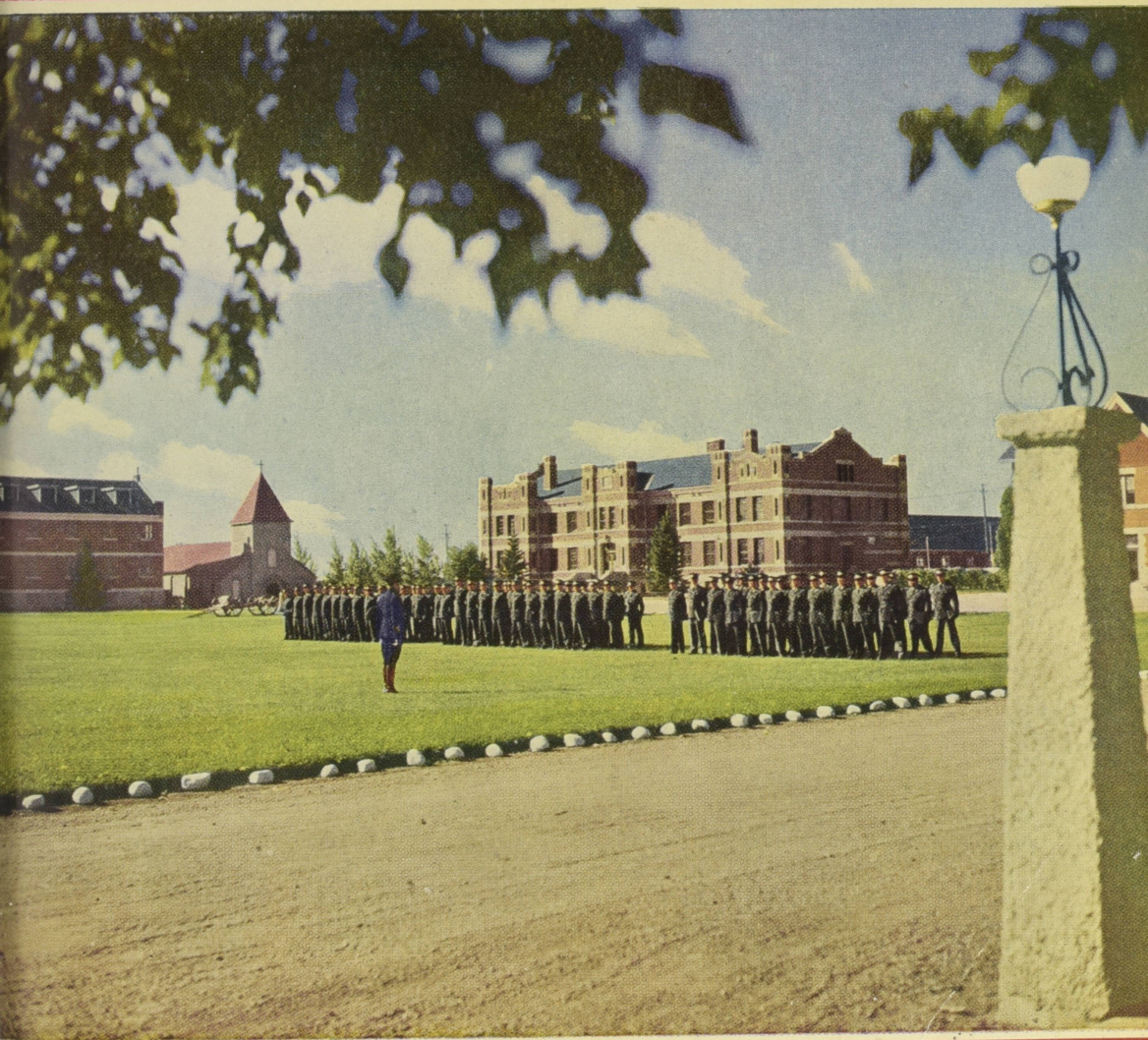


R.C.M.P.



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE QUARTERLY



VOL. 12—No. 3

January, 1947



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Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly

VOLUME 12

JANUARY, 1947

No. 3

Principal Contents

	PAGE
The Rt. Hon. J. L. Isley, K.C., P.C.— <i>frontispiece</i>	172
Editorial	173

ARTICLES

Training	207
Award for Bravery to R.C.M.P. Constable	215
Mercy Missions at Sea, by <i>Sub-Insp. G. C. Roberts</i>	216
Press Views	218
Picture Story of Northern Duties, A	222
Found Wallet Racket, The	226
To Be or Not—A Criminal, by <i>Ex-Cst. E. R. Moore</i>	228
Battle-dress Patrol, by <i>Asst. Commr. L. H. Nicholson, M.B.E.</i>	230
R.C.M.P. Visited by Schoolboy Patrol Unit	256
R.C.M.P. Included in Blood-typing Program	257
Cochrane Cup in R.C.M.P. Custody	258
God's Half-Acre, by <i>R. H. Hougham</i>	259

REGULAR QUARTERLY FEATURES

Notes on Recent Cases	178
Old-timers' Column	260
Book Reviews	267
Obituary	268

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Some back copies of the Quarterly including several complete sets with the exception of the July, 1940 January, 1941, April, 1941, and April, 1945, numbers, are available for sale. Application should be made to the editor.

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Rt. Hon. James Lorimer Ilsley, K.C., P.C.

EDITORIAL

With the transfer of the Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, K.C., P.C., to become full-time Minister of External Affairs, the Rt. Hon. James Lorimer Ilsley, K.C., P.C., was appointed Minister of Justice for Canada and became Minister in **The Minister in Control** Control of the Force. Respected and admired for his unceasing effort and sacrifice in exacting duties as the war-time Minister of Finance, Mr. Ilsley, who assumed his new office in December, 1946, was born at Somerset, N.S., on Jan. 3, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Randal Byron Ilsley and educated at Somerset Public School, Bergwick High School, Acadia University (Arts), Wolfville, N.S., and Dalhousie Law School, Halifax, N.S. A partner in the former law firm of Ilsley and Archibald, Halifax, he was married in 1919, has two daughters, and first was elected to the House of Commons in 1926. With his knowledge and experience and the executive ability so ably manifested during the war when the nerves and patience of all Canadians were at high-tension, he brings to his new responsibilities a thoroughness and efficiency which is so well known as to make trite any comment here regarding it.

Before relinquishing the office, Mr. St. Laurent through the Commissioner bade members of the Force and their associated staffs farewell and expressed good wishes to all for their continued success, as well as his appreciation of their services and devotion to duty during his tenure as Minister in Control.

Perhaps this is our opportunity to recall that in the course of its existence the Force has been administered by the ministers of seven different departments of the Government. At its inception it was under the Minister of Justice as it has been for the past 25 years. The belief seems to have grown from this quarter-century of jurisdiction that the Force has always been under the Minister of Justice, and it may come as a surprise to many to know that the Force was controlled by the Prime Minister longer than by any other Minister; for 33 years, 1886-1888 and 1891-1920 (all years named being inclusive) the Force was directly under the Privy Council.

The Secretary of State assumed control in 1876 and was followed by the Minister of the Interior in 1879. From 1883 the Minister of Indian Affairs took over for three successive years, and Railways and Canals for the years 1889 and 1890. The Force was also controlled for a short period by the Minister of National Defence in the year 1921.

* * * * *

Before World War I, the strength of the Force was 1,268 members. In 1917 Mounted Police duties in Saskatchewan and Alberta ceased, and by the end of 1918 R.N.W.M.P. contingents were serving overseas, with the result that the strength available in Canada was the lowest since the Force's beginning—only 35 officers and 268 non-commissioned officers and men.

Training During the first war, many of the Force's detachments were closed; only 96 were maintained throughout Alberta, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories, Yukon Territory, British Columbia and Western Ontario. But when the Force's jurisdiction was extended on a huge scale in 1919, it was necessary to have trained men in a hurry.

In July, 1919, authority was given to "up" the strength to 2,500, and intensive recruiting began. By the end of the year, 1,275 recruits were enrolled and 139 ex-members, most of whom had taken their discharge to serve in the war, were re-engaged. A small per cent of the recruits were rejected, chiefly because of physical unfitness, leaving a total strength of 1,600.

The training period was then, as it is now, officially of six months' duration, but in the rush of that time it was frequently shortened for those who showed unusual alertness and ability. In those days good horsemanship was essential, and a great deal of time was devoted to this part of the training, also to foot-and-arms drill. These were pretty much the order of the day, and when a recruit mastered them he was placed in a squadron and taught the intricate but interesting movements of cavalry drill.

Today, in the wake of World War II, history is repeating itself, and the Force is again below standard in strength. The call has sounded for more recruits. Instead of 96

detachments there now are 449, and men, physically fit, mentally alert and skilled in the technique of crime detection, are required to man them.

Recruit training occupies a more important place than ever before in Mounted Police activities. Today that initial training is undoubtedly more necessary than it was, for it must prepare our men to cope with scientifically-conducted crime. Equitation is still a useful part of the training, but it is only one of the many things in which today's Mounted Policeman must qualify.

Recruit training in the R.C.M.P., and the qualifications required by applicants, is the subject of an article written for the *Ottawa Journal* by one of its staff, Mr. David J. Ghent. A follow-up article by the same writer and in a subsequent issue of that newspaper deals with the advanced training received at the Canadian Police College by selected peace officers. With the kind permission of the *Ottawa Journal* both these articles are reprinted in part in this issue of the *Quarterly* under the single heading, "Training". Presenting the layman's conception of this phase of Mounted Police work, they should prove of interest to the public as well as to members of the Force.

* * * * *

The front cover of this issue shows R.C.M.P. recruits being put through their paces on the "square" of Regina's historic barracks—a common sight these days, for recruiting is in full swing with 1,000 new members as the Force's goal.

Our Cover Picture As we go to press, almost a third of that objective has been achieved. This third represents only a very small per cent of the many applicants interviewed, as hundreds of them were rejected for various reasons.

At the close of the First Great War, all training was carried out at Regina. However, upon the extension of the Force's jurisdiction across Canada and the transference of headquarters to Ottawa, Ont., a sister training depot was established at Rockcliffe, Ont., one of the suburbs of the capital city. Both points are now busy training recruits, and sometimes—usually to provide a change of instruction and environment—the training is started at one of these depots and finished at the other. But Regina, headquarters of the Force from 1883 to 1920, is the cradle of the Force's training activities, and every recruit spends part, if not all, of his training period there. For "Depot", with its historic background, chapel, museum and other reminders of the past, embraces an atmosphere of inspiration conducive to a better understanding and appreciation of Mounted Police traditions.

It is during his training that the Mounted Policeman of the future gains his first insight into the Force he has chosen for his career.

* * * * *

Elsewhere in this issue mention is made of the Cochrane Cup, a trophy that is awarded annually by the Royal Life Saving Society to the Canadian swimming group that obtains the highest number of points in specially-designed tests. The

Swimming winning of the cup this year by R.C.M.P. "Depot" Division, Regina, Sask., marks the second time that it has gone to that post, the "Weissmullers" there having also won it in 1943.

In Regina the R.C.M.P. have an institutional swimming pool which plays an important part in police training and largely explains Depot's repeated success. One of the largest indoor pools on this continent, it was built after it became apparent that the ability to swim is an essential qualification for every policeman, and has been in operation continuously since the spring of 1941.

Every vacation season many Canadians lose their lives in drowning accidents. Most of these fatalities are preventable with the exercise of reasonable caution, but the fact that they continue from summer to summer strongly emphasizes that the policeman should understand the principles of life-saving and be capable of carrying them out; for it is to him that the public rightly turns for assistance in such emergencies.

Recognized as one of the best ways of exercising the whole body and of keeping fit, swimming promotes cleanliness, poise and coordination of mind and muscles, and swimming and water sports courses have become an integral part of the curricula of

training in the Force. In addition to being taught how to effect a rescue, the tenets of resuscitation and so on, every member is drilled under the supervision of a qualified instructor in the first essentials of safety in the water. These essentials include such axiomatic don't's as: don't take unnecessary chances; don't indulge in horse-play ducking if your swimming ability is only mediocre; don't enter the water until at least an hour after eating; don't dive in unless you are sure the water is deep enough; don't get excited in the water in the event of an accident; don't rock a boat or canoe; think before you act, but do both quickly.

The swimming pool with its excellent facilities is a great asset to the country. Though the Force's current heavy recruiting program makes it necessary to exclude outsiders from using the pool, during the war it was at the disposal of R.C.A.F. and R.C.N.V.R. personnel and others, both for recreation and training purposes.

Roughly 60 per cent of the recruits are non-swimmers when they engage in the Force. But they learn soon and only very rarely does it happen that one cannot learn at all. Realizing that swimming is a form of life insurance the Force will continue to ensure that its members are capable of rendering this most necessary service to the public.

* * * * *

As a result of representations made to him, the Commissioner has in mind the installing of two additional stained glass windows in the R.C.M.P. Chapel at Regina, Sask., in honour of the memory of men dear to the Force who died in World War II—one for members and ex-members, the other for the sons of members and ex-members.

In Commemoration

Built in Eastern Canada and transported in sections to its present site by steamer and ox-team in 1885, the chapel building originally was a canteen, but at the suggestion of Mrs. L. W. Herchmer, wife of the Force's fourth Commissioner, it was converted into a chapel in 1894 and has been used in that capacity by the Force ever since. The pulpit, choir seats and benches were built by members of the Force, the altar rail, organ and carpets were obtained through subscriptions by members of the congregation, the reredos was carved and donated by Gerald Spring-Rice, and the font was presented by the parents of Reg. No. 907, Cpl. W. H. T. Lowry who died of wounds received in action at Cut Knife Hill during The North-west Rebellion, 1885. The tower, unveiled on Dec. 10, 1939, and dedicated to the Glory of God and in loving memory of the Officers and men who participated in the march of '74 into the North-west, was designed and built by the staff of "Depot" Division. There are numerous memorial tablets in this historic place of worship commemorating notable officers of the Force, members of the ill-fated Dawson-McPherson patrol and so on.

It is in this restful and hallowed atmosphere that the memory of the Force's sons and sons' sons who gave their lives in the recent war will abide as a model of courage and integrity.

The cost of each of the proposed windows approximates \$500 and up, depending on the number of figures portrayed. Funds are available for the first window, but the expenditure of the second is to be defrayed by contributions from the parents of the fallen sons. Photographs of the design selected will be circulated when a final decision has been reached in the matter, and the suggestion is that two separate memorial books be prepared to contain the names of the war-dead heroes, one for each group. No effort will be spared to make the lists complete, and with this in view our readers are invited meantime to forward to the Commissioner, R.C.M.P. Headquarters, Ottawa, the names of those eligible.

* * * * *

It will be noticed that the Notes on Recent Cases in this issue include accounts of three in which German prisoners of war in Canada were concerned in criminal proceedings. These are presented partly because they are interesting in themselves as throwing some sidelights on the Nazi mind, but principally because they (with two others, *R. v. Brosig*, 83 C.C.C. 199, 10 R.C.M.P.Q. 275, and *R. v.*

Canada's Prisoner of War Trials

Kaehler and Stolski, 83 C.C.C. 353, 11 R.C.M.P.Q. 7) form a chapter which is, and we trust will continue to be, unique in Canadian jurisprudence.

A feature common to all trials in which P.O.W.s were defendants was the argument that the acts of the prisoners were acts of war not within the jurisdiction of the civil courts. The legal basis for the contrary opinion, which the courts adopted, is to be found in the Militia Act, R.S.C., 1927, c. 132, the Imperial Army Act, 1881, 44 & 45 Vict., c. 58, and the Geneva Convention, the last of which is broadly based upon the proposition that the P.O.W. should be treated as the law of the detaining power treats his opposite number in his own forces.

Apart from this strictly legal view, it is a striking fact that in more recent days the same argument as to jurisdiction has been advanced time and again without success in the trials of terrorists before civil courts in Palestine. It is equally interesting to speculate upon the extent to which this view, had it prevailed, would have set a premium on sabotage by German P.O.W.s who managed to escape in Canada.

* * * * *

There has been discussion recently concerning the relation of military training to the incidence of crime, the argument being that such training tends to make men careless of life and property. The *Quarterly* wishes to record its dissent from this view. Some inquiry, admittedly limited and inconclusive, has been made in the United States and has shown that of the group studied the great majority were men without military training while, of the ex-servicemen, a large proportion were men who had criminal records at the time of their induction. It does not follow that increased skill in the use of lethal weapons or aggressive tactics means a greater inclination to use them; to say that it does is to be unjust to the hundreds of thousands of young veterans who have been quite content to settle into civilian life.

The reason for the increase in crime—and we are not trying to minimize it—is to be sought elsewhere. Those people who expected that the end of World War II would be succeeded by a great moral and spiritual revival have been disappointed, for there has been rather just as wide-spread a let-down of public morals as there was after World War I. When all is said, the fact remains that our Western civilization rests upon the ethics of Christianity, and only by cleaving to those principles will stability be regained. It is not coincidence that the outstanding feature of Nazism and the other “isms” which continue to upset the world, is their godlessness.

* * * * *

The time when the function of the police was solely to prevent and detect crime has passed, and today's policeman has been defined appropriately as “the handy-man of civilization”. “The police”, commented a magistrate in court over a year ago, “certainly have a lot of uses”, and a recent incident which caused us to recall the remark leads us to wonder if there is any limit to the diversity of a policeman's duties.

The case took place near Kamsack, Sask., early in the morning of Nov. 5, 1946. On a routine patrol in the Togo district of Saskatchewan, R.C.M.P. investigators from the Kamsack Detachment came upon a stalled car. Upon making inquiries they learned that it belonged to Mr. Aleck Mick who had run into difficulties while taking his wife to Kamsack for medical attention.

As there was no doctor in the village of Togo and the patient was desperately in need of one, there seemed but one thing to do. The woman was quickly made as comfortable as possible in the back seat of the police car and a few minutes later the party was whizzing toward the home base.

But the stork was faster, and five miles from Kamsack a son was born to the Micks. One of the investigators fulfilled the office of doctor to the best of his ability and the other concentrated on driving while the husband sustained the wife in her travail. It was

a cold night but the little fellow yelped lustily after a breath-inducing slap and showed everybody that he was in fine fettle. Eventually the hospital was reached, where a nurse took charge and soon had mother and baby safely in bed. Shortly afterwards the doctor arrived, examined his patients and reported that both were doing well.

Instances of constabulary midwifery are of course by no means unheard of; but even so we suppose it is safe to say that of all the multifarious duties that fall to the lot of the Mounted Policeman probably those pertaining to child-birth are the most disconcerting, especially if the *accouchement* is bumping along a country road at top speed in sub-zero weather. And a question that arises within us is whether the present first-aid course is wide enough to help members of the Force meet the usual run-of-the-mill emergencies, whether it shouldn't be extended to embrace amateur obstetrics.

* * * *

The death of ex-S/Sgt. W. W. Phillips, (see obituary 11 R.C.M.P.Q. 79,) recalls a delicate and unique operation performed 57 years ago. Phillips, then a constable serving as carpenter of "D" Division N.W.M.P. under the

Grafting Back in 1890 command of Insp. Z. T. Wood, the present Commissioner's father, broke his leg in 1889 and the injury had stubbornly refused to heal. The next year, 1890, Dr. F. H. Mewburn, with Dr. G. Kennedy assisting, performed an experimental operation at the Fort Macleod, N.W.T. (now Alberta), police hospital. Finding that a fibrous tissue had formed between the fractured ends of the tibia, preventing them from uniting, the surgeon first cut away the ununiting human tissue and inserted a piece of bone from the leg of a dog which had been dead only half an hour. After packing the pieces in, the periosteum was drawn over and turned in with concealed sutures. The skin was then folded over the incision and sewn up.

The operation was performed under the strictest antiseptic precautions. That it was successful is evidenced by a letter addressed by the patient some time later to the Mounted Police at Regina. "The lameness", he wrote, "has disappeared and I feel able to perform any duty I might be called upon to do."

Of course plastic surgery and bone grafting have been done for years. Phillips' operation, however, is possibly the first instance of successful bone grafting in the medical history of the western hemisphere. Certainly it must be the first case where the bone of an animal was successfully grafted to a human being. It shows that medical science, even in the early days of the North-west, was not unmixed with ingenuity. Human cadavers and modern hospitals were not then available to the "sawbones" on the prairies; but, once again, Necessity was the mother of invention.

Drs. Mewburn and Kennedy deserved high praise for their treatment of Phillips' leg, especially so as it was not until some time afterward that headquarters provided the Macleod post with an up-to-date pocket case of efficient surgical instruments. The dog, too, might be paid fitting tribute, but his name has been forgotten.

* * * *

The disposal recently to War Assets Corporation of the R.C.M.P.S. *Laurier*, former flagship of our pre-war preventive fleet, brings to a close a round decade spent in the service of Canada. In peace and war she carried out her duties faithfully and well. Now, like many another gallant ship lately, old age and over-work have brought her career to an end. Her career was a most active and interesting one—so interesting that we feel it merits an article of its own. The story of her activities against the Atlantic smugglers, and her somewhat grimmer activities after 1939, will appear in a future issue.

* * * *

Back Numbers From time to time requests have been received for the following back numbers of the *Quarterly*, now out of print: July, 1940, January, 1941, April, 1941, and April, 1945. Anyone possessing these copies who cares to make them available to persons wishing to complete their sets for binding, should address them to the editor.

NOTES on Recent Cases

R. v. Bach

Common Assault—German Prisoner of War Prefers Charge Against Canadian Civilian—Justice Available to Enemy Alien

Last summer a unique case arose when a German prisoner of war from the internment camp at Fingal, Ont., charged a Canadian farmer of Mitchell, Ont., with assault. The complainant, Franz Kotzian, said the offence took place while he was working on the defendant's farm.

To R.C.M.P. investigators who questioned him, Dr. H. Goettelmann, another prisoner of war at Fingal, stated that Kotzian had returned from the Bach farm in a generally nervous condition, with his lip swollen, scratches on his throat and excoriations on both elbows.

Kotzian himself stated that for two weeks following his arrival at the farm on May 15, 1946, everything had gone smoothly. Then Bach began complaining that not enough work was being done. The situation didn't improve, according to Kotzian, and one day about a month later he was taken to a patch of small tree plants and told to weed them. By mistake he cut one of the plants down with his hoe, whereupon Bach in a burst of anger kicked him. Refusing to work under such treatment, he went to his room to pack his belongings, but Bach followed and a scuffle ensued which ended up with Kotzian falling down the stairs and hurting his elbow. Later during a further altercation, so Kotzian alleged, Bach struck him with his fist.

That evening Bach drove Kotzian to Mitchell but refused to take him any further stating that he had no gasoline to waste on a trip to the internment camp. The result was that at about 2 a.m. both men returned to the farm, and there Kotzian was told that he would have to clean the stable at once, otherwise he would not be permitted to sleep in the house.

Next afternoon the farmer took the

prisoner of war back to the internment camp.

Powerfully built, Bach had the appearance of being physically capable of overcoming Kotzian. His version of the affair was vague, but he was quite emphatic in stating that Kotzian was ill-tempered and had been entirely unsatisfactory in his work.

At Stratford, Ont., on Aug. 16, 1946, Bach pleaded not guilty before Magistrate A. F. Cook to a charge of Common Assault, s. 291 Cr. Code. W. E. Goodwin, K.C., of Stratford, conducted the prosecution of this unusual case in which the complainant, who appeared in court dressed in a German infantry tunic displaying the German rank equivalent to sergeant in the Canadian Army, saw justice being dispensed in a manner vastly different from the travesties dealt out in his own country by the Nazis. Defence counsel was E. G. Thompson, K.C., also of Stratford.

The Crown's stand was that in accordance with Article 3 of the Geneva Convention a prisoner of war in this country retains his full civilian status and thus has the right to lay a complaint against a Canadian civilian. Defence counsel, however, moved for a dismissal on the opposite grounds that the court lacked jurisdiction to try the case, contending that under an old common law rule still operative by virtue of s. 16 Cr. Code an enemy alien in this country has no rights whatever while legal measures establishing war exist, and that Kotzian under the circumstances had no right to set the law of the country in motion by swearing to the information.

The court convicted the accused, binding him over to keep the peace for six months on \$100 bond and suspending sentence upon payment of costs.

R. v. Barrett*Rape—Extreme Sentence—R.C.M.P. Gazette—Intensive Man Hunt*

"The worst of its kind in my experience", Mr. Justice W. L. Hall characterized this case as he passed sentence. The accused, Henry Clark Barrett of Millbrook, N.S., narrowly missed being sentenced to death for his crime against a seven-year-old girl. The death penalty can be imposed for such a crime in Canada, but to date this has never been done.

Released from prison in December, 1945, after serving two years for Attempted Carnal Knowledge, s. 302, Cr. Code, Barrett early in April, 1946, arrived at Truro, N.S., and for several days was employed on a farm at Debert Beach, N.S., and a mill at McCallum's Settlement, N.S.

On Friday, April 26, he returned to Truro and made arrangements to stay the week-end at a friend's house. That evening he entered a tobacco store, accompanied by a little girl for whom he bought milk and soft drinks. Convicted several times for intoxication, once for perjury arising out of an affair he had with a 15-year-old girl, and once for false pretences, Barrett bore a very unsavoury reputation and was known locally as a drunken worthless loafer. The little girl, a regular customer for pop and candy, was recognized by another patron who grew suspicious when he saw Barrett leave the place with her. This person inquired at the child's home and was assured that she was there and safe; someone in the house, under a mistaken impression, told him that she was in bed.

At 11 p.m. the Truro Police Department was notified that the little girl was missing. A general search was carried out and approximately an hour later she was found in Victoria Park. Barrett had disappeared.

R.C.M.P. investigators were faced with the almost impossible task of finding the wanted man in the 1,000-acre park, most of it thickly-wooded bush land. The hunt went on all night without success, and on Saturday and Sunday it extended further afield.

Several leads were obtained. Early Saturday morning the fugitive was picked up by a passing motorist and driven to Debert camp. Apparently he then walked the five miles to the farm at which he had worked earlier in the month, and slept in the barn. In the afternoon he was seen by a woman who operated a canteen about a mile from this farm and through her the investigators got a good description of the clothes he was wearing—blue overalls, rubber boots, a wine-coloured sweater, battle dress jacket and a dark cap. Shown a picture of Barrett in the *R.C.M.P. Gazette*, this woman unhesitatingly identified it as that of the man she had seen.

It was learned subsequently that Barrett reached Amherst, N.S., Saturday evening, rented a room and all of Sunday stayed indoors except at meal-time. On Monday under the alias "Henry Clark" he obtained employment on a farm at West Amherst.

With the general public cooperating actively the police were greatly aided in their task, and the widespread search quickly narrowed down until finally on Monday morning the suspect was arrested at Amherst.

Charged with Rape, s. 299 Cr. Code, the accused appeared before Mr. Justice W. L. Hall at Truro on June 8, represented by R. L. Douglas, the prosecution being conducted by I. L. Barnhill. He pleaded not guilty but was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment with two whippings of ten lashes each.

R. v. Boyle*Youth Personates Medical Practitioner—Illegal Practice
of Medicine Without Registration—Assistance to
College of Physicians and Surgeons*

With amazing effrontery a 23-year-old native and former labourer of Montreal, Que., posed as a medical graduate of the University of Columbia, New York City, U.S.A., and assumed the duties of a qualified interne at Sherbrooke General Hospital, Sherbrooke, Que.* Fortunately the imposture was discovered before any harm resulted from it.

On Nov. 6, 1946, Dr. W. E. Hume of the hospital notified the local R.C.M.P. detachment that the self-asserted medical interne was suspected of being an impostor, and in the investigation that followed it was disclosed that the suspect, who identified himself as Dr. Gerald Boyle, had applied to Dr. H. D. Bayne, chairman of the hospital medical board, for the position and as the hospital was in need of such help he was granted an interview.

During the interview the audacious young man averred that he had applied to the Montreal Neurological Hospital for a position as doctor at that institution and that his services had been accepted to commence on Feb. 1, 1947. At the conclusion of this formal meeting with the bogus physician, Doctor Bayne brought the matter to the attention of the hospital executive and requested permission to accept the application, stating that investigation of the applicant's qualifications and appointment at the Montreal Neurological was under way. Boyle was introduced to several members of the medical staff of the hospital then present. Immediately after these happenings the chairman was called away on a business trip to the United States.

On arrival at Sherbrooke at the end of October, Gerald Boyle—for that in-

deed was his name—had registered at a hotel, signing the degree of "M.D." after his name. When he reported at the hospital for duty on November 1, it was assumed that the chairman had instructed him to do so, and accordingly he was admitted as an interne. During Doctor Bayne's absence, Boyle told a staff physician that he was expecting an appointment to the regular staff of the Neurological Institute where, so he said, he was listed for a position as a doctor in the near future.

In the discharge of his duties during his five-day sojourn at the Sherbrooke hospital he assisted in a number of operations, including an appendectomy and various maternity cases that necessitated surgical skill of a high order, and on at least one occasion administered an anaesthetic. However, all information concerning his activities at the hospital shows that none of the patients suffered any ill effects from the treatment he gave.

While Boyle was personable, intelligent and had some knowledge of hospital requirements, his prepossessing facade started to disintegrate as certain of his errors aroused the suspicions of the nurses and doctors. Becoming aware that all was not as it should be, the hospital authorities on November 6 telephoned the Neurological hospital to check on his assertions only to be told that no application had been filed under his name at that institution nor had he even been heard of there. A board of inquiry then questioned the sham M.D., and when he was unable to produce credentials the R.C.M.P. were called in.

Confronted by the R.C.M.P. investigator in the presence of some ten members of the medical profession with his lack of identification proof or creden-

*For a similar case of personation see *R. v. Galbraith*, 11 R.C.M.P.Q., 176.

tials, Boyle, attired in the garb of a doctor about to go to work in the operation theatre, admitted to being an impostor. Under subsequent interrogation by the R.C.M.P., he reluctantly admitted that he had passed himself off to the Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital in Ontario as a medical student. He declared, also, that he had been successful in obtaining an appointment at the Lachine General Hospital, Lachine, Que., and had done first aid work in the outdoor department of the Montreal General Hospital when he was not employed as a worker at the Fairchild Plant, Longeuil, Que.

The pseudo-physician explained his actions by pleading that it was his inherent desire to become a doctor, but that he lacked financial means. By working in a hospital he had hoped that Fate might throw some well-to-do benevolent physician in his path who would, because of Boyle's acquired skill and lifelong ambition, endow him with a bursary sufficient to enable him to complete his studies. Actually, one prominent surgeon at the Sherbrooke hospital did become interested when Boyle, who had of his own volition studied medicine briefly through medical books, proved proficient and most helpful in operations and demonstrated a real knowledge of the

new Rh Factor in blood transfusion.

As no narcotics were involved the case was not one for federal action and it was therefore handed over to an investigator of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the Province of Quebec.

The accused appeared before Magistrate J. H. Lemay at Sherbrooke on November 12, charged with Illegal Practice of Medicine, s. 44, and Practice without Registration, s. 77 of The Quebec Medical Act. He pleaded guilty to both charges and was ordered to pay a fine of \$50 and costs on each or undergo 60 days in jail. The fines and costs were paid.

Tailoring marks on the accused's clothing showed the words "Kitchener, Ont.", which fact in conjunction with the circumstances, at first led the R.C.M.P. to think that Boyle possibly was a Detroit high school youth with army first aid training who a month previously had perpetrated a similar fraud in Windsor, Ont., by personating a doctor and even performing minor operations after being assigned to the staff of a hospital. However a check of Boyle's fingerprints in the R.C.M.P. Central Fingerprint Section at Ottawa, Ont., ruled out this possibility.

R. v. Foster

Customs Act—Failure to Attend—Valid Excuse—Stated Case—Conviction Affirmed

A point of particular interest to peace officers engaged in the enforcing of the Customs Act was decided by the Nova Scotia Supreme Court in respect of the interpretation to be placed on the words "valid excuse" as used in the statute. The case is reported in 86 C.C.C. 222; 4 D.L.R. 120.

On Feb. 16, 1946, an R.C.M.P. Preventive Service Squad searched the home of John C. Foster, a tailor in Halifax, N.S., and found three and one-half yards of brown worsted cloth for whose purchase Foster could produce no invoice. Believed to be part of an import

textile cargo pilfered from the Halifax water-front and involved in large-scale smuggling operations, the material was placed under customs seizure pending further investigation.

Subsequently Foster was summoned to appear at any inquiry to be held by an officer of the R.C.M.P. under the provisions of s. 134A (1) of the Customs Act, R.S.C., 1927, c. 42, as amended, which provides:

"... any divisional chief of the preventive service, and any other officer designated by the Minister (of National Revenue), may conduct any inquiry or investigation in

matters relating to the Customs and may summon before him any person and may examine him and require him to give evidence. . .”.

Upon the advice of F. W. Bissett of Halifax, his counsel, Foster ignored the summons and on April 16 an information and complaint was laid charging him with Failing to Attend, contrary to s. 134A (4) (a), Customs Act.

With W. C. Dunlop, K.C., of Halifax prosecuting, the accused ten days later pleaded not guilty before Provincial Magistrate R. J. Flinn who after hearing the evidence adjourned the case for decision. Both counsel prepared briefs to assist the magistrate in arriving at his conclusions.

On May 17, 1946, having fully reviewed the evidence, the magistrate convicted the accused and ordered him to pay a fine of \$50 and costs or in default to serve 30 days in gaol.

The accused appealed by way of a stated case whose text reads:

IN THE SUPREME COURT
BETWEEN

JOHN C. FOSTER

APPELLANT

—and—

HIS MAJESTY THE KING

on the information and complaint of
Kenneth J. Parkins,

RESPONDENT

CASE STATED BY R. J. FLINN, K.C.,
PROVINCIAL MAGISTRATE FOR
THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF
THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA,
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF S. 761
OF THE CRIMINAL CODE.

WHEREAS on the 16th day of April, A.D., 1946, an information was laid under oath by the above named Kenneth J. Parkins, before A. E. Inglis, K.C., A Provincial Magistrate for the Magisterial District of the Province of Nova Scotia, for that the above named, John C. Foster, being a person required to attend at an inquiry or investigation being conducted by D. A. McKinnon, a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police designated by the Minister of National Revenue to

conduct such an inquiry or investigation under s. 134A of the Customs Act at R.C. M.P. Headquarters, 203 Hollis Street, in the City of Halifax, at the hour of 10.30 a.m., failed without valid excuse to attend accordingly, contrary to the provisions of s. 134 (4) of the Customs Act.

AND WHEREAS the said charge was duly heard before me on the 26th day of April, A.D., 1946, in the presence of the said parties and after hearing the evidence adduced and counsel for the parties, I found the said John C. Foster guilty of the said charge, but at the request of the said John C. Foster I state the following case for the opinion of this Honourable Court, my findings of fact being:

1. That the said John C. Foster had been required to attend before D. A. McKinnon a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under the provisions of s. 134A of the Customs Act.
2. That it was proven that the said D. A. McKinnon had been duly designated by the Minister of National Revenue to hold such an inquiry under s. 134A of the Customs Act.
3. That the said John C. Foster did not attend the said inquiry because the said D. A. McKinnon would give no assurance that he would not be prosecuted for theft, or receiving stolen goods, or some other offences connected with the Customs, Excise, or Criminal Code.
4. That the said John C. Foster had no valid excuse for not attending such inquiry, (3) not being such excuse.

IT WAS THEREUPON contended on behalf of the said John C. Foster, as follows:

1. Information bad for two reasons:
 - (a) Does not disclose an offence as Minister cannot designate a *member* of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police but only an officer or non-commissioned officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police *employed in the preventive service of Canada*.
 - (b) Does not state that Inspector McKinnon is employed in the preventive service.

See ss. 134A and 2 (1) of the Customs Act.

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2. Designation is bad as a matter of law; there is no right to issue a "blanket authority"—it must be specific. See words of Walsh, S.M., p. 113 of *R. v. Hicks*, 85 C.C.C., line 14.

The Excise Act for this purpose is the same as the Customs. The purported designation is nearly five years old.

3. Statute does not enable the interrogation of a person who may be charged. See words of Taylor, J., in *Hicks* case at p. 116. See also words of Walsh, S.M., at p. 115. See words of Truman, J., in 15 *R. v. Demark*, 72 C.C.C. p. 15. "The common law limits within which the police may interrogate an arrested or charged person and his right to be silent could only be overridden by the section by conclusive language."

4. Reasonable suspicion of bias against Inspector McKinnon therefore he is disqualified.

See words of Taylor, J., at p. 124 of *Hicks* case.

5. Statute says "without valid excuse". It

is submitted that "valid excuse" must mean that a suspected person is excused from being interrogated.

A provision in a mutual benefit certificate that the members might be relieved from the effect of forfeiture for the non-payment of assessments on good or "valid excuse" to the officers of the association—the word valid as here used is equivalent to, "good", "sufficient", or "satisfactory". *Dennis v. Massachusetts Benefit Association*, 120 New York Reports 496; 17 Amended State Reports, taken from *Stroud's Judicial Dictionary* in library.

6. Any reasonable doubt whether of fact or law should be resolved in favour of the defendant.

7. It is submitted that the words without "valid excuse" are just as strong as without "lawful excuse", and as Crankshaw, 5th Edition, p. 54 says, this permits the setting up of a common law justification.

What stronger justification can there be than the right at common law of a suspected person to refuse to be interrogated?

It is to be noted that "valid excuse" is not in the other subsections.

8. The designation by the Minister has not been properly proven. No evidence has been given as to the signature being that of the person whose name it purports to be or that such person was at the time of the giving of the designation the Minister of National Revenue.

9. See words of Taylor, J., at the bottom of p. 123.

"This statute therefore should not be construed to hold that it conferred upon such officials a power to put a suspected person under oath and compel him to answer questions, launching an inquiry under the Act for that purpose. That is a step beyond an inquiry or investigation in matters relating to the Excise, and is an inquiry unto the guilt of a person suspected of committing an offence for which such person is punishable under the provisions of the Excise Act, 1934.

"As I read the record here this inquiry was wholly directed to the examination of a person intended to be charged if on the examination he so incriminated himself or furnished evidence that he could be convicted. That in my opinion was never intended to be included in the general language used."

(End of defendant's brief)

In support of these objections my attention was directed to the following decisions:

R. v. Hicks, 85 C.C.C. line 14.

R. v. Demark, 72 C.C.C. p. 9.

On behalf of the private prosecutor it was contended as follows:

1. "Member" is defined in the R.C.M.P. Act, c. 160 s. 2 (c) and includes every officer of the Force.

2. The duties of the Force are set out in s. 17 of the Act and in general are to enforce the criminal and other laws of Canada.

3. As to the so-called "blanket authority" mentioned in Mr. Bissett's memorandum. This has been the practice for years past and the only legal authority against it are the remarks of the magistrate in the case cited. Mr. Justice Taylor mentions it on p. 123 but for the purpose of his decision did not pass upon it.

It is submitted that the Act authorizes this practice.

4. There was no reasonable suspicion of bias on the part of Inspector McKinnon. If so the proper course for the defendant was to attend and raise the objection.

5. The words "valid excuse" have no technical meaning; it depends upon the circumstances; the reason given here is that the accused was a suspected person. The reason for his examination was that it was thought he knew something about the matter under inquiry. To hold that the only persons who can be examined are not suspected persons would render the section valueless.

6. The authorization of the Minister is a continuing one and is provable on its production without proof of signature. S. 21 of Canada Evidence Act provides for proof of appointment by a certificate signed by the Minister. This is not necessary when the original is produced.

(End of private prosecutor's brief)

I being of the opinion that the objections raised by the defendant were not good in law held that a *prima facie* case had been made out and upon the defendant tendering no evidence, convicted him accordingly.

The question for the opinion of the Court is whether upon the above statement of facts the determination was correct in point of law and what should be done in the premises.

The appeal was heard by Chisholm, C.J., whose written judgment which is dated at Halifax, June 6, 1946, follows:

This matter comes before me on the application of the defendant as a case stated by the magistrate under the provisions of s. 761 of the Criminal Code. The defendant was convicted by R. J. Flinn, Esq., a provincial magistrate for the magisterial district of the Province of Nova Scotia for that he on the 29th day of March, 1946, being a person required to attend at an inquiry or investigation conducted by D. A. McKinnon, a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police designated by the Minister of National Revenue to conduct an inquiry or investigation under s. 134A of the Customs Act, at R.C.M.P. Headquarters, 203 Hollis Street in the City of Halifax at the hour of 10.30 o'clock a.m., failed without valid excuse to attend accordingly contrary to the provisions of s. 134A (4) of the Customs Act, and for the said offence he was ordered to pay a

fine of \$50 and \$4.50 costs, and in default of payment thereof to be imprisoned in the city prison for a period of 30 days.

The defendant applied for a stated case on the ground that the said conviction is erroneous in point of law and was made in excess of jurisdiction. The questions asked in his application to the magistrate for a stated case are:

- "1. Is there any evidence at all that the above named D. A. McKinnon was ever designated to conduct an inquiry as aforesaid by the Minister of National Revenue?
- "2. Is the conviction erroneous in point of law?
- "3. Is the conviction in excess of jurisdiction?"

The defendant was served with a summons signed by said Inspector McKinnon as Customs-Excise enforcement officer requiring him to appear before the inspector at the above mentioned police headquarters on the 29th day of March, 1946, at 10.30 o'clock, a.m., "to testify the truth of all matters within his knowledge relative to a certain investigation or inquiry concerning the removal, transportation and handling of certain goods liable to forfeiture under the Customs Act from the water-front at Halifax between January 1, 1945, and January 15, 1946". Before the return day of the said summons—on or about the 5th day of March, 1946—the defendant's solicitor F. W. Bissett, Esq., addressed a letter to Inspector McKinnon, which was delivered to the inspector by the defendant personally. In the letter Mr. Bissett indicated that he could not conveniently be present on the return day of the summons and he then went on to draw the attention of the inspector to the case of *R. v. Hicks*, 85 C.C.C. 110, and further that, if despite the ruling in the *Hicks* case, the inspector decided to continue the investigation, he asked for a reasonable adjournment in order that he might be present at the inquiry.

Mr. Bissett wrote a further letter to the inspector as follows:

"Mar. 5, 1946.

"Inspector McKinnon,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Halifax, N.S.

Dear Sir:

"The bearer of this letter is my client, Mr. F. C. Foster, who holds a summons

to appear before you to answer some questions relative to the Customs Act.

"He would like me to be present, but unfortunately I am busy at 3 p.m. this afternoon and cannot be there. I would, however, on behalf of my client, like to draw your attention to the decision in the case of the *King v. Hicks*, 85 Criminal Cases, p. 110, which was decided in November last, and reported in the Criminal Cases last month.

"In this case the judge has made it clear, I think that the relevant section of the Customs Act under which you hold these inquiries is not intended to compel anybody under oath either to 'incriminate or exculpate himself', but is only to be used for the purpose of investigating violations of this Act. Also the judge held that the accused has the right to have counsel and the protection of the Court.

"If you are of the view that you would continue this investigation along these lines since the decision in the *King v. Hicks* has clarified these matters, I would ask you to be good enough to grant Mr. Foster a reasonable adjournment at which time I could be present.

"I think the case I have mentioned has clarified a lot of things that were somewhat obscure.

"I remain,

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) F. W. Bissett."

The inspector replied by letter on March 12 in which he stated that the matter in connection with which defendant was summoned was still under investigation and that it was impossible for him to say whether a charge against the defendant would follow. Then by letter of March 29, Mr. Bissett wrote the inspector to say that he advised his client on the authority of the opinions of the judges in the *Hicks* case not to attend in pursuance of the summons, unless the inspector could assure him that his client would not be prosecuted for any answers he might make. The defendant did not attend on the adjourned date and thereupon an information was laid before the magistrate. The inspector testified on the trial of the information that he had an authorized order from the Minister and he produced it.

It is as follows:

"I, Colin William George Gibson, K.C., of the City of Ottawa, Minister of National Revenue for the Dominion of Canada, under authority granted by section 134A of the Customs Act, hereby designate Sub-Inspector Donald Anthony McKinnon, a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, to conduct any enquiry or investigation in matters relating to the Customs, and fully authorize the said official to conduct any such enquiry or investigation as provided by Section 134A of the Customs Act.

"Dated at Ottawa, Ontario, this 30th day of September, A.D., 1941.

(Sgd) Colin Gibson,
Minister of National Revenue."

The inspector then gave the testimony of the facts which I have already summarized. Service of the inspector's summons on the defendant was proved as was his non-attendance at the appointed place and time.

The first objection raised by Mr. Bissett is as to the status of the inspector. There is no ground for challenging his appointment by the Minister. That Mr. Gibson was Minister when authority was given to the inspector is a matter of which judicial notice can be taken as his appointment as Minister appears in the *Canada Gazette*. The inspector received it in the usual way. I am satisfied that the appointment was made by the then Minister. The cases calling for investigation are frequent and, to my mind, it would be extremely unreasonable to expect the Minister to issue a special authority to the preventive officer for every case which the latter might deem it is his duty to investigate. The appointment was issued in 1941. I do not understand that it loses its efficacy by reason of the mere efflux of time; and I regard it as effectual until revoked by the authority that issued it, or by the appointee ceasing from some other cause to be a preventive officer.

Nor can it be successfully contended that the inspector does not come within the class of persons designated in s. 134A of the Customs Act. The contention is that the Minister cannot designate a "member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police" under s. 134A, but only an officer or non-commissioned officer employed in the preventive service of Canada. The Royal

Canadian Mounted Police Act, c. 160, R.S.C. (1927) s. 2 (c) enacts that,

"'Member of the Force' includes the Commissioner or any other officer, non-commissioned officer and man of the Force".

And s. 17 of the same Act states that the duty of members of the Force has relation to offences against the laws of Canada. I therefore find that the inspector had ample authority to conduct an investigation upon which he embarked.

The next objection is as to the scope of the authority given by the Minister. It is contended that the Minister had no right to issue a "blanket authority"; that authority can be given only as directed to a specific case. On that point only has this case anything in common with the *Hicks* case; and with deference I disagree with the opinions expressed by the learned justices who decided that case. To enforce effectively the requirements of the Customs Act, very wide powers must be given to preventive officers; otherwise the revenues of the country would be seriously hampered.

And now as to the defendant's failure to appear before the inspector. The Customs Act, s. 134A, s.s.4 (a), provides that:

"Every person who being required to attend in the manner in this section provided, fails, without valid excuse, to attend accordingly . . . shall, on summary conviction before any police or stipendiary magistrate, or judge of a superior or country court . . . be liable to a penalty, etc."

The reason why the defendant did not attend was because he was not assured in advance that the inspector would not ask incriminating questions. He raised his objection prematurely. He must raise the objection after he appears on the witness stand and is sworn. He must be asked a question, and if he believes the answer may incriminate him, he must pledge his oath that he so believes. The law on the subject is well summarized in *Phipson's Manual of Evidence* (5th ed.) 95-96 as follows:

"Oath Necessary, but not conclusive—The oath of the witness that he believes the answer will, or may, tend to incriminate him is necessary, but not conclusive; for the court must be satisfied from the circumstances of the case, and the nature of the evidence the witness is called to

give, that there is reasonable ground for apprehending danger from being compelled to answer. In practice it is usual for the judge to tell the witness that he is not bound to answer incriminating questions.

"The objection must be taken by the witness and at the time the question is asked. The objection is taken on oath. A witness cannot refuse to be examined on that ground. He must be sworn, or affirm, and take the objection when what he thinks is an incriminating question is asked. The fact that he has answered one

or more questions relating to the matter does not prevent him objecting to other questions on this ground".

See also *Ex parte Reynolds* 20 Ch. D. 294; *Webb v. East*, 5 Ex. D. 23 and 108.

I am unable to discover any valid excuse for the non-attendance of the defendant before the inspector.

I therefore rule that the determination of the provincial magistrate upon his statement of the facts was correct in point of law and the conviction should be affirmed.

The seized cloth was sold by tender.

R. v. Martin

Theft—Evidence Obtained by Amateur Detective—Finger-prints—Cooperation Between Police Forces

Bruce Reginald Martin, ex-employee of a Chatham, Ont., hotel, was given plenty of time to ponder his mistake in accepting a free drink of beer when on Aug. 28, 1946, he pleaded guilty before Magistrate I. B. Craig at Chatham to two charges of Theft, s. 386 Cr. Code, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Ontario Reformatory on each, the sentences to run consecutively.

The accused's downfall resulted after Murray Crawford, youthful guest of the hotel, suffered several minor losses through theft from his room. Suspecting Martin, Crawford decided to play detective and before retiring on August 9 set

a trap for the thief by putting eight 50-cent pieces in a pickle jar on his dresser.

Next morning the money and a wrist watch that he had placed in one of the dresser drawers were missing. Later in the day the amateur sleuth met Martin in the hotel beverage room and treated him to a drink of beer. Surreptitiously he retained the drinking glass used by the suspect and subsequently it was sent along with the pickle jar to the R.C.M.P. Finger-print Section, Ottawa, Ont., where five finger-prints on the pickle jar were positively identified as being the same as those on the drinking glass.

R. v. Perzenowski et al

Murder—Geneva Convention—Prisoners of War Subject to the Laws of Detaining Power—Investigation Overcomes Countless Difficulties—Confessions—Appeals—Executions

In a classroom where he taught, Sgt. Karl Lehmann, one of approximately 9,000 German prisoners of war in internment camp No. 132 at Medicine Hat, Alta., was beaten and strangled by several of his fellow-prisoners. In their fanatic zeal they ordained him a traitor to Germany and ruthlessly took the law into their own hands. Without trial, given no chance to defend himself, Lehmann

was put to death. In life he was a doctor of philosophy and literature and under the camp educational system had taught French, English and Russian to other P.O.W.s

Members of the R.C.M.P. in company with the local coroner viewed the scene, examined it for finger-prints and took photographs and measurements.

Found hanging in the north-west

corner of a lecture room designated as DZ6, the corpse faced the wall and appeared to be kneeling, but actually its knees were three inches from the floor. A window sash cord was pulled taut round its neck and tied to a gas pipe which was a foot or so above the head.

Lehmann's clothing was blood-stained, his face bruised; if, as seemed likely, his executioners had tried to set the stage to resemble suicide, the attempt was a clumsy one.

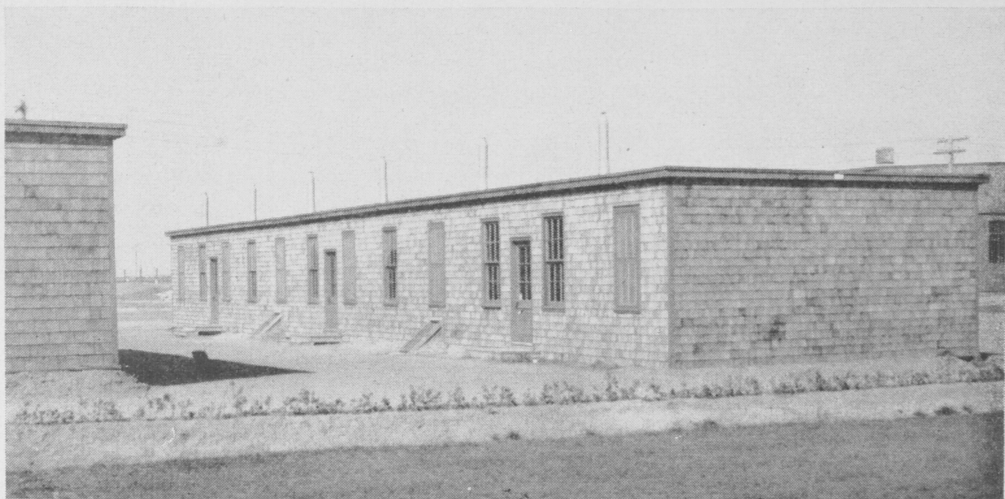
The doctor who made the autopsy reported, "In my opinion, this man died of asphyxia as a result of hanging", and on September 20 an inquest presided over by Dr. S. F. McEwen of Medicine Hat, coroner for the province of Alberta, decided that Lehmann came to his death between the hours of 10 p.m. Sept. 10, and 8 a.m. Sept. 11, 1944, by asphyxia caused by being hanged by a person or persons unknown.

The room in which the crime was committed was a large one in the north end of a long frame one-storey building at the north-east corner of the camp. It had eight windows—four in the east wall and four in the west—, its ceiling was ten feet high, and the entrance was in the west wall. The furniture consisted of six home-made tables, nine benches, a black-board affixed to the north-west

wall and two gas circulating heaters. Resting on one of the benches was a movable black-board whose top side leaned against and covered about two-thirds of the north-west window, obscuring vision from the outside; blankets had been hung over the lower frames of all the windows on the east wall, so that no one could see in from that side.

It was quite easy to reconstruct the crime. The victim had been gagged. Cord had been looped round his neck and one end thrown over a gas pipe close to the ceiling to pull him up; but it had snapped, and the body had fallen. Though by then Lehmann probably was dead, a second hanging had taken place on the lower gas pipe, and the other end of the shortened sash cord was tied further down with three half-hitch knots to the elbow of the pipe. All this was quite evident from blood-stains on the wall, pieces of cloth on the floor, rope burns on the higher gas pipe and a piece of cord, obviously a part of that which circled the victim's neck, on the floor under the right leg.

A check of the hospital equipment disclosed that approximately 25 feet of cord was missing from a Balkan frame used to treat broken limbs. The missing cord was identical to that round the dead man's neck, but this proved to be a poor



North lecture room of building DZ from the north-east.

clue as some 120 P.O.W.s had had access to it and any one of them might have taken it.

The investigation that followed is outstanding in many ways, probably ranks among the best in the annals of Canadian crime as an example of patience, perseverance and relentless interrogation.

Camp 132 held some 12,000 German prisoners. Following the murder of Plaszek in the spring of 1943 (see *R. v. Schwalg et al*, 12 R.C.M.P.Q. 194) the Nazi element had continued to dominate the camp and to maintain a Gestapo as ruthless as that in Germany. Identifying about 700 of the more rabid of these extremists, Military Intelligence had arranged to move them to a segregated camp at Neys, Ont., and all of them were put on the train during the early morning hours of Sept. 11, 1944. Shortly afterwards, at about 8 a.m., the German camp spokesman reported to the Commandant that a P.O.W. had committed suicide.

Some of the members of a minority group to which Dr. Lehmann belonged lived in constant dread, and their anxiety wasn't relieved on September 4, when the camp Gestapo under *Unteroffizier* (sergeant) Walter Wolf rounded up 28 P.O.W.s who were suspected of being opposed to National Socialism and of plotting to overthrow the camp organization.

Born in Germany in 1917, Wolf often had bragged of being in the German *sicherheits dienst* (security service) and of assisting once to hang a Jew in or near Mannheim, Germany. Known to other P.O.W.s as the Gestapo man, he seemed qualified by training and temperament for the role.

The 28 suspects were lined up on a platform and if any of them so much as dared to speak out of place, or turn round, he was given a "reminder" with a club. The strong-arm clique who had rounded them up threatened that unless satisfactory explanations were forthcoming the suspects would be hanged and their bodies burned—a threat they seem-

ed capable of carrying out, judging by what had happened to Plaszek. However this "kangaroo court" absolved the suspects of guilt and released them.

But for several days rumours were rife, and the word "chief" seemed to be uppermost in the minds of the P.O.W.s. It was believed that owing to the proceedings the camp police suspected Lehmann as being the leader of the anti-Nazi faction in the camp but had no actual proof that he was. At all events some of the P.O.W.s transferred to Neys regarded him as a menace to the camp's morale and, apparently fearing that those remaining behind might not be able to cope with him, took it upon themselves to dispose of him before they left. If not merely a parting gesture of Nazi fanaticism, the murder presumably was to serve as a warning to others against losing faith in Hitler.

Lehmann's death coincided with the arrival at the camp of a number of Germans who had been captured in the first half of July during the Carpiquet and Caen battles. Installed in each of the huts occupied by these new-comers, who were known as the Normandy draft and frowned upon by the camp Nazis as lacking in courage, was a member of the ruling group whose purpose clearly was to spy upon and drill into them that the prevailing control in the camp was to continue.

Intelligent and educated, before joining the German Army Dr. Lehmann had been a professor at the University of Erlangen, Germany. Following his capture at Grombalia, Tunisia, in May, 1943, he was interned at Oldham, England, where he is alleged to have told some of the inmates that they were being denied the facts, that Germany was a despised nation and had been made so by Hitler. The next month he was sent to Canada and arrived at Medicine Hat on July 15, 1943.

Born in Germany in 1906 Lehmann, though a strong patriot, was avowedly anti-Hitler and anti-Nazi. And he was

not alone, it seems. Some of his comrades had survived the Russian counter-attack and the battle which eventually swept all German forces back from Stalingrad across western Russia and once more within the boundary of their own country. That great winter retreat with all its hardship and suffering had taught many of them to view the war more objectively, especially when they saw the frightful conditions inside Germany. Transferred to Tunis, they learned that there too the Germans were, in a military sense, at a disadvantage.

Notwithstanding these things and the fact that Germany was being hard pressed on all sides, with turning events making victory for her palpably unlikely, strong propaganda in the camp had it that she was winning the war.

Immune to the Nazi philosophy which taught that the German people should fight to the death even though the war was lost, Lehmann was frankly pessimistic regarding a German victory and frequently adjured his comrades to study the tidings issued by the Nazi camp authorities with a sober and realistic mind. A reasonable man who saw things in their true light, he did not hesitate to speak his thoughts regardless of the camp overlords.

Having had journalistic experience, Lehmann was appointed co-editor in the publishing of *Das Stachel*, a camp paper, shortly after he arrived at Medicine Hat. His work in this regard gave him access to newspapers printed in English and to other source material. He was an interesting talker, and many of his countrymen, knowing that he was more up on world events than they, liked to listen to his version of things.

He sought to show them that it was wrong to prefer annihilation to final defeat, that blind patriotism of the sort preached by the Nazis was arrant nonsense, and claimed there was something entirely wrong with an educational program which incited a whole people to fight to the last ditch and last man—till

all in fact was destroyed. Nazism, to him, was the root of all evil.

When a P.O.W. was required for questioning, the camp Commandant issued a written order to the camp leader who insisted that he couldn't guarantee to produce any man in less than 12 hours. The person to be interviewed was escorted by guards from the enclosure, but at one stage of the investigation the camp leader demanded that every P.O.W. to be interviewed was to be accompanied by another P.O.W. whom he (the camp leader) would select. Orders prohibited the giving of information, and the P.O.W.s interrogated had to furnish detailed accounts of the interviews to the camp leader.

So intimidating did these conditions prove to be that few of those interviewed dared say anything that might conflict with Gestapo principles. The P.O.W.s usually stated flatly at the outset just what they were prepared to say and refused to deviate from it. Fear of reprisals upon loved ones at home discouraged talking, and evidence that otherwise would have come to light much easier was obtained only after painstaking and repeated interviews.

The investigation was widespread and numerous P.O.W.s were interviewed in Alberta, Manitoba and various lumber camps in northern Ontario. Many amazing and incredible facts were collected and noted, but it wasn't until after V-E Day that much information of evidential value was unearthed.

Certain documents were uncovered which revealed that P.O.W. activity in Canada could be controlled by the highest-ranking German officer interned in this country. A lieutenant-general, this individual issued instructions to all camps through a secret system of communication.

Each camp had its own military tribunal which assumed the power to try and to convict deserters, either personally or *in absentia*. Collusion or cooperation with the Canadian authorities con-

stituted traitorous conduct, while any person requesting protective custody automatically was guilty of desertion; the death penalty was mandatory in such cases.

The order concerning executions, which were to be by hanging, read: "The execution should be feigned in a manner to make it appear to the Canadians as a case of suicide". If for any reason it were not possible to carry out a sentence, full particulars were to be filed so that this could be done in Germany after the war.

Of those who had sought and been granted protective custody some had been sentenced to death, while persons whose loyalty to Nazism was doubtful were sometimes severely beaten and threatened with family reprisals. Minor offences brought small fines or extra labour duties. In more serious offences, statements were taken and the accused told that upon their return to Germany they would face a war tribunal.

The papers indicated that the officer responsible for Gestapo activities also controlled education within the camps and that education along party lines was compulsory.

On the publishing and observance of standing orders issued by camp Commandants, a statement of a camp leader is of interest:

At no time did I hear anything of a German court of inquiry concerning Lehmann. If I had, and had Lehmann been found guilty of traitorous conduct, neither I nor anyone else in the camp had authority to order his execution.

I am not thoroughly conversant with the German manual of military law which possibly provides for the execution of traitors, but this would apply only to active service and not inside P.O.W. camps. I have heard that burgomasters in some German towns were killed as traitors, but I have never heard that traitors were to be executed in Canadian P.O.W. camps. Had orders to this effect been issued I am pretty certain that as camp leader I would have heard of them.

The Commandant's standing orders, which were posted in German inside each hut, laid down that major disciplinary action could be imposed only by the Canadian authorities. The camp leader could impose minor penalties for infractions of camp discipline, but in August, 1943, (following the murder of August Plaszek) it was agreed by the camp leadership that any P.O.W. so disciplined should have the privilege of appeal. I knew that these orders took precedence over German military law.

Little by little, piece by piece, evidence was gathered and woven into a well-knit pattern that showed clearly who the murderers were. Events indicated that Wolf knew a lot regarding the murder. The day it occurred he had remarked, "We are going to get the chief. Now we are going to leave the camp cleaned up". He was carefully interrogated and, though he disclaimed actual participation in the crime, admitted that he was an eye-witness. He named five other P.O.W.s as being also present.

In the afternoon of Sept. 10, 1944, an *oberfeldwebel* (warrant officer) named Bruno Perzenowski, known inside the camp as the "Minister of Punishment", summoned Wolf and another P.O.W. to his hut. Perzenowski, a 35-year-old East Prussian, had spent five years in the *Polizei Schule Zenzburg* (a German police force) before joining the Luftwaffe in 1935. The P.O.W. who accompanied Wolf was *Feldwebel* (Sergeant Major) Willi Mueller, a 32-year-old mechanic of the Luftwaffe and boxing instructor in the camp. He had been taken prisoner at Glasgow, Scotland, in May, 1941.

Before coming to Canada these P.O.W.s had known each other at an internment camp in Bury, England, where the three of them were detained and where athletic interests had drawn them together.

One of the investigators' first leads was that a boxer nicknamed Rutzi Putzi was involved. Tracked down, this flimsy thread of evidence was the means of

linking Mueller with the crime though his nickname turned out to be Hutzi Putzi.

Perzenowski, an ardent Nazi, seemed to be the ringleader. He told his visitors that he had orders to put Lehmann out of the way, and assigned to each of them a part in the scheme. Wolf was to lure Lehmann to the classroom between the two evening meal shifts on the pretext that his signature was required on certificates of proficiency which were to be issued so that the scholastic standing of Neys-bound pupils could be graded later. Mueller was to locate one or two trusty helpers and to stand by in case his fistic prowess was needed.

Everything went according to plan, and when Lehmann entered the classroom he was set upon, beaten and hanged.

Upon being told that his part in the slaying was known, Perzenowski freely admitted it and took complete responsibility, saying that the others had acted on his instructions. He stated that he had acted of his own volition and not on orders from higher-ups. But he wouldn't say whether or not Lehmann had received any form of trial, nor would he implicate anyone as being a party to ordering the execution.

In the last stages of the investigation the finger of suspicion pointed to six persons: Perzenowski, Wolf, Mueller and three others—30-year-old *Oberfeldwebel* Heinrich Busch who had been taken prisoner in Norfolk, England, in February, 1941, and shared the honours of being camp boxing instructor with Mueller; *Feldwebel* Heinz Reihme, and *Stabsobermaschinist* (Staff Chief Machinist) Max Voigt.

Reihme and Voigt had been called by Mueller to assist, but there was no proof that they had actually done so.

The statements of the first four named suspects tallied.

As they waited in the lecture room for Lehmann, Wolf stood by a table smoking a cigarette, Busch at a window opposite the door, Mueller in the centre of

the room while Perzenowski was near the door, with Voigt and Reihme lingering in the background.

When one of them said, "He comes", Perzenowski went outside and returned in a few minutes with Lehmann whom he told to sit on a bench.

"Do you know anything of the radical activities in camp?" he asked.

Lehmann said, "No".

Mueller stepped forward and punched Lehmann in the neck and in the face. The other henchmen closed in, and Mueller tore the doomed man's shirt aside and hit him twice in the stomach which doubled him up on the floor. Perzenowski stuffed a gag into Lehmann's mouth and to hold it there wrapped a piece of shirting round Lehmann's head, which he fastened with pins.

"Quick! The rope!" he then requested.

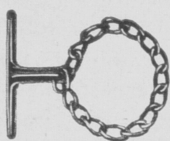
Perzenowski had recently sustained a broken hand and it seems that apart from gagging Lehmann his participation was confined to the directing of operations.

Busch helped Mueller put the rope about the victim's neck and stepping on a bench threw the other end of the rope over the gas pipe a few inches below the ceiling.

"Don't shirk! Grab hold with us!" he called to others whom he thought were hanging back—apparently Reihme and Voigt.

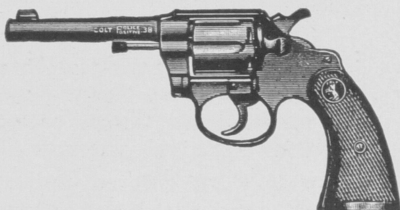
Lehmann was pulled up but, as his feet cleared the floor, the cord broke. A moment later, the body was lifted by a group and the shortened rope was secured to the lower pipe. Their Nazi lust satisfied, the murderers departed.

Apart from the word of the participants themselves, however, there was little connecting them to the crime, and as legally a jury must be warned of the danger of accepting the unsubstantiated testimony of accomplices it was necessary to procure further corroborative detail—no simple task since the murder had been committed at a time when few P.O.W.s were about the grounds.



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On Apr. 6, 1946, the investigator laid separate informations before Magistrate W. H. Ellis charging Perzenowski, Wolf, Mueller and Busch with Murder, s. 263 Cr. Code. He next formally placed the four accused under arrest at the camp in the presence of the Commandant who read Article 62 of the Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, Concluded at Geneva, July 27, 1929, to them and explained their options for retaining counsel. The evidence was not strong enough to warrant entering prosecutions against Reihme or Voigt, but at the trial they were valuable witnesses for the Crown.

Wolf, Mueller and Busch requested that counsel be supplied to them by the Department of Justice, but Perzenowski after saying he understood his privilege in that regard declined legal representation.

In compliance with Article 60 of the Geneva Convention the Crown served

notice upon the Commandant of Camp 132, as representative of the protecting power, that criminal proceedings were being taken against the four accused and gave the opening date of the preliminary hearings. These hearings were held May 1-3, Perzenowski; May 13, Wolf; May 14, Mueller, and May 15, Busch—and all accused were committed for trial.

The trials came up individually before Chief Justice W. R. Howson and jury of the Alberta Supreme Court at Medicine Hat during June and July, 1946. Walter D. Gow, K.C., Agent for the Attorney-General, Medicine Hat, appeared for the Crown and G. E. A. Rice, K.C., Lethbridge, appointed by the Minister of Justice, appeared for each accused.

The statement of each accused was admitted in evidence, and in each case the testimony was largely repetitive of the others. No evidence was offered by the defence in any of the cases, and

beyond the fact that Lehmann may not have been in sympathy with Nazism there was nothing to indicate in what way he may have been a traitor.

Prior to the opening of the trials, defence counsel submitted two objections and moved that all charges be dropped. On the grounds that the offences were military ones, he challenged the jurisdiction of the court to try them and pleaded that as his clients had testified at the preliminary hearings of one another each should receive the consideration given under the Canada Evidence Act to persons who turn King's evidence.

Citing *Halsbury's Laws of England*, Vol. 9, 2nd edition, p. 427, para. 733:

"The person killed must be in the King's peace. The King's peace extends to all persons in England, whether British subjects, outlaws, or aliens, except rebels and alien enemies who are at the time actually engaged in hostile operations against the Crown",

he argued that P.O.W.s were actually engaged in hostile operations against the Crown and could not therefore be "in the King's peace". On the other hand Article 45 of the Geneva Convention, to which both Canada and Germany were signatories, provides that P.O.W.s shall be liable to "the laws, regulations, and orders in force in the armed forces of the detaining Power", while under the Army Act, which governs the Canadian Army, murder is only triable by a military tribunal if there is no civil court of competent jurisdiction within 100 miles of where it was committed.

Both objections were noted by His Lordship who ruled that the Supreme Court of Alberta had full jurisdiction to try the offences.

The four accused were found guilty as charged by separate juries and sentenced to hang on Oct. 16, 1946.

Article 64 of the Geneva Convention reads:

"Every prisoner of war shall have the right to appeal against any sentence against him in the same manner as persons belonging to the armed forces of the detaining Power".

Appeals were entered under this provision, one of their main points being that the accused were not "in the King's peace".

The appeals were quashed and on Dec. 18, 1946, the four prisoners, three of whom attempted to commit suicide before going to the gallows, were hanged at Lethbridge gaol.

This crime differs from the average murder in that the scene of its occurrence, the accused and the witnesses were all confined to a comparatively restricted area, and from the Schwalb case, *supra*, in that it was planned and executed by only a few with no witnesses present other than the actual principals who were transferred immediately to another camp. The language barrier was a great hindrance, necessitating an interpreter at all times, and most of the men interviewed would not or could not identify any of the persons they mentioned other than phonetically or by nickname.

R. v. Schwalb et al

Murder—Geneva Convention—Nazi Brutality in Internment Camp—Prisoners of War Subject to Laws of Detaining Power—Long Complicated Investigation Involving Numerous Interviews—Retrial Because Juror Under Age—Convictions—Appeals—Execution

Because he was anti-Nazi in his convictions and believed that Germany was losing the war, August Plaszek, a 42-year-old German prisoner of war, was beaten, stoned and hanged by an angry

mob of fanatical fellow-prisoners. After a long difficult investigation by the R.C.M.P., the guilty were brought to Canadian justice.

In May, 1943, internment camp 132

was established at Medicine Hat, Alta., and about 500 quite tractable P.O.W.s were incarcerated there, the majority of whom had belonged to Rommel's Afrika Korps and been taken prisoner in North Africa by British forces. In June about 1,000 more P.O.W.s were moved in from internment camp 133, Lethbridge, Alta., among them many unruly individuals some of whom were agents of the Gestapo. Later still more were transferred from other parts of Canada until by July of that year the population of the camp had swollen to between 4,000 and 5,000.

Among the more docile P.O.W.s were some who upon Hitler's rise to power prior to the war had, for political reasons, left Germany and gone to France where they enlisted in the French Foreign Legion and later were posted to Morocco for duty with the French Army. When the Axis overran North Africa these exiles were captured but instead of being treated as prisoners they were conscripted into the German Army as German nationals to fight against the British Eighth Army which subsequently took them prisoner.

Due to the common bond of their former associations these P.O.W.s more or less banded together in the Medicine Hat camp, a fact that tended to isolate them from the other inmates and thus bring them under the suspicions of the newly-arrived Nazi element which attempted at once to impose its will upon the camp and claimed that this minority conspired to overthrow the camp authorities.

The upshot was that late in the afternoon of July 22, 1943, the German camp-leader ordered an inquiry into the activities of certain ex-legionnaires who were accused of allegedly holding anti-Nazi sympathies and of spreading defeatism within the camp. A German law student in civil life presided over the tribunal which was conducted along typical Nazi lines. Escorted to what was called the orderly room the suspects

were cross-examined by this German officer in the presence of another examiner and a typist. Three other inquisitors, whose function presumably was to furnish corroboration of incriminating evidence, listened in an adjoining room where they could hear without being seen.

One ex-legionnaire, Christian Schultz by name, after being questioned, was told that he would be detained for two or three days pending further inquiry into his case. Having knowledge of similar occurrences Schultz knew that detention in these circumstances generally meant a severe beating and sometimes even death. Reflections along this line must have occupied his mind as he was led away, for at the door of the hut where he was to be confined he suddenly broke free, raced round the building and straight west across an open space to the warning wire that surrounded the compound, the while waving a white handkerchief and shouting in German for help from the Canadian authorities. On the other side of the enclosure at this point was a sentry post, and realizing that something was amiss the veteran's guard on duty there phoned to the office for help.

Some 20 Nazis who soon were joined by about 200 others chased and stoned Schultz as he ran. He ducked under the warning wire and two of them crawled after him but hastily withdrew when the guard levelled his rifle in their direction, leaving the fugitive safe for the moment between the wire and the main fence. Before reinforcements arrived, it looked as though the crowd might attempt to rush the lone guard but when he fired a warning shot they apparently decided against doing so. Then reinforcements arrived and Schultz was saved.

The rescue seemed to touch off an interval of mob mania among the irate Nazis whose number at the scene had now increased to almost 1,000, and precipitated the action that followed. Shouting and cursing, they returned to where

the inquiry still was in progress and demanded that the remaining suspects be given up to them. It was then a few minutes before 6 p.m.

Plaszek, an ex-legionnaire about to be interrogated, was thrown out of the orderly room to the rabble, and was stoned, kicked, and beaten. He fell to his knees yelling that he was innocent, but several men in the crowd dragged him by the feet to the recreation hall where, with blood gushing from his head and still pleading weakly for mercy, he was hanged.

The hall, situated in the north-west corner of the camp, measured 115 feet by 130. Its main entrance was in the middle of the south side and consisted of sliding double doors. Inside, the west wall was divided by heavy stanchions into eight 14-foot-wide bays, and on the third of these stanchions from the south-west corner was a 2 by 4 beam (used as a support for an improvised punching bag which was suspended four feet above the floor. It was on this beam that Plaszek was hanged).

When Canadian camp officials forced their way through the crowd and finally reached the scene, the body had been cut down by order of the camp P.O.W. doctor, and was lying on its back on the floor. A strand of quarter-inch sash cord was wound tightly twice round its neck and knotted below the right ear. Tied to the punching bag support between the bag and the wall was a piece of similar cord whose hanging free end was cut close to the beam and soaked with blood. The adjacent wall bore splashes of blood, and though the cement floor had been washed this had obviously been done in haste and traces of blood were still on it.

Next day an autopsy, performed at Medicine Hat by Capt. W. F. Hall, M.D., of the R.C.A.M.C., with Lt. Col. H. B. Kenner, M.D., of the same unit in attendance, disclosed bruises and abrasions, a fractured rib and two severe scalp lacerations on the back of the head,

apparently inflicted by a blunt instrument. Death was due to strangulation by hanging.

A military board assisted by an R.C. M.P. investigator questioned a number of P.O.W.s, but little evidence was obtained and from August 8 on the Force worked independently. Though the procedure subsequently followed was mainly routine in nature so far as criminal investigations go, the case is notable because of the lengthy chain of inquiries that had to be forged to bring the offenders to justice and it demonstrates once again that dogged persistence alone can lead to the successful detection of certain crimes.

Difficulties were encountered from the outset. Few if any of the legionnaires had been eye-witnesses to the slaying as they had kept out of the way lest the same fate overtake them. In other words all those who might have been expected to shed light on the case had been compelled for reasons of personal safety not to show too much curiosity about what was going on. The language barrier, too, complicated things, and an interpreter had to be employed in nearly all the interviews. Moreover, there was the fact that all the P.O.W.s were approximately the same age and dressed alike; because of warm weather no tunics were worn.

Apart from these obstacles there was the sullen, antagonistic and sometimes arrogant attitude of the Germans interviewed. When P.O.W.s were wanted for questioning outside the camp they first were interrogated by the ruling class inside, who told them what to say. Upon their return they were again interrogated as to exactly what had been said. Thus before being interviewed many of those questioned were thoroughly conversant with the police interrogation procedure and schooled in what attitude to adopt toward any questioner.

Scores of these young Nazis, all typical products of the Hitler youth movement, were quite arrogant, defiant and surly as they recited their rehearsed stories, and

they openly declared that even if they knew who the murderers were, or of anything that might help to clear up the mystery, they would not tell. "I am a good German, but actually I do not know who did it", or, "I could not tell you who killed him, as that is entirely a matter for our German military authorities to decide on", they would say.

Great caution had to be exercised in all the interviews lest the responsible faction, which if anything became more despotic as the investigation proceeded, send out—and it seems probable that they did so—purely "built-up" witnesses who were carefully coached to play a double game, one calculated to mislead the police as well as to find out just how much the police knew.

No one could be traced who had witnessed the hanging. The nearest sentry, the guard who had saved Schultz, had noticed the commotion but was too far distant to see details; he had seen a man whom he was unable to identify being dragged through the main entrance into the building where Plaszek's dead body was found, had seen the big doors swing shut, but was unable to identify any of the individuals involved. Afterwards almost 1,000 P.O.W.s were paraded through the recreation hall to view the hanging body, presumably as an object-lesson to any whose loyalty to the Fatherland might be wavering. But the investigator could locate no person who would admit to being there when the murder occurred or who knew of others that had.

To appreciate the difficulties involved one must first know something of how these internment camps operated and of the methods employed by those who condemned the former legionnaire to his death.

In accordance with Article 18 of Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War concluded July 27, 1929, each camp was in charge of a Canadian army officer known as the

Commandant. Upon the recommendation of the P.O.W.s themselves the Commandant appointed certain inmates to act as camp leaders, block leaders and hut leaders, whom he held accountable for the maintenance of camp discipline. To carry out their functions in this regard these P.O.W. officials were perforce vested with a certain amount of authority; and military tribunals were set up to hold formal inquiries into any breach of the camp rules and regulations, to pass sentence and to punish any offender they found guilty. These tribunals were not empowered to question the political ideologies of any P.O.W. nor certainly not to pass the death sentence on anyone, though as the present case reveals they arrogantly assumed both these rights.

The oral statements of P.O.W.s and certain seized documents early suggested that the P.O.W.s in the Gestapo or "pressure group" paid first allegiance to a lieutenant-general who was the highest ranking Nazi officer interned in this country. In supreme German command of all P.O.W.s throughout Canada this individual was enabled to keep in touch with and issue instructions to leaders in the main camps by a system of communication made possible through transfers of P.O.W.s from one camp to another which for security reasons were necessarily frequent.

After the murder it was obvious that the Medicine Hat camp was feared by many P.O.W.s whose loyalty to the Third Reich was doubted by the Nazis. Several ex-legionnaires from the Riding Mountain National Park camp in Manitoba, for instance, asked for protective custody when they learned that contrary to their wishes they were to be sent there. It developed that the camp leader at Riding Mountain, who had been instructed to segregate the prisoners selected for transfer, had for reasons best known to himself included their names in the list.

P.O.W.s not known to be imbued with

the Nazi philosophy were practically outlawed as enemies, and an atmosphere of tension and mistrust pervaded the whole camp. Everyone suspected the other of being a spy, and contributing to the terror was a rumour bandied about that all the ex-French legionnaires were to be herded into a hut which would be sprayed with gasoline and set afire.

The investigator felt that when the true course of the war dawned on the P.O.W.s some of them would become more amenable to being interviewed. But the impending repatriation of the P.O.W.s made it necessary to bring the investigation as soon as possible to a point where it could be decided what P.O.W.s would be needed for the successful prosecution of the case in order that they could be held in Canada to appear at the trial.

Another factor hampering the investigation was the privilege that permitted camp leaders to send news to Germany for, fearing reprisals on relatives at home because of it, anti-Nazi P.O.W.s were reluctant to talk. More rigid censorship relieved this situation, but even at that the investigator was hard put to it to convince prospective witnesses that the Canadian authorities could shield them against retaliatory action of their own countrymen.

Conditions bearing on the investigation generally improved, however, when several ex-legionnaires whose lives had been threatened sought protective custody. In the late autumn of 1943 these men were placed on farms away from the influence of the camp. Branded as traitors and struck off the rolls by the camp leaders they were encouraged in their new-found security to overcome their restraint and tell what they knew of the affair. And thus the opening wedge in the long-drawn inquiry was made.

As a consequence of these moves and of the many transfers of P.O.W.s from one camp to another, the investigation branched out to other points in Alberta

and to Manitoba and Ontario. When it brought encouraging signs of progress, one German camp leader objected to P.O.W.s being taken out of the camp for questioning. He forbade any of them to discuss the murder, and to ensure that his orders were carried out posted N.C.O.s strategically about the camp to listen in on any attempts to talk confidentially. After that, private conversations would be rudely interrupted by the nearest satellite whose business it was to learn what the talk was about.

Through the months the investigation continued. As it became clear that Germany was doomed to defeat so the morale of the Nazis in the camp deteriorated and bit by bit more direct evidence was gathered and correlated. After Germany's unconditional surrender the P.O.W.s became noticeably more communicative, and by July, 1945, five suspects were implicated.

Further inquiry cut this number down to three, and the next month it seemed that enough evidence had been procured to establish a *prima facie* case against them. On Oct. 11, 1945, an information and complaint was laid before Magistrate W. H. Ellis at Medicine Hat charging *Feldwebel* (sergeant major) Werner Schwalb, *Soldat* (private) Adolf Kratz, and *Gefreiter* (lance corporal) Johannes Wittinger with Murder, s. 263 Cr. Code. The accused were arrested on October 15, four days later, at the Lethbridge internment camp to which they had been transferred.

Article 45 of the Geneva Convention reads:

"Prisoners of war shall be subject to the laws, regulations, and orders in force in the armed forces of the detaining Power.

"Any act of insubordination shall render them liable to the measures prescribed by such laws, regulations, and orders, except as otherwise provided in this Chapter."

In all respects the provisions of the convention were strictly observed.

Article 60 lays down:

"At the commencement of a judicial hearing against a prisoner of war, the de-



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taining Power shall notify the representative of the protecting Power as soon as possible, and in any case before the date fixed for the opening of the hearing.

"The said notification shall contain the following particulars:—

- (a) Civil status and rank of the prisoner.
- (b) Place of residence or detention.
- (c) Statement of the charge or charges, and of the legal provisions applicable.

"If it is not possible in this notification to indicate particulars of the court which will try the case, the date of the opening of the hearing and the place where it will take place, these particulars shall be furnished to the representative of the protecting Power at a later date, but as soon as possible and in any case at least three weeks before the opening of the hearing."

During the war the Government of Switzerland through its consul exercised the role of protecting power, but with the defeat of Germany the Government of Canada assumed that office; accordingly notice of prosecution was served upon the Commandant of the Lethbridge camp who on this occasion was selected to represent the protecting power.

Article 61 of the convention provides:

"No prisoner of war shall be sentenced without being given the opportunity to defend himself.

"No prisoner shall be compelled to admit that he is guilty of the offence of which he is accused."

Article 62 provides:

"The prisoner of war shall have the right to be assisted by a qualified advocate of his own choice, and, if necessary, to have recourse to the offices of a competent interpreter. He shall be informed of his right by the detaining Power in good time before the hearing.

"Failing a choice on the part of the prisoner, the protecting Power may procure an advocate for him. The detaining Power shall, on the request of the protecting Power, furnish to the latter a list of persons qualified to conduct the defence.

"The representatives of the protecting Power shall have the right to attend the hearing of the case.

"The only exception to this rule is where the hearing has to be kept secret in the

interests of the safety of the State. The detaining Power would then notify the protecting Power accordingly."

The Commandant explained to the accused that these articles gave them the option of three methods of defence: they could (a) engage their own private counsel; (b) apply to National Defence headquarters for military counsel, or (c) to the Department of Justice for counsel.

Meanwhile to ensure a just trial most of the P.O.W.s required as witnesses either for the prosecution or defence continued as helpers on farms or in hostels, isolated from each other and away from dominating influences. Dr. Hall who had performed the autopsy on Plaszek's remains was in England on duty, and arrangements were made for his return to Canada for the preliminary hearing.

The preliminary hearing was held at Medicine Hat from November 13 to 16 before Magistrate Ellis. Walter D. Gow, K.C., Agent for the Attorney-General, Medicine Hat, represented the Crown and L. S. Turcotte, barrister of Lethbridge appointed by the Minister of Justice, appeared for the defence. The three prisoners were committed to stand trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction to be holden in Medicine Hat.

At this time general repatriation of German P.O.W.s to Europe was in full swing and it was necessary to halt the transfer of any of the principal witnesses or of other persons connected with the case.

At the regular sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta which opened at Medicine Hat on Feb. 25, 1946, the three accused appeared before Chief Justice W. R. Howson. The prosecution was conducted by H. J. Wilson, K.C., Deputy Attorney-General for Alberta, with Mr. Gow as associate counsel, while Mr. Turcotte continued to act for the defence.

Before the arraignment defence counsel applied for separate trials, arguing

that unless these were granted the interests of each accused would be jeopardized. Mr. Wilson opposed the motion on grounds that the evidence was applicable to all three accused, since they had participated in the same crime at the same place and at the same time. His objection was overruled, however, by His Lordship who remarked that the case called for the fairest trial possible and exercising his discretion ordered that each accused be tried separately. (See notes to s. 858 *Tremear's Criminal Code*, 5th edition.)

Schwalb pleaded not guilty. Prosecution witnesses testified that he had helped drag Plaszek to the recreation hall, that he had stood in the middle of the hall with blood on his hands and clothing immediately after the hanging, that he had left with the blood still on his hands and when asked what he had done had replied, "Go into the hall where one is hanging there". One witness swore that Schwalb had entered a hut and while washing the blood-stains away had said, "It was I who asked for the rope". Another witness stated that days later Schwalb had complained to him of not being able to sleep because he had taken part in the crime at Medicine Hat. Schwalb had admitted to still another witness that he had been present at the murder but intimated that if brought to trial his alibi would be that he was on the sports field at the time.

No evidence was offered for the defence. In his address to the jury defence counsel pointed out that Plaszek was killed by mob violence during the heat of passion and argued that the accused should therefore be found guilty of the lesser offence of manslaughter.

In summing up, His Lordship observed that there was no evidence that Plaszek had provided any provocation such as would cause a person to act in the heat of passion.

On March 5, the jury after an hour of deliberation found the accused guilty as charged and he was sentenced to be

hanged in the provincial gaol at Lethbridge on June 26, 1946.

Next to be tried was Adolf Kratz. Arraigned on March 7, he elected for trial by jury and pleaded not guilty. Evidence of the Crown, entered up to March 15 with the exception of March 11 and 12 when court was adjourned, was largely a repetition of that heard in the preceding trial.

One witness identified Kratz as being among those on the office steps when Plaszek was thrown out and as having struck the victim on the head with a heavy stone which he held in his both hands. After being hit by the stone Plaszek slithered down the steps to the ground. Another witness testified that, after Schultz had escaped into protective custody, Kratz had declared, "There are some more in the head hut and if I see one I know I am going to help hang him", also that later Kratz had said, "Well I have helped hang one of those swine". Another witness heard him say that he had taken part in the hanging because it was his duty, as all the swine—referring to the ex-members of the Foreign Legion—should be hanged. Other witnesses stated that Kratz took an egg and remarked, "This egg will taste as good again since I helped hang a pig".

No evidence was offered for the defence, and on March 16 His Lordship charged the jury. Several hours after retiring, the jury returned, stating that they had been unable to reach a verdict, and asked if they could add a recommendation. After further deliberation they again returned, this time with a verdict of guilty coupled with a strong recommendation for mercy. Before passing sentence, the Court assured the accused that it would forward the jury's recommendation for mercy to the proper authorities with all haste. The death sentence was then imposed to be carried out on June 26, 1946, at the provincial gaol.

The trial by jury of Johannes Wittinger

proceeded on March 18. This accused had frequently boasted that he had taken part in the Nazi putsch at Gratz, Austria, in 1934 after Dollfuss was assassinated in Vienna, that he had undergone a long term of imprisonment, and that upon his release when the Hitlerites took over that part of the country he was given a high position in the Nazi party.

Evidence for the Crown was almost completed when defence counsel objected to the proceedings on grounds that one of the jurors was under 25 years of age, and moved for a dismissal of the jury. S. 921 Cr. Code, lays down that "Every person qualified and summoned as a grand or petit juror, according to the laws in force for the time being in any province of Canada shall be duly qualified to serve as such juror in criminal cases in that province", while s. 3 of the Alberta Jury Act, Chap. 130, R.S.A., 1942, provides that "any inhabitant of the Province of Alberta over 25 and under 60 years of age . . . shall be liable to serve as a juror. . .". Defence counsel submitted that as this juror whose age was just a few days over 24 years and three months was not liable for service under the Alberta Jury Act he could not qualify under the Criminal Code. His Lordship took this matter under advisement and later, remarking that he had been unable to find any cases of a similar nature in Canadian legal reports, dismissed the jury and sent the case forward for retrial at the October assizes of the Supreme Court of Alberta at Medicine Hat.

Wittinger's second trial started at the adjourned sitting of the Supreme Court which opened on June 17. Twenty-nine witnesses were called by the Crown whose case closed at noon of June 21, 1946. Testifying in his own behalf, the accused denied all evidence of the Crown, stating under cross-examination that he was unable to explain why several witnesses should perjure themselves

against him. On June 22, His Lordship charged the jury who retired and returned in two hours with a verdict of not guilty. The case against Wittinger was dismissed.

Appeals were entered on behalf of Schwalb and Kratz to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta on grounds of non-direction and misdirection by the trial judge, but neither appeal was allowed.

Since the end of hostilities the Canadian Government had assumed the role of protecting power and as subsequent action lay within the discretion of the Governor-in-Council notice of the conviction and sentence was immediately served upon the latter, in accordance with the provisions of Article 66 of the Geneva Convention.

Kratz' sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in Saskatchewan Penitentiary at Prince Albert, Sask., but on the appointed date Schwalb paid for his crime on the gallows.

In a letter to the Force, after the conclusion of these trials, Mr. Justice Howson commented:

"It was more than a difficult matter to even get a start (in the investigation and preparation of these cases), because of the Nazi organization in these P.O.W. camps. After listening to the evidence in two prosecutions and a part of the third. I think that I understand, to a degree at least, the methods employed by the top-ranking Nazis in these camps and I am quite amazed at the success achieved by your men. They deserve great credit. Their method of presentation of their evidence also deserves a word of praise. It was all that could be desired.

"I was very pleased also to see that the R.C.M.P. officers all appeared in Court in their scarlet tunics. To my mind that is important, particularly where there is a large percentage of our people of foreign birth or foreign extraction."

(See *R. v. Perzenowski et al*, 12 R.C.M.P.Q. 187.)

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R. v. Tourigny and Leblanc

*Excise Act—Wartime Prices and Trade Board Regulations—
Black Market Cigars*

The old adage "Where there's smoke there's fire" proved to be figuratively correct in this case. On Sept. 26, 1945, the R.C.M.P. detachment at Ottawa, Ont., received complaints that local tobacconists were charging 11 cents for cigars the sale price of which was only six cents. Known as "Hackett Special", the cigars had been purchased by retailers in Ottawa and Hull, Que., from some travelling salesmen whose invoices designated that the cigars were the product of "James J. Hackett Co., Montreal, Que., Canada", with branch offices at Halifax, N.S., Toronto, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C.

Investigation revealed that both this firm name and the address of its head office were fictitious. The excise stamp on every box had been broken and false

labels, displaying the fictitious address of the distributors and the 11-cent price, had been superimposed over the legitimate ones affixed to the inside and outside of the boxes by the manufacturers. The factory number on the outside of the boxes had been changed to one not allotted under the Excise Regulations to any factory and, so that the retailers would not detect the broken stamp on the box, the pedlars went through the motions of breaking the stamp under the pretence of demonstrating that the boxes were full and that everything was strictly above board.

The Mounted Police conducted separate investigations in Eastern Ontario and the Province of Quebec, which resulted in the seizure of some 16,000 cigars, the circumstances surrounding



The "Hackett Special" as it appeared on display.

each transaction indicating that all sales had been made by the same individuals. The *modus operandi* employed followed a general pattern and in the main was practised in tobacco stores on the outskirts of cities and small towns.

Orders were taken to deliver a well-known brand of cigars at a subsequent date on condition that a supply of Hackett Special be purchased for cash from stock which the salesmen carried with them in an automobile. The cigars were in boxes of 50, and sold for \$4.75 a box, or \$95 per 1,000 cigars whereas the factory price of the brands involved came only to \$47.75 per 1,000. Needless to say, with the cigar shortage at its peak there was a ready market for cigars and these illegal ones were bought up quickly.

On Oct. 16, 1945, a Montreal youth named Edmond Tourigny was arrested in Hull when a car he was driving was found to contain 68 full relabelled boxes of the cigars. Tourigny admitted having sold several hundred boxes but alleged that Bernard Leblanc, taxi driver and proprietor of a restaurant in Verdun, Que., had engineered the deception by having the bogus labels printed and preparing the boxes so that their contents would retail at the higher price.

Under questioning later, Leblanc denied complicity, stated that he never sold cigars save over the counter in his restaurant. However, among his personal effects were registration permits for two motor cars, and a piece of paper on which was written the phone number of a Montreal *restaurateur* who was known to have supplied Tourigny with cigars.

Inquiries by the Chief of Police at Lauzon, Que., revealed that Tourigny and two other men had been in that region selling Hackett Special cigars from a Plymouth sedan, the licence number of which corresponded with that on one of Leblanc's registration permits. Abundant evidence, including hotel register entries and the testimony of witnesses, definitely substantiated Tourigny's statement that during September, 1945, Leblanc and he had made a sales trip from Montreal to Three Rivers and Quebec City.

The illegal labels were traced to a printing firm in Verdun, Que., where it was learned that they and some sales books had on several occasions been personally ordered and bought by Leblanc.

Tourigny appeared before Deputy Magistrate J. Sauve, K.C., at Ottawa on Oct. 25, 1945, and pleaded guilty to Selling Above the Ceiling Price, s. 8 (1) W.P. & T.B. Regs., P.C. 8528, and to Illegal Sale of Unstamped Manufactured Cigars, s. 304 (1) Excise Act, the prosecution being conducted by J. A. Burrows, K.C., of Ottawa.

On the first charge, the accused was ordered to pay a fine of \$500 and costs or in default to serve three months' imprisonment, and on the second a fine of \$100 and costs or in default to one month's imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently. Neither fine was paid.

Leblanc pleaded guilty to being in Possession of Unstamped Manufactured Cigars, s. 304 (1) Excise Act, before Judge R. Theberge at Montreal on Jan. 10, 1946, and was ordered to pay a fine of \$200 and costs or in default to serve three months' imprisonment, and to Selling Above the Ceiling Price, s. 8 (1)

W.P. & T.B. Regs., P.C. 8528, before Judge A. Monet at Montreal on Aug. 28, 1946, who ordered him to pay a fine of \$50 and costs or in default to serve 15 days in gaol. Both fines were paid. G. Fauteux, K.C., of Montreal, acted for the Crown in each prosecution against Leblanc.

An Unusual Homicide by Misadventure

TO ESTABLISH the cause of an unnatural death, which is the investigator's primary task in such a case, is not always easy, for occasionally accidental death yields evidence that could mislead one into believing that foul play had occurred.

Well over a year ago, in discussing a unique suicide (*Felo De Se*, Vol. XI, p. 295), the *Quarterly* stressed the danger of accepting suspicious circumstances at their face value. "The error of our eye directs our mind: what error leads must err." A good investigator realizes the wisdom of these words of Shakespeare and never jumps to a conclusion simply because certain aspects of a case point to or are consistent with that conclusion; he knows from experience that appearances can be very misleading.

Another case which emphasizes our warning is that of a young girl whose death was baffling until the investigator unearthed all the facts. On Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1946, shortly after her evening meal, Greta May Schofield of Lockartville, N.S., and her six-year-old sister went visiting. A few hours later she was driven home in a semi-conscious state. From there she was taken to a doctor's office in nearby Huntsport, N.S., and thence to a hospital in Windsor, N.S., where she died at 3.30 a.m. of November 7.

The man whose place she had visited was a returned soldier who lived alone. He reported that the girl had called on him to inquire about his brother in whom she was interested. In the course of their conversation she had complained of being dizzy and her host who at the time was shaving had advised her to lie down awhile. As she seemed to be feeling worse, when he finished shaving he drove her home. She was very weak and had to be carried to the car and from it into the house.

She vomited several times and, though occasionally they dilated, her eyes refused to react to light. The doctor in Huntsport stated that she appeared to be suffering from a blow to the head, but he could detect no bruises or lacerations of even a minor nature. At his suggestion she was immediately removed to the hospital.

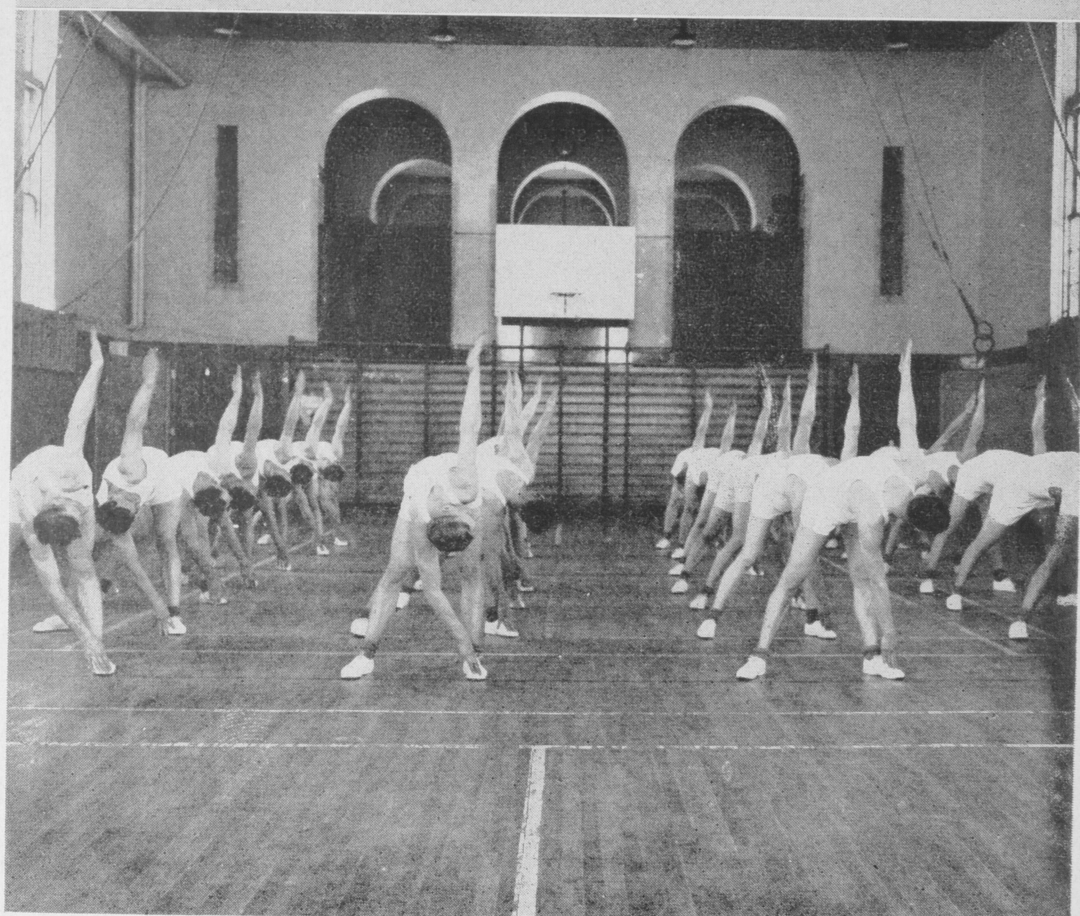
The patient was examined thoroughly for exterior marks or abrasions, but none could be found. Next day she lapsed into a light coma; she could be roused, but it was evident that her mind was affected. Early in the morning of the 7th, she got unmanageable and was given a sedative. Half an hour later her pulse gave out and her skin took on a faint bluish tinge. Stimulants were administered, but she died shortly afterwards.

The R.C.M.P. detachment at Kentville, N.S., immediately launched an inquiry. The dead girl's mother when interviewed suddenly recalled that in the afternoon of November 5 her daughter had said something about a pair of scissors falling on the side of her head. No blood had been drawn and Greta had passed the incident off, saying that she hadn't been hurt. After that she ate her dinner and acted quite normal, so her mother had thought nothing more of the mishap until questioned by the police.

The scissors in question, which were quite heavy, usually hung on a nail approximately seven feet from the floor. Measurements showed that by standing on tiptoe the girl could have reached the scissors just enough to unhook them from the nail; and had she done this it would have been an easy matter for them to have landed on her head as they fell.

An autopsy substantiated this theory. The victim's head bore a very minute mark above the left ear—little more than a pin-prick; when the scalp was peeled back a similar mark on the inside was discovered, and there appeared to be a bruise on the skull bone. Though the wound was tiny and there was no fracture of the skull, a very large haemorrhage had caused a deep depression in the left side of the brain.

Upon being fitted into the wound, one of the scissor's points was found to correspond exactly with it. In the face of all the evidence, the only reasonable deduction was that death undoubtedly had resulted from a blow by the falling scissors.



Training . . .

GRADUATION day is a red-letter day for recruits in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police just as it is for students in other professions. In the former case, it marks the end of an intensive six-months' training period which is described by Mr. David J. Ghent of The Ottawa *Journal* staff in the following article. With his permission and that of his newspaper we reprint this authentic version of a recruit's life during his first six months in the Force.

The particular class referred to is known as "F" Squad which started training on June 1, 1946, at Regina, Sask., where the Force's main Western training depot is situated, and completed part I of the course three months later on August 31. For part II, from Sept. 7 to Dec. 20, 1946, the squad was transferred to "N" Division, Rockcliffe (Ottawa), Ont.—the Force's main training centre in Eastern Canada.

Graduation day for this, the second recruit class to graduate from Rockcliffe since the end of the war, was Dec. 20, 1946. Mr. Ghent's article appeared in the Ottawa *Journal* on Dec. 16, 1946, and we have identified it by giving it the sub-heading, "Recruit Training". The pictures, taken by a member of the Force trained in photography, accompanied the article in its original appearance.

Training for members of the Force does not end with recruit training. Far from it. Refresher classes are held frequently, attended by veteran policemen who are brought in from the field so

that they can brush up on the latest techniques in police work.

In addition to these classes, special courses in the scientific and more advanced phases of police work are held periodically at the Canadian Police College, Ottawa or Regina, for selected members of the R.C.M.P. and of other police forces in Canada and abroad. These classes are identified by numbers, and with permission we reprint another article by Mr. Ghent which appeared in his paper of Saturday, Jan. 4, 1947; it tells something of one of these classes—the 14th since the inception of the Canadian Police College and otherwise known as C.P.C. No. 14. The reprint in this case has been given the sub-heading, "Advanced Training".

Incidentally, it is gratifying to observe the increasing interest in these courses displayed by other police forces as revealed by the attendance of their members. Qualified lecturers explain modern methods of investigation and police administration, and even experienced men who have been engaged in police work the greater part of their lives are quick to say that such a course is of great benefit to them.

* * *

Recruit Training

ONE of the first jobs facing the Royal Canadian Mounted Police when World War II ended was building up the strength of the Force, which had been seriously depleted by a wartime ban on recruit training.

Next Friday, December 20, the second class to be trained since the war ended will graduate at "N" Division, Rockcliffe.

For the 30 men in the class, Graduation Day—and to their way of thinking it should be spelled with capital letters—will mark the turning point in their lives.

On that day they become constables in one of the world's foremost police

Opposite Top: The many hours of Foot Drill teaches the recruit discipline and how to carry himself in uniform.

Opposite Bottom: Physical Training in the Gym, where fun and work join hands.



bodies. They look back on six months of the hardest work any of them has ever done; they look forward to association with the best trained policemen on earth.

Have Things in Common

The class which will graduate next week contains men from all over Canada. They each have certain things in common, though. These are racial and physical characteristics. Each of them is a British or Canadian subject; is between 18 and 30 years of age; has reached at least Grade 8 in school; is at least five feet, eight inches tall; and weighs between 165 and 210 pounds.

Each of them signed on with the Force for at least five years, and statistics show that at the completion of that period nearly all of them will continue in the service.

Each has received a wide and varied training in police duties, and all are in top physical condition. In addition to knowing things primarily of use only to policemen, all have been taught to swim, to drive a car, to type—and this by the “touch” system—and they all have a detailed knowledge of first aid.

The six months’ training each recruit gets is split into two three-month sessions, classified as Part I and Part II. Part I might be classified as basic training, and the second half of the grind is given over more to theory.

At the conclusion of each half of the six months’ syllabus, each recruit writes an exam on the subjects he has taken

during the previous three months. If he fails, he gets a chance to redeem himself with a later class.

Get Discipline

One of the first things the R.C.M.P. instils into a man is a sense of discipline. This is done in various ways, but the most effective found to date is many hours of the parade square, under a tough drill instructor, and equally long hours on fatigues. The fatigues make a guy realize he’s just a cog in a very, very big machine—and a pretty minor cog, at that. They run from scrubbing out a barrack block to sweeping out a much-used stable.

Coincident with instilling discipline are efforts to get the recruits into good physical shape with the least possible delay.

The Part I syllabus has 37 hour-long periods devoted exclusively to drill and 38 similar sessions for physical training. The P.T. is routine “physical jerks”, cross-country runs and boxing. In addition, 13 hours are spent learning various “police holds”. This means wrestling the hard way—the hard way, that is, for the person opposing the lawman!

The drill, P.T. and “police holds” training is continued throughout the recruit’s entire course, and in Part II he gets an additional 120 hours spent on these three subjects.

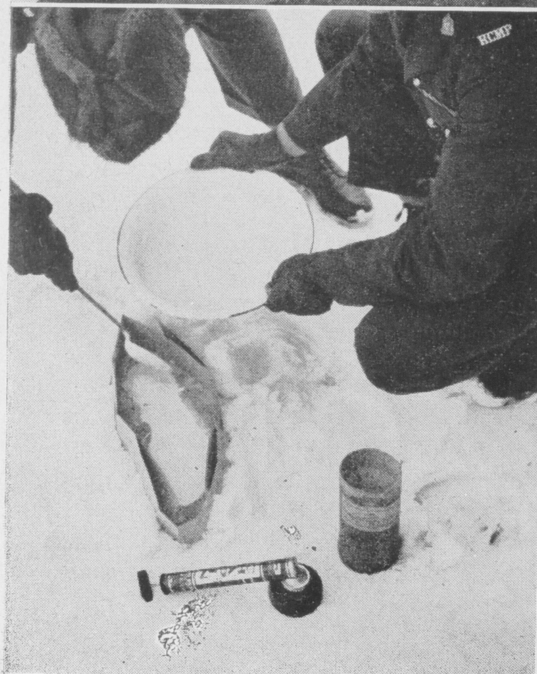
At the completion of Part I of his training, a recruit has received 20 hours’ instruction in first aid and holds a certificate from the St. John Ambulance Association. This training is continued, and most of the men get the St. John Medallion, with additional Bars to the Medallion, as their knowledge and proficiency increases.

Study History of Force

One of the things which imparts a feeling of pride in the mind of any member of the R.C.M.P. is a knowledge of the excellent work done by the Force in the past. This *esprit de corps* is fos-

Opposite Top: Learning to Type. In a lonely detachment or in a busy division or sub-division office, the typewriter is indispensable; for there are reports to be made, letters to be written, forms to fill out.

Opposite Bottom: Plan Drawing, which furnishes the best method of describing the scene of an accident or crime. The training program includes this important subject.



tered by lectures and study of the history of the R.C.M.P. In all, 18 hours are devoted to history alone.

When a man graduates as a constable he can type at a minimum rate of 30 words a minute. Practice in this subject takes up 60 hours of the six months' training period.

In addition to the subjects already mentioned, the first half of the syllabus includes many hours of criminal law and procedure, Rules and Regulations of the Force, federal statutes, public relations, driving and maintenance of automobiles, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.

Besides all this, a trainee learns a great deal about horses. How to care for them and how to ride them. This training has become of exceptional importance since it has been decided to revive the famous R.C.M.P. Musical Ride, which will be ready for the public in about a year.

After the recruit has finished Part I, he moves into that phase of his training designed to consolidate the principles learned in the first three months and starts really to find out what makes the R.C.M.P. tick.

The last three months are split up into four general types of instruction: criminal law and procedure, federal statutes, general subjects such as auto accidents, cattle brands, fire fighting, traffic control, handling crowds, public relations, interviews, police witnesses and searches, and aids to investigation.

Opposite Top: Clean, Orderly and Neat. The recruit soon learns how. Brass must be polished, and beds and kits kept in order according to Rules and Regulations.

Opposite Left: Preserving a Footprint by making a plaster cast that will yield perfect reproductions of the original. It may be a very important clue in solving a crime.

Opposite Right: Stable Duty. It's hard work, but it tests a man and proves his worth.

Scientific Aids

This last named is the most interesting phase of training in the whole course. It is primarily designed not as a training medium, but to give the recruit an idea of what science can do to help him in his job.

It is a series of lectures and demonstrations, shared by the student policemen, and given by members of the staff at the R.C.M.P. laboratories at Rockcliffe.

R.C.M.P. lab is rated as one of the best in the world. It holds its own with anything Scotland Yard, the French Surete or the American F.B.I. can turn out, and several advances in the field of physics and chemistry later adopted by crime detection laboratories throughout the world originated there.

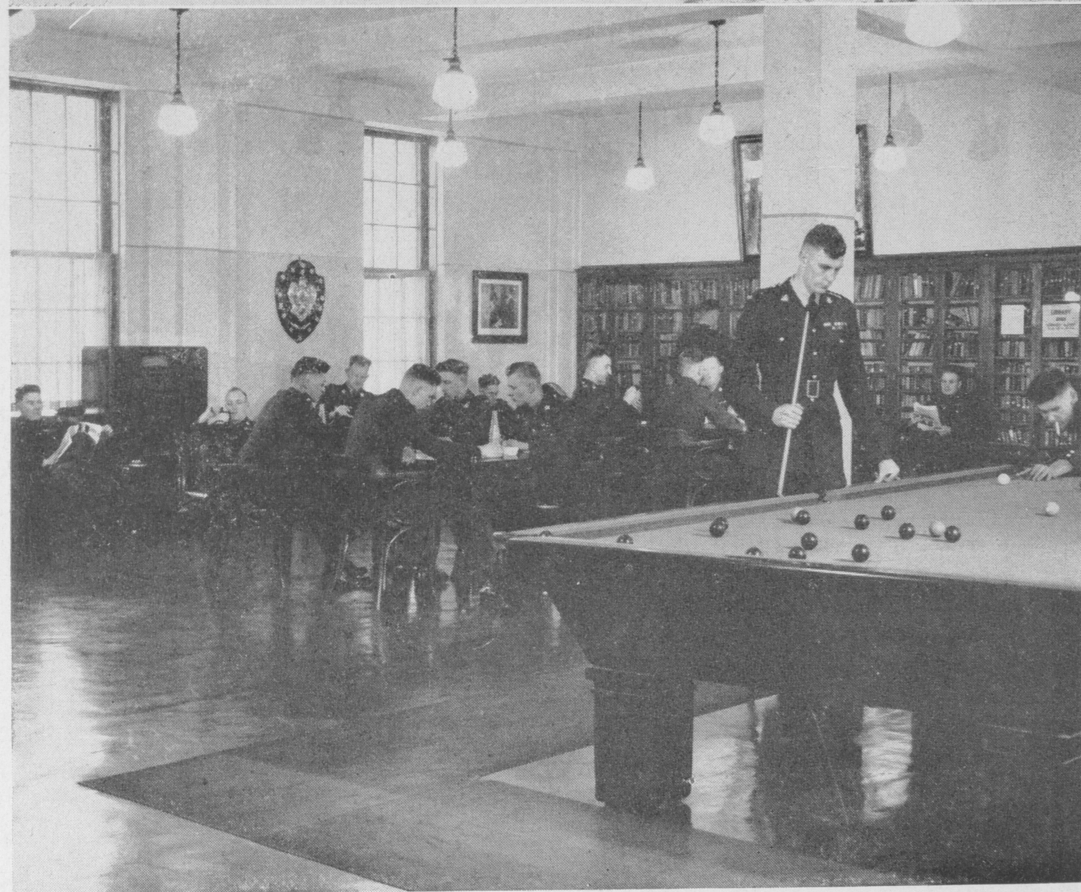
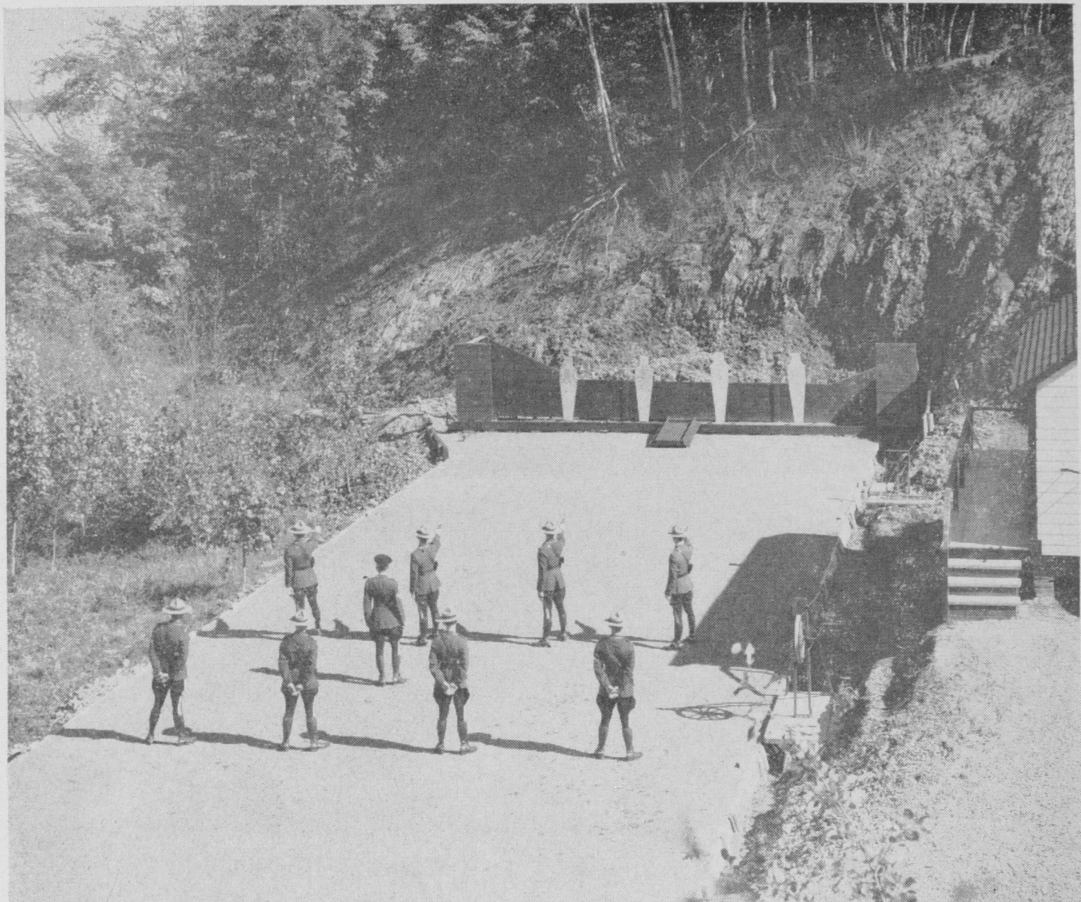
Here the recruit learns about counterfeiting; finger-prints; photography; plan drawing; how glass fractures when struck by a bullet; how to recognize different metals, forensic medicine, stains and toxicology; how to take footprints and impressions.

He is shown the ballistics section, where any bullet can be identified, what type of gun fired it can be named by make and model, how any two bullets can be compared and it can be learned if they were fired from the same gun.

He sees what photography can do to help him in the field of preserving an unquestioned record of documents and physical objects. How the R.C.M.P. technicians can take pictures through a stereoscopic camera which makes the photo appear three-dimensional. How a "blow-up" or enlargement of a photograph will bring out details normally hidden to the naked eye.

He learns about *portrait parle*—literally, "speaking likeness", a system of visual description—with which an artist can draw a perfect likeness of a person from a verbal description.

He learns how to judge from what distance a person has been shot. This



particular subject is taught with the aid of a bullet-riddled wax cast of the head of the chief instructor.

Lives Like Cadet

The R.C.M.P. is a semi-military organization, and a recruit lives a life very similar to a cadet at an officers' training centre.

During the summer months he is roused at six o'clock in the morning, during the winter he gets an extra half hour abed.

"Lights out" is sounded at 10.45 p.m.

Throughout the period of his training the rookie is allowed "off limits" Saturday afternoon and Sunday. This only if he is not on duty that week-end.

Barracks are kept spotless. There is a place for everything, from toothbrush to Stetson, and they must be in their place.

Leisure hours are few, but excellent recreational facilities are provided. Trainees have a lounge, billiard tables, and ping-pong tables. They play cards and chess; checkers and parchesi.

Graduation day is the first day the recruit is allowed to wear a red tunic, prized by him above all else because it is symbolic of the R.C.M.P. throughout the world and because it means at last he has become a Mounted Policeman.

* * *

Advanced Training

THE Royal Canadian Mounted Police are known by legends for their valor and devotion to duty in nearly every country in the world.

The valor explains itself—they're just that type of men. The devotion to duty,

too, is easily explained—they regard it as part of their job.

A few weeks ago *The Journal* gave a comprehensive picture of the half-year of rigorous training an R.C.M.P. recruit must go through before he becomes a qualified member of the Force.

That six months' period of training teaches a rookie a lot about police work, but it by no means teaches him all there is to know.

Experience Is Needed

The only thing which can carry on as a teacher when initial training is finished is experience—and the obtaining of individual experience takes a long time.

One answer to the problem of just how to get knowledge gained by experience without actually taking the time normally required to gain such knowledge has been found by the R.C.M.P.

It is called the Canadian Police College.

Next Wednesday the 14th class since the origination of the college—and the second since the end of World War II—will be convened at "N" Division, R.C.M.P., Rockcliffe.

The Canadian Police College is primarily designed to fit R.C.M.P. officers and men for promotion and additional responsibilities; but it has another purpose: That of granting the advantages of its instruction to members of various Canadian municipal and provincial forces so they, in turn, can pass on to their associates the knowledge they have gained.

Such is the course beginning next Wednesday. Twenty-two members of the R.C.M.P., among them several senior officers, will take the three-month grind. In addition, two members of the Canadian Provost Corps and one member each from the Ottawa, Calgary, Glace Bay, Charlottetown and Sherbrooke police forces will attend.

Get Varied Instruction

All persons attending the course will receive instruction in various phases of

Opposite Top: Recruits at Revolver Practice on the target range, with an R.C.M.P. sergeant in charge.

Opposite Bottom: Recruits in the recreation room and library. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

modern law enforcement and advanced methods of crime detection.

Included on the detailed syllabus are firearms training, finger-printing—in all its phases, public speaking, traffic control, juvenile delinquency and various related matters.

The entire course also stresses efficient police administration and modern investigation techniques.

Officials in charge of the course long ago realized that if they were trying to pass on to students the experience of others, those "others" must be the best fitted men they could find. They found them. And so today instructors lecture only on subjects with which they are thoroughly familiar.

So it is that a prominent Montreal lawyer, Gerald Fauteux, K.C., comes to Ottawa to lecture on conspiracy; Magistrate Glenn E. Strike, K.C., of Ottawa, lectures on criminal law—its source, history and application.

So it is that Crown Attorney Raoul Mercier of Ottawa explains just what a peace officer can—and cannot—do to obtain a confession, and what confessions are admissible as evidence, and what corroboration is needed.

Detective James Kettles, of the Ottawa City Police, will handle instruction on motor and manslaughter accidents.

Officers in charge of the college consider themselves extremely fortunate this year in having the services of H. C. S. Rees, O.B.E., as a lecturer on juvenile delinquency and associated problems.

Mr. Rees is recognized as the leading English authority on juvenile delinquency and has been largely responsible for development of the Borstal and Home Office Approved Schools in England. He arrives in Ottawa from England the middle of this month.

Also lecturing on juvenile delinquency is Sidney T. Smith, of the local Council of Social Agencies.

The National Research Council, too, contributes its share of experts who will serve as instructors on the course. They include Colin H. Bayley, textile chemist; Dr. C. Y. Hopkins, physicist.

Dr. Maurice H. Haycock, research scientist with the Department of Mines and Resources, will lecture on metallurgy, in which field he has won world-wide acclaim.

John Chisholm, Chief Constable of the City of Toronto, will explain problems of law enforcement met only in the larger towns.

There are many more, too numerous to mention, each an expert in his own line, and each determined to give to the students as much of his own experience, as he can.

Besides teaching their students the various subjects listed on the college curriculum, instructors open wide the doors to every branch of the R.C.M.P., most particularly those leading to the crime laboratory, and give the students a thorough knowledge of what the R.C.M.P. can do.

The Defence Lies

THREE Blackfoot Indians in an intoxicated condition from drinking rubbing alcohol were involved in a car accident. Upon being questioned, the driver stoutly denied being in an accident. Informed that several witnesses could prove that he had, he spoke excitedly for several minutes, after which the interpreter blandly explained:

"He mixed up. He say it was last night he *didn't* have car accident."

S.L.M.

Award for Bravery to R.C.M.P. Constable



At Fredericton, N.B., on Jan. 8, 1947, Reg. No. 14056, Cst. Roy Chester Shaw, R.C.M.P., stationed at Grand Falls (N.B.) Detachment, was presented with the King's Police and Fire Services Medal "For his courage, determination and initiative in entering a burning building in a vain attempt to save the life of an infant child".

The presentation was made by Lt.-Gov. D. L. MacLaren before a full dress parade of N.C.O.s and men of "J" Division (New Brunswick), their relatives and interested civilians, and the ceremony recalled Constable Shaw's daring action the previous spring when he was stationed at Whitehorse, Y.T.

Shortly before noon on May 7, 1946, fire broke out in the home of Mr. H. V. G. Wheeler. Mrs. Wheeler had gone shopping, and there was no one in the house except her seven-month-old son, Patrick, who was asleep in his crib. A fire alarm was turned in, and firemen responded at once. They started fighting the blaze, which was aided by a strong northerly wind, but their desperate efforts to control it were futile, and by the

time Mrs. Wheeler returned a furious conflagration was raging at the rear of the house. On the verge of hysteria, the distracted woman cried out "My child is in there".

Meanwhile Constable Shaw, on patrol duty in Whitehorse that day, arrived and upon hearing that a life was at stake made a gallant attempt to enter the burning structure. Choking clouds of smoke drove him back, but when his lungs cleared, he made a second try. Jumping boldly through a window, he groped round in the smoke and quickly located the crib, picked up the baby and leaped to safety just minutes before that part of the house collapsed. Young Patrick was rushed to the hospital where he died a few hours later from burns about the back, arms and legs.

The lieutenant-governor spoke briefly and congratulated Constable Shaw on his courage, coolness and disregard for his own personal safety. Constable Shaw's meritorious act is deserving of the highest praise and members of the Force will be gratified that his gallantry has been recognized in this signal way.

Mercy Missions at Sea

BEFORE the war, the R.C.M.P. Marine Section undertook an average of between 70 and 80 rescue missions annually. They were carried out in many cases under great handicaps by ships too small for the job and which could ill be spared from regular duties such as combatting the smuggler, who presented a serious law-enforcement problem.

The acquisition of a more suitable type of ship from the War Assets Corporation at the conclusion of hostilities, has to a considerable degree removed some of these handicaps. These former vessels of the navy can remain at sea over long periods under any stress of weather, and the addition of radar and other recent aids to navigation enables them to locate a disabled ship in darkness, snow, or fog with a minimum of search and wasted effort.

That which locates and pickets a rum-runner serves admirably to locate and assist a helpless ship, as two recent rescues show.

* * *

THE close liaison maintained between the Marine Section, the Royal Canadian Navy, the Royal Canadian Air Force and the United States Coast Guard ensures instant action in any given area on the Atlantic Coast by air and surface craft closest to a distressed vessel's reported position.

Consequently, when a radio call for help was received by the U.S. Coast Guard at Boston, Mass., on Dec. 2, 1946, from the American Fishing trawler *Ohio* off the Nova Scotia coast, it was only a matter of minutes before the R.C.M.P.S. *French* was en route at full power to her assistance.

The 159-ton *Ohio* had lost her propeller during a gale in the vicinity of ill-famed Sable Island, and was slowly being driven to destruction on the bar. Attempts to anchor had been useless and in the words of one member of the crew, "It looked pretty bad for us. If help

BY SUB-INSPR. G. C. ROBERTS

More about the Force's Marine Section. A brief narrative describing two rescues in coastal waters.

hadn't come we would have been smashed up on the bar. We dropped the anchor in 55 fathoms, and when the *French* reached us we were in 35 fathoms".

French first made contact in a heavy snow storm at 9.15 p.m. on December 2, and owing to the extremely critical position of the *Ohio*, it was impossible to await more favourable weather before attempting to take her in tow. With both ships rolling heavily, a small line was passed to the disabled vessel, and on the second attempt the tow-line itself was made fast.

"Only brilliant handling of the *French* enabled the line to be passed and secured", one of the rescued commented later.

With 140 fathoms of 8-inch manilla hawser payed out, the *French* proceeded to tow the *Ohio* at two knots through the heavy seas and out of danger. Once clear of the treacherous reefs, and with the sea and wind moderating slightly, speed was increased. After 60 hours the distressed vessel was brought to safety and rest at Halifax.

* * *

Two weeks later, and several hundred miles away, another R.C.M.P. ship was called upon to perform a difficult and arduous rescue.

While off Sydney, N.S., R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine* was instructed to proceed to the assistance of the Dutch freighter *Marleen* in distress off Bonaventure Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Irvine* rounded Cape North and sailed through a force and gale with heavy sleet through the Northumberland Strait. The ship iced heavily, and the crew endured many back-breaking hours chopping it away during the passage. Three days later the *Marleen* was located off Cap des Rosiers with both boilers broken down and the

fresh water exhausted. Her crew was in a pathetic state, too weakened by exposure even to attempt to light the galley stove.

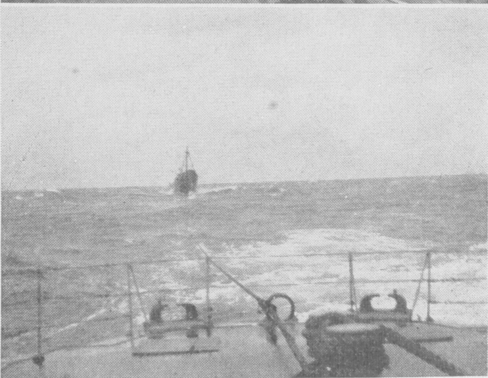
With great difficulty a tow-line was placed on board, but it was almost impossible to manoeuvre the ship under tow due to the exhaustion of her crew. After towing her for a half-hour the line parted, and the wearisome business had to be undertaken all over again. Tow was continued toward Gaspe, with the *Marleen* yawing badly.

That night the *Irvine* anchored in the lee of Sandy Beach Point with *Marleen* astern. Her own anchor could not be lowered for over five hours, due to the frozen condition of her gear, and finally a burning mattress was used to thaw out the cable.

A party from *Irvine* was placed on board the *Marleen*, and her own crew brought on board *Irvine* for medical care. Next day, when the police party had effected some repairs on *Marleen*, her crew was trans-shipped with the exception of the chief engineer, who remained on board *Irvine* for passage to Halifax and medical attention. As a tug was en route to attend the *Marleen*, *Irvine* parted company and left her safely at anchor.

* * *

THE primary function of the Force's Marine Section is to protect the revenue—to enforce at sea the country's revenue laws. But its secondary function, the saving of life and the rendering of succour to the unfortunate or unwary, is almost as important. Members of the R.C.M.P. Marine Section have ever been deeply conscious of the humanitarian aspect of their varied duties, and this spirit of service has rarely been pointed more sharply than in these two successfully concluded rescues by our "Commissioner" class ships. The seamanship, determination and energy displayed in both cases have drawn the warm commendation of the Commissioner to the officers commanding and ships' company of R.C.M.P.S. *French* and R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine*.



Ohio as seen from *French's* after deck.

SOME PRESS VIEWS

Mounted Police Work Expands

Few of the world's constabularies have the prestige and honourable record of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. For more than 70 years, it has maintained its superb reputation for silent, efficient police work, though its character has changed greatly since the frontier has been pushed so far back. Now, in addition to its duties as a Dominion police force, it also acts for the governments of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

That is a huge job, which was not by any means lessened by the new responsibilities laid upon it during the war years. Now that the war is over, the position of the Force is being reassessed, and the parliamentary estimates reflect some of the changes thought necessary.

One of the new jobs is the establishment of an R.C.M.P. coastal patrol for the Great Lakes, similar to the patrol on the sea coasts. Harbour craft will be based at Cornwall, Kingston, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie and Windsor. Bangor minesweepers and Fairmiles will be used.

Another interesting development is the re-establishment of the air arm of the R.C.M.P. Five aircraft have already been obtained. Thus, by land, air and water, the R.C.M.P. will pursue its purpose of law enforcement. . . .

Toronto Globe and Mail

To Dobbin's Support

Lovers of horseflesh—on the hoof—are still rallying stoutly to the support of the equine place in modern civilization. Latest to stand up for dobbin are the Mounties, who claim that "since the Force's inception in 1873 the horse has been a major factor in our history. In the future, too, he will have his special role, for he continues to reign supreme in some phases of police work".

We wouldn't like to argue that, because from all the evidence—not including the movies and comic strips—the Mounties seem to be getting their men with frightful consistency. . . .

Woodstock Daily Sentinel Review

Not Entirely Obsolete

One of the more outstanding cartoons of recent years was produced by a noted British artist at the time when his country was suffering from lack of mechanization in its army—a condition, incidentally, which was corrected in the early stages of the war. The caricature showed two old figures of the Colonel Blimp type gazing at a merry-go-round on which youngsters rode in miniature tanks. One of the lampooned figures of military brass was frowning at the sight and saying "I still like horses best".

The cartoon comes to mind as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police rises to defend the horse as an integral and lasting participant in police work. Replying to the statement that "that fine figure on horseback, the mounted policeman, has had his day", the R.C.M.P. *Quarterly* says:

"Though nearly ousted by the motor car, motorcycle and plane in the fast pace set by modern law enforcement, the horse still must take over on back concessions on those not infrequent occasions when nature holds the polished machine helpless in her grip."

There is a good measure of truth in what the publication states. It will be remembered, moreover, that Hitler's legions met success in their initial drive into Russia with equine power drawing heavy equipment. The fact that horses could live on the land and did not require extensive pipe-lines was a material factor in their efficient use. They lacked the speed, however, to withdraw the same equipment when the Nazi drive was thrown into reverse. And while their numbers have been drastically reduced, the animals still meet a need in police work—a point which should be reassuring to Hollywood when it returns to its dramatic filming of the northern frontier.

Victoria Daily Times

Horse's Future Assured

Live horsepower will continue, say the Mounted Police who oppose the view that the noble animal is to disappear. He will continue to serve in the R.C.M.P. where he "reigns supreme in some phases of police work" and "a final blow to live horsepower never will be struck". The R.C.M.P. *Quarterly* sees the noble animal "must take over on back concessions on those not infrequent occasions when nature holds the polished machine helpless in her grip".

The horse, one of the animals which have helped to bear civilization from the days of barbarism to those of culture and which still fills a role, will carry on. It would be one of the regrets of all civilized man were the horse to pass out of the picture of life. The beauty and symmetry of this animal, his intelligence, good nature and readiness to bear the burden of progress on his back, his patience, and his response to human kindness will still be manifest in the world.

This assurance will delight mankind which has been familiar with the horse in the role of burden-bearer as the associate of man in carrying the burden of progress. Ancient monuments prove the horse's place in olden times as a bearer of loads and companion of man in battle and in the field. In the Middle Ages the war horse, known as a charger, wore trappings or accoutrements and even armour and bore his master into conflict. Many a hard-fought field, famed in history, was won through his speed and courage. The weight of the charger counted in battle in those far-off ages. It was only in the last war that the horse yielded to mechanical transport and even then the Russians used cavalry for scouting and for sudden swoops upon the Huns.

The horse has earned his place in civilization for carrying the load of humanity and for companionship with man's progress. Of the other domesticated animals, the dog and cat as companions of men and women and children are not in danger of their future. Cattle are doubly assured of an endless association with civilization for the milk and meat they provide. Sheep and swine, other domesticated animals, are likewise assured of their place in the world because they are used for food. The slow mule too still carries on and the goat too.

Just as there is a place for man in labour today and in the future, so it is the view of horse lovers that there will be a place for the horse in the coming era. There are still burdens which he can best bear. There is besides the other appeal of the horse for in spite of planes and motor cars, the horse holds his place on the race track. There he is seen in his roles of speed and performance at fall fairs everywhere. His popularity with the crowds conclusively proves the time will not come when the horse will have to bow his way out of man's world.

Belleville Ontario Intelligencer

Drug Addiction

Perhaps the menace of the drug habit does not get the attention of the public that it needs. It has no spectacular features for advocates of temperance. Yet drug addiction is a pernicious evil that has not been much curbed by official police effort and certainly has not been cured. Nothing so much impairs the health and will of an individual nor so undermines his moral character as the drug habit. So that an article by Cst. H. F. Price in the current issue of the excellent R.C.M.P. magazine is of timely interest and well worth study by authorities and communities. The constable has been with the narcotic squad of the Force and speaks only of his personal findings from experience. He is dubious about cures and would emphasize preventive measures against possible criminal addicts, the only one with whom he has had to deal.

But the difference in the constable's findings and ordinary belief about drug addiction is the striking feature of his article. He joins a few other authorities in believing that his research proves that criminals become drug addicts rather than that addicts become criminals. He bases that opinion upon direct information gathered in his work in the narcotic section of the R.C.M.P. He tells how and why the men or women arrested or detained were questioned in detail in some 52 cases, only seven of whom were Chinese. The average age of the addicts was about 21 years of age or less. A goodly majority had been arrested before they took to drugs. According to the R.C.M.P. article most addicts

began to use drugs from environment such as poor home life and unsocial surroundings, association with addicts and from curiosity. It seems that last loose definition covers all too many cases of degeneration of individuals. Personality maladjustments contribute in a great measure to drug addiction. And the police writer does suggest some seemingly practical ideas for pre-addiction preventive measures which should attain larger notice than that in question here. The whole relation is more than thought-provoking and deserves wider consideration.

Brandon Daily Sun

More Mounted Police

Ottawa is asking for one thousand alert, adventurous young men as recruits for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The age limit has been lowered from twenty-one to eighteen to meet present requirements. The sense of adventure and service is strong in Canadian youth, and the uniform has not lost its appeal. Incidentally, the artist who designed the uniform should be properly recognized; he created one of the most glamorous arrangements of military attire on record, one that has been responsible for some of the most successful publicity in which this Dominion has engaged.

The R.C.M.P. inherits the tradition of the North West Mounted and adds new services in the air and aboard ship. As the population grows, as Canada becomes more involved in world affairs, there are new duties for the Force, the investigation of espionage, for example, or the devious windings of international intrigue. The "Mountie" of today is the Canadian version of the American "F.B.I.", and for the man of analytical mind the plain-clothes division offers opportunity. There should not be any difficulty in securing the recruits which the Force needs to meet its expanding duties.

London Evening Free Press

Innovation in Education

Members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in this area have undertaken a new kind of job—that of educating youngsters.

For many years, individual members of the Force were noted for their interest in this type of work but now, under orders from R.C.M.P. headquarters, educational activities have been encouraged and special courses of study prepared.

It is the intention of the "Mounties" to prevent crime by instilling in the minds of youth a respect for the brass buttons of law. They intend too to teach traffic control and all those other subjects in which youngsters take a keen interest.

It is gratifying to see such a body as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police recognize in some material way the importance of moulding youth along the right channels, directing their paths towards constructive goals. . . .

Kirkland Lake Northern Daily News

"As the Twig is Bent . . ."

To those who have associated the "Mounties" with lonely and perilous treks into the far Arctic wastes in search of the slayer of a trapper or some other offender against the laws of the land, it will probably come as a surprise to know that the famous federal police are now being trained to combat juvenile delinquency.

A year ago the Royal Canadian Mounted Police launched a nation-wide goodwill campaign designed to take members of the Force into remote towns and villages in every province in Canada and convince young Canadians that the policeman should be regarded not as a person to be feared, but rather as a friend and protector. The long-range objective was assimilated with a general, concerted effort to stamp out increasing juvenile delinquency. And, strange to report, the main police weapon is public speaking.

The plan is for officers and constables to go among boys, in city and hamlet, and familiarize them with the aims and activities of the federal force. Education authorities across Canada were consulted and a series of lectures was drawn up for school and club platforms. The themes deal with "The Story of the R.C.M.P.", "Policing the Far North", "The Story of Our Law", "The Public and the Police", "You and the Police", "Safety Rules", "Discipline" and "Courage". . . .

Sudbury Daily Star

Added Education

For some time now specially trained officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have been giving talks in Saskatchewan schools, with the approval of the Department of

Education, on good citizenship. This is a practical project that has much to commend it. The aims of the lectures are to interpret the laws relating to youth in a way that will give students a better understanding of the individual's duties to democracy and its institutions and to foster friendly relations between the police and young people.

By this means children will learn that policemen are human beings like themselves and that they have common interests. Youngsters will more readily understand that policemen are appointed to protect their rights and that their work is preventive and helpful rather than punitive. This kind of lecturing is not new, for it has been common practice to have civic officials speak to school children on such topics as safety and fire prevention. Instructive talks by policemen might well be an aid to preventing juvenile delinquency.

Saskatoon *Star Phoenix*

"Kids" and "Cops" Becoming Friends

Science in every field, when confronted with pathological conditions, is becoming increasingly conscious of the importance of prevention in comparison with cure. Thus, it is easier and safer to prevent a possible epidemic of smallpox by recourse to vaccination than to attempt to cure the victims of such an epidemic, once it has developed. In the same way, penologists are convinced that it is easier and safer to eradicate the causes of juvenile delinquency than it is to cure that delinquency after it has developed.

Policemen have come to be associated in the public mind, and particularly in the juvenile mind, with the apprehension and punishment of criminals. Consequently, although their services are welcomed in case of emergency, they are apt to be regarded somewhat askance; nor has the name of "cop" any pleasant sound in youthful ears. Yet the juvenile delinquent of today is the career criminal of tomorrow and the only sure way of stamping out all crime is to nip it in the bud. This is a scientific approach to the problem and consequently one is not surprised that it should be the one chosen by that eminently scientific body, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

What has to be done is to replace juvenile suspicions and distrust by confidence and cooperation and the means of doing it is the establishment of a bond of friendship between the "kids" and the "cops". Nor is this by any means impossible as the results that have been obtained already clearly prove. . . .

Quebec *Chronicle Telegraph*

Youth and the Police

There was a time—long past, we hope, when children regarded a policeman as a creature to be feared. They included him in a class with goblins and other evil beings who were all too eager to pounce upon them for any trivial disobedience. Parents, in too many cases, gave encouragement to this misconception as a convenient weapon to force junior to eat his porridge or go to bed, else a policeman get him. The dangerous results of such impressions in the minds of children are obvious. They grow up with a false idea of an officer of the law and what he stands for. It is encouraging to note, however, that the police themselves, are now doing much to acquaint the youth with the policeman's true function.

About a year ago the Royal Canadian Mounted Police inaugurated a movement to encourage and foster more friendly relations between the nation's youth and the police and to build good citizenship. The movement has met with an encouraging amount of success. An article in the last issue of the R.C.M.P. *Quarterly* outlines the program which has been carried out and what the famous Force has set out to accomplish. As the article points out, "primarily, the policeman's function is preventive rather than punitive, and, though the public may not realize it, the policeman is duty bound to encourage children toward good whenever possible".

In cooperation with educational authorities across Canada, members of the Force, upon request, have been addressing school children and youth groups. . . .

Such a program as that carried out by the R.C.M.P. should be of great value in the work of building good citizenship and advance the principle that a policeman is not a kill-joy, always on the lookout to arrest somebody, a bogey to be shunned. He is a man willing and anxious to be the friend and counsellor of every boy and girl, a public servant essential to the well-being of the country. He is one of the referees in the game whose rules have been made by members of the community for the greater comfort and safety of all.

Moncton *Transcript*

A picture story of northern duties

by Cpl. G. Abraham



BESIDES general police duties, the R.C.M.P. detachment man in the Arctic attends to various matters for other departments of the Government, such as collecting taxes, paying family allowances to natives, acting as district registrar of vital statistics—and performs other tasks too numerous to mention.

In some of the more isolated places he takes over the role of doctor and labours against influenza and other diseases, treats injuries sustained in accidents, and occasionally is obstetrician in complicated maternity cases.

But his routine duties in maintaining the detachment are important, too, and

1. Placing the sweep net. When the other end is anchored on the far shore, the mouth of the bay will be completely sealed off.

2. Closing in. All hands shoulder the tow-line, which is fastened to the end of the net, and haul it toward the rear of the bay. Third person from right is Sam Carter, son of Reg. No. 2127, ex-Cst. Samuel Carter who lost his

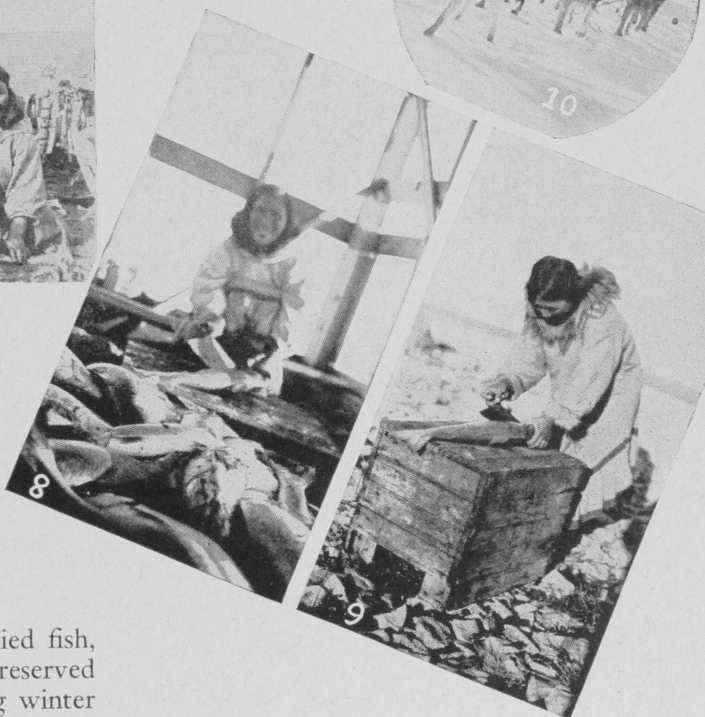


must receive every care and attention. Though prosaic, they are not without interest.

Of first importance in the North is food for the dogs. Tons and tons of green and dried fish must be stored for winter feeding. The green fish, by which is meant fish in the natural state, are used at the detachment, while the dried fish, being much lighter to carry, is reserved for feed on the trail during long winter patrols.

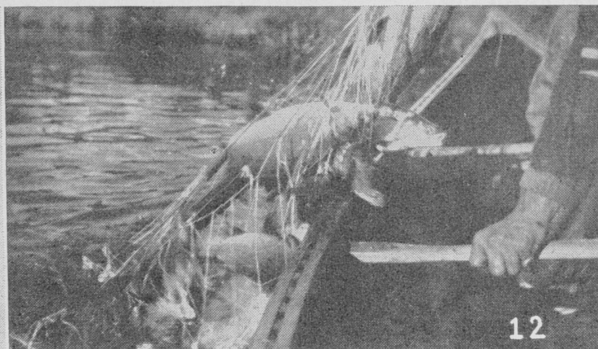
A quick way to lay in a stock of fish is to sweep small bays with a net especially made for the purpose. In the smaller settlements the whole community assists and each family gets a share of the catch.

Pictures tell the story of a community



sweep at Cambridge Bay, N.W.T., a small settlement on Victoria Island in the Arctic Ocean.

Net fishing is a popular method employed to procure fish. Suitable places, usually in eddies, are selected and visited by skiff and canoe.



life in 1911 on the tragic Fitzgerald patrol.
3. Completing the circle. The two ends of the net are brought to the rear of the bay and drawn together, forming a crude circle.
4. The next step. One end of the net is hauled into shore, reducing the circle, and finally a pouch is made by bringing the floater-and-sinker edges of the net together.
5. Fish out of water. A final heave and the entire net is on land, with the fish inside it.
6. A day's catch. The fish are Arctic char, more commonly known as salmon trout.

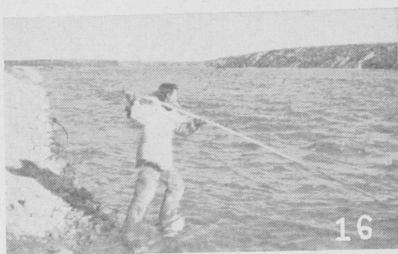
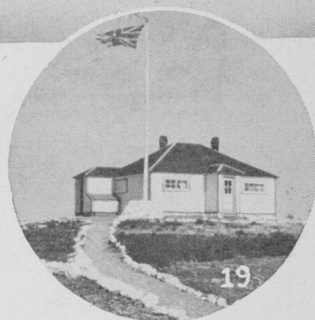
7. Sun-drying the split fish.
8 & 9. Eskimo women with knives designed by native ingenuity for the purpose of cutting the fish for drying.
10. Police dogs on patrol over the sea ice near King William Island, N.W.T. Their supper will be dried fish.
11. Visiting the nets.
12. Harvest of the sea.
13. Hanging fish on stages, out of the reach of animals.



Fishing through the ice is another method. A rope line is secured under the ice by means of a jigger, which is a wooden instrument with an iron claw-like attachment that when manipulated with ropes draws itself along the under side of the ice. The gill nets are attached to this line, drawn into place, and each end is anchored on the ice surface. To obtain the catch, the holes which will have re-frozen are cut into, one end of the net is released, on which a guide line for

replacing the net has been tied, and pulled under the ice and drawn up through the second hole. When the fish are removed the net is restored to its position under the ice by means of the guide line.

Again, the natives spear fish—and some are quite skilful at it. The spearhead resembles a lobster's chelae and consists of three bone prongs; the two outer prongs are semicircular in shape and much longer than the centre one which is a sharply-pointed spike. Teeth or jagged ridges on the inside of the outer prongs prevent the fish escaping when impaled on the centre prong.



14. Pulling the net out.

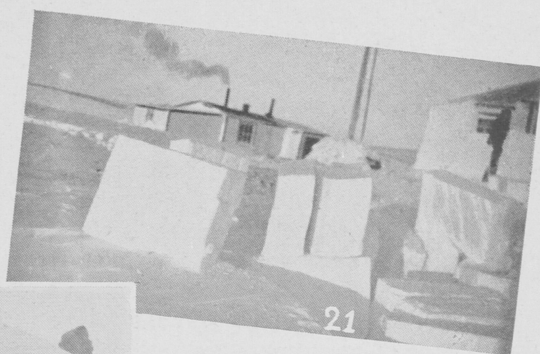
15. Native removing fish from net. By using his teeth he has the use of both hands, speeding up the work.

16. Eskimo spearing a big one going by.

17. Hooked.

18. R.C.M.P. Cambridge Bay Detachment from the sea.

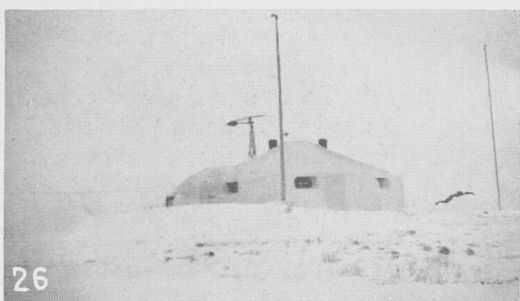
19. Front view of the detachment living quarters.



Another important routine duty is that of winterizing the detachment quarters. Blocks of hard-packed snow are cut and made into a wall about two feet from the building. The intervening space is then filled with loose snow which soon freezes into a solid wall—insulation through which no



wind can penetrate. This windbreak is a big fuel saver, which is an item of some consequence as coal in the Arctic averages approximately \$225 per ton. Completed as early as possible in the season, the winterizing chore renders the detachment quarters impervious to Jack Frost's most savage assaults.



20. Cutting the snow blocks.
21. Supply of snow blocks ready to be taken to the house.
- 22 & 23. Building the snow wall.
24. House partly snow blocked, with igloo built on front as snow porch.
- 25 & 26. The task completed. Ready for Old Man Winter and his blizzards.

The "Found Wallet" Racket

ON A park bench, in a hotel lobby, on a train or ocean-going steamer an affable stranger may evince interest in you. Striking up a conversation, he tells you he is unfamiliar with the surroundings and asks you to help him find his way about. Such a man may be a "steerer"—the first link in a chain of circumstances forged by confidence men to separate you from your money.

After gaining your trust he arranges a meeting with the "speiler" who is glib, impressive and apparently well to do. He does this by letting you "find" the speiler's pocket-book which contains some cash, confidential papers and the owner's name and address, or by pointing the speiler out to you as a financial wizard of whom he has heard or read.

You meet the speiler and learn that he is "confidential agent" of a stock exchange, or a "betting commissioner" for a race-track syndicate; also that he is secretly taking advantage of inside information to place bets. When the steerer asks for a tip the speiler obliges but urges the utmost secrecy because exposure naturally would lead to his dismissal from the firm.

He hands the steerer a ticket, presumably to authorize the deal, and sends him to a mythical brokerage office. In a short time your new-found friend returns with alleged winnings. This little byplay may be repeated several times to impress you. But finally when the big deal is about to go through the steerer departs, only to return empty-handed and report that the cashier handed over the winnings, then suddenly demanded them back. The cashier, he says, regretted having made the mistake of previously accepting unvouched-for tickets but refused to risk doing so again, though he offered to hold the money ten days so that a deposit could be arranged in the local bank to prove the speiler's financial stability.

Surprised that his credit is questioned the speiler at length calls upon you and the steerer to help make up the required

amount by adding your money to his. Your money is not to be spent of course; it's just to serve as an exhibit of good faith. So (if you're gullible) home you go and bring back cash, a cheque or government bonds.

Your contribution is added to the "stake" raised by your two companions and the steerer leaves with the total amount to establish the speiler's credit. To your dismay he returns minus the money, saying he used it to put over a deal that is bound to amass a small fortune. Without your consent he has gambled your money.

The speiler questions him sharply, makes the shocking discovery that the steerer has made a mistake and that all the money is gone. They argue heatedly and put on a good show. Eventually the speiler turns to you contritely and intimates he has a scheme whereby the loss will be recouped, and he asks you to meet him in another city, offering to defray your transportation expenses. Ostensibly he feels badly at being indirectly responsible for your loss. But his real purpose is to get you out of town quickly so that you won't have an opportunity to complain to the police. And you'll find you're never alone for a moment until you are aboard the train.

In the strange city you receive a telegram from the speiler to the effect that he has been suspended. He recommends that you return home and await further advice from him, which you never get.

The foregoing racket, which is one of the many in the confidence man's bag of tricks, was successfully pulled off late in last November at Edmonton, Alta. A guest at a local hotel got acquainted with a man who called himself Robert Barlow, and while walking around the city they found a wallet belonging to "Frank Willard" which contained a lot of horse racing information.

Upon returning the wallet to the owner they were offered a reward but refused it, saying they would prefer a good tip on the races. The result was an

alleged parlay that rose to \$40,000. But before collecting the winnings, Willard explained that he had to produce \$20,000 to prove to the syndicate through which the wagers had been placed that he would have been solvent had he lost. The victim was induced to put up \$4,735 as his share; Barlow and Willard were to look after the remainder.

When the required sum was raised, it was given to Barlow to be taken to the syndicate. The emissary returned some time later, saying that he had collected all right but had bet the winnings on another horse and lost. The crest-fallen dupe was handed a railway ticket and

put aboard a train. He didn't realize he had been victimized until he arrived in Windsor, Ont.

So it goes. The confidence man swindles his victims in varying amounts, sometimes exceeding \$100,000. Persons have been gulled out of their entire savings plus assets borrowed from relatives and friends; some, in the face of their reduced circumstances, even lose their minds and end their lives.

Your bank roll will interest the bunco men. So if approached by anyone who appears to be one of them, play safe and be "flat broke", then without delay pass the word on to your local police.

The Police Are Not The Only Queer People

Contributed by G. STUART to the *Ottawa Journal*

THERE is a certain perversity in nature, and particularly in human nature, which tends to keep things in perspective. Life abounds in anomalies. A boy can scarcely be driven to mow his own lawn, yet will work all afternoon in the neighbour's yard and consider it fun. An engineer may supervise a million dollar construction project, yet be a very poor handyman around home. A lawyer may present brilliant arguments in court and win most of his cases, yet find it well nigh impossible to win an argument with his wife. The great men of science have shown their ability to split the atom, but have not been able thus far to separate man and the cold germ. And the doctor's child falls prey to the measles, even as do yours and mine.

The *Journal* carries a daily cartoon feature, "They'll Do It Every Time", which owes its popularity to the fact that it is based upon recognizable inconsistencies in human behaviour. In it you see depicted the man who preaches tolerance to others, yet practises intolerance himself; the individual who considers it his right to throw noisy parties, but complains to the manager if anyone else does when he wants to sleep; the man who saves nickels carefully, but spends large amounts recklessly. And one of our most common inconsistencies is pointed up by our appreciation of the feature, for we never see our own likeness in it, always the other fellow's.

In a barber shop, recently, I heard two men in adjacent chairs complaining, the first because the top of his head was all too sparsely covered, the other because his hair grew too rapidly. Elsewhere, I overheard two women of about equal height worrying audibly, one about getting too thin, the other because she was becoming too fat. Upon checking, they discovered that their weights were practically the same.

It has always seemed strange to me that people with railroad passes seldom take those long trips that you and I would take if we could only afford the price of a ticket. Nor can I fathom the reason why housewives who are superb cooks should ever desire to be exposed to the much less tasty food of hotels or restaurants; or why so many men join the Navy who cannot swim.

And then there is the case of the cop and the "whodunit". You would expect that detective tales, which glorify the prowess of detectives and police officers, would be widely read by policemen, yet none of the officers that I know have succumbed to this addiction of millions of people.

All of which seems to point only to the fact that we are a mass of contradictions. And, in all probability, nothing can be done about it.

To Be or Not—A Criminal

By EX-CST. E. R. MOORE

Real success for the individual policeman rests largely on his ability to diagnose his community's social ills. The remedy here prescribed may stem a current of crime that might otherwise reach flood proportions.

IN A previous article* for the *Quarterly* the writer dealt with various aspects of juvenile delinquency and their possible solution. Now let us consider the delinquent several years after his first criminousness, or to put it more plainly, let us discuss the period of his life when he emerges from childhood to become a full-fledged citizen with the four freedoms within his grasp.

Following the transition, some young men refuse to heed the call to integrity and continue in criminal pursuits. No policeman who has watched such an individual grow from youth to manhood without attempting corrective measures other than occasionally charging him in court can truthfully claim to have done his best. The policeman can exert strong influence, either for right or wrong, on the people in his detachment area and it depends largely on him whether the boys and girls growing up in that community will or will not be respectful of the law.

That familiarity breeds contempt is a contention put forth by many policemen. In some cases it may be true, but in others it is definitely false. Mentally taking oneself apart may disclose the real reason why often a public servant is held in disregard by the public. Unwittingly he may reveal to people things about himself he would like to keep secret. Personal antipathy for his detachment area does not help him or the community; neither does brusqueness or lack of interest, and young people are often quick to sense an attitude of cynicism.

*See *Understand That Juvenile Delinquent*, 11 R.C.M.P.Q. 128.

The young people in turn may counter such an attitude with one of disrespect for law and order and be inclined to ignore any attempt on the part of the detachment member to gain their confidence, for it is questionable whether a policeman's helpful criticism or advice can be taken very seriously if his bearing and demeanour belie sincerity. On the other hand by respecting his office and his duty he involuntarily encourages others to do likewise.

* * *

FOR some time the Force has been taking over the policing of many large and small towns throughout Canada. The people in these centres size up each new member to their district and soon learn "just what type he is". And it is well to keep in mind that sometimes opinions are formed of first impressions and that a mannerism or slight show of impatience may have a lasting effect just as courtesy and pleasantness beget cooperation.

In meeting and working among urban dwellers instead of the scattered settlers common to rural detachments, the individual policeman has a better opportunity to influence people to abide by the law. Wherever duty calls, he is the cynosure of the eyes of the men and women of the community who will measure him according to his ability to gain their confidence. Most men at one time or another seek some definite, concrete formula for success, not only in business but socially. I can think of no better way for a policeman to achieve success than through his ability to win the goodwill of others and inspire them to place their trust in him.

Juveniles today have keen minds and seldom overlook an opening to point out what is wrong or right about the detachment and its members. This was brought home to me last summer while I was lecturing at a boys' camp on Youth and the Police. One of the leaders, a well-behaved lad who excelled in sports and to whom his companions instinctively turned when planning any new venture, had served a sentence in a provincial industrial school.

During the quizz period after my talk he asked with ill-concealed resentment, "Why do the police always blame a person for things he hasn't done?"

When requested to explain he said that he had known of boys who returned to their homes from reformatories and, forever afterwards, were blamed for all crimes with a juvenile flavour regardless of how well they behaved. It was a long time before I convinced my young questioner that he most definitely was wrong.

Granted, some families constantly invite the bad graces of the law. This and the high rate of recidivism leave the police with no other choice than to look upon the person with a record as a crime hazard, and to take note of his presence in the vicinity when unexplained crimes have occurred. But there is no reason why "repeaters", to use a police term, should be harshly dealt with or "hound-ed", to use another term that some people like to apply to the police in these circumstances.

Though it is true the police cannot ignore that a recidivist is a poor social risk, they should not forget however that every citizen is entitled to a fair chance and that it is wrong to accuse anyone of numerous crimes, merely be-

cause he had broken the law before and has but recently returned to the locality.

Everything possible to help in the re-establishment of such an individual should be done. He has served his sentence and needs an encouraging hand during his rehabilitation. If he is young and eager to turn over a new leaf, his attempts to procure gainful employment should not be hampered by the mistaken sense of duty entertained by some people who take it upon themselves to warn the prospective employer that his hiring of such a man courts trouble. Rather the police and the community should take an interest in him, for he requires every consideration to ensure the recovery of his self-esteem.

By directing a potential "criminal for life" to the gate in the stone wall, where he can return to a normal respected place in the community, a policeman not only does society a favour but doubtless sharpens the urge for self-improvement.

The diversity of modern police work tends, true enough, to develop specialists in every line of criminal investigation. The man on detachment, however, must combine the attributes of Job and a neuropsychiatrist, and be ready at all times to meet every demand of the people he serves.

As a final thought it is well to remember that failure and success are habitual. Every policeman hopes to attain success, but no policeman, regardless of the rank he reaches, does, if he neglects to put forward that extra effort which could have saved a faltering youth from a life of crime. The good that a policeman does for erring youth will return a hundredfold in upright and honest juveniles, a finer community and above all greater human understanding.

*W*HATSA matter with you, are you blind?" said the pedestrian.
"Blind?" snapped the driver. "I hit you, didn't I?"

Battle-dress Patrol

by Asst. Commr. L. H. Nicholson, M.B.E.

[CONTINUED]

JUNE, 1943, found No. 1 Provost Co. (R.C.M.P.) poised with its division on the Clyde in Scotland. Behind it were long years of training and waiting, a period of alarms and tension, and of happy interludes of British hospitality and friendship. Ahead was exercise "Husky"—the code name for the coming invasion of Sicily—first "break-in" by the Western Allies on Occupied Europe, so well described by the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill as "an assault on the soft underbelly of the Axis".

At Fullerton Camp, Scotland, where final preparations were made, our men gradually sensed that this was not merely another exercise, but the real thing. Training in assault landings might be just more practice, but the water-proofing of all vehicles was significant and the issue of tropical uniforms indicated they were finally on their way. Yet the secret was well kept, and when questions were asked by Canadians remaining in England, the usual answer was "1st Division is off on another scheme".

As a sidelight, perhaps it is appropriate to mention here the gratification and pride with which the Canadians in England greeted the news on that July morning when it was announced that Sicily had been invaded and that the assault

forces had included Canadian troops. Even before our formations were identified, we knew that the announcement could refer only to 1st Canadian Infantry Division and 1st Canadian Armoured Brigade. The members of the R.C.M.P. who had served with No. 1 Provost Company but subsequently been posted to other duties in England found their thoughts and hopes going out to their comrades of that little parent unit, who were now under fire for the first time. Quick unofficial check ups determined what Mounted Policemen were still with the company, and there was a bit of envy toward those who were the first to get at the job for which we had trained so long.

The type of operation called for a split up in the company when it left Scotland. In an assault landing, as was the case in Sicily, troops must be loaded with strict regard to the order in which they are to land on the beaches. They go on in "waves" or "flights", each of which, depending on its position, must be made up according to a predetermined plan. There must be the correct proportion of infantry, gunners, tank men, and of all other supporting arms and services. And included in the seemingly confused but actually well-ordered mass there must be small detachments of provost, few in number but with a definite part to play.

* * *

This, the second and concluding part of the story about the members of No. 1 Provost Company (R.C.M.P.), Canadian Army, in war, recounts their experiences from the opening of the Sicilian campaign up to Germany's unconditional surrender and on to the return of the Force's men in khaki to Canada.

ON embarkation, Company H.Q. and three sections were aboard the troop-ship *Dunnottar Castle*, while "F" Section sailed with 1st Brigade, "D" Section with 2nd Brigade and "B" Section with 3rd Brigade. The latter three sections did not re-join the company until several days after the landing. The ships sailed at different times, depending on whether they were in a slow or fast

convoy. The *Dunnottar Castle* cleared the Clyde on July 1—Dominion Day.

Exemplifying the fact that a policeman is never off duty, our men patrolled the ships to enforce blackout and other regulations. In some cases these tasks provided a certain compensation in the way of sleeping accommodation that was a bit above average.

On the first day out the troops were told their destination, and thereafter much time was devoted to detailed study of the task ahead. Maps were issued and memorized, for advance knowledge of a battle ground is a vital element in the modern soldier's craft. Provost members speculated on the type and conditions of the roads to be traversed, and later found out that their worst predictions were optimistic. Health, too, was considered, and the men were introduced to mepacrine used to combat malaria and anophele the mosquito carrier of the disease.

At 2200 hours on July 6 the lights of Tangier were seen, and the company records state that there was difficulty in keeping the troops below deck, "as many had not seen the lights of a city in over three and one-half years". During the early morning hours Gibraltar was passed, and two days later, July 9, the convoy entered Algiers harbour which it cleared that evening for Sicily. Simultaneously other convoys with assault troops on board were closing in on the Sicilian coast.

July 10 was D-Day.

As the zero hour approached a storm threatened and a heavy swell was running. It seemed as if the whole carefully-planned operation might be delayed and its success imperilled. However in the afternoon and evening conditions improved, and the attack was made almost on schedule.

* * *

RIGHT behind the assault troops during the early morning hours of July 10, "F" and "D" Sections landed with 1st and 2nd Brigades respectively.

Third Brigade to which "B" Section was attached was in reserve and did not land until the following day. As soon as the provost detachments reached the beaches they took up the job of directing men and vehicles to designated spots called "assembly areas", where troops are mustered into units and vehicles collected and allocated.

On July 13 the *Dunnottar Castle* anchored off shore. That day was occupied in landing Company H.Q. and the three sections with it. One of the company's first duties was to check the promiscuous shooting of captured enemy weapons and to provide a guard over the enemy arms dumps. In the afternoon of July 14 the company moved inland and set up headquarters east of Ragusa. One of the men suffered painful injuries that day when his motorcycle tangled with a Canadian tank.

In the Canadian sector there was little enemy opposition and our troops advanced with very few casualties to capture their first objective. "Build-up" forces and stores poured ashore behind them and the beach head was consolidated. Then preparations were started for the push inland.

But let us look at some of the broader aspects of the campaign. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the supreme commander, had his "Allied Force Headquarters" (A.F.H.Q.) at Algiers. The field force, known as 15th Army Group, under command of Gen. H. R. L. G. Alexander (now Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Viscount of Tunis and Governor General of Canada), consisted of two armies—the United States Seventh under the late Gen. George S. Patton, and the British Eighth under Sir Bernard L. Montgomery (now Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, Chief of the Imperial General Staff).

The Eighth Army, which was on the right, landed on the south-east corner of the island, roughly between Siracusa and Pozzallo, while the Seventh U.S. Army landed on the left between Capo

Scaramia and Licata. In the Eighth Army sector 13th corps was on the right and 30th on the left; 1st Canadian Division being on the left of 30th Corps was thus on the extreme left of the Eighth Army front.

The original plan provided that the Eighth Army "hold on the left and drive on the right", but because of changing aspects and stiff opposition encountered on the east coast it was necessary to have our division drive inland at its best speed. Our advance took the form of a long "left hook" from Pachino through Ragusa, Caltagirone, Valguarnera, Leonforte, Agira and Regalbuto to the outskirts of Adrano on the south-west slopes of Mount Etna. At Adrano the division, earmarked as one of the two Eighth Army divisions for the initial attack on the Italian mainland, dropped out of action on August 6 and went into army reserve, resting and preparing for the impending campaign.

Though our division met little opposition on the beaches there was gradually stiffening resistance as it moved inland, particularly after it met the first German troops at Grammichele; up to that point it faced the Italians who had been only too ready to surrender. There was a sharp action near Valguarnera, and heavy fighting for the Leonforte position. The attack on Leonforte commenced on July 21 and from that date until the division went into reserve on August 6 one stiff battle followed another. Assoro, Nissoria, Agira, Regalbuto and Catenanuova are among the well-remembered places where our men distinguished themselves in bitter fighting.

When 1st Canadian Division dropped out, the end of the Sicilian Campaign was in sight with the enemy backing up toward Messina, pressed hard by the Americans along the north coast and the Eighth Army up the east side. Messina was captured on August 17, and the occupation of the island was complete. The campaign had lasted 38 days.

THE country our men saw for the first time has its own particular type of interest and in some instances beauty. Where the landing was effected a narrow coastal plain extends, but inland the ground is rough and hilly except for small level stretches in the valley bottoms. The roads are narrow and poor. And dusty! In the mid-summer heat a fine white dust rose in clouds and settled on men and equipment alike. After the medieval fashion, most of the towns are perched on bare hills, are incredibly dirty and infested with flies. Agricultural methods are primitive. Olives, oranges and grapes grow extensively on the many-terraced hill-sides, and they made a welcome addition to army rations.

One of war's compensations to the soldier for the hardships and dangers that are his lot is the opportunity afforded him to travel in strange lands. He learns new customs, sees new sights and soon adapts himself to the change—even to switching from English beer to *vino*.

The experience gained by No. 1 Provost Company in Sicily paid big dividends later. From the start of the campaign the unit assumed its normal role and carried on with a smooth efficiency that sprang principally from the long intensive training it had undergone, its thorough knowledge of the formation it served and the personal acquaintance of its members with various staff officers and commanders. While visiting the Valguarnera area, the General Officer Commanding 30th Corps saw fit to tell our men that they were "doing splendid work". A brigade commander expressed his thanks for help received, and the officer in charge of an ammunition convoy took time out to say "thank you" when a provost section opened the way for heavily-loaded lorries carrying much-needed ammunition.

It was on this island in the Mediterranean that our men first experienced traffic work under mortar and shell fire. A road junction drawing such enemy attention is a place to be avoided, and

drivers rush their vehicles by at top speed. Provost pointsmen, however, must remain, for it is essential that no tie-ups or jams occur and provide more profitable targets. If the road is open and traffic light, the pointsman does not hesitate to seek cover in any convenient ditch or culvert. On the other hand if movement is heavy, or even when individual vehicles need guidance past danger spots, he must stay on the job. His responsibility is to "keep 'em rolling".

Bridges invariably are traffic hazards, and newly-captured towns frequently become bottlenecks that call for quick steps in traffic control. The infantryman can get ahead on his feet, but he must have support and supply vehicles right behind. Sappers are with the infantry, building bridges and opening roads; provost must sign and man these roads at once. When enemy fire or weight of traffic destroys a bridge or a road—and they frequently did—it is up to the provost to find a way round, or hold up traffic until the damage has been repaired.

All these experiences were the company's in Sicily. Near San Michele, bridges were knocked out by enemy fire and when reopened control had to be re-established in the darkness with the use of traffic lights. Next day one of the bridges was blown a second time and the traffic point was under intermittent fire.

As 1st Brigade transport approached Assoria it was subjected to mortar and machine-gun fire so heavy that several casualties occurred and some drivers were forced to abandon their vehicles. Of nine provost machines left behind, the record simply reads, "the motorcycles were later recovered".

The officer commanding and a detachment of provost entered Leonforte before it was cleared of the enemy and immediately laid out traffic routes and arranged police patrols. The local police were instructed to guard against civilian looting; incidentally looting by natives in the confusion that follows capture of



Cst. C. F. Patterson.

a town was very prevalent both in Sicily and Italy, and it had to be watched otherwise our troops were blamed.

In Sicily our men ran the gamut of the sort of work that was to be their portion throughout the war. For instance on July 29, the day after Agira was captured, the up road, a narrow winding uphill ribbon leading to the town, was heavily shelled. Three of its bridges had been blown and due to the absence of alternative routes, traffic had to be "fed" through hastily-arranged detours which our men laid out and manned. Again, at Catenanuova a provost sergeant and a detail of men on foot accompanied the infantry attacking the town, for the purpose of scouting a river crossing with the engineers and laying on traffic control when the place was taken. Fierce opposition delayed the advance and, as traffic control was obviously unnecessary at that stage, the sergeant and his detail withdrew under cover of darkness. After going but a short distance two of the men got separated from the others and

were pinned down for some hours by enemy fire. However, while waiting for a chance to break through they fixed the location of two enemy machine-gun nests, and their findings later gave our mortars something to shoot at.

Similar situations and problems arose every day; these instances are noted here simply because Sicily was the prelude.

* * *

Two other features of this "shake down" period worth mentioning are: (1) the route-signing problem, and (2) the apparent need for increasing the provost strength of a division.

The need for rapid improvisation was emphasized when the company faced route signing in an Active Service zone. In England, standard signing stores were issued to and carried by each section in what was thought to be sufficient quantity to meet normal needs. Some of these stores such as "franco" plates and directional arrows proved to be quite impractical for various reasons and most of them were speedily discarded. Instead of them our men used any material the country afforded and did the painting themselves. At times a paint shop was operated and local artisans were hired. Considerable latitude was allowed in the selection of words and phrases deemed most likely to impress the drivers, and some weird and forceful productions resulted. Coughlin, of "Herbie" fame, has made much of the provost effort in this field and many of his cartoons are based on it.

Regarding the provost strength, the company resources were so stretched that one officer and 28 other ranks from the Saskatoon Light Infantry (M.G.) reinforcements were temporarily attached to the company to "thicken up" traffic control points and help out in picquet duties. About this time the division commander requested three additional provost sections from England, reinforcements that joined the company in the early stages of the Italian campaign.

When 1st Division dropped out of the line at Adrano and went into army reserve, preparations were at once begun to move by road to the Scordia-Lentini-Catania area where the troops might refit and train for the next operation. The company was deployed along three routes to provide traffic control and the transfer was completed by August 14. The sections were then gathered into Company H.Q., some six miles north of Lentini. Welcomed by a sharp air raid and shrapnel from the anti-aircraft barrage falling in the lines, headquarters had arrived there three days earlier.

At Lentini duties were light, the chief occupation being to get equipment back into shape. The vehicles, already showing the effect of hard work and heavy going, received careful maintenance. For relaxation there were swimming parades, as Lentini is near the coast. During a visit by the Eighth Army Commander two provost sections saw to the necessary traffic control arrangements. Here also, on August 27, the rear party, consisting of one officer and 33 other ranks who had been left behind in Scotland in June, finally caught up with its parent body. When the company embarked for Sicily it contained 79 members of the R.C.M.P.; the number, when it moved on to Italy, has never been fixed with accuracy.

The company was fortunate in Sicily. It suffered only one or two battle casualties, though of course it had its quota of set-backs. Fatigue arising from long hours of duty caused a number of motorcycle accidents while others went to hospital with jaundice and malaria; it had its share of close shaves, too, and some vehicles were damaged by enemy fire. But such things were to be expected.

* * *

THE Italian campaign opened on the night of Sept. 2, 1943, and closed for the Canadians in February, 1945, when they were withdrawn from the line on the Senio river to start their



(Canadian Army Overseas Photo)

A clear view of "Inferno Track", front line supply route in Italy. A river used to rush through this gorge. The river was diverted by a dam constructed by British Army engineers and the gorge became a protected roadway for the movement of supplies and ammunition to Canadians in a forward sector.

long trek to join the First Canadian Army in North-west Europe.

In Italy there were four main phases for 1st Canadian Division. First, the assault landing at Reggio which is at the toe of the "boot", and the long fast advances against light opposition to Campobasso. Second, the Moro river and Ortona battles and the static winter line on

the Adriatic just beyond Ortona. Third, the Hitler Line battles and the advance toward Rome in May and June, 1944. Fourth, the break through on the Gothic Line that autumn, the push up the Adriatic coast from Cattolica to Rimini, the fighting on the plains north-of Rimini and again a winter line, this time on the Senio river. Between these phases were

minor actions, rest periods and long strategic manoeuvres.

The division went into the assault at Reggio as part of 13th British Corps, a formation that had gained fame with the Eighth Army in the North African operations. In the Moro and Ortona battles, it was under the command of 5th British Corps. In January, 1944, it came under the command of 1st Canadian Corps, which a short time previously had arrived from England via Sicily, and except for a few brief periods remained under that command for the rest of its stay in Italy.

As in Sicily the direction of field operations was under 15th Army Group and again two armies took part, the British Eighth on the right or east and the American Fifth on the left. A few days after 13th Corps of the Eighth Army landed at Reggio and started the push northward, the Fifth United States Army went ashore at Salerno—some 30 air-line miles below Naples. There was fierce fighting to establish a beach head there, but the position held and on September 16, American patrols from Salerno made contact with advance patrols of 5th British Division of the Eighth Army probing ahead to meet them. From then on an unbroken line stretched across the Italian mainland as the two armies advanced in unison.

The dominant topographical feature of Italy is of course the Apennine mountain range which extends from the Alps in the north-west to Reggio Calabria in the southern tip of the country. There are broad plains, such as the Foggia and Lombardy, and wide valleys such as the Volturna and Liri. But we seemed always to be going either up or down hill, round hair-pin turns and switch backs. In some places the mountain slopes are wooded, in others they are bare, bleak and depressing. Indeed, an open winter road through some of the treeless sections of the Apennines is about as dreary a vista of landscape as one could expect to find anywhere.

IN THE attack on the Italian mainland at Reggio "E" Section was with 3rd (assault) Brigade, "F" Section with 1st (support) Brigade and "D" Section 2nd (reserve) Brigade. Company H.Q. and the remaining sections moved as a unit.

Our troops embarked on landing craft at Catania and from the "jumping off" beaches south of Messina. Opposition on the shores was light and on September 3, just eight hours after the first wave of our troops had touched down, our company was settled, with headquarters a short distance east of Reggio. By 1230 hours, traffic control and a P.W. cage were already in operation and at 1800 hours over 800 prisoners were in the cage.

On September 4 the company was divided into platoons, each in the charge of an officer or the R.S.M. and consisting of two or more sections. The change, prompted by our experience in Sicily, provided better administration and command arrangements in the long task then commencing.

In the advance to Catanzaro from Reggio, thence to Potenza, the company was called upon for a stiff and sustained effort. The distance was approximately 375 miles and mostly in mountainous country over narrow, twisting, sometimes dangerous roads that were spotted with craters and blown bridges. Potenza was entered on September 20, 17 days after the invasion began.

In this thrust forward our company was equipped with field telephones and six wireless sets, provided by Division Signals. The telephones were used in controlling traffic through lengthy detours and bottlenecks, the wireless sets made Traffic Control Posts (T.C.P.s) possible at strategic points. The control station of the wireless net was located centrally and it issued orders to all T.C.P.s. Because of these facilities, priorities set by division headquarters could be observed and convoys stopped or diverted with a minimum of delay. It is to be remembered that this control organization itself had to keep moving

forward with sections and T.C.P.s "leap-frogging" each other as new ground was taken over and old routes were relinquished to the corps provost following on the heels of the division.

The company was commended for its work in this part of the campaign, in one instance by the division commander himself. In turn our men recorded their admiration of the engineers for the way they had opened and maintained the roads, and their respect for that corps deepened and became more fixed as time went on.

* * *

POTENZA was a ten-day stop during which the army "pulled up its tail" and prepared for the next thrust. Two sections of provost set up headquarters in the town fascisti offices and put out police patrols, the town itself being out of bounds to all troops not on duty.

Vehicles and kit were checked and cleaned, and a stock of signs was prepared by Company H.Q. personnel. A division sports day was held in the stadium at which a provost section supplied the usual traffic detail. Before we left Potenza the rear party—one officer and 14 other ranks—, left behind in Sicily, re-joined the unit.

Meanwhile some provost men continued to control traffic on the division administrative routes, while others followed the light forces that were probing ahead and signed forward routes including those to Bari and Canosa.

On September 30, when another general advance commenced, Company H.Q. moved forward with Division H.Q. and other units to an area south of Canosa and about 40 miles due west of Bari.

The line of the division's advance now spanned the Foggia Plain, penetrated the hills at Motta Montecorvino and thence ran along the Apennine slopes and ridges to Campobasso and Vinchiatturo, its next pause. Opposition stiffened in the hills, sharp engagements were fought, and it

no longer was a matter of fast pursuit to maintain contact with a retreating enemy. In addition, winter was near, with the "Itie" mud beginning to make itself known.

The changed conditions brought a change in provost problems. Clearing the roads of civilian traffic became an irksome task. Signs of warning in Italian were ignored, and the pushing aside of carts provided only temporary relief. To have a convoy slowed down by a single cart was exasperating, and our men were forced at times to take drastic measures from which sprang the many tales of abandoned wagons with wheels missing and donkeys without harness.

Greasy roads also slowed traffic down and doubled the work at diversions. Tanks and guns churned up mud on detours and at times rendered them impassable. For the first time in Italy, pointsmen were stationed at the forward extremity of vehicle movement to prevent drivers from running blindly into danger and to obviate the possibility of their drawing enemy fire on forward troops. Pointsmen, patrolmen and section H.Q. were frequently under shell fire—a jeep of the Carleton and York Regiment was blown up in a section H.Q. lines and an infantryman wounded. L/Cpl. W. C. Barnett, one of the company men not belonging to the R.C.M.P.*, was wounded about this time by a shell splinter while on point duty.

On October 14, troops of 1st Brigade entered Campobasso, and the next day one provost officer with two sections moved in. Enemy shelling continued heavy, however, and immediate police patrols being unnecessary the detachment had to stand by till the 16th. On that date, Company H.Q. moved to a point near town where it remained until it entered Campobasso itself on November 11. Once in the town it took over quarters in the fascisti building, holding them

*Unless otherwise specified the casualties mentioned in this article were members of the R.C.M.P.

until its task was completed on November 30.

The interval between October 16 and November 30 was by no means free of fighting. Forces of various sizes up to brigade strength continued to forge ahead, clearing the Biferno Valley and pressing on to the upper reaches of the Sangro river at Castel di Sangro. Several local encounters were sharp and fierce, and in addition our troops had to contend with rough mountainous terrain plus bad weather. The first snow fell in mid-November.

Throughout this period Division H.Q. remained at Campobasso which became an administrative and leave centre. It was temporarily re-named "Maple Leaf Town". Main streets and squares, too, were given Canadian names and appropriate signs were painted and erected by the provost. Policing settled down to almost normal routine and there was time even for a provost dinner and social evening at the Beaver Club.

It was no rest period, however, for our men were continually on outpost duty, manning administrative routes and supplying traffic control as the brigades advanced through the hills to the head waters of the Sangro. Roads were abominable, and there were many one-way Bailey bridges that required the constant attention of pointsmen.

On October 27 the officer and three sections, requisitioned for while the company was in Sicily, arrived from England. They were known as the "special increment", and Campobasso was their "break-in" to active service. Drawn from other companies in the United Kingdom, these trained experienced provost men were put to work at once.

In the last week of November, the Minister of National Defence, Col. J. L. Ralston, and Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, G.O.C. 1st Canadian Corps, visited the division. On November 25 Colonel Ralston inspected the company and complimented its officers and men on the work they were doing and on the excel-

lent reputation they had built up in the Eighth Army. At that time General Crerar was making ready to bring his headquarters from Sicily forward into the line.

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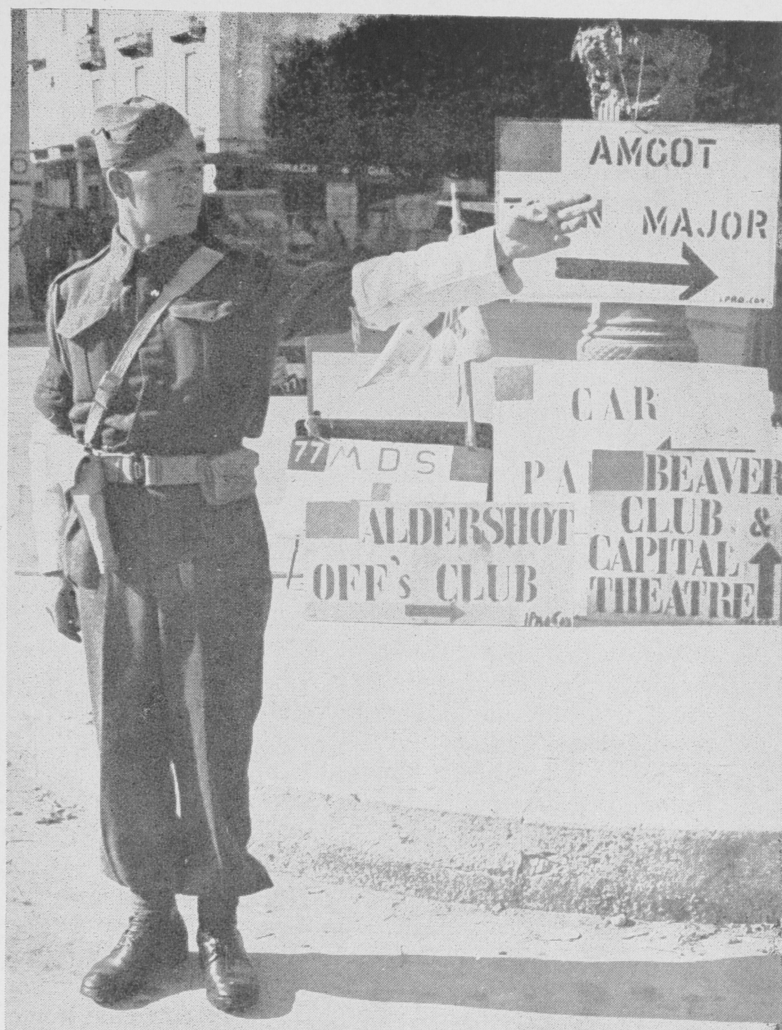
THE end of November marked the beginning of the next phase in the campaign for 1st Division, which involved a shift from the mountains to the Adriatic coast, a switch of command from 13th Corps to 5th Corps and many bitter battles that started with the crossing of the Moro and terminated with the capture of Ortona on December 28. Going into the line, the Canadians gradually relieved 78th British Division (the battle-axe boys). On their left throughout was 8th Indian Division, also under 5th Corps.

The Canadian accomplishment on the Adriatic in December, 1943, is well known. This article is but a brief history of a small unit that was there, a unit which is proud to have serviced the valiant fighting men in those bloody and costly victories that brought glory to Canada.

From Campobasso to Termoli on the Adriatic, thence along the shore road to the Sangro and on to San Vito and the Moro the way was a trying one. Roads were bad, and as it was a main administrative route for the Eighth Army, traffic was extremely heavy. Keeping pace with Division H.Q., our Company H.Q. progressed in stages and reached its new location near the village of Rocca on December 4. In the meantime sections were widely deployed, some going ahead into the new sector, others remaining to help the troops move off from the Campobasso area. "I" Section for example was with 3rd Brigade on the upper Sangro and remained with it until that brigade, taking another route, re-joined the main body of the division.

December, 1943, was a month of hardship and tragedy, punctuated with occasional bits of interest and comedy relief. Duties were wide and varied. At one time "A" Section with a brigade was

It doesn't matter where a soldier wants to go in Campobasso, Italy, he can get his directions from this cluster of signs and the Military Police-man on duty in the town square. And he has his choice of ice cream at the Beaver Club and Hedy Lamarr at the Capital theatre. Directing traffic here in "The Maple Leaf City" is L/Cpl. D. G. Stackhouse, who was killed in action a few months after this picture was taken.



(Canadian Army Overseas Photo)

bogged down along with the brigade convoy in the mud of Sangro Valley for most of a night, "B" Section patrolled in the quiet of Campobasso, "D" Section was bombed and strafed, while "E" Section at Agnone spent the day handling refugees and investigating a theft of chickens.

Bridges on the Sangro were washed away by a flood as the division was making use of them and one of our men got marooned on an island for a night. He was rescued by boat next day.

On December 3 an officer and three other ranks from No. 3 Provost Company, 1st Canadian Corps (then in Sicily), joined the unit in order to get experience at provost duties under actual war conditions. A member of the Mounted Police, the officer was a former No. 1 Company man.

Death struck on December 5 when L/Cpl. L. J. Higgins was hit by an enemy shell while on point duty at San Vito and died before he could be admitted to a field ambulance. Not of the R.C.M.P., he was the first member of the company to be killed in action while serving with the unit. On December 8, Lt. C. L. Ray suffered superficial wounds near San Appolinari.

By December 7, all sections were in the new area and deployed between the Sangro and San Vito. Later in the month the rear of this area was taken over by 5th Corps provost, permitting our control to extend to just beyond Ortona as new ground was captured. Company H.Q. moved to the Moro late in the month but in January went back into San Vito. Except for these minor changes the company "sat tight" until April, 1944. Sec-

tions alternated from time to time so that all saw action on the extreme front roads and likewise enjoyed the comparative quiet of the back ones. By degrees the traffic plan settled into a fixed pattern and road signing was improved and made permanent.

As the division fought its way over the Moro and on to Ortona, provost details moved up to attend to route signing, and to police diversions, Bailey bridges and cross-roads. They were daily under shell fire and less frequently subjected to mortar and small-arms fire. Two of the men did an especially fine job at the Moro crossing and another distinguished himself at the inner bridge at San Vito. There was the continued discomfort of mud, snow and rain. A detail was sent into Ortona when the town fell and the next day, December 29, traffic control was extended a mile beyond that battered and bloody centre.

About mid-December the division A.P.M.—a Mounted Policeman—returned to England and a senior appointment.



Cst. G. E. Bondurant.



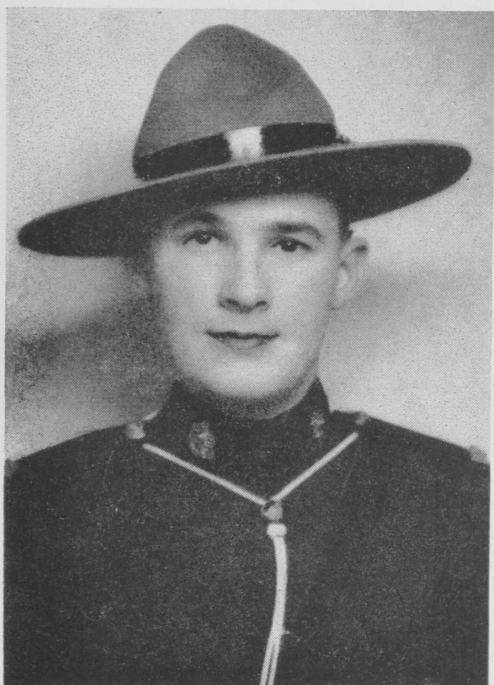
Cst. T. G. N. Watts.

The company commander reported to Division H.Q., was promoted to major and took over the A.P.M. job while the second in command was promoted captain and given command of the company. Both these officers, also, belonged to the Force.

Despite the obstacles, Christmas was celebrated in the best possible fashion. The small accumulation of "E.F.I." liquor rations was supplemented by native products and the R.C.A.S.C. outdid itself on the food issue. At Company H.Q. the officers served the dinner and the men registered the opinion that it was "the best Christmas dinner the unit had ever enjoyed".

Dec. 28, 1943—the day Ortona was finally cleared—, brought tragic losses*. L/Cpl. G. E. Bondurant was hit by bomb fragments and shells from an

*Obituary appeared in 11 R.C.M.P.Q. 78-9 for Reg. No. 12965, Cst. Gordon Ewan Bondurant; Reg. No. 12856, Cst. Edison Alexander Cameron; Reg. No. 13157, Cst. David Charles Gardner Moon, and Reg. No. 13064, Cst. Terence Graham Newcomen Watts.



Cst. E. A. Cameron.

enemy plane at a bridge outside Ortona; he died of his wounds in hospital on Jan. 8, 1944. Sgt. T. G. N. Watts and L/Cpl. E. A. Cameron were killed at their posts in Ortona by shell fire, and at the same place L/Cpl. D. C. G. Moon was wounded and died shortly afterwards. L/Cpl. R. F. B. Rance (R.C.M.P. regimental number 11939) was wounded by shell fire and L/Cpl. W. Bogoros (the only one of these casualties who was not a member of the R.C.M.P.) by machine-gun fire from any enemy plane. Casualties were a usual and commonplace thing on the Ortona front, but in our small closely-knit company the loss of four killed and two wounded in one day was serious. Next day the burial service for Sergeant Watts and Lance Corporal Cameron was held at San Leonardo while that for Lance Corporal Moon took place at San Vito.

* * *

NEW Year's Eve and the next day are best remembered for the gale and rain that swept the front. On New

Year's morning our Company H.Q. found itself in bad shape—vehicles being bogged down in the lines and many of the tents missing, blown away during the night. Adjacent gun sites were flooded by the rising Moro and the artillerymen spent the day hauling their guns to higher ground. As a consequence of all this, traffic was tied up on the nearby road and caused extra provost work.

Late in January, 1st Canadian Corps H.Q. and corps troops moved up and took over from 5th British Corps, 1st Canadian Division and 5th Canadian Armoured Division coming under its command. The armoured division had arrived from England the previous autumn and entered the line with the take over of the sector by our own corps. First Division remained on the right, the coastal flank, while 5th Armoured Division was on the left, or inland. Left of it again was 8th Indian Division of 13th Corps.

These developments brought together in Italy a Canadian corps of two divisions



Cst. D. C. G. Moon.

and corps troops and increased the Canadian base and lines of communication established in the theatre. But they had a more personal touch for us. They reunited a number of men from the Force—those still with the company and those serving at provost jobs in the newly-arrived formations.

At that time, the following posts in the theatre were held by Mounted Policemen: A.P.M., 1st Corps; A.P.M., 1st Division; A.P.M., 5th Armoured Division; Deputy Assistant Provost Marshal, Canadian Base Reinforcement Group; O.C., No. 5 Provost Company; O.C., No. 1 Lines of Communication Company; second in command, No. 3 Provost Company. Also from the Force were a subaltern in No. 1 Company and others in the reinforcement stream who came forward later; a former company man with the rank of major working with an Allied Military Government team, and a number of warrant officers and N.C.O.s employed on special investigation work and with field punishment camps in the rear. Ex-members of the Force, also, were found in the provost ranks; one was D.A.P.M. at corps.

All these people visited the company whenever opportunity offered and were roundly welcomed. Though at times the company's resources may have been strained, this was never apparent, for the cooks always produced, and when needed there was always a drop or two to warm a chilled jeep rider.

Reminiscences were frequent, and concerning active service provost problems, the veterans of the company were "bled" for information. If they did look upon the new-comers in a slightly condescending manner from the eminence of their experience, who can blame them? Had they not come through seven months of campaigning in a thoroughly creditable fashion?

During the winter our company alternated with the corps and 5th Division companies in sending a section to police the Canadian element using the large Eighth Army rest camp at Bari. The

sections were given one week's leave in the camp and then did a like period of duty.

In March the special increment was withdrawn from No. 1 Company and posted to No. 3 Company at corps, thereby centralizing any possible surplus in provost resources. And from then on the unit remained at the normal six section strength, though at times it had additional sections attached from corps for temporary periods.

* * *

MARCH found the Eighth Army on the move again, this time almost the whole way across Italy. The bulk of its weight veered toward Cassino for an assault on that tenacious stronghold and a break through the Hitler Line in the Liri Valley. In the Apennines and on the Adriatic coast the front was thinned out and made comparatively weak.

Vacating its now historic battle ground on the Adriatic and following the remainder of the Canadian Corps, 1st Division trekked down the coast again and swung right into the mountains at Termoli, thus back tracking through much of the country it had covered in its autumn and winter exertions. Once again it crossed the Sangro where in December it had struggled with mud and floods. In the Campobasso area, where it found many of its old "red patch" signs still in place, it had a short period of training and refitting; then in stages the march continued and by May 14 the division was in its "jumping off" position in front of the Gari (Rapido) river and the Hitler Line. Cassino, the objective of other Eighth Army formations, was ahead and slightly to the right.

In such a long strategic movement division provost are rarely assigned to traffic control duty along the way though occasionally they find it necessary to place their own signs and watch important junctions to prevent convoys from going astray. Their main responsibility is the moving off of convoys from the old locations and taking care of them in overnight staging areas.



(Canadian Army Overseas Photo)

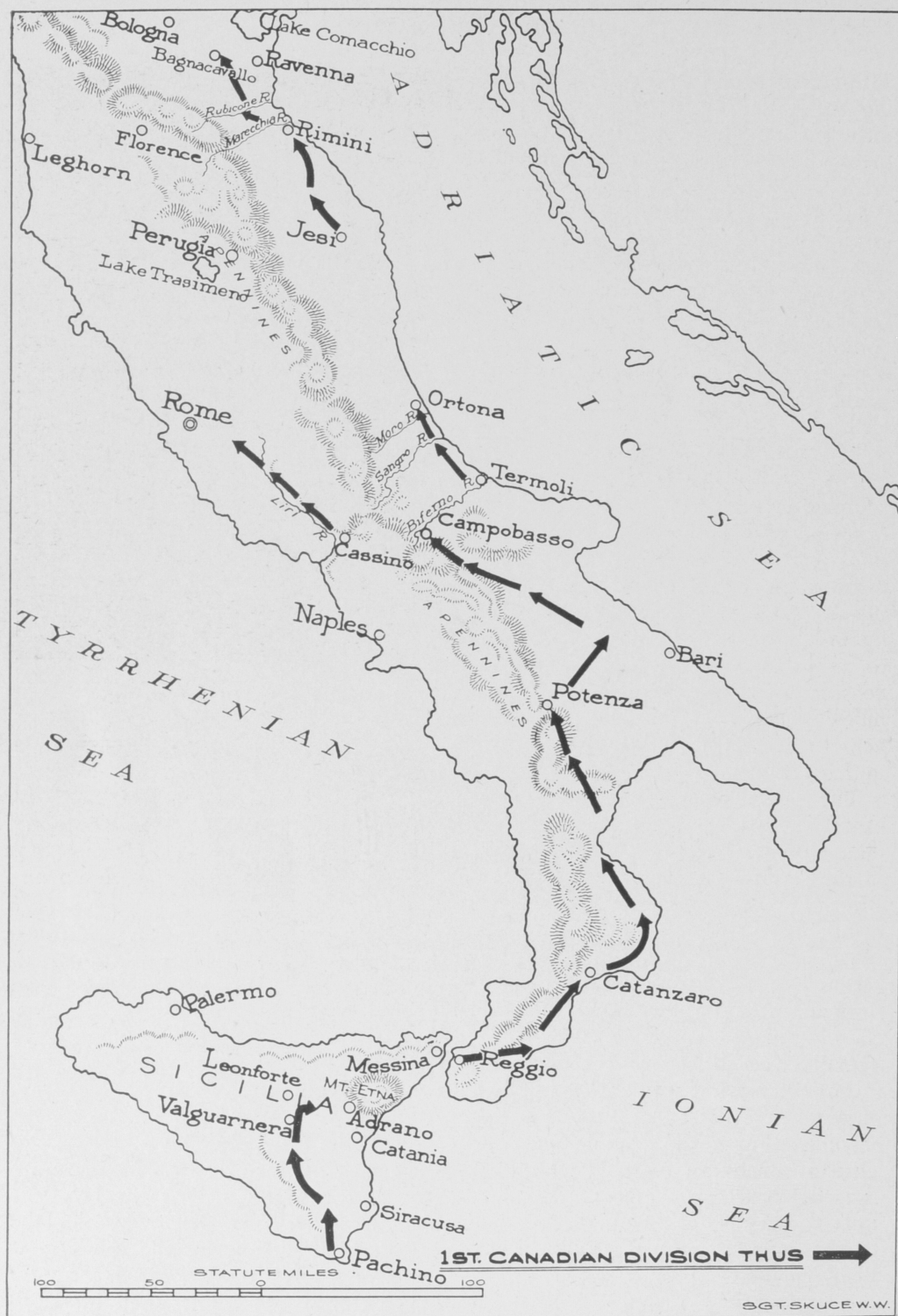
Here are the ruins of the coliseum and castle on an eminence in the centre of Cassino, the heavily-battered, stiffly defended Italian city which fell to the Eighth Army when the new drive which took Rome and swept northward got under way. Canadians will long remember Cassino. Many of their sons fought for its ruins.

On the way to Cassino the company lost L/Cpl. E. J. Pennycook. Another non-member of the Force, he was critically injured in a motorcycle accident near San Severo on April 30 and died in hospital next day.

The Hitler Line of which Cassino was a main bastion crossed and blocked the road to Rome and northwards. For a great part of its length, its strength stemmed from natural obstacles—the Apennines themselves and a coastal range of hills between the Liri Valley and the Tyrrhenian Sea. The Liri Valley is from two to five miles wide, and running up

it to the Eternal City was Route 6, a comparatively broad paved highway. Above Cassino which lies on the eastern slope of the valley, loomed a high, rocky peak with the historic Benedictine monastery perched on it. The enemy occupied this peak which overlooks the valley. Their line across the valley consisted of a series of connected, strongly held defensive positions, sited in depth and making full use of Nature's features.

The Fifth American Army by a sea-borne "left hook" had opened a beach head at Anzio during the winter but failed in several costly attempts to break



through on the Liri. Finally it was decided to "side slip" the Fifth Army toward the coast, move the weight of the Eighth Army against the line on a narrow

front at Cassino, and then make a concerted attack. H-Hour was fixed at 2300 hours, May 11.

Our old neighbour from the Adriatic,

13th Corps, was given the task of crossing the Gari river, a tributary flowing into the Liri opposite Cassino, and breaking through outpost positions which were known as the Gustave Line. The Polish Corps was to attack in the hills east of Cassino, by-pass the citadel and link up with 13th Corps beyond, after which the Poles were to reduce Monastery Hill. When the initial phase was completed the Canadian Corps was to go through the left of 13th Corps and assault the main defences of the Hitler Line.

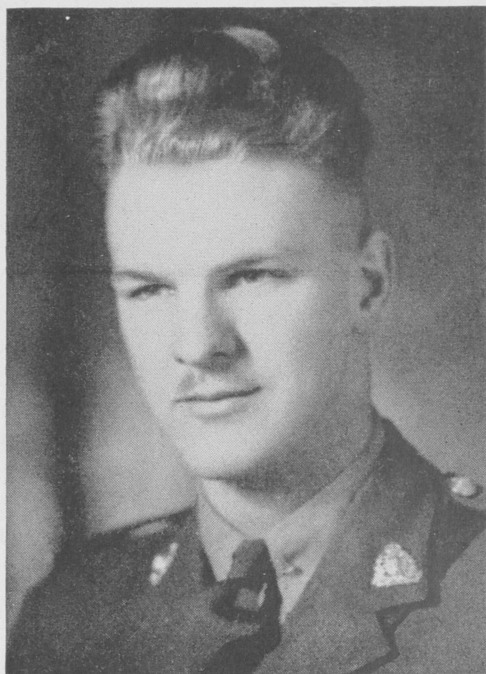
The resulting concentration of strength before Cassino presented major traffic problems for the provost personnel. Miles of ground back of the gun positions were crowded with units and formations waiting their turn to advance, supplemented by the vast dumps of ammunition, stores and equipment needed to sustain such an operation. A 24-hour census on Route 6 at Vairano some 20 miles to the rear showed that 9,000 vehicles moved "up" and 5,000 "down" in that period.

The operation was executed almost exactly as planned. The only Canadians taking part in the first phase were those in the artillery units and 1st Armoured Brigade; the remainder were either dribbling into their "jumping off" positions or had already arrived. Vividly memorable are the brilliant almost unbroken line of flashes and the rolling thunder of gun-fire as the great barrage opened. Over 800 guns were engaged in a shoot that lasted 45 minutes.

With the success in the first phase, reconnaissance parties of 1st Canadian Division probed ahead at once and the fighting echelons of the division followed. They went in on the corps left, on the extreme left of the Eighth Army. Flanking them across the Liri river were the French Goums of the Fifth Army.

* * *

BAD luck befell one of the reconnaissance parties and brought another fatality to our company. On May 15, L/Cpl. K. L. d'Albenas* was killed

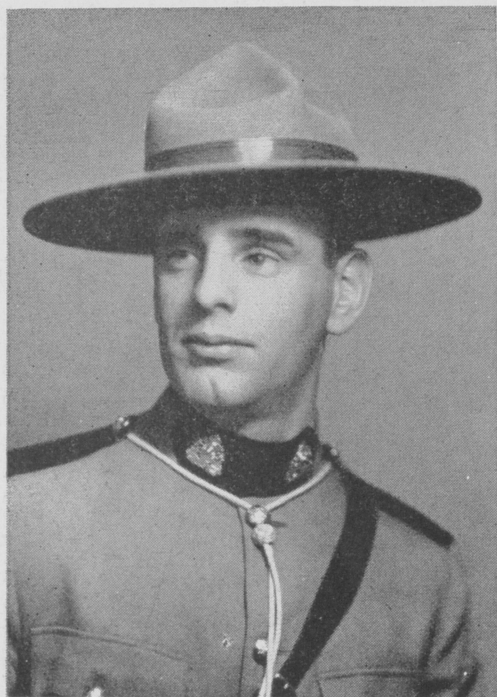


Cst. K. L. d'Albenas.

along with one of two division staff officers whom he had accompanied to forward territory; the jeep in which they were riding was completely demolished when it struck a Teller mine, and the other officer was seriously wounded.

For all provost personnel the Hitler Line operation and the pursuit toward Rome was a nightmare of narrow one-way tracks, desperately heavy traffic, long hours of duty and short snatches of rest in temporary ever-changing bivouacs. The weather was for the most part dry and warm, and over the dirt tracks hung a constant dust cloud so thick that vehicle lights frequently were necessary even though the sun shone brightly overhead. Our pointsmen, especially, suffered from this dust; they had to stand on their corners and "take it" and became so coated with grime that they were usually and quite literally unrecognizable. A few rain showers, short and sharp, turned the dust to mud for

*See obituary, 11 R.C.M.P.Q. 78, Reg. No. 13678, Cst. Kenneth Laurence d'Albenas.



Cst. J. F. J. Nelson.

spells of an hour or so, bringing welcome relief to the pointsmen, but these added to the difficulties of our motorcyclists as they chugged up and down the far-reaching columns. Dust, however, is what we remember most in that somewhat hazy interval of noise, shelling, constant movement, fatigue and interminable hours of duty. There was little time to note in detail the progress of the battle ahead; we were too engrossed with keeping the traffic in motion.

During the height of the fighting—in the Pignataro and Pontecorvo sectors—hundreds of prisoners were passed back through P.W. cages. Provost handled these cages themselves when the flow was light, but when the volume reached the extent that it did here, assistance from other troops was sought, particularly for transport and escort to the rear. The prisoners were held in division and corps cages for a short time only, and generally speaking were so battle weary, hungry and thirsty that we had no fear of them attempting to escape. They were

interrogated by intelligence officers and supplied with hard rations and water. Their main desire was to catch up on sleep.

On May 22 Cpl. J. F. J. Nelson was killed on road patrol on Heart Route when an 88 mm shell struck close beside his jeep. On the same day shell fire wounded L/Cpl. J. H. B. Doe as he drove the company ration truck, and on May 31 Cpl. D. G. Stackhouse and L/Cpl. A. Krasniuk (the only non-member of the Force in this group) lost their lives when their motorcycles touched off Teller mines on No. 6 highway.*

After the main defences of the Hitler Line were broken and Cassino had fallen, the Eighth Army drove ahead against lessening opposition until the speed of the enemy retreat made it difficult to maintain contact. Meanwhile the defenders of the Anzio beach head broke out and joined up with the American Fifth Army advancing up the coastal road.

For a time there was hope that the Canadians would be the first to enter Rome, but on June 4 with 1st Division forward troops in the Anagni area, and Rome 40 miles away, the whole Canadian Corps was ordered to halt and assist in the pass-through of other formations which would continue the pursuit. For two days prior to this, 6th South African Armoured Division under command of Canadian Corps had been moving up. Now it passed to 13th Corps which broadened its front and continued the chase. First Canadian Armoured Brigade remained in action and went on with 13th Corps.

Canadian Corps was to sit tight until the roads were cleared of advancing formations, then move back to Volturno Valley below Cassino and go into army reserve. As we watched other troops go

*Obituary appeared in 11 R.C.M.P.Q. 79 for Reg. No. 12398, Cst. John Francis Joseph Nelson and Reg. No. 12108, Cst. Donald Gilbert Stackhouse.

by in that long rapid thrust that carried them to Lake Trasimeto, some 65 miles beyond Rome, we heard of the D-Day assault on the far-off Normandy beaches.

* * *

WITH the Canadian Corps in Italy at rest and our formations in France taking the spotlight we checked on Mounted Policemen who had once served with the company and were now assigned to other provost units and appointments on the new front. It was impossible to account for all of them, but we knew the postings and duties of the majority.

The D.P.M., First Canadian Army, senior provost corps officer in the field, was a former R.S.M. and O.C. of the company. With other Army H.Q. staff officers he had visited Italy in April and while there had renewed acquaintances with the men of the Force in the Mediterranean theatre.

The A.P.M. at Canadian Army H.Q. was another company man, and had served an attachment with the First British Army in North Africa during the winter of 1942-43. Still another was A.P.M., 3rd Division—the first provost officer ashore on the Normandy beaches. In 2nd Canadian Corps as A.P.M. was a member of the R.C.M.P. who had seen action in Sicily and Italy, while 2nd Canadian Division and 4th Canadian Armoured Division, as well, had A.P.M.s wearing our badges.

Other appointments filled by our men in England and France at this time were: A.P.M.—C.M.H.Q., London; Provost Administrative Officer—C.M.H.Q., London; D.A.P.M.—21st Army Group; D.A.P.M.—First Canadian Army Troops; D.A.P.M.—Canadian Reinforcement Units; O.C.—No. 2 Provost Company, 2nd Canadian Division; O.C.—No. 4 Provost Company, 3rd Canadian Division; O.C.—No. 7 Provost Company, C.R.U.; O.C.—No. 11 Provost Company, First Canadian Army; O.C.—No. 1 Special Investigation Section, First Canadian Army; Assistant Commandant—No. 1 Canadian Detention Barracks; R.S.M.—



Cst. D. G. Stackhouse.

No. 13 Provost Company, 2nd Canadian Corps.

In addition to these appointments several members of the original company served as senior N.C.O.s with the S.I.S. at First Canadian Army and C.M.H.Q., while others were with the Canadian Detention Barracks. Four "originals" who were commissioned held appointments with Allied Military Government, the service that had been trained and now was ready to administer territory as it was occupied by the Allied armies.

* * *

BETWEEN the 8th and 20th of June, the Canadian Corps in Italy backtracked to the Volturno Valley, 1st Division concentrating in the Piedmonted'Alife area. Here it remained until the last week in July. Company H.Q. was set up in the outskirts of Piedmonte, a pleasant village, and the men were engaged in the usual static duties—police patrols, traffic points, vehicle maintenance and training. Bathing beaches and leave centres were opened, the popular

leave spots being Salerno, Amalfi and later Rome. Alternating with other provost units, the company supplied sections to police Salerno, and it also patrolled certain towns which were necessarily "out of bounds" to safeguard the health of the troops.

A new corps provost unit, 35th Traffic Control Company, was established at this time and a training camp, with a number of our men acting as instructors, was set up to introduce its personnel to provost methods and functions. When a big sports day was held on an abandoned landing strip in the valley, it meant a turn of duty to one section of the company.

On July 25 the final phase of the campaign started for the Canadians. That day marked the beginning of the march that took us up and across Italy, back to the Adriatic, through the Gothic Line and out onto the plains beyond Rimini. Leading the march, 1st Division was already on the road when His Majesty King George paid a visit to the Volturno rest area on July 31. A few representative units remained to take part in the corps parade, but our company, deployed in staging areas, missed out.

With stops near Rome, Spoleto and Siena, the division closed up to the front at Florence, and one brigade actually was in the line for a matter of hours. The greater part of the city was still in German hands, and details from the company, which was with the brigade and 13th Corps C.M.P., found themselves the target of very energetic snipers.

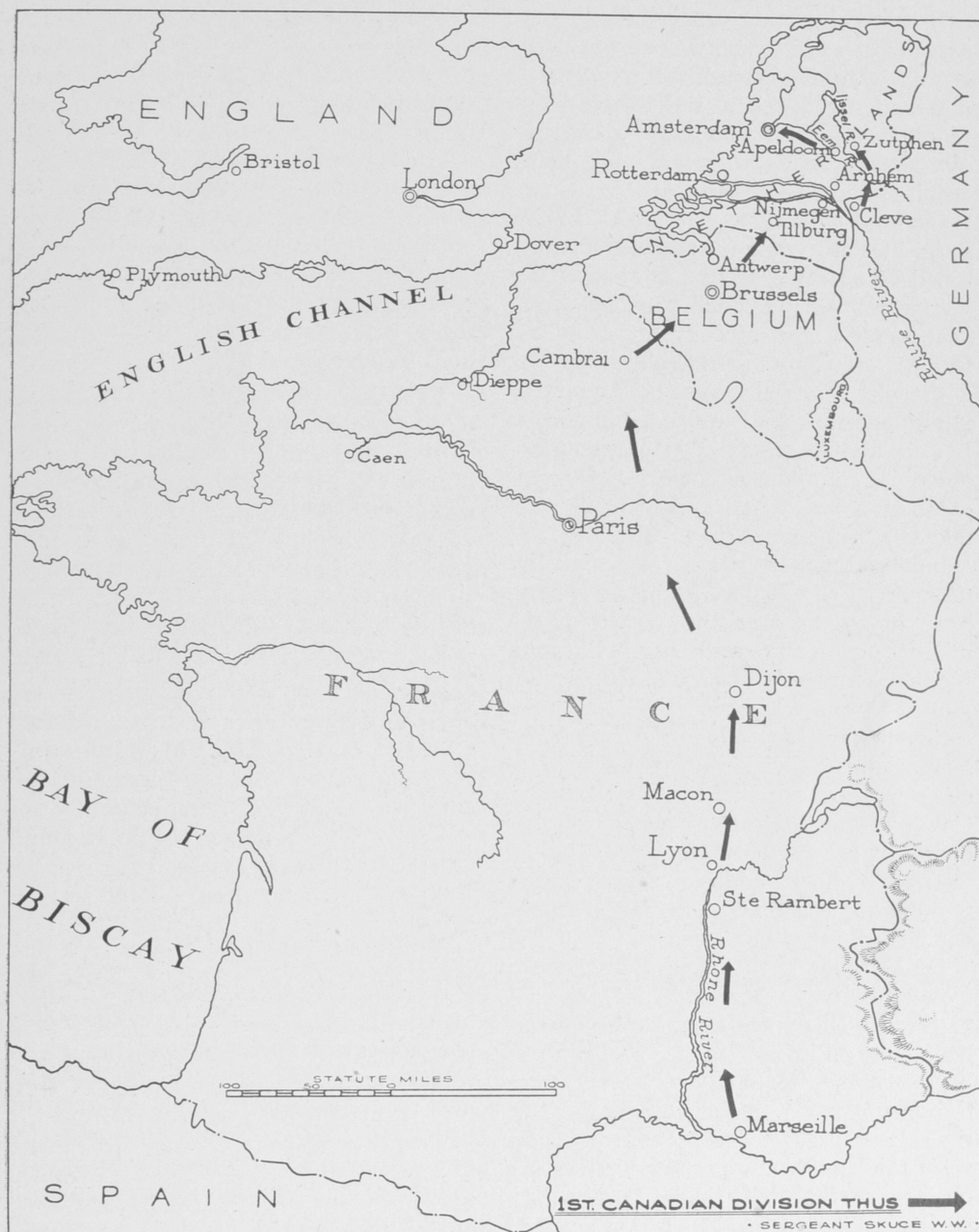
Committing the Canadians to the vicinity of Florence was apparently only a feint—the division had scarcely assembled there when it was ordered back to Perugia in which area the remainder of the corps was concentrated. Again there was only a brief pause, then came the move eastward through the Apennines to the Adriatic at Jesi. This was a gigantic switch such as the one that had preceded the attack on the Hitler Line except that it was in reverse. Not only the Canadian Corps was involved

but the greater part of the Eighth Army, and when the vast regrouping plan was completed the Eighth had its main strength facing enemy positions known as the Gothic Line, more particularly that part of it extending from the eastern foot-hills of the Apennines to the Adriatic. In this sector of rolling country interspersed with valleys and streams the break-through was to be made, with the Canadian Corps playing a leading role. On our right was the Polish Corps, on our left 5th British Corps.

The actions of 1st Division from the time it was committed on the Metauro river until it reached its winter line on the Senio are too numerous and complex to follow in detail here. In broad terms the advance proceeded from Jesi to Cattolica, up the coast to Riccione and Rimini, inland again to Sant' Arcangelo and Cesena, then over flat dyked country to Russi and Bagnacavallo. The division had two rest periods, both in Riccione a clean modern town on the sea coast. A number of major battles were fought, and always there was a steady sequence of minor actions; it was a case of surmounting one obstacle only to meet with another.

* * *

THE company's problems and duties were normal. The experience of a year yielded a well-fixed pattern to follow, and the vicissitudinous life became almost routine. Traffic arrangements throughout the whole corps were better now and the divisions criss-crossed and leap-frogged one another smoothly and with little trouble. Our company had its worries, though, as the division pushed through the Gothic Line and crossed the Foglia, and other streams, using dirt roads and tracks. Would it reach the hard surface road on the coast at Cattolica before the autumn rains came? Fortunately it did. Other formations weren't so lucky, but it seemed only fair for 1st Division finally to get a break. "Sun Route" was indeed welcomed by the company men.



Occasional trouble arose with Polish Corps drivers who persisted in going the wrong way on one-way routes. And the Greeks at Riccione and Rimini thought looting should be permitted; they valued Italian property rights lightly, arguing that they were merely evening the score. Had not the Italians looted in Greece?

The answers had never been given at "Depot", Regina, Sask., nor were they in any army text-book. But they were furnished on the spot, with our men using tact and persuasion and sometimes more forceful measures. And through it all, the roads were kept open and looting was held to a minimum.

It is worth noting that all along three or four of our company men were constantly employed on investigations. So much of this work was there to do, in fact, that each section had to have its own interpreter to facilitate the many inquiries which it had to make.

On the Foglia river, August 31, L/Cpl. S. D. McFaul while on patrol duty, was killed by enemy shell fire. On September 1, the company learned that Lt. C. B. Macdonell (now sub-inspector in the Force), serving with neighbouring No. 5 Provost Company of 5th Armoured Division, had been captured. He and an N.C.O., while engaged in a reconnaissance in an open sector of the front, were surprised by an enemy patrol and taken. On September 14 Pte. W. A. Vanderven met his death from shell fire near 3rd Brigade H.Q. His body was brought to the rear and buried in the military cemetery near San Giovanni. Neither McFaul nor Vanderven belonged to the R.C.M.P.

September 24 found the company settling in the division rest town of Riccione in good quarters with light duties. Conduct was good; there were few disorders or crimes. However, jeeps parked in front of hotels and clubs were strong temptation, and their theft was frequent enough to cause concern.

On October 11 the division once again wended its way up through Rimini, that battered well-remembered traffic bottleneck, and on inland along Star Route to Sant, Arcangelo, Savignano—and more fighting. Star Route itself was paved, but the side roads, softened by autumn rains, were thick with mud. The necessity for chains on the dirt roads, and a “no chains on the pavement” order, created much provost work—drivers didn’t relish the task of fussing with chains and mud-clogged wheels every time they entered and left Star Route. But the sappers had decreed it so, or the pavement wouldn’t last. For the same reason a “tank track” was laid out across country—another provost job, as our men signed the track and guided the tank convoys.

During the last days of November the division retraced its steps to Riccione for another rest. Mud on the plains had slowed the advance, and much more progress that winter seemed unlikely. The enemy, fighting on each canal and river, appeared determined to hold the Allied forces from the River Po in the north and Bologna in the north-west. The opposition they set up coupled with unsatisfactory ground conditions called for a new plan; if not another winter line, some regrouping was necessary.

This time the company stayed in Riccione for a month, enjoying good billets and carrying out its usual rest-period duties. On November 3 a sad accident occurred when Pte. J. P. F. Gannon (R.C.M.P. regimental number 13785), on a trip down coast to Pesaro, stepped on a German shoe mine placed there months before and suffered injuries that led to the loss of his right eye and right foot.

November 4 was a gala day—the company commander was married to a Canadian nursing sister and the unit took time out to see that the ceremony was properly supported. Later a dinner for the newly-weds was given in the unit billets. The provost of 21st Tank Brigade (British) cooperated splendidly and relieved our men so that full attendance was possible at the festivities.

At Riccione there was also a change in command—the officer commanding was appointed D.A.P.M. and moved up to corps, while another Mounted Policeman from No. 3 Company took over the command of ours. From Riccione also one of our men, the first to do so, left for Canada on rotation leave. A roll-call at this time showed 50 R.C.M.P. men on strength of whom only 17 were originals, veterans of the November 1939 muster at far-off Rockcliffe, Ont.

At the end of November came another return to the line, our last session in Italy. The division went in on the Montone river at a point some 30 miles north-west of Rimini. On its right was 5th Armoured Division.

Struggling through mud, fighting its way across one river and canal after another, the division came to the line of the Senio river just before Christmas. Bagnacavallo was captured and the division remained there, settling down to hold a static line. Meantime 5th Armoured Division had captured Ravenna and advanced to Lake Comacchio.

Company H.Q. was eventually set up in Russi near Division H.Q. It was not a healthy spot as the town, well within range of enemy shell fire, attracted fairly regular attention from German guns. On December 18, Pte. W. Lewchuk, a non-R.C.M.P. member, received some superficial wounds, and on January 14 the Division H.Q. area was heavily shelled and R.S.M. J. E. McCardle (R.C.M.P. regimental number 10417) suffered a wound when hit by shrapnel from a shell that missed a company information post by inches.

Our second Christmas in Italy was spent in comparative comfort. Once again the officers and the R.S.M. served dinner to all personnel who were messing at Company H.Q. The sections that were deployed along traffic arteries—"Boat", "Bottle" and the Russi lateral—and those at Bagnacavallo took care of their own messing, welcoming their few visitors with an awe-inspiring choice of refreshments. Variety seemed to be the key-note. The conscientious officer who made the complete round faced such a diversity of brands and vintages that he indeed needed a hard head.

Toward the end of January, 1945, "A" Section was posted for about two weeks to Rome which at that time was the main Canadian leave centre. Working on an alarm system as a sort of flying squad and cooperating with the military police of other formations this detachment attended to many investigations and urgency calls with amazing rapidity.

From Christmas until the time 1st Division left the Italian front late in February, 1945, the company had an uneventful life. True there was daily shelling in our forward sector, a nasty

murder case came up for attention and was solved, and an officer and two men left for Canada on rotation leave, but on the whole things were quiet, with no hectic troublesome moves to mar the tranquility. Time permitted billets to be made reasonably comfortable, and leave to Rome and Florence was open to a limited number.

* * *

EARLY in February all Canadian troops in Italy were ordered to north-west Europe, there to join the First Canadian Army. The news was received with mixed feelings of curiosity to see the other front, pride that all Canadians would be together for the finale, and regret at leaving the famous Eighth Army before its long march was finished—a march it started at El Alamein and which it hoped to finish in Germany.

During the last week in February, 1st Division was gradually disengaged and proceeded overland to Florence, then on to the Port of Leghorn from where it sailed to Marseilles, France. It rolled from Marseilles across France at about 100 miles a day, concentrating north of Brussels. Division H.Q. was established at the Belgium town of Herenthals.

The company's duties on this most interesting trek were light and from Italy on the men generally "rode free" without traffic control responsibility—a small group in a military migration that involved some 75,000 troops and 20,000 vehicles. Each convoy spent approximately 25 days on the trip; our company was en route from February 25 until March 22.

Convoys were moved to the Italian seaports as fast as the road accommodation permitted, then waited their turns for shipping space. At Marseilles they were stationed in large base camps, and from there fed at the rate of 600 vehicles a day to the "Goldflake" route which led to the dispersal point at Cambrai near the French-Belgium border.

After the Italian mud and the discomfort of small shell-ravaged villages,



Sunny Italy where the sunshine reigns, huh? They shoulda spelled it "rains".

we revelled in the wide paved roads of France and Belgium, the warmth of the coming spring, the cleanliness and good order of the Belgium towns where we were finally billeted. There was also the prospect of leave to England, which though not realized at once by all, was at least something to look forward to. The first draft of one officer and 13

other ranks crossed to England on March 29, and others followed at intervals.

The company remained at Herenthals for 12 pleasant days—tasting the enjoyment of excellent quarters, marvelling at the complexities of a new language and luxuriating in the welcome of a really friendly people. The interlude

was all too short, and on April 3 we again moved on with the division, this time through Belgium and Holland into the German border country at Cleve. Passing Tilburg, 'sHertogenbosch and Nijmegen, Holland, we were in First Canadian Army territory, where our men looked with critical eye at the provost pointsmen of other Canadian formations, and at the tidy, attractive, but comparatively sober, route signs they used. The casual, lusty but effective style of the Eighth Army was missing.

The division was located in and about the Reichswald Forest area where fierce fighting had occurred during the winter. Shell-smashed towns and villages with battle-field debris still in evidence were forceful reminders of the prowess of other Canadian formations.

Our company set up its H.Q. for a few days in the outskirts of Cleve, then on April 7 it moved to the vicinity of Zutphen, Holland, on the east bank of the Ijssel river. The division was committed to its last operation, the crossing of the Ijssel and an attack on German forces that still clung stubbornly to western Holland. For this final action it was, with 5th Armoured Division, again under command of 1st Canadian Corps.

The Ijssel was crossed on April 11 with 2nd Brigade leading the way in amphibious buffalos. "B" Section of our company was with the brigade, and for the first time in action our men had to direct and travel in the buffalo.

During the next few days reserve and administrative echelons of the division continued to move up and cross the Ijssel while its fighting troops pressed on to the west. In the meantime 5th Armoured Division had struck north-west from Arnhem and its thrust blocked the escape route of the enemy fleeing before 1st Division. Fifth Division H.Q. itself became involved in a night battle, and next day our company learned with regret that Capt. Thomas Emmet Clarke (not of the R.C.M.P.), O.C. of No. 5 Company and a comrade of the Italian campaign, had been killed.

Apeldoorn fell and the company moved in from Zutphen on April 17, proceeding to the Barneveld area on April 25. In this interval the corps closed up to the Grebbe Line, which the Germans had hastily established, using the flooded valleys of the Grebbe and Eem rivers. Apparently the enemy intended to hold out as long as possible in a western Holland pocket with the North Sea at their back. But the plan never materialized. Realizing that defeat was inevitable, the encircled foe capitulated after a number of truces and conferences.

* * *

WHEN fighting stopped on May 4, Company H.Q. was still at Barneveld with sections at Apeldoorn, Amersfoort and Varthuisen. The full import of "cease fire" seemed not to be felt; there was no sudden excitement and certainly no noteworthy celebration. That the end was not unexpected probably dulled its vast significance; for some days it had been obvious that collapse of the enemy was only a matter of time. So our men went on with their work—patrols, road check stations and traffic points, while the officers studied plans for new duties and the handling of large numbers of enemy prisoners.

On May 6 and 7 the division commenced its triumphal entry into the liberated cities and towns of western Holland. Progress was slow, so great was the enthusiasm and welcome of the Dutch people. Thousands thronged the streets, cheering our troops and stopping vehicles to extend personal heart-felt greetings. Here indeed could be sensed the joy and relief of a people from whom the black pall of enemy occupation had been lifted. If convoys were delayed for an hour or so, what matter? The war was over and we were among friends.

Company H.Q. went into Rotterdam and encamped in a building formerly occupied by the Gestapo on Hemraad Singel Straat. It had with it "C" and "F" Sections. "A" Section went to Amsterdam, "B" Section to Haarlem, "D"



●
Provost camp in Germany.

to Delft, later moving to Dordrecht, while "E" settled at Leiden. In these places they took up police patrols and carried out special duties related to the control and evacuation of German troops. On May 23, "A" Section went to Den Helder where it cooperated with other Canadian provost units, checking and searching German troops as they passed over the Zuyder Zee causeway on their way out of Holland.

In June Company H.Q. moved to Utrecht, but otherwise there were few changes in duties or locations. The month, however, brought the bad news to the long service men that all provost personnel were "frozen" and would not come under the general scheme for repatriation on a point basis. Their services were considered too essential to permit early release, and the men would have to wait until the bulk of the troops were cleared before they could expect to start homeward. The only exceptions were men with special priority and volunteers who had been accepted for the Pacific Force.

So with understandable disappointment, the unit dug in again for another period. Accidental deaths and criminal offences came up for attention, and there was the enforcement of various regulations passed to control and govern the activities of the troops. Particular effort was required to stem the flow of black market liquor.

July and August drifted by slowly. Company H.Q. moved to Hilversum on July 19 and on the last day of that month two sections were sent to Nijme-

gan. There were sports days and parades to police, and a concerted effort was made to check up on the identity and use of vehicles, both military and civilian, in the hands of army personnel. The "repat" program was in full swing, yet still the provost men were frozen with the prospect that they would be the last out—an unpopular fate for men with high point totals that in any other branch would have seen them well on their way home.

September brought the company's final move. H.Q. and five sections were placed in Nijmegen, while "B" Section went to Arnhem. And so the picture remained until disbandment came at last on October 18, after almost six years.

But the Battle-dress Patrol may be said to have ended on September 26 on which date the remaining Royal Canadian Mounted Policemen, 14 in all, left the company and started home on a priority draft. Force representation in the unit had dropped bit by bit from the 100 per cent complement of 1939-1942 to 79 when the company went into Sicily, 50 in the autumn of 1944 at Riccione, and now with the departure of this remnant our badge was seen no more in the unit we had sponsored and followed with such personal interest.

Our men came home almost individually, seldom in groups larger than half a dozen. Following the normal repatriation stream, they were cleared through district depots all the way across Canada, given disembarkation leave and then mustered out. Some continued serving in Canada for a few months, while a

smaller number was held on the continent and a few in the United Kingdom. The last man to return did not reach Canada until December, 1946.

Discharged from the army they reported back to the Force and again donned the uniform they had doffed for khaki. They were, in the cold official language of General Orders, "retaken on the strength of the R.C.M.P. for pay and allowances".

So closes another chapter of our history. The men of No. 1 Provost Company (R.C.M.P.) take their place with the men of Cutknife Hill and Battleford, the South African Veldt, Siberia, France and Flanders. Their spirit and example were a credit to the Force, and they can look back with abiding satisfaction on a job well done.

APPENDIX

STRENGTH

Total number of members of the R.C.M.P. attested for service in the

Canadian Provost Corps, Canadian Army	213
COMMISSIONED RANKS ATTAINED	
Colonels	2
Lieutenant Colonels	5
Majors	18
Captains	16
Lieutenants	19
Total	60
CASUALTIES	
Killed in action.....	7
Died of wounds.....	2
Killed on Active Service.....	2
Died on Active Service.....	1
Wounded	13
Prisoners of war.....	1
Total	26
HONORS AND AWARDS	
Officer of the Order of the British Empire	3
Member of the Order of the British Empire	8
British Empire Medal.....	2
Officer of the Order of Orange Nassau (Dutch)	1
Mention in Dispatches.....	17
Total	31

Greek Gratitude

EDITOR, Ottawa Citizen: From a Greek school-teacher in distant Macedonia comes the following letter of thanks to little seven-year-old David Lee of Ottawa, son of a corporal in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and sender of an article of clothing bearing his name, to help to relieve present hardship in Greece.

"It is rather difficult suitably to express my own gratitude as well as that of my pupils, not only to you personally but also to the entire Canadian nation, a country that during the trying period of oppression has done so much for our people, and is now helping Greece with food, medicines, clothing, and moral assistance at the various international conferences. We may say that you have helped to save the lives of eight million Greeks; with your gifts and travelling pharmacies you have become angels to thousands of children.

"I am a school-teacher in a small village in northern Greece. I cannot find suitable words to describe the gratitude and joy with which these children receive your gifts. Every time a gift parcel arrives at the school all the children gather around to see what it contains and then to talk about Canada, look at the map to find the exact location, and make all kinds of dreams and stories about it.

"Our village is at the seashore in a most picturesque location. I was born in another village not very far away from here but I have been forced to move from my birth-place, because what used to be the happy little village of Katafygion with about 700 homes is no longer in existence. Only ruins remain after the Germans destroyed it. All the families have left and live here and there all over the country. Our family now consists of four persons: my mother, a little brother, myself and my sister. We all try to live on the salary I earn.

"We were spared death in all the years of suffering. Now we are hoping and praying that peace finally may come. It seems difficult after so much that has taken place in the last five or six years. It seems to me there is little hope for mankind."



The 16 members of the Sussex Junior Police shown with Sub-Inspr. J. S. Cruickshank, Officer Commanding Moncton Sub-division, F. S. Keirstead, principal of Sussex High School, and Cst. J. Moon of Sussex Detachment who organized the School Safety Patrol at Sussex.

R.C.M.P. Visted by Schoolboy Patrol Unit

THE Youth and Police Movement, inaugurated by the R.C.M.P. almost a year ago, took a new trend last November when a safety patrol group from a school in Sussex, N.B., visited the Force's sub-division headquarters at Moncton, N.B., and was shown the principles of crime detection.

Organized by a member of the Force's Sussex Detachment, the group consists of 16 energetic and enthusiastic boys eager to learn all they can about maintaining law and order. When on duty they are attired in neat khaki army cadet uniforms set off by white "Sam Brownes" and arm bands, and their work is to direct traffic when pupils are going to

and from school, and to make sure that safety rules are observed.

At Moncton they were introduced to scientific methods used by the R.C.M.P. in combatting crime. Police photography, ballistics, finger-print procedure and examination of questioned documents were explained to them, and they were shown how to make a plaster cast of a footprint with shellac and plaster. One of the main attractions for them was Reg'n No. 167Y police service dog Wolf.

The boys were extremely interested and obviously enjoyed their visit. It is believed that a general feeling of goodwill resulted that will spur the youths on to greater effort in assisting their police friends to uphold the right.

R.C.M.P. Included in Blood-typing Program

THE practice of blood-grouping personnel of the Force commenced in 1938 under the supervision of the late Surgeon Maurice Powers, director of R.C.M.P. crime detection laboratories, when members attending the first Police College Class at Regina, Sask., had it done. Since then many members of the Force have followed suit, and recently a plan was put into effect making it compulsory for every member to be blood-grouped. The project is part of a national program undertaken gratuitously by the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

The purpose of blood-grouping is to provide against unnecessary loss of time in cases necessitating blood transfusions. Knowing one's type of blood saves precious time in an emergency and in turn

may save a life. There are four original blood groups, A, B, AB, and O, and in transfusions the wrong type of blood may prove fatal to the patient.

The process is a simple one and takes about ten minutes—a drop of blood obtained by a needle prick in the finger or ear, is examined on a slide and typed immediately.

The R.C.M.P. part of the program got under way on Jan. 15, 1947, when the members of "A" Division (Ottawa) and those of "N" Division (Rockcliffe) presented themselves for individual blood-typing. It has branched out to all other divisions of the Force, so that each member's blood type will be readily available should that information be required in a hurry.



Photo courtesy of Canadian First Aid

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE AT WORK BLOOD-TYPING MEMBERS OF THE FORCE, HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, ONT.

Seated, left to right: Mrs. Edna Cheney, technician of the St. John Ambulance; Cst. J. S. Ferguson; Miss Ethel Steacy, technician; Cst. G. C. Cunningham; Miss Irene Bergin, technician; Cst. C. R. H. Salt. *Standing, left to right:* Csts. L. D. Culbert and W. H. Blower; Miss Louise Kerr, team supervisor; Miss Muriel Kinnear, technician; Cst. J. S. Narraway, and Cpl. F. J. Spindler, who is also a Division Superintendent of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.



Cochrane Cup in R.C.M.P. Custody

ON Jan. 24, 1947, at the 38th annual executive meeting of the Ontario Branch of the Royal Life Saving Society, held in Toronto, Ont., Sgt. L. A. Denton of "O" Division (Ontario) accepted the Cochrane Cup in behalf of the 1946 winners—"Depot" Division, Regina, Sask. Mr. A. L. Cochrane, the donor, founded the branch in 1908 and is a past president. In presenting the trophy he expressed his pleasure at the grand showing by Depot whose score was 1,241 points. Sixty-seven awards of Merit went to the winners, the largest number of awards ever acquired in one year by any organization in the history of the Ontario Branch of the Society.

God's Half-Acre

by R. H. Hougham

SEVERAL years ago the author bought some land north of the North Saskatchewan river, which includes the site of old Fort Pitt*. While ploughing the ground last summer, he unearthed a skeleton and the discovery brought on this flowing tribute to the pioneers of the West:

For a century or more the unmarked grave had lain, under summer's canopy of silver willow, buffalo grass and wild flowers, undisturbed on its little knoll overlooking the North Saskatchewan river at old Fort Pitt. Undisturbed until the tractor's ruthless shear cut through the mouldering remains of its pole covering.

Investigation disclosed the outline of a pole picket fence, surrounding, perhaps, one-half an acre. This must have been the cemetery at old Fort Pitt, the end of the trail for those first hardy pioneers who came and helped make possible the coming of the early settlers.

As I gazed at the finger bones of the folded hands and looked into the eyeless sockets of the hollow skull, all thoughts of future fields of grain and fattening cattle were swept away; and in their wake a feeling of guilt and insignificance possessed me.

What right or title did I hold to this small portion of hallowed land, that gave me leave to dispoil at will the resting place of this noble band of pioneers? Those who came before to blaze the way for the early settlers of a later day to reap the harvest of their dreams, while they slept beneath the sod they conquered?

The right and title from His Majesty The King gave me the right to bring the implements of progress to this land, that it might yield a full harvest from the field, and yet I pondered whence came title so freely given, unless by special dispensation direct from Heaven one had the right to give? I wonder:

So as the shadows lengthened into a purple wave, I gently closed that lonely grave at old Fort Pitt, and there resolved that these first-comers shall have title to that scarce half-acre of sod, for I will deed it back to God.

*Mr. R. H. Hougham of Hanford, Cal., U.S.A., as was announced in 12 R.C.M.P.Q. 64, intends to restore Fort Pitt buildings and barricades to their original form—as they were during the North-west Rebellion, 1885. Toward that end he already has done considerable research and would appreciate any data bearing on the original fort that others may care to send along to augment his already large file on the subject; the *Quarterly* is pleased to endorse such a worthy cause.

Old-timers' Column

Old-timer Visits Historic Site

In October last, Battleford, Sask., was the scene of a happy gathering when a group of pioneers and friends attending the regular meeting of the Mounted Police Memorial welcomed 74-year-old Reg. No. 2386, ex-S/Sgt. Frederick Walter Light, of Victoria, B.C., and enrolled him as a Distinguished Visitor of the Police Memorial.

Added interest was lent the program when the veteran's grandson reviewed his grandfather's police career. Holder of the R.C.M.P. Long Service Medal, ex-Staff Sergeant Light joined the N.W.M.P. on Nov. 21, 1889, and served continuously in the Force until Sept. 15, 1913, on which date he was discharged to pension with exemplary conduct. He was one of the 24 members who went to England with the diamond jubilee contingent in 1897, and in 1901 was included in the escort that accompanied the Duke of York on his Canadian tour through to the coast. He was stationed at Regina, Sask., and Battleford, and upon retiring took over the duties of postmaster at the latter place, rendering cheerful and willing service from behind the post-office wicket for 13 years. After that he moved to the coast, and his present address is 2124 Pentland Road, Victoria.

Charcoal's Widow Dies

An old case was brought to mind by the death on Nov. 9, 1946, of Pretty Wolverine Woman at the age of 91 on the Blood Reserve near Lethbridge, Alta. She was the widow of Charcoal, also known by the picturesque names of Bad Young Man and Johnny Dried Meat, a notorious Indian who on Oct. 13, 1896, murdered Medicine Pipe Stem, a fellow-Indian. According to all accounts, the motive behind the crime arose out of the murdered man's amorous attentions to the squaw. For days Charcoal eluded the Police and eventually he shot and killed Reg. No. 857, Sgt. W. B. Wilde who attempted to capture him. (A tablet in Christ Church at Macleod, Alta., commemorates Sergeant Wilde's memory.) Finally Charcoal was convicted of murder and on Feb. 10, 1897, went to his death on the scaffold in the Mounted Police yard which is just west of the present town site of Macleod. (For the story of Charcoal's escapades see 9 R.C.M.P.Q. p. 30.)

The Dwindling Past

The death of ex-Insp. C. C. Raven (see obituary column this issue) recalls the Almighty Voice episode, for it was Raven, then a sergeant in the Force, who with Insp. J. B. Allan in May 1897 advanced on the wanted Indian's hiding-place in a thickly underbrushed wood. Both Allan and Raven were wounded, the former in the shoulder, the latter in the thigh. They were taken to Prince Albert, Sask., for treatment, while the siege continued until finally Almighty Voice and his two companions were killed, thus ending the case against the murderer of Reg. No. 605, Sgt. C. C. Colebrook, after a ceaseless quest for him of almost two years.

Rossin House Memories

A short time ago *The Globe and Mail* carried an account of the prospective sale of the Prince George Hotel, nee Rossin House. Later, there appeared an announcement that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was enlisting 1,000 recruits. Each item was interesting, but taken together they might well stir memories in the minds of some of your older readers.

In April, 1900, there appeared in the columns of *The Globe* a brief statement which I recall ran something like this: "Superintendent Moffatt will be at the Rossin House on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week for the purpose of enlisting recruits for the North West Mounted Police". It will be noted that there was no "Royal" or "Canadian" in the name and the horrible word "Mountie" had not yet appeared. It remained for Hollywood to produce that.

Canada had been pretty well combed through for recruits for the South African war and the Mounted Police in particular had been stripped bare in producing Strathcona's Horse. However, quite a number of candidates presented themselves to Superintendent Moffatt and about 20 of them were accepted. At that time there were less than 700 men in the whole outfit.

Among those accepted from Toronto were Jim MacBrien, Tom Shoebotham, Fred Fowell, Jimmy Moore, Bill (Reckless Bill) Hughes and about ten others, including the writer. After physical examination, we were sworn in in a travellers' sample

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room in the old Rossin House. Jim MacBrien was to become Sir James MacBrien and Commissioner of the Force. Tom Shoebottom had an exceptionally fine record and died a superintendent. Jimmy Moore had been a bellboy in the Palmer House; he had a fine record and left to join the South African Constabulary, as did several of the others. Bill Hughes was all his name implies. In my time we were all buck privates (constables) together in the rear rank.

Valiant days surely! And now they're enlisting 1,000 recruits at a time and this old-timer, to whom the Rossin House and the Mounted Police will forever be associated, takes time out to wish them all the best of luck.

GEORGE E. WILLS
(Reg. No. 3602)

Coconut Grove, Florida,
Jan. 4, 1947.

Reprinted from *The Globe and Mail*, Toronto.

Veterans Elect Officers

At its annual meeting held on Nov. 28, 1946, in Vancouver, B.C., "A" Division of the R.N.W.M.P. Veterans' Association elected ex-Supt. James Fripps president by acclamation. The new president retired from the Force on May 1, 1946.

Ex-Supt. W. W. Watson, who retired to pension from the Force on Aug. 31, 1943, was named vice-president, and ex-Supt. F. E. Spriggs, pensioned on Apr. 30, 1945, was elected a member of the executive. Others on the executive include: Reg. No. 6151, ex-Cst. E. A. Simmons; Reg. No. 3095, ex-Cpl. C. R. Filtress; Reg. No. 6461, ex-Sgt. (Flight Lieutenant) H. A. Stewart; W. E. G. Macdonald, Esq., Editor and Publisher of *Scarlet and Gold*, the association's official publication; Reg. No. 3582, ex-Cst. J. Hazzard, and Very Rev. Dean Cecil Swanson was appointed honorary chaplain.

Of special interest was the election for the tenth consecutive term of Reg. No. 4219, ex-Cpl. Frank Corby as secretary treasurer. He, too, went in by acclamation.

Frank Boucher, Man of Parts



Frank Boucher, general manager and coach of the New York Rangers, gentleman farmer, member of several Stanley Cup winners, creator of many National Hockey League rules, and seven times winner of the Lady Byng Trophy as the N.H.L.'s most gentlemanly player (from 1927-28 to 1934-35), at one time belonged to the Mounted Police.

Boucher startled the customers three years ago by returning to active major hockey competition. He participated in 15 games, registering a point a game on the average which compared favourably with the leading scorer that season, but apparently decided the pace was a bit too swift for a man over 40. Therefore by his own decision he is an old-timer and thus qualifies for a place in this column which as a rule is reserved for young fellas a little older than that.

Back in 1919 Boucher and a pal of his, the popular Bill "Dubbie" Kerr, their minds aglow with cowboys, Indians and Western adventure, decided to forsake their clerk's job in the Imperial Ministry of Munitions, Ottawa, Ont, and join the Royal North West Mounted Police.

However, in stature Frankie didn't quite measure up to standard and was turned down. Kerr, determined not to let it stop there, wrote a letter. He pointed out that Boucher would grow and like his football-star father was destined to be a big man; the Force, he made it clear, would be the poorer if it didn't avail itself of this golden opportunity and sign his friend on. It goes without saying that the letter was a convincing one, for on May 16, a few days later, both young stalwarts received notice to report at R.N.W.M.P. headquarters, Ottawa, where they were told that their applications had been accepted.

That night they left for "Depot", Regina, Sask., to take their training. Recalling his experiences of those first weeks, the hard-riding Boucher is reported to have summed up his impressions by declaring recently that the riding master "would say, 'You take that horse, Boucher', and we'd get up on those half-broken beasts and the instructor'd belt 'em across the flank and whooie, that was it'".

In due course Reg. No. 7684, Cst. Francis Boucher was transferred to Lethbridge, Alta., and performed police duties that were fairly peaceful in peaceful communities of peaceful southern Alberta.

On July 16, 1946, Reg. No. 7685, Cpl. William Grant Kerr retired to pension after an enviable record of service, characterized by exemplary conduct, mostly keeping watch and ward over the Eskimos in Canada's Eastern Arctic where for months on end he was the only policeman.

But to get back to Boucher. One day he was appointed detective which then meant, as it still does, extra pay and a plain-clothes allowance. He and a detective sergeant toured about the country in an open-air Ford, the Nemeses of narcotic addicts, smugglers and bootleggers—mostly the latter. They slept in farm houses, and if their host was in poor financial circumstances the two plain-clothes men paid their way, but—as was the custom of all itinerant law-enforcers of those bygone days—at well-to-do homes they naturally didn't insult hospitality by broaching pecuniary matters.

At the time he enlisted, Frank was a likely candidate for the Ottawa Senators—1920 world hockey champions—and meantime he was gaining fame as a hockey player on amateur teams in Lethbridge and

Calgary, Alta. Following several attractive openings he purchased his discharge from the Force and set out for the East. In the autumn of 1921 he took a job as a "millwright" at Iroquois Falls, Ont., played hard ball for a short time and then was offered a place on the senior hockey club team there. Soon afterward he was persuaded to turn pro and don one of the barber-pole-striped jerseys of the Ottawa Senators in the N.H.L. for the season of 1921-22.

He played that one year with Ottawa, then due to an existing agreement which held that all hockey players west of Port Arthur, Ont., were eligible only for the Pacific Coast League, the speedy forward was awarded, because of his Alberta foothills' sojourn, to the Vancouver Millionaires. He was an immediate sensation. When that circuit broke up four years later he was sold to Boston and for the 1926-27 season resold to the newly-formed New York Rangers, with whom he has since been a most potent force.

He took over as their coach in 1939. Today the great centre star's experience and knowledge are reflected in the precision and machine-like efficiency drives executed by the puck-chasers he manages. With the skill of a master, he has instilled into his "Broadway Blue Shirts" the will to win—the same spirit that carried him into the ranks of the great in hockeydom.

Boucher's service in the Force didn't end when the General Order struck him off strength on Sept. 6, 1921. From July 11 to Oct. 22, 1923, he toiled in the central registry at R.C.M.P. headquarters, Ottawa, with the rank of special constable. During the summer months he devotes much of his time to his fruit farm about 40 miles from Ottawa, and of course he occasionally visits R.C.M.P. headquarters to renew acquaintances with old friends; several times has stated publicly that he'd like to return to the fold, either with a "broad-brimmed hat and astraddle a horse or bumping along a prairie road in a Ford and drawing detective pay".

Of those ex-members who have ventured forth from our ranks into a sports career the names of few have taken on the lustre that attaches to that of Frank Boucher. One of the greatest centre-ice players in the history of the game, in his prime there

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was no sure defence against his weaving tactics or his play-making ability. He was fast, too, though one always got the impression that he wasn't—a phenomenon that caused many an opponent profound chagrin.

One of a family of four hockey-playing brothers, Frank will be remembered best perhaps as the gentleman of hockey who won the favour of all by his skill and versatility, his steady dependability when things got tough. Wherever he goes, Frank is welcomed warmly by hockey fans, young and old, and his admirers in the Force follow his activities with keen interest and the best of wishes for his welfare.

"Sincere Thanks"

The late Chief Joseph Big Plume of the Sarcee Indian Reserve near Calgary, Alta., was well-known and highly respected by Indian and White alike, and attending his funeral on the reservation on Nov. 5, 1946, were many pioneers and business men of the district and representatives of Calgary service clubs and agricultural organizations. The cortege from the church to the cemetery was led by an R.C.M.P. sergeant and two constables, and the following letter addressed to their officer commanding records the family's appreciation:

"Dear Sir:

"In behalf of the family of the late Chief Big Plume, also my wife and I, I wish to offer our sincere thanks to you for sending representatives in uniform of the great Force you have the honour to serve.

"The late Chief, who was my brother-in-law, always had the highest regard for the R.C.M.P., and was always ready to cooperate with them, whenever requested.

"He was the last link with the Indian of the past, having attended school as a youth, but reverting to the ways of his fathers after leaving school.

"Again thanking you, I am

"Yours very truly,

"Eagle Tail."

Ex-Member of the Force Appointed Chief Constable at Moncton, N.B.

On Nov. 15, 1946, Reg. No. 5623, ex-S/Sgt. Frank William Davis succeeded Chief L. S. Hutchison, who has retired, as chief of police in Moncton, N.B.

Chief Davis was born in England and joined the R.N.W.M.P. at Regina in 1913. He purchased his discharge three years later to enlist in the 61st Battery, C.F.A. (Lethbridge, Alta.) and served with the 5th Trench Mortars and R.A.F. in France and England. Upon his discharge in 1919 with the rank of lieutenant (pilot) he joined the Saskatchewan Provincial Police and when that body amalgamated with the R.C.M.P. on June 1, 1928, he returned to the fold.

Retiring to pension with the rank of staff sergeant in 1943, he became associated with the Fire Underwriters' Investigation Bureau of Canada as a special agent in the Maritimes with which organization he had worked continuously up to the time of the present appointment.

The *Quarterly* and his former comrades of the Force wish Chief Constable Davis every success in his new office.



Ex-S/Sgt. F. W. Davis.



A Flight Record

Exemplifying the truth of the old saying that you're only as old as you feel, Mrs. E. A. Bavin, London, Eng., who is 86 years young, in mid-November took a plane trip to this country and travelled to British Columbia by rail. She now makes her home with her son, ex-Supt. E. W. Bavin who was pensioned from the R.C.M.P. on Oct. 31, 1945, and her grandchildren, at 3355 Richmond Road, Victoria. The grey-haired but sprightly lady holds the record for being the oldest passenger ever to fly from England to our shores.

Touching on the secret of keeping young, Mrs. Bavin averred in an interview that one doesn't have to go searching for the fountain of youth, and dismissed as "Poppycock!" tales that you're never too old to travel, much less to fly.

"You're never too old to travel. Why, travel keeps you young, and you get more interested in what is going on in the world.

You develop a broader outlook. When I told my friends I was flying to Canada and that I would have Sunday breakfast here they all warned me about the danger", she smiled. "There's no danger at all. I enjoyed every minute of it. Maybe I'll even do more of it."

Well, Mrs. Bavin, who is one of those personalities with the happy faculty of attracting people wherever they go, should know—and we're prepared to accept her word for it if only on the basis of her experience. She has travelled extensively in New Zealand, Australia, China and Japan. Among her other experiences she went through the London blitz.

"We could hear the planes come over at night, and it was terrible", was her simple comment.

Banishing that unpleasant thought, she closed the interview humorously. "I think I'll just give up this hopping about the country for a time. Mind, though, for a time", she laughed.



Col. C. H. Sharman, C.M.G., C.B.E.



K. C. Hossick.

An Ex-member of the Force Takes Over from an Ex-member as Chief of Narcotics Division

In March, 1946, Col. C. H. Sharman, C.M.G., C.B.E., retired from his post as Chief of Narcotics Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Ont., thereby terminating 48 years of service in the Canadian Government, and Mr. K. C. Hossick, his assistant, was promoted to the position he vacated.

Between these two men runs a curious series of related biographical experiences.

Both hailed from the British Isles: Colonel Sharman was born and educated in England; Mr. Hossick was born in Scotland and received part of his education at King's College, London, Eng.

Both have had war experience: Colonel Sharman served in the South African War and in 1914 took command of the First Ottawa Battery, Canadian Artillery, overseas—he was wounded in the second battle of Ypres; Mr. Hossick saw action with the 13th Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada, in Belgium and France during World War I, and also acted in the capacity of administrative officer and secretary with the Director General of Medical Services.

Both are ex-members of the Force:

Colonel Sharman engaged in the N.W. M.P. at Regina, Sask., on Nov. 1, 1898, and

saw service in Maple Creek, Moose Jaw and other points in the West. He took his discharge with the rank of sergeant on Oct. 31, 1903, entered the narcotic service in 1904 and became chief in 1927. He was Canadian representative on the International Conference on Narcotics at Geneva in 1931 and 1936, and has been a member of the International Opium Advisory Committee since 1934.

Mr. Hossick engaged in the Force at Ottawa on Dec. 3, 1920, with the rank of staff sergeant and, after seven years' service as N.C.O. in charge of the medical branch at R.C.M.P. Headquarters, Ottawa, was granted a free discharge on Mar. 31, 1928, to accept the position of assistant to the Chief of Narcotics Division.

Both men hold executive positions in various associations and each has had years of experience in narcotic work. To Colonel Sharman, who has been recently elected chairman of the narcotic drug commission established under the Economical and Social Council of the United Nations, and to Mr. Hossick, the new Chief of Narcotics Division, we extend our hearty congratulations.

Book Reviews

IGLOO FOR THE NIGHT, by Mrs. T. Manning. University of Toronto Press, Toronto. Pp. 234. Illustrated. \$3.

Our Arctic literature is voluminous and embraces many periods, from the days of the sailing vessels to the modern era of the airplane. Stories about Hearne's travels for the Hudson's Bay Co., Franklin's overland journeys, Amundsen's voyage through the North-west Passage, Stefansson's expeditions and lately the cruises of the R.C.M.P. *St. Roch* are graphic and blood-stirring. Mrs. Manning's book, *Igloo for the Night*, is something different. It tells of a woman's experiences in the Arctic.

Mrs. Manning married her naturalist husband aboard the Hudson's Bay Co., S.S. *Nascopie* at Cape Dorset, Baffin Island, in July, 1938. After the ceremony they travelled north by small boat up the east coast of the island, and lived as Eskimos, though much more strenuously. Her husband hunted and did his work. She helped him and learnt the customs of the region—how to cook native food, how to make caribou-skin clothing, how to build igloos and how to look after and drive dogs.

Husband and wife were never idle. During the winter of 1939-40 they made an arduous sled journey from their base at Hantzch Bay to Cape Dorset, on to Pangnirtung and across country back to their base. They were alone on the trail for three months, and "igloo for the night" became a routine. Their summer life was just as active, with ice, mosquitoes and bad weather plaguing them turnabout.

They started for the Outside in August, 1940, going by way of Foxe Basin and around the coast to Melville Peninsula, hoping to reach Churchill before freeze-up. But winter caught up with them at the old police detachment of Cape Fullerton in October and when they arrived at Churchill in January, driving their own dog team, the thermometer registered 58 degrees below zero.

The appeal in this book, to a great extent, stems from its very truthfulness. There are no heroics—just grim reality, too grim to be even mildly amusing. The author writes with pungent vividness; her seasonable descriptions of the country and the heavens, her understanding of the natives and her love for their dogs are beautifully

told. As you read on, you vicariously feel her excitement, her suppressed anxiety, her patience, her courage and even suffer with her in her hunger. You keep hoping that the journey will end successfully. Her account of the poor blind dog they picked up and established in a good home at the Hudson's Bay Co. post, Igloodik, is only one of many tender and pathetic incidents.

Mrs. Manning apparently is an unusually resourceful traveller; as author of *Igloo for the Night*, she is a very remarkable woman.

C. D. LaNauze.

THE CASE AGAINST THE NAZI WAR CRIMINALS. The opening statement by Robert H. Jackson and other documents. Preface by Gordon Dean. Illustrated with photographs. The Ryerson Press, Toronto. Pp. xiii and 217. \$2.50.

Since it provides in handy form an outline of the case against the German war leaders, this is an important book for the general reader, who has not the time, the means nor the inclination to dig into the massive record of the Nuremberg trials. It presents an explanatory preface by Mr. Gordon Dean of counsel for the United States, the opening address of Mr. Justice Jackson, chief counsel for that country, the agreement or charter under which the tribunal was established, and the formal indictment, itself a document of 116 printed pages. As it stands here, the outline is incomplete; perhaps it will be reissued later so as to show the result of the trials.

It is probable that there will be as many opinions as readers, not concerning the merits of the case, but as to where the stress should have lain in presenting it. For example, Napoleon's exile is not mentioned, although it was the result of an agreement among the powers allied against him, just as the tribunal at Nuremberg was established by agreement of the United Nations. There is bare mention of the Pact of Paris, 1928—the Kellogg pact—in which Germany renounced war as an instrument of national policy, which pact, it might well be argued, furnished a legal basis for the trials. Again, would it have made a more lasting impression on German mentality if these defendants had been tried only for their war crimes and crimes against humanity? Would there then have been less inclination among

Germans, living and to come, to look upon Goering and the rest as having died for the Fatherland? Will the trials on the other counts involving conspiracy, the violation of treaties and the waging of aggressive war, make any difference to German *political* thinking?

No attempt at criticism is implied in mentioning these points. Upon them, and upon others, the reader is entitled to his own opinion. What is most important is that the great mass of world opinion supported the prosecution—as Mr. Dean puts it, “the war-weary peoples of the world demanded that the war criminals be dealt with—and speedily”.

For the general reader, the interest will centre in Mr. Justice Jackson’s opening

statement. He apologizes once or twice for hasty preparation of the case “perhaps at the cost of finished craftsmanship”, but there is no sign of it in his long address. This was one of the greatest occasions in history, and undoubtedly he rose to it. He has marshalled the facts in masterly, deadly fashion, precisely and with little expression of emotion—not that such expression could add anything to a recital of the horrors for which the defendants by various methods and as the tribunal found in varying degrees, were responsible. One can hardly doubt that, whatever distinction or preferment may come to him, Mr. Justice Jackson himself will regard the delivery of this address as the high light of his career.

J. C. Martin.

Obituary

Reg. No. 3185, ex-Sgt. Percy George Thomas, 74, died at High River, Alta., on Dec. 3, 1946. He served in the Force from May 8, 1897, to May 7, 1913, when he retired to pension. Since leaving the Force and up to three months before his death Thomas had been police magistrate at High River.

Reg. No. 12983, Cst. Wilfred James Cobble, 38, was accidentally killed while on duty near Vegreville, Alta., Dec. 4, 1946. He served in the R.C.M.P. from Sept. 22, 1937, until his death, being stationed at Regina, Swift Current and Wakaw in Saskatchewan, at Gleichen and Vegreville in Alberta, Headingly, Man., Rockcliffe, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 10840, Cpl. Matthew Medlyn, 45, died at Regina, Sask., Dec. 9, 1946. He served in the R.C.M.P. from Aug. 11, 1930, until his death, and was stationed at Regina, Canora, Pelly, Ituna, Wadena, Kelvington, Fort Qu'Appelle and Kamsack in Saskatchewan.

Reg. No. 2152, ex-Sgt. Major Willoughby Charles Bryan, 82, died at Colwood, B.C., on Jan. 21, 1947. He served in the N.W.M.P. from May 29, 1888, to June 27, 1908, when he retired to pension with exemplary conduct being stationed at Macleod, Alta. Mr. Bryan was Commissioner of the Alberta Provincial Police until his health forced him to retire from that position in December, 1931.

Reg. No. 11408, Cpl. Ralph Leontra Love, 44, died at St. George, N.B., on Dec. 1, 1946. He served in the R.C.M.P. from Apr. 1, 1932, until his death having been stationed at Minto, Fredericton, Grand Falls and St. George in New Brunswick and Regina, Sask.

Reg. No. 975, ex-Sgt. John Porter Bunt, 90, died at Toronto, Ont., Feb. 5, 1947. He served in the N.W.M.P. from Nov. 20, 1883, to Nov. 19, 1890, being stationed at Macleod, Alta.

Reg. No. 10162, ex-Cst. Joseph George Alphonse Rene Lacombe, 48, died at Hull, Que., on Dec. 1, 1946. He served in the R.C.M.P. from Feb. 5, 1926, to Oct. 15, 1944, on which date he was invalided to pension. He was stationed at Ottawa, Ont.

Reg. No. 630, ex-Cst. Walter Bryan Bemister, 85, died at Beaverton, Ont., in January, 1947. He served in the N.W.M.P. from Apr. 19, 1882, to Apr. 18, 1887, being stationed at Fort Macleod, Alta., and Battleford, Sask.

Reg. No. 5274, ex-Sgt. Major Robert Hugh Leonard MacDowell, 68, died at Crofton, Victoria Island, B.C., on Nov. 14, 1946. He served in the R.N.W.M.P. from Nov. 29, 1911, to Apr. 14, 1919, being stationed at Regina, Sask.

Reg. No. 12735, ex-Cst. Gordon Joseph Munroe, 34, died at Victoria, B.C., June 27, 1946. He served in the R.C.M.P. from July 10, 1935, to Feb. 24, 1940, having been stationed at Rockcliffe, Toronto and Ottawa in Ontario.