiful OTTAWA VALLEY



HALIFAX DETACHMENT OFFICES

Upper Left: Halifax General Detachment Office, with office of NCO in charge visible through open doorway.
Upper Right and Lower Left: View of Motor Vehicle Squad office.
Lower Right: Complaint office.

Halifax Garrison Indoor Rifle League, with the latter having won and defended the Junior Challenge Trophy.

Bowling Approximately 40 members, employees and their wives participate in bowling. Six teams are entered in the league and everyone enjoys the Saturday evening games at the Civil Service Alleys.

Halifax Sub-Division The news from Halifax Sub-Division this issue is mostly pertaining to improvements in the housing situation on detachment. The year 1954 saw many welcome changes in "H" Division. New detachment quarters were built or bought, others remodelled and redecorated, and the single men's rooms made more homelike with comfortable furniture.

Halifax Sub-Division has received its share of these welcome improvements, and particularly worthy of note are our new quarters at Kentville and Liverpool. At Kentville, where formerly we had to make do with office and single men's quarters in a house that was far from satisfactory and in an out-of-the-way part of town, we now have a large multiple type building of the latest design and in one of the best residential sections. Providing as it does modern married quarters, adequate office space, and large, comfortable rooms for the five single men stationed there, the improvements achieved have to be seen to be appreciated. Needless to say, Kentville members are more than happy with the change.

At Liverpool where, during the last few years, we were working under adverse conditions due to the impossibility of securing suitable housing accommodations, we were more than fortunate in being able to buy a large, practically new and ultra-modern house, which, with few alterations, could be turned into ideal married quarters and separate single men's barracks and offices. This building is in the best residential section of the town, on the shore of Liverpool Bay and directly opposite a small, but well-kept and historic park. When necessary renovations and minor repairs are

effected we feel that we will have a detachment second to none.

Personnel who have been stationed in "H" Division or have visited "H" Division Headquarters, will recall the poor accommodation provided for Halifax Detachment offices. The gymnasium, which was little used most of the time, has now been converted into a suite of offices. The main entrance to the building for the general public is now Cheapside instead of on George Street, and if one enters and surveys the new offices, he sees first of all a large general office with a long counter over which to transact general detachment business. Adjoining is the Motor Vehicle Squad office and then the general duty office of the detachment. The NCO in charge has his private sanctum. As everyone knows, this is a large detachment and adequate office space required to efficiently carry on our business, is now provided. We know this improvement is greatly appreciated by all members of Halifax Detachment.

Truro Sub-Division—Arrivals Csts. J. M. F. St. Germaine, from Montreal Detachment "C" Division to Pictou Detachment and D. E. Hooper from Halifax Detachment to Truro Detachment.

Departures Cst. R. A. Steeves from Pictou Detachment to Halifax Detachment.

Sports Sgt. Gerry Glintz, our Truro Sub-Division Section NCO and a familiar figure on the curling rinks across Canada was again the winner of the Truro Curling Club British Consul Play-downs and won the right to represent the Truro Curling Club at the Provincial Play-downs in Halifax, N.S. After a closely contested tournament, he defeated the Halifax Mayflower Club and will represent the Province of Nova Scotia for the McBrier Cup at Regina. Sergeant Glintz, a native of Manitoba, was the first curler ever to have been on a provincial winning rink four times, having skipped the Halifax Club to wins in 1944 and 1945 and won again with the Sydney, N.S. rink in 1948. We all wish him luck in what is felt to be a strenuous competition for the Dominion Championship at Regina in March of this year.

Cst. Al Marlowe, in charge of our Pugwash Detachment, also skipped a rink representing Oxford, N.S. in the Provincial Play-downs at Halifax. While Oxford was the first rink to come through with four wins and no losses, they did not go beyond the semi-finals, but went down fighting.

Sydney Sub-Division—Social Santa Claus paid a welcome visit to Sydney Sub-Division Headquarters a week before Christmas to distribute toys and candy to the children of sub-division members. Moving pictures and music provided entertainment until "Saint Nick" arrived. From then on, the kiddies provided their own entertainment with toy trumpets which Santa had thoughtfully included among the gifts. Ice cream, cake and big glasses of milk rounded off a wonderful afternoon. Cst. Doug MacKay made a jovial Santa Claus and much credit for the success of the party is due to the hard working committee consisting of Sgt. Bill House and Csts. Bill Ramsay and John Cook.

Rifle and Revolver Shooting Teams matched against civilian rifle clubs have given a good account of themselves in recent contests and so far have not suffered a loss. The first shoot of the season took place on January 17 when the RCMP posted a 730 to 772 victory. Staff Sergeant Swailes led the Police sharpshooters with a 195 total. On January 24, another team paced by Inspr. J. R. Roy, with a 191, defeated their opponents by a 554 to 541 score. February 4 saw another RCMP win to the tune of 768 to 760, Sgt. T. Guthrie leading the victors with a 193. The final match of the current series took place on February 7 when our team won again, 563 to 555; Cst. B. W. Dervin was high man for the Police with a 189.

An interesting series of rifle and revolver matches have been arranged between teams representing Sydney Sub-Division Headquarters, Sydney Detachment and detachments in the neighborhood of Sydney. Silver spoons are being awarded to the four members of the winning team making the highest percentage during each match. Competition has been keen and so far honors have been equally divided between the sub-division and Sydney Detachment teams. Teams representing the sub-division are also participating in the DCRA and Inter-Divisional Competitions.

Our marksmen are showing consistent improvement and this is due in no small measure to the fine new range which was completed last year at our sub-division headquarters.

We Can Vouch for This! Recently the following appeared in the Halifax *Chronicle Herald*, a daily publication, under the heading "CALL FOR TAXI—RCMP OBLIGE". Four gentlemen of Dartmouth, after spending several very congenial and social hours at a home in Tuft's Cove, summoned a taxi. A little later they ventured forth into the night and seeing a car parked nearby descended upon it and piled in. One tendered a two dollar bill for transportation to the man at the wheel, but they got a free ride for the driver took them directly to the Dartmouth Jail where they were charged with intoxication. They discovered their tragic mistake—they had unwittingly climbed into an RCMP car instead of the expected taxi! The police had been keeping the house they visited under observation. It was revealed in Court that all four had a large number of previous convictions. Each was fined $10 and costs or an alternative seven days.

"J" Division

(Headquarters—Fredericton, N.B.)

Births To Reg. No. 14931 Cst. and Mrs. L. F. Chettleborough, a baby girl, Patricia Diane, (by adoption) born Dec. 14, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13459 Cst. and Mrs. J. H. Seguin at St. Quentin, N.B., a daughter, Marie Elizabeth Louise, on Dec. 31, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15037 Cst. and Mrs. H. A. Clow at Saint John, N.B., a daughter, Margaret Ann, on Jan. 6, 1955.

Special Events 'Twas not the night before Christmas but two weeks before that the be-whiskered "Old Gent" visited "J" Division Headquarters to brighten the eyes of the members' children. The Christmas party was most enjoyable and the weather co-operated to make the visit of detachment personnel free from the usual hazards expected at that time of the year.

December 20 marked the holding of the annual "J" Division mess dinner with a good attendance present.

A year ago we noted the gyrations of some individuals engaging in volley-ball. The medium has now changed but the engaging attitudes and postures remain relatively the same for square dancing has now made its appearance. It is true that our caller and instructor, Mr. Ritchie, demonstrates with a facility difficult to beat; alas, however, it is at times even more difficult to imitate. Despite the fact that the instruction is supposedly limited to 1½ hours the three hours actually pass all too quickly.

Modesty has naturally been a virtue at this Division Headquarters, thus we restrict our comments on the results of the December curling epic at Moncton. We might note, however, that at any time convenient expert tuition will be supplied. Sometimes a mere hint is all that is required to improve the technique and the following occurrence might therefore prove of value. A recent initiate into the game mentioned that he had played four times and had done well and felt grand after the first three evenings. Asked how he felt after the fourth, he replied: "Lousy—I started sweeping tonight."

Shooting In the field of shooting we have often heard that the prowess of an individual has caused him to burst the buttons from his vest. This, alas, was not the experience of a C.I.B. reader. He was, however, unfortunate enough not to be in a position to request the addition of buttons to the seat of his pants.

Serious attention is now being given to practices at the indoor range, members vying for position on the teams to participate in the DCRA Winter Rifle Competition. It is anticipated that two teams will be formed.

Items of Interest We are at last able to breathe a sigh of relief being free from the variety of noises which accompanied the presence in the building of electricians and plumbers. The sergeant major reports, however, that the noises heard under the roof are not results of bats in his belfry but larks in his attic and squirrels in his bedroom.

A former member of the Force is now stationed at Sussex, N.B. as Administration Officer of the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, Capt. Sir Allan MacKenzie. Previously Reg. No. 11298 Cst. A. G. A. A. MacKenzie served at "Depot", Edmonton and Aklavik and traded at Fort Norman, N.W.T.

"J" Division Christmas Party.

"K" Division

(Headquarters—Edmonton, Alta.)

Births To Reg. No. 15300 Cst. and Mrs. P. J. Graham at Nanton, Alta., on Sept. 24, 1954, a son, John Britt.

To Reg. No. 11141 Sgt. and Mrs. C. Rawsthorne at Calgary, Alta., on Oct. 17, 1954, a daughter, Carolyn Joyce.

To Reg. No. 15614 Cst. and Mrs. A. C. Wilson at Edmonton, Alta., on Oct. 18, 1954, a son, Alexander Don.

To Reg. No. 14170 Cst. and Mrs. K. Sargent at Calgary, on Oct. 22, 1954, a son, Keith Kirk.

To Reg. No. 15393 Cst. and Mrs. S. M. Dougherty at Edmonton, on Nov. 6, 1954, a daughter, Colleen Anne.

To Reg. No. 14831 Cst. and Mrs. P. E. Jones at Edmonton, on Jan. 4, 1955, a daughter, Carol Margaret.

To Reg. No. 15100 Cst. and Mrs. M. J. Moar at Vegreville, Alta., on Jan. 18, 1955, a daughter, Wendy Louise.

To Reg. No. 13360 Cst. and Mrs. W. H. Quinn at Lethbridge, Alta., on Jan. 28, 1955, a daughter, Shelley Maureen.

To Reg. No. 15755 Cst. and Mrs. A. Moore at Wetaskiwin, Alta., on Jan. 28, 1955, a son, Lawrence Allan.

Marriages Reg. No. 15951 Cst. R. T. Hayden to Miss Emiline Prilusky at Calgary, Alta., on Oct. 23, 1954.

Reg. No. 15700 Cst. D. J. Beiersdorfer to Miss Amelia Melynk at Spirit River, Alta., on Oct. 27, 1954.

Reg. No. 17398 Cst. W. W. McCall to Miss Agnes Rosella McNally at Lethbridge, Alta., on Jan. 29, 1955.

Promotions Congratulations to the following members of Headquarters and Edmonton Sub-Division staffs upon their recent promotions: Sgt. J. K. G. Austin, Cpls. D. G. Kennedy, C. T. W. Wallace, A. G. Lawrence, E. L. Erickson and G. W. Tomlinson; S/Sgt. D. H. Beeching and Cpl. C. P. Brownschlaigle of Red Deer Sub-Division; Sgts. J. L. Wilson and J. J. Hurst, and Cpl. G. H. Hacking of Lethbridge Sub-Division; Sgt. C. R. Doey of Peace River Sub-Division.

Departures On January 31 "K" Division Headquarters staff said farewell to Miss Mabel Grant, who is retiring from the government and 35 years' service, 8½ years of which has been with the Interior Economy Branch at Headquarters. Asst. Commr. G. M. Curleigh presented Miss Grant with a gift from the division.

On February 5 members of Lethbridge Sub-Division gathered to wish the best of luck to Cpl. F. R. Clark who has been transferred to Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Inspector Shank presented the former Coutts NCO with a gift on behalf of the division.

Curling Lethbridge Sub-Division personnel and various other police forces held a bonspiel at Fort Macleod on January 22. Afterwards a delicious supper was served in the Palomino Restaurant and Mayor G. R. Davis, Mr. James Hartley, MLA, and Inspr. I. C. Shank were guests. The Grand Aggregate Trophy presented by Mr. Townshend, was won by Chief Constable Dunlop of Pincher Creek, and the Primary Competition Trophy, presented by the Chamber of Commerce, was won by Constable Sutherland's rink. A challenge match in the evening between the RCMP, skipped by Inspector Shank, and a Fort Macleod Chamber of Commerce team skipped by Ralph Townshend ended in a win for the latter 8-4.

Two rinks from Edmonton, two from Red Deer, one from Wetaskiwin and one from Camrose enjoyed a day's curling at Wetaskiwin on January 16. One of the Edmonton rinks was the day's winner.

Eight members of Peace River Detachment

Quality

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Milk Cream Butter

and

Ice Cream

★

THE BORDEN COMPANY
LIMITED

Ottawa Dairy Division

and Sub-Division are active in curling and have two rinks entered in the local league. Sgt. S. M. Murray skips one rink and Cst. R. Sterzer the other. The sub-division recreation club purchased an extra membership in the local curling club for the use of personnel from outside points when in Peace River on escort and other duties. The plan is popular and provides visitors with some recreation. Several teams from various detachments have met rinks made up of Peace River personnel in friendly games. The impromptu meets have been much enjoyed and have been followed by refreshments.

Shooting During the winter the Edmonton Garrison Indoor Rifle League operated with the RCMP entry making a good showing. At division headquarters members of the Force have been shooting DCRA small bore targets while a ladies' section and a junior section for children have also operated.

Volley-ball Keen interest is being shown this season with some strenuous games being played between various branches at division headquarters.

Christmas Party The annual children's party was held on December 21 with Cst. N. E. Kock turning in a first-class performance as Santa Claus to the delight of the small fry who were also fascinated by the sleight-of-hand tricks of a magician.

Smoker The annual division smoker was held in the gymnasium at Edmonton on November 20 with approximately 500 in attendance. Included were members of other forces, representatives of government departments, Armed Services personnel and ex-members of the Force. Jack Dennistoun was Master of Ceremonies for the evening. There was plenty of entertainment and the necessary food and refreshments to make it a most enjoyable evening.

New Year's Eve Party A New Year's Eve staff party was held in the division gymnasium with Jack DeLong's Orchestra supplying the music. A cold plate turkey supper was served during the evening.

General Due to the hard working efforts of several members of Peace River Detachment and Sub-Division Headquarters, a monthly sub-division news letter entitled "The Night Patrol" is being issued regularly. The first issue of three pages was termed a huge success and was another step to bring the far-flung detachment personnel in closer touch with each other. "The Night Patrol" contains items of interest concerning the Force, sports, social activities and humorous notes.

Three members of Peace River Detachment —Constables Stewart, Murray and Fredborg— have been playing hockey with the Peace River Stampeders in the North Peace River League. Constables Bell of Grande Prairie Detachment and Braun of Spirit River were playing for the teams in their respective towns.

Inspector Shakespeare, O.C. Peace River Sub-Division, has made his table tennis equipment available to personnel interested in the sport. The game is slowly gaining in popularity and it is hoped to run a tournament in the future. Grande Prairie Detachment personnel under Sergeant Keyes have been active in youth organizations. Constables Bell and Smith conduct weekly physical training classes for juveniles at the local high school while the sergeant and Constable Nagy have been showing RCMP films to various audiences. Constable Braun directs the Spirit River Boys' Club and assists with the coaching of the local high school hockey team. In addition Corporal Smith coaches the local boys' hockey team while Constable Stratton of Fairview Detachment also serves as a boys' hockey coach. Constable Brace has been assisting the local boys' boxing club.

Sgt. M. L. Allen, Peace River Sub-Division Patrol NCO, is attending C.P.C. Class No. 24 at "N" Division, Rockcliffe.

"L" Division

(Headquarters—Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

Births To Reg. No. 13363 Cpl. and Mrs. S. C. Sanford, a daughter, Judith Lynn, on Nov. 12, 1954.

Transfers Cst. J. Sniezek, recently transferred to "F" Division, received the best wishes and an appropriate gift from members of the division.

Arrivals A hearty welcome has been extended to Csts. C. A. J. Bungay from "F" Division and R. E. Williams from "A" Division.

Courses Csts. H. G. E. Chipman and A. B. McIntosh have attended refresher courses at "N" Division, Rockcliffe. Cst. C. A. Bayne is presently attending a course in equitation at "Depot" Division.

Promotion Congratulations are extended to S/Sgt. D. R. George, Cpls. J. Oliphant and R. M. Stunden, on their recent promotions.

Shooting A Revolver and Rifle Club has been organized, and we are looking forward to favorable reports from this activity in the near future.

Social A well-organized Christmas Tree

Party was enjoyed by all on December 18 in the suitably decorated gymnasium aboard the HMCS *Queen Charlotte*. The slides and swings were set up for the occasion and added greatly to the amusement and entertainment of the children. The decoration was completed by a large Christmas tree and huge fire-place which delighted the children until the arrival of Santa Claus. A movie and recorded music stimulated the enthusiasm of this social event.

Climaxing the bedlam of excitement and delight on the part of the children was the arrival of Santa Claus with a huge bag of gifts individually tagged for all the children. A buffet lunch was served and after about three hours of gamboling and shouting, the "stuffed" and present-laden children were ready to call it a day.

There was no more suitable place in Charlottetown to hold this party, and members of the division are duly grateful to the Commanding Officer and the staff members of the HMCS *Queen Charlotte* for the use of the gym, lounges, and mess halls, and for their generous assistance which contributed so much to the success of this party.

"Marine" Division

(Headquarters—Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 18812 Cpl. and Mrs. E. A. Parsons, a daughter, Susan Elizabeth, on Oct. 13, 1954.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. R. W. Bayers, a daughter, Margaret Gracia, on Oct. 26, 1954.

Adoptions By Reg. No. 12287 S/Sgt. and Mrs. J. E. F. Boulet, a daughter, Marie Elaine, on May 8, 1954.

By Spl. Cst. and Mrs. C. H. Dowden, a son, David Wayne, on Oct. 8, 1953.

Marriages Spl. Cst. W. V. Jesso to Miss Mary Shirley O'Halloran, at Halifax, N.S., on Aug. 1, 1954.

Spl. Cst. W. F. Driscoll to Miss Mary H. Kristiansen at Saint John, N.B., on Sept. 6, 1954.

Spl. Cst. N. H. Brownell to Miss Margaret Howard Watters at Amherst, N.S., on Oct. 2, 1954.

Spl. Cst. S. G. Jennings to Miss Marilyn Jewel Himmelman at Lunenburg, N.S., on Nov. 12. 1954.

Spl. Cst. C. S. Hodgson to Miss Shirley Irene Armstrong at Sarnia, Ont., on Dec. 4, 1954.

Spl. Cst. R. D. Cummings to Miss Audrey Marguerite Ross at Pictou, N.S., on Dec. 4, 1954.

Spl. Cst. R. J. Brannan to Miss Dorothy Elizabeth Amer at Vancouver, B.C., on Dec. 20, 1954.

Miss Cecilia Chiasson to Lawrence D. MacKinnon at New Waterford, N.S., on Nov. 23, 1954.

New Members We welcome the following who have joined the division: Spl. Csts. J. B. McCombe, W. D. Cave, A. D. Bell, E. Larsen, G. W. Elliott, A. G. Kemp, L. E. Coburn, R. M. O'Halloran and D. H. Rutherford.

Departures Best wishes are extended to the following who have gone to pension: Reg. No. 11610 Cst. J. Bennison, Reg. No. 12236 Cst. J. M. Bozec and Reg. No. 12251 Cst. L. A. Bowser.

"N" Division

(Training Centre—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Marriages Reg. No. 14813 Cpl. E. C. Hill to Miss Susan Sneyd of Toronto, Ont., at Toronto, on Nov. 27, 1954.

Reg. No. 15495 Cst. E. W. Comeau to Miss Jacqueline Proulx of Ottawa, Ont., at Ottawa on Dec. 28, 1954.

Arrivals Cst. G. D. Kitson from "E" Division to the Q.M. staff on January 20.

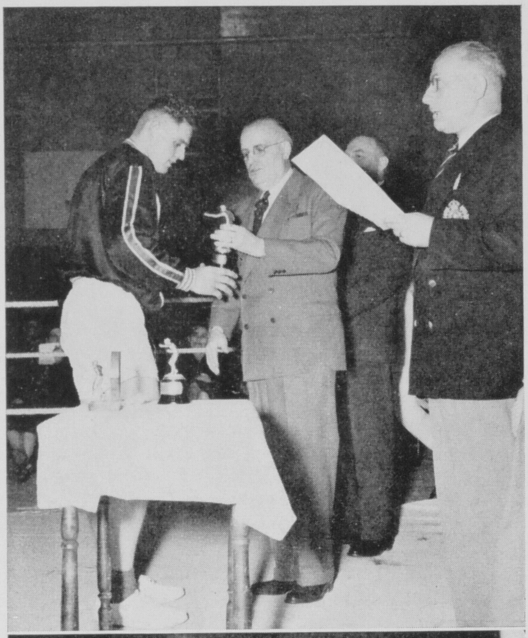
Social The division staff gathered on November 23 to honor the coming marriages of Cpl. E. C. Hill and Cst. E. W. Comeau. Both were presented with large table lamps as wedding gifts and refreshments were served.

On the evening of December 17, the Division Bowling League sponsored a Christmas dance, in the division auditorium, attended by approximately 75 persons. Dancing was both "Olde Tyme" and modern and squares were called by S/Sgt. J. Batza of "A" Division while Cpl. E. C. Curtain acted as Master of Ceremonies. Special guests included the Officer Commanding and Mrs. R. A. S. MacNeil, accompanied by Commr. and Mrs. L. H. Nicholson and Inspr. and Mrs. H. S. Cooper. The Commissioner presented chickens to the following winners of a chicken roll held on December 8. "Bears"—Mrs. Cecile Dupuis; "Beavers"—Sgt. R. W. James; "Wanderers"—Mrs. Alice Johnson; "Lions"—Mrs. Monica Leydon; "Wolves"—Ross Phillips; "Huskies"—

Mrs. Violet Lecompte; "Boxers"—Miss Janet Buchanan; "Tigers"—Mrs. Jean Newman.

On the evening of December 13 members of Refresher Class "B" entertained the Instructional Staff and celebrated their pass-out with a turkey dinner and refreshments. Special guests included Commissioner Nicholson, the Officer Commanding, Supt. R. A. S. MacNeil, the Division Personnel Officer, Inspr. J. J. Atherton and the Division Training Officer, Inspr. J. G. C. Downey. Cpl. G. M. Beaton of "O" Division acted as Master of Ceremonies.

On the night of February 11 members of Refresher Class "A" celebrated their pass-out with their guests including the Officer Commanding, the Division Training Officer, and members of the Instructional Staff. After a turkey dinner refreshments were served.



Deputy Commr. J. D. Bird presenting boxing trophies to (top) Cst. M. Tusa, heavyweight, and (bottom) Cst. L. R. Trimble, light heavyweight.

On the afternoon of December 22 "N" Division played host to the children of staff members with a Christmas tree party in the gymnasium. Cpl. J. K. Phillips organized the party and acted as Master of Ceremonies. Over 100 children of 12 years of age and under attended and each received a suitable gift, candy and fruit from Santa Claus (Cst. E. A. Hayes). Children's movies and a sing-song of seasonal tunes brought to all the spirit of Christmas in the gaily decorated gymnasium. Refreshments were served afterwards.

On New Year's Eve, the division celebrated with a formal dance in the gymnasium which had been gaily decorated for the occasion under the direction of Cpl. E. C. Curtain. Approximately 225 couples attended and danced to the music of Al Dion and his orchestra. Just before midnight Commr. and Mrs. L. H. Nicholson and Asst. Commr. and Mrs. C. W. Harvison led the grand march. This is an annual event in this division and is patronized by members of all divisions in the Ottawa area.

Boxing Tournament The first boxing tournament to be held in "N" Division for many years took place in the gymnasium before approximately 300 spectators on the evening of January 13. Participants consisted entirely of members in training under the organization and supervision of the Physical Training Staff. Judges for the various bouts included Supts. L. Bingham and H. A. Maxted. Corps Sgt. Major H. Robertson acted as Master of Ceremonies, while Cpl. E. C. Curtain, assisted by Cst. B. B. MacWhirter were referees and Cst. A. Vaillancourt was time-keeper. Preliminaries were held during the evening of January 7 and as a result eight semi-final and four final bouts were run off with the following results in the latter: Welterweight—Cst. R. C. Clark decisioned Cst. R. J. Stewart; Middleweight—Cst. G. E. McKinley won over Cst. J. E. Code; Light Heavyweight—Cst. L. R. Trimble knocked out Cst. D. R. Belfry; Heavyweight—Cst. M. Tusa decisioned Cst. J. F. Badowich. Deputy Commr. J. D. Bird presented trophies to the winners and runners-up and also to Cst. W. C. Marks for displaying the best sportsmanship and declared that he had been a fight fan all his life but had never seen more action-packed bouts in all his years of association with boxing. In all there were four knock-outs

during the evening with Trimble winning both his bouts in the Light Heavyweight class via the KO route.

Inter-squad Volley-ball From the beginning of October to the end of December, 45 games of volley-ball were enjoyed by members of the staff and Squads 14, 12, 13 and 15. Considerable new equipment had been obtained and the season was a most successful one, providing good entertainment for members remaining in barracks at night. Top teams for the season were the staff and No. 12 Squad.

Bowling is in full swing with the "Huskies", captained by Cpl. H. M. Gilbey leaders of the first half of the schedule and "Boxers", captained by Cst. B. B. MacWhirter running a close second.

Visitors On February 10 the division was honored by the visit of President Paul Eugene Magliore and his party from Haiti, escorted throughout the barracks by the Commissioner, accompanied by the Officer Commanding and Training Officer and also Inspr. P. J. Vaucher. During their visit they observed a display of equitation by members of No. 13 Squad and physical training and police holds by members of No. 12 Squad.

Shooting The best wishes of "N" Division went with Cpl. J. R. Zavitz, small arms instructor, upon his departure for Caracas, Venezuela on November 11 to participate in the World's Shooting Championships. His achievements were admirable. (See article on other pages of this issue.)

"O" Division

(Headquarters—Toronto, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 14560 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. Macauley, a son, Andrew James, at Toronto, Ont., on Aug. 9, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14466 Cpl. and Mrs. G. A. McIver, a son, Allen Douglas, at Windsor, Ont., on Nov. 13, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13679 Cst. and Mrs. N. S. Glanfield, a son, Allan Neil, at Toronto, on Nov. 18, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14394 Cst. and Mrs. L. H. Munro, a son, David Lloyd, at Toronto, on Jan. 1, 1955.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. J. R. Emmett, a daughter, Anna Maria, at Windsor, on Jan. 21, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14451 Cpl. and Mrs. L. D. Libke, a daughter, Maria Elizabeth, on Feb. 12, 1955.

Marriages Reg. No. 16971 Cst. R. G. Bauckman, now of "A" Division, to Miss Noreen Mae Ives at Hamilton, Ont., on Nov. 13, 1954.

Reg. No. 14953 Cst. S. C. Cousins to Miss Patricia E. Welsh at St. Catharines, Ont., on Nov. 27, 1954.

Reg. No. 15164 Cst. P. B. Harris to Miss Donolene Elma Griffiths at Toronto, Ont., on Dec. 3, 1954.

Spl. Cst. C. S. Hodgson of "Marine" Division to Miss Shirley Irene Armstrong at Sarnia, Ont., on Dec. 4, 1954.

Reg. No. 15878 Cst. J. S. Worrell to Miss Ruth Eleanor Austin at London, Ont., on Dec. 18, 1954.

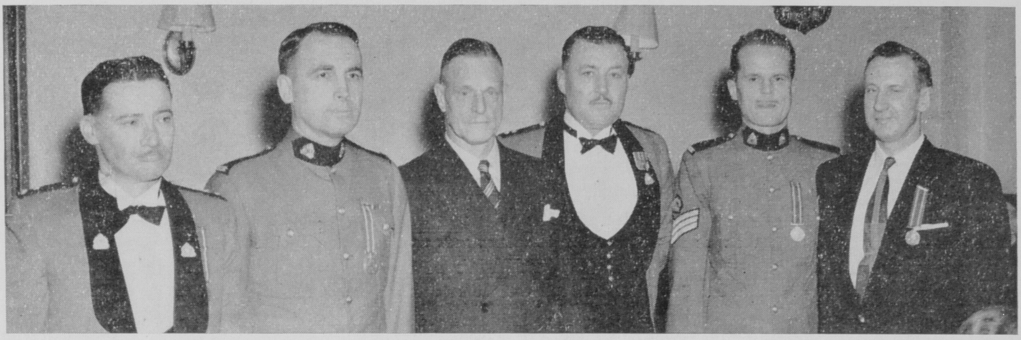
Reg. No. 15279 Cst. J. Lukash to Miss Marlene Kay McDonald at Windsor, Ont., on Dec. 24, 1954.

Arrivals A warm welcome to the following who have recently been transferred to this division for duty: Inspr. H. M. Lockwood from "A" Division; Csts. C. A. Beacock from "C" Division; A. B. McAllister from "F" Division; A. E. Wiseman from "H" Division; A. Kozak from "HQ" Division; J. A. Baker from "A" Division; J. Stecko, R. F. Porter, S. J. G. Kirby, J. C. Wilson, R. H. Lees, C. E. Klick and A. B. Hennan all from "Depot" Division; R. B. Dallyn, G. N. McKinley, W. A. McMorran and D. C. M. Heenan all from "N" Division.

Departures We regret the loss of a most popular officer, Sub-Inspr. P. J. Vaucher, who has recently been transferred to "A" Division. Our best wishes travel with him.

Pensioned Reg. No. 11160 Cpl. P. P. Pavelich, has left the Force on pension. He has taken up residence in Orillia, where he has established an insurance agency. Reg. No. 10401 Cpl. S. M. Baskin, one of the most popular members of this division has taken his leave pending retirement to pension. We regret that we were not in a position to make a presentation similar to that which he received upon his transfer from "C" Division to "O" Division. However our wishes are nonetheless sincere, and we believe our presentation gifts to be nonetheless important.

Christmas Dinner Christmas dinner in "O" Division is always an event to be proud of and an evening of considerable pleasure. The 1954 dinner was no exception. We were particularly pleased and honored to have Deputy Commr. T. Dann, Asst. Commrs. R. Armitage and K. Duncan (all RCMP, retired) and, of course, our perennial guest, Dr. F. N. Hughes, who has been Medical Officer for the division for many years. Advantage was taken of the occasion to present Long Service Medals to Sub-Inspr. L. Somers, Staff Sergeants Birkett and Fast and ex-Sgt. D. C. MacDonald.



L. to R.—Sub-Inspr. L. Somers, S/Sgt. T. Birkett, Deputy Commr. T. Dann (Rtd.), Asst. Commr. G. B. McClellan, S/Sgt. N. D. Fast, ex-Sgt. D. C. MacDonald.

Annual Christmas Party In keeping with tradition a Christmas party was held at Beverley Street Barracks for the children of members stationed at this headquarters. It was a successful event except that some of the maturing minds of the offspring were inquisitive regarding the English accent that Santa Claus had developed since last year. This was not difficult to explain, for it was made known that he had travelled by way of England and Scotland Yard to take his part in the scheme of things in "O" Division.

Bowling Bowling this year has suffered somewhat from lack of attendance but this has been made up in no small measure by the intense interest on the part of those who are participating. Rivalry is strong and as the close of the season nears, members of the league are busily preparing for the annual social evening and presentation of prizes.

Social A successful smoker was held on February 4 this year, primarily to bid farewell to Cpl. Sam Baskin. The guest of honor, received gifts from several sources in division headquarters to serve him well in his busy hours and his leisure. There were many friends of the Force present from the Immigration Department, City Police, Army, U.S. Consulate authorities as well as Security Officers from several large industries. This was unquestionably one of the most pleasant stag evenings held for some time and something unique was introduced—each person attending carried a memento of the evening away with him in the form of a fine pottery stein, which was presented to him as he entered the party.

The C.I.B. held a social evening at the Maison Dore just before Christmas, where they entertained their wives and girl friends with an evening of chicken dinner, refreshments and dancing. This is a regular event with this branch of headquarters, which holds numerous social evenings throughout the year.

Rifle and Revolver Club Ninety-one per cent of the personnel stationed at Toronto are taking part in the weekly shoots and 100 per cent of headquarters are members of the Rifle and Revolver Club. The interest is so high this year that instruction in the finer principles of aiming and holding the weapons was demanded by the members and received. All this, in spite of not having a range of our own, is most encouraging to the committee responsible and certainly most complimentary. Perhaps in the near future we will have a range, which will compensate for the inconveniences and difficulties encountered at present.

It is interesting and encouraging to watch the weekly scores climb and to observe that those who were formerly lukewarm or cold to the proposition of Rifle and Revolver Club activities are now some of the keenest supporters. As a warning to all divisions, we again make the assertion that the MacBrien Shield is staying in "O" Division for another year.

Hockey As we reported in the previous issue of this Quarterly, hockey in this division has suffered considerably from lack of seasoned players and it was not possible this year to put in a fully RCMP team. However the interest did not die and several members joined forces with members of the Toronto City Police and came up with a hockey team, which has shown itself as something to be proud of.

The team entered the Service League and came out on top of the pack with a record of eight wins, two ties and four losses. Constable Hemsworth copped the league's individual scoring honors with a total of 23 points. Constable Evans in goal ended the season with a goals against average of 2.14, tops in this department.

One exhibition game was played and in this game our team travelled to Ottawa and suffered a 9-2 loss at the hands of the RCMP Headquarters team. (The Ottawa team went to Toronto for a return game on February 26 and was beaten 6-5.)

Book Reviews

A STUDY OF HISTORY, by Arnold J. Toynbee. Oxford University Press, Toronto, Ont. Volumes VII to X. Pp. 2688. $32.

The appearance of the last four volumes of Arnold J. Toynbee's *Study of History* was one of the great publishing events of 1954. More than that, the completion of this work—it runs to ten volumes and lacks only the final volume of maps and a gazeteer—is in itself one of the intellectual feats of our time, a monument to one man's scholarship, single-mindedness, and perseverance. Conceived in a carriage of the Orient Express in 1921 while Professor Toynbee was en route from Constantinople to England, the work has been finished despite the pressures of a full-time academic post at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and the vicissitudes of six years of wartime service with the British Foreign Office Research Department.

When the first six volumes of Professor Toynbee's *Study* appeared before the war they created a stir within academic circles. After the war a masterly abridgement by D. C. Somervell brought the main details of the work to a much wider audience. Much of the interest aroused sprang from the comparative originality of Professor Toynbee's thesis and the sweeping vastness of his subject matter. Unlike more conventional historians who have been content to work within the narrower limitations of relatively short periods of time, or who have dealt with events in relation to individuals (the Great Names theory), Professor Toynbee based his work on the concept that civilizations alone provide suitably significant subjects for historical study. These he argued, have life histories or cycles: they are born; they develop and during the course of their development they endure and respond to a series of challenges both from within and from without; finally, each civilization breaks down. According to Toynbee there have been 21 complete civilizations. Some have developed and have died independently; others have been related; all have passed through the cycle of birth to break-down. This has been described by Professor Toynbee in terms which have since become an integral part of our language, and which are irrevocably connected with his writings: Genesis and Growth; Challenge and Response; Rally and Rout.

As might be expected, a long and detailed examination of any subject, coupled with the conscious or unconscious effect of personal experience, is liable to lead to considerable modification both of the original concept of the work as well as the final assessment. This is precisely what has happened in *A Study of History*, and it is to Professor Toynbee's great credit that he not only acknowledges the change, but that he completed his self-allotted task despite a major alteration to his original thesis.

Briefly, the revised argument is this. Universal States emerge after the break-down of civilizations to whose bodies social they bring political unity. They are the products of dominant creative minorities that have gradually lost their creative abilities. However, Universal States such as the Roman, Ottoman, and Moghul Empires are but further expressions of a Rally. In the end each Universal State succeeds in bringing about a Universal church, each of which is born during a Time of Troubles following the break-down of a civilization. It is at this point that Professor Toynbee reverses his original view. In the six earlier volumes the rise of religion was merely one of the main features of a collapsing civilization. In the last four volumes "civilizations . . . have ceased to constitute intelligible fields of study for us and have forfeited their historical significance except in so far as they minister to the progress of Religion". The emphasis and focus of the study is not only changed on the grounds that the development of higher religions is the only true subject for historical analysis, but also that history would not be worth writing (or reading) if it had no meaning. As Professor Toynbee puts it "the meaning behind the facts of History . . . is a revelation of God and a hope of communion with Him".

Despite this reversal of the original thesis, the method of presentation remains the same, and the sheer volume and diversity of

evidence that Professor Toynbee cites to buttress his argument is in itself remarkable. For example, in his examination of the rise and fall of Universal States he discusses and shows the effects of what he terms Installations (garrisons, communications systems, colonies, capital cities), Currencies (language, script, legal systems, weights and measures), and Imperial Corporations (standing armies, civil service, citizenry) within such varying examples as the Roman Empire, The Ts'in and Han Empire, the Arab Caliphate and the Ottoman Empire.

The same formidable array of language and learning, the same careful documentation of sources and authorities is brought into use in his appraisal of Universal Churches, Heroic Ages, Contacts between Civilizations in Time, and the Inspirations of Historians. In his analysis of Heroic Ages for instance, Professor Toynbee traces the impact of barbarian conquest on civilizations already in decay, and his supporting evidence ranges from the unbridled conquests of Eurasian nomads of the Sanskrit epic to the effect of modern western technology upon the Hindu and Far Eastern worlds. Volume ten, in which he discusses the role as well as the views, inspirations, and working habits of historians—they range from the obscure to some of the great names, Herodotus, Thucydides, Gibbon—is probably the most interesting, and is bound to appeal to a wide range of readers.

Obviously, this is not history in the ordinary sense, or merely another "register of the crimes, follies, and misfortunes of Mankind". At the same time, these volumes, indeed the work as a whole, refute Doctor Johnson's view that "there is but a shallow stream of thought in history". And yet, is it valid for an historian using all of the critical apparatus in his command—method, a remarkable flair for languages, a consuming curiosity, primary and secondary sources—to attempt in the course of his analysis to look for and to bring home a religious message with all of the fervor of a Fundamentalist? And, can Professor Toynbee's evaluation of the "facts of history" be accepted completely when there are so many facts in history that lend themselves to any number of arrangements or patterns? In making religion the dominant theme, he minimizes the importance of economic changes and technological advances in Man's development. Also, while it is admirable and justifiable on the basis of his studies to look forward to the ultimate fusion of the four great religions, Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism and Islam, Professor Toynbee discounts the possibility that Marxism, with its own Holy Writ, its Saints, and its Sinners, may prevent or distort that fusion. The idealogical concepts of communism cannot be discounted, just as the pattern of its post-war expansion cannot be ignored.

A more specific criticism is whether a good part of the information incorporated within the foot-notes and Annexes, much of it autobiographical, really adds to the fundamental analysis of the study. Of equally doubtful value is the running feud between Professor Toynbee and his critics, particularly in Volume IX in which the criticism of his historical theories by other eminent scholars, as well as his own replies, spills over from text to foot-note. Point and counterpoint such as these are best left to the columns of appropriate literary or historical journals. Another of the admittedly minor but nevertheless maddening features of these volumes is the transliteration of Oriental names—Qāzāq for Kazak, Khāqān for Khan, and so on. A more serious deficiency is the fact that there is little acknowledgment and almost no integration of the tremendous advance in our knowledge of ancient civilizations made available through modern techniques used in the excavation and recording of new archeological discoveries. Recent scholarship indicates that in some ways the Iranian civilizations greatly outstripped those of the Mediterranean world. For one thing, the Iranians had a religion superior to that of the Greeks; in addition, at three separate stages in their history, the Achaemian, the Parthian, and the Sasanian, they achieved a national state, something that the Greeks never accomplished.

Despite these criticisms, and whether one accepts or rejects Professor Toynbee's view of history, the positive virtues of his *Study* more than outweigh any deficiencies, real or imagined. He has clearly pointed out that the parochial approach in the writing and study of history is no longer completely valid, particularly in our rapidly shrinking modern world. In addition, by

attempting to look at his subject from the point of view of a non-Westerner he has added a new perspective to the story of western civilization. Perhaps the greatest value of these volumes is that whatever Professor Toynbee includes as an integral part of his analysis–the American Civil War or the spirit of Petrine Russian for example–he does so with such originality and penetration that his insight not only illuminates his own work, but also evokes new and vivid relationships beyond the limits of this *Study*. And unlike a good many writers who have been overwhelmed by the apparent pace and frenzy of our age, or who live in dread of the mushroom cloud, he leaves his readers with a message of hope. W.R.

A RECRUIT ASKS SOME QUESTIONS, by John P. Peper, Supervisor, Peace Officers Training, California State Department of Education, Bureau of Industrial Education, Sacramento, Cal. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A., and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Bibliography. Pp. 146. $5.

This is an intriguing book and well worth-while reading, not just once, but periodically by both junior and senior police officers. It gives many answers to problems which have confronted and confounded policemen for many years.

Obviously based upon the problems of American law and policemen, it may have a somewhat reduced application for Canadian peace officers. But it does in a most fundamental manner ask several pertinent questions and gives answers which call for some soul-searching.

The book is a study guide which will help orientate the recruit, as well as guide experienced policemen who are trying to better themselves. Supervisory personnel will find the book of assistance, as it will help them to understand the recruit and his problems. From the first question, "Why did I join the force?", the author traces misgivings which are paramount in the recruit's mind. Questions such as "What am I supposed to do?", "Why should a policeman have to study?", "Why all this talk about personal conduct, discipline and morals?" and several others are answered by a police officer who has had much experience in dealing with them.

Included in the book is an appendix containing a study manual and bibliography compiled by John P. Peper and his associate Frank M. Boolsen, Assistant Professor, Fresno State College. This material was prepared for use by the California Peace Officers' Training and Basic Peace Officers' Training and is very instructive, particularly the bibliography which represents a selected and comprehensive list of literature of value to any policeman or police library.

A timely book which this reviewer found extremely interesting and informative.

D.N.C.

CRIME DETECTION, Modern Methods of Criminal Investigation, by Arne Svensson and Otto Wendel. Elsevier Publishing Co., New York, N.Y. Illustrated. Indexed. Bibliography. Pp. 376. $9.25.

This is a new book in the field of scientific criminal investigation and one which compares favorably with other recognized text-books, such as "Modern Criminal Investigation" (Soderman and O'Connell) and "An Introduction to Criminalistics" (O'Hara and Osterburg). In a sense, books of this type–to be really useful–can not be original. The better ones are by authors who have studied the accepted literature on all the specialized aspects of modern police work which combine to make it the complicated and professional occupation it is today, and who have learned by long, hard practical experience the methods best suited to apply the assistance of science in combating crime. This volume is such a work.

After outlining the proper procedure for the investigator who first reaches the scene of a crime, the authors turn to the importance of evidence and its recognition and preservation in the form of exhibits. Crimes involving motor vehicles, weapons, and explosives are dealt with in individual chapters and there is an extensive treatise on the causes of death. The identification of the dead is treated separately and at some length, because of its importance in connection with crimes of violence, where often the victim is unknown.

Criminal investigation is one field in which it might be said that there is no

substitute for experience. The qualities that singled out the good detective in other years are just as important now. Today, however, the investigator has at his disposal the facilities of science, and the more progressive law-enforcement agencies include lectures on police science in the curricula of their training academies. The object, of course, is not to make all policemen experts in such varied fields as ballistics, fingerprinting, forensic chemistry, handwriting analysis and so forth, but to teach them how to recognize evidence that can best be used by the practical application of police science. It is in connection with such programs, that dependable up-to-date reference works, such as this volume, are valuable for study purposes.

H.E.B.

POLICE WORK WITH JUVENILES, by John P. Kenney and Dan G. Pursuit. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A. and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Appendices. Pp. 371. $7.75.

The authors of this book are to be highly commended for their treatment of a subject, which has long been skirted in the scramble to explain, analyze and prescribe for, the problems of crime and the position and responsibilities of law-enforcement agencies in respect thereof. Many attempts have been made to deal with the subject of crime from the analytical and clinical standpoint, but the subject of the relationship between the law-enforcement agencies and the juvenile offender and potential offender has suffered so often from too theoretical an approach that it is refreshing to read this new work.

The authors of "Police Work With Juveniles" illustrate that they are practical in their outlook. They have presented a volume which is readable as well as analytical; which is understandable as well as statistical. Here is the result of intensive research presented in such a manner as to make available to all those engaged in police work a valuable handbook offering an approach to the solution of a serious problem. Although it is obvious the authors clearly recognize the determined fact that were it not for instruction and education, we would all be non-conformists, they have approached the problem in such a practical sense as to transcend harmful sentimentality, which would tend to excuse plight and uncontrollable situation alone as dominating causes of this social problem.

This is a work which, as August Volmer states in the preface, "should be read by all policemen who are conscientious in their desire to serve the public honestly and faithfully". The authors claim to have discussed law enforcement's major responsibilities for children and how these can be met most effectively. This, they have done with great credit, for "Police Work With Juveniles" deals with the problem from the organizational, administrative and the practical treatment angle. They have met with success, the difficult problem of dealing with the subject in such a manner as to show a clear definition between that which is the responsibility of social welfare agencies and the community generally and that which is the responsibility of the police department.

Many police forces in Canada have instituted specialized approaches to the problem of juvenile delinquency, which have appeared, in some cases, to impinge on the province of social welfare agencies on the one hand and the Courts on the other. This has drawn criticism toward the police forces. Here, the authors have in a practical sense illustrated just what the position of the police force is and how its responsibilities tie in with those of the other agencies. They make it abundantly clear that all interested agencies are working toward a common goal and that in order for the sum total to be as great and greater than the total of all their efforts there must be more than just a desire to work in concert.

While the research was developed from the situation existing in the U.S. there is much which applies to Canada generally and certainly to metropolitan centres where the problem is similar on both sides of the border. The recommendations in their entirety would not appear applicable to the problem in any given Canadian centre. They are so wide as to cover quite thoroughly those which arise in any community regardless of size or situation. It is not a difficult book to read in spite of its text-book format and it is recommended to any person who, in his duties, feels the sincere desire to meet all his responsibilities as a policeman.

H.J.F.A.

OBITUARY

Asst. Commr. Henry Montgomery Newson, RCMP (retired), 74, died Jan. 21, 1955 at Victoria, B.C. He joined the RNWMP Sept. 10, 1906, was commissioned Nov. 1, 1910, promoted to Superintendent Feb. 2, 1920 and to Assistant Commissioner Mar. 1, 1932. He was retired to pension Apr. 1, 1938. (See also Old-timers' Column.)

Deputy Commr. Charles Herbert King, RCMP (retired), 72, died Feb. 20, 1955 at Victoria, B.C. He joined the RNWMP Feb. 13, 1905, was promoted to Inspector Sept. 30, 1914, to Superintendent Mar. 1, 1932, Assistant Commissioner Sept. 8, 1934 and to Acting Deputy Commissioner Sept. 20, 1939. He was confirmed in this rank Mar. 20, 1940 and retired to pension May 1, 1941. (See also Old-timers' Column.)

Supt. Albert George Marsom, RCMP (retired), 64, died at Vancouver, B.C. on Dec. 18, 1954. Mr. Marsom was a former officer of the Alberta Provincial Police and was appointed an Inspector in the RCMP on Apr. 1, 1932 when the APP was absorbed by the Force. During his service in the Force he was Officer Commanding Brandon Sub-Division, "L" Division (P.E.I.) and "O" Division (Ontario). In addition he served at Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton, Alta., Fredericton, N.B. and Ottawa, Ont. He was promoted to the rank of Superintendent on Jan. 1, 1944 and was invalided to pension Oct. 31, 1947.

Reg. No. 10342 ex-Cst. John Loftus Abbott-Brown, 42, died Jan. 23, 1955 at Ocean Falls, B.C. He joined the Force as a Trumpeter on July 27, 1927 and was discharged "time expired" July 26, 1931. He re-engaged in the RCMP Oct. 4, 1940 and was discharged Apr. 17, 1943. He served at Regina, Yorkton and Melville, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; Montreal, Que.

Reg. No. 12030 ex-Cpl. Paul Wellington Clearwater, 46, died suddenly Feb. 14, 1955 at Red Deer, Alta. He joined the RCMP July 12, 1933 at Regina, Sask., and retired to pension Oct. 31, 1953. He had been stationed at Regina, Saskatoon, Humboldt, Sask.; Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Edmonton, Wetaskiwin, St. Albert, Red Deer, Bashaw, Camrose, Innisfail and Ponoka, Alta.; Maitland Point, Dawson and Aklavik, Y.T. During World War II he enlisted in the No. 1 Provost Company (RCMP) on Apr. 21, 1941, served Overseas in the United Kingdom and Continental Europe and was discharged Jan. 4, 1946.

Reg. No. 10059 S/Sgt. Albert Allan Minty, 53, died Nov. 28, 1954 at Moose Jaw, Sask. He joined the RCMP Jan. 1, 1924 and was discharged Jan. 15, 1924. He re-engaged in the Force Feb. 14, 1924 and purchased his discharge Dec. 22, 1927. On Nov. 18, 1932 he again rejoined the Force. Staff Sergeant Minty had served at Regina, Elbow and Moose Jaw, Sask.

Reg. No. 10285 ex-Cpl. Daniel William Donovan, 58, died Feb. 19, 1955 at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the Force May 5, 1927 and retired to pension Aug. 31, 1952. All of his service was spent in "A" Division, Ottawa.

Reg. No. 16502 Cpl. Melville Stanley Parsons, 47, died Aug. 26, 1954 at Nelson, B.C. He joined the RCMP Aug. 15, 1950 after serving in the British Columbia Provincial Police from Mar. 29, 1935 to Apr. 12, 1937 and from May 10, 1938 to Aug. 14, 1950. He served at Trail and Nelson, B.C.

Reg. No. 16141 Cst. Ronald Charles Bloomfield, 23, was drowned in the Red Deer River, Manitoba, while on duty, July 9, 1954. He joined the RCMP June 9, 1950 and served at Rockcliffe, Ont.; Regina, Sask.; Winnipeg, Dauphin, Flin Flon, Roblin and Swan River, Man.

Reg. No. 9086 ex-Cpl. William John Cornick, 72, died Dec. 25, 1954 at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the RCMP Feb. 1, 1920 and was discharged to pension June 25, 1944. Previously he had served with the Dominion Police from Mar. 3, 1913 to Jan. 31, 1920. He was stationed continuously in "A" Division, Ottawa.

Reg. No. 2785 ex-Sgt. Walter Reginald Oliver, 83, died Oct. 10, 1954 at Victoria, B.C. He joined the NWMP Mar. 25, 1892 and was discharged "time expired" on Mar. 24, 1897. On May 25, 1897 he re-engaged in the Force and was discharged to pension on Aug. 31, 1912. He served at Fort Saskatchewan, Regina, Estevan, Whitehorse, Y.T., Lethbridge and Macleod. Mr. Oliver served in the South African War and in World War I. (See also RCMP *Quarterly*, Old-timers' Column, January 1954.)

Reg. No. 870 ex-Cst. Percy Hawkins, 90, died Oct. 1, 1954 in Chatsworth, Cal. He joined the NWMP Dec. 4, 1882 and was discharged "time expired" Dec. 3, 1887.

Reg. No. 15802 Cst. Douglas Earl Ferguson, 26, died suddenly Sept. 17, 1954 while on patrol from Cambridge Bay to Bathurst Inlet, N.W.T. He joined the RCMP June 8, 1949 and had served at Regina, Sask.; Halifax, Dartmouth and Lunenburg, N.S.; Spence Bay and Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.

Reg. No. 2694 ex-Sgt. Major James Albert Webb, 85, died at Macleod, Alta., on Nov. 27, 1954. He joined the NWMP June 12, 1891 and was discharged "time expired" June 11, 1896. Re-engaging in the Force on Aug. 24, 1914, he served until Aug. 23, 1932 when he was discharged to pension. He served at Regina, Sask., Macleod, Lethbridge and Standoff, Alta. From 1902 to 1914 he worked for the Department of Indian Affairs on the Blood Reserve near Macleod. (See also Old-timers' Column.)

Reg. No. 2295 ex-Cst. Ephraim Girling, 85, died Jan. 3, 1955 at Wetaskiwin, Alta. He joined the NWMP on Apr. 16, 1889 and was discharged "time expired" Apr. 15, 1895. He served at Wetaskiwin.

Reg. No. 5524 ex-L/Cpl. Reginald William Warrior, 64, died in December 1954 at New Westminster, B.C. He joined the RNWMP Feb. 5, 1913 and purchased his discharge Nov. 15, 1915. Joining the CEF the same month, he served Overseas and was demobilized Aug. 28, 1919. On Sept. 6, 1919 he joined the Alberta Provincial Police and served with that Force until it was absorbed by the RCMP on Apr. 1, 1932, when he again became a member of the Force. He was discharged to pension Feb. 12, 1938. Mr. Warrior had been stationed at Regina and Maple Creek, Sask., Fort Saskatchewan, Coronation and Edmonton, Alta.

Reg. No. 11607 ex-Cpl. Richard Daniel Waugh, 61, died Dec. 26, 1954 at Halifax, N.S. He joined the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932 and was discharged to pension May 31, 1952. Before engaging in the Force he was a member of the Nova Scotia Police from Aug. 12, 1930 to Mar. 31, 1932. In World War I he served with the Canadian Army from Aug. 5, 1914 to Mar. 30, 1920. For many years he was employed in "H" Division Headquarters at Halifax.

Reg. No. 9089 ex-Cst. William Sutherland, 72, died Dec. 15, 1954 at Grimsby, Ont. He joined the RCMP Feb. 1, 1920 and was discharged to pension Dec. 31, 1937. He served in "A" Division, Ottawa, and was a member of the Dominion Police for seven years prior to engaging in the Force.

Reg. No. 17109 ex-Cst. Kenneth Douglas Pike, 22, died Sept. 8, 1954. He joined the RCMP July 20, 1951 and purchased his discharge Apr. 30, 1954. He served at Regina, Sask.; Rockcliffe, Ont.; Fredericton, McAdam, Chipman, Saint John, St. Stephen and Woodstock, N.B.

Reg. No. 16341 Cpl. David Alexander Blake Payne, 44, died Oct. 3, 1954 at Burnaby, B.C. He joined the RCMP Aug. 15, 1950 and had served previously with the B.C. Provincial Police from June 30, 1936. He had been stationed at Abbotsford and Burnaby, B.C.

Reg. No. 10607 Sgt. Frederick Sleigh (Ted) Farrar, 54, died Feb. 8, 1955 at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the RCMP at Regina, Sask., on June 18, 1929, purchased his discharge Mar. 31, 1935 and re-engaged in the Force Sept. 8, 1937. He had been stationed at Regina, Kamsack, Weyburn, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; Vancouver, Esquimalt, New Denver, Kaslo, B.C. and Headquarters, Ottawa. In addition he served for many years in the North as mate of the RCMP Schooner *St. Roch*. During World War I Sergeant Farrar served with the British Merchant Marine. (See also page 367.)

Reg. No. 9947 ex-Cst. Hugh Llewellyn Graham, 57, died Feb. 8, 1955 at High River, Alta. He joined the RCMP Aug. 2, 1923 at Lethbridge, Alta., and was invalided to pension Sept. 14, 1945. He had served at Regina, Sask., Lethbridge, Twin Lakes, Edmonton, Cardston, Calgary, Waterton, Manyberries and Taber, Alta.

Reg. No. 6367 ex-S/Sgt. James Archibald Cawsey, 62, died Jan. 26, 1955 at Edmonton, Alta. He joined the RNWMP Nov. 26, 1914 and was discharged "time expired" Nov. 25, 1915. On Apr. 3, 1916 he joined the CEF, served Overseas and was demobilized Apr. 11, 1919. From Aug. 9, 1920 to Mar. 31, 1932 Mr. Cawsey was a member of the Alberta Provincial Police and re-engaged in the Force Apr. 1, 1932 when the RCMP absorbed the APP. He was discharged to pension Nov. 30, 1951. He served at Regina, Kindersley and Saskatoon, Sask., Pincher Creek, Lethbridge and Blairmore, Alta.

Reg. No. 3789 ex-Cpl. William Griffith Mitchell, 71, died Nov. 25, 1954 at Rochester, N.Y. He joined the NWMP on May 15, 1901 and was discharged "time expired" May 14, 1906. He served at Regina, Sask., Whitehorse, Tantalus and Dawson, Y.T. (See also Old-timers' Column, *Quarterly*, April 1954.)

Reg. No. 9407 ex-Cpl. Nelson Richard William Baker, 62, died Feb. 11, 1955 at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the RCMP at Ottawa on Aug. 27, 1920 and was discharged to pension Dec. 3, 1946. He was stationed continuously in "A" Division, Ottawa. During World War I he served with the CEF from July 7, 1916 to Mar. 29, 1919, including Overseas duty.

Reg. No. 11568 ex-Cpl. Ernest Tena Waugh, ED, 64, died at Ottawa, Ont., on Dec. 8, 1954. He joined the Force Apr. 1, 1932 and was discharged to pension Mar. 31, 1949. Before engaging in the RCMP he had served in the Nova Scotia Police from May 19, 1930 to Mar. 31, 1932. During World War I Mr. Wuagh joined the CEF on Aug. 17, 1915, served Overseas, and was demobilized Dec. 16, 1919. He had been stationed at Halifax, Truro and Sydney, N.S., Rockcliffe and Ottawa, Ont.

Wherever the World's Leading Marksmen Meet...

C-I-L AMMUNITION

Proves Its Merit

Awards won in international shooting competitions
with C-I-L Ammunition since 1952 include

1952 OLYMPIC GAMES IN HELSINKI, FINLAND

Olympic Gold Medal-Trap

✦ ✦ ✦

1952 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS IN OSLO, NORWAY

Silver Medal (Second Place)-Trap
Three Awards of Merit

✦ ✦ ✦

1954 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS IN CARACAS, VENEZUELA

Fourteen Awards of Merit

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES (1954) LIMITED • AMMUNITION DIVISION • MONTREAL, CANADA

C-I-L

THE RUNGE PRESS LIMITED
OTTAWA CANADA