

# *The* RCMP *Quarterly*

PUBLISHED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE







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# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE QUARTERLY

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Vol. 22—No. 4      APRIL 1957      Ottawa, Ont.

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## Contents Copyright

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## Our Cover

The locale for this issue's cover picture is a familiar one to thousands of tourists who visit Kingston, Ontario, the province's "most historic city". It is the main gateway to Fort Henry, the "Citadel of Upper Canada" and shows a member of the Force chatting with three sentries of the Fort's colorful guard dressed in uniforms of a century ago.

Fort Henry was born out of the troublous days of 1812. Designed to protect the naval dockyard at Kingston, it occupies a commanding position on the Ontario shore where Lake Ontario narrows to the St. Lawrence River. Although it was built to keep Americans off Canadian soil, it was never the scene of any hostile action. It was a garrison centre occupied by Imperial troops from about 1813 to 1870 and for the next 20 years by Canadian forces. Its most practical use was as a prison after the rebellion of 1837, and again during World War I when sympathizers of Germany were interned there.

Then there came a lengthy period when Fort Henry fell into disuse and little by little the great stone walls and buildings crumbled, in some places into little more than heaps of rubble. Restoration commenced in 1936 under a program sponsored jointly by the Federal and Provincial Governments and on Aug. 1, 1938, the Fort was officially reopened by the Prime Minister of Canada—this time as a tourist attraction and a means of inducing



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Fort Henry is one of old Upper Canada's most picturesque historic sites. Completely restored as a grim forbidding fortress, it bristles with cannon and is defended by all the arts known to 19th century military engineers. It is however, only a museum with a fine collection of antique weapons and armor. Some rooms are completely refinished in the style of the period in which the Fort was an important military centre, while others portray vividly the life of a garrison soldier of a century ago.

Today the visitor to the Fort finds himself quickly transported into the past. The colorful uniforms of the sentries, the old-world atmosphere of the living quarters, workshops and kitchens, the deep underground tunnels (in some places with water dripping from the roof), the powder magazines and emplacements bristling with menacing guns, conjure up memories of a North America when Canada and her great neighbor to the south were something less than friends. Thus in its own way the Fort is a reassuring reminder that today while the world is so largely a place of strife, there is peace and good living on this continent.

The uniforms of the guard shown on the cover—patterned after 19th century military dress—provide more than a slight hint as to the origin of the first Mounted Police dress, if only in the "pill-box" head-dress and the cut of collar and sleeves of the dark tunic. And there is an added note about Fort Henry's past which has some slight connection with the early history of the Force. It was in Kingston that the solid core of Artillery personnel who made up the backbone of the NWMP were recruited and undoubtedly some of them at least were stationed at Fort Henry.

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



# The St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project

By CPL. C. C. SAVAGE

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**A report on the gigantic undertaking that will change the face of inland North America and provide the second greatest source of hydro-electric power on the continent.**

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**A**CCCESS to the sea. This is the ultimate goal of the St. Lawrence Seaway, a 2,300 mile Canadian-U.S. inland waterway that will convert many hitherto landlocked cities of this continent into seaports. Following a half century of speculation and planning the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project is finally taking shape amid the clatter and roar of the greatest collection of earth moving and construction machinery ever assembled on this continent. When the seaway portion of this project is complete it will provide 27-foot navigation for ocean going vessels to all points along the St. Lawrence River and on the Great Lakes as far inland as Port Arthur on the Canadian side, Duluth and Chicago in the United States. This will replace the 14-foot navigation provided by the present system of Canadian canals, which has been in operation since 1903.

The Power Project, which is being developed as an integral part of the seaway, is equally as important to both countries as the seaway itself. This project has been undertaken jointly by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and the Power Authority of the State of New York. It will supply an estimated annual output of 6,300,000,000 kilowatt hours of electrical energy to bolster Ontario Hydro's vast network of generating stations transmitting power to the highly industrialized areas of southern Ontario. The Power Authority of the State of New York will obtain a similar increase in potential from its portion of this development.

Power will come from two adjoining powerhouses located on either side of the Canada-United States border. This huge installation will extend for a distance of 3,300 feet from the eastern tip of Barnhart Island, in the U.S.A., to the Canadian mainland near Cornwall, Ontario. There will be 16 generating units in each structure, operating from an 83-foot head of water held in a head pond behind the powerhouse.

Construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project was officially launched in August 1954, during a ceremony marking the start of the power phase of the development. A start was made on the seaway early in 1955 and the clanking of bull-dozers, draglines and power shovels was soon to be heard over the entire length of the project.

In order to provide the depth of water necessary for 27-foot navigation, dredging operations were undertaken to create deep channels through sections of the open river. In other locations, existing canals were widened and excavated to a depth of 27 feet. In still other areas, new canals are being gouged across islands and mainland, or in the river bed itself behind huge coffer-dams holding back the impatient waters. Railroad and highway bridges will have to be raised or modified to provide clearance for ocean vessels. Seven new locks 860 feet long are being constructed in that section of the seaway between Montreal and Lake Ontario. Plans have also been made for several ship turning basins to be built in the Montreal area.





Photo—Ontario Hydro

This model shows the huge 2,200,000 h.p. St. Lawrence Power Project and a section of the International Seaway in the power project area, as they will appear when completed. In the centre are the powerhouses which will span the St. Lawrence River between the Canadian mainland and the eastern end of Barnhart Island. Extending out from either side of the powerhouses are the dykes to contain the head pond or water storage area. The Long Sault Dam (upper centre) will combine with the power plants to obtain and control this head pond in the amount required to operate the generators. To the left is a model section of the Seaway, showing proposed locks.

To insure passage into Lake Erie from Ontario, dredging operations will deepen the Welland Canal to 27 feet for 11 of its 28-mile span across the Niagara Peninsula. Welland's remaining 17 miles already provides the necessary depth of water for seaway traffic. Even as the bull-dozers and draglines gouge a new seaway passage, the 14-foot navigation continues along the old route and through specially built diversion canals, scarcely noticed among the spectacular array of gigantic machinery.

The International Rapids section of the river was chosen as the site for the power development to take advantage of the natural drop of about 92 feet in the water level between Lake Ontario and the site of the powerhouses, two miles west of Cornwall.

Before work could begin on the powerhouses, a coffer-dam 500 feet long

had to be erected across the north channel of the river. This was constructed from Barnhart Island in the U.S.A. to Sheek Island on the Canadian side, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles above the site chosen for the powerhouses. A second, larger coffer-dam was then built stretching some 4,200 feet across the same channel a short distance below the dam site. The water, over 650,000,000 gallons, was pumped out from between the two coffer-dams leaving a dry river-bed in which to construct the powerhouses.

Following the excavation of the site by the Ontario Hydro and the Power Authority of the State of New York, which required the removal of some 3,300,000 cubic yards of earth and 318,000 cubic yards of rock, concrete pouring began at the Canadian powerhouse on Feb. 17, 1956. Concrete for the structure is mixed at a batching plant



Photo—Ontario Hydro

**More than 330,000 cubic yards of concrete had been placed in the powerhouse main dam by the end of October 1956—approximately a third of the total amount of concrete that will go into this portion of the project on the Canadian side. A similar amount of concrete will be used on the U.S. side of the border which can be seen in the background. The scene is one of great activity with tall gantry cranes moving concrete and mechanical equipment on the site.**



located on the powerhouse site. It is carried from the batching plant by conveyors and dumped into buckets which are moved along the bottom of the dam on flat-cars pulled by a small diesel locomotive. Here huge gantry cranes are waiting to hoist the 11-ton buckets of concrete into pouring position above the wooden forms of the powerhouse. By the end of October 1956, a total of 330,000 cubic yards of concrete had been poured and it was estimated that 56 per cent of the Canadian powerhouse would have been completed by the end of 1956. Provided that work on all phases of construction continues on schedule, it is expected that power should be available from this installation in late 1958.

To provide the necessary head pond above the Canadian and American powerhouses, two control dams are being con-

structed up-stream. The Long Sault Dam will be a concrete structure approximately 2,250 feet long between the western end of Barnhart Island and the mainland of the United States. By this means, and in conjunction with the powerhouse dam itself, the head pond will be created. During operation of the generating station this dam will control the depth of water in the head pond and any excess flow or flood water will be discharged through the spill-way into the south channel of the river, by-passing the powerhouses.

The Iroquois Dam—2,540 feet long—will be built from Iroquois Point on the Canadian side of the river to Point Rockway on the American side. This dam will be approximately 25 miles farther up the river from the Long Sault Dam and its principal duty will be to regulate the flow of water from Lake Ontario.

Companions to the powerhouse and control dams will be the 14 miles of massive dykes which are under construction on both sides of the river. The dykes will reach a height of 80 feet. They will be over 400 feet wide at the base and 35 feet across the top, constructed of compacted earth which, when completed, will be so firm as to almost equal the density of concrete. The purpose of these dykes will be to confine the headwaters of the generating station formed by the powerhouses and Long Sault control dam.

When flooding takes place for the head pond of the generating station, the resulting rise in water level will mean that some 20,000 acres of land along the Canadian side of the river will be covered by water. Eight villages and about 225 farms will be wholly or partially flooded in the cause of progress. This has resulted in the creation of two new towns which will contain the relocated and new homes of six riverside communities. In addition, portions of the towns of Morrisburg and Iroquois are being relocated a short distance north of their present sites. Thirty-five miles of highway and 40 miles of railroad have also been re-routed.

At the old town sites along the river, huge house moving machines are at work. These machines gently lift the largest of houses, trundle them down specially constructed roads to their new

location where they are eased down upon waiting foundations with scarcely a crack in the plaster or an overturned cup. Altogether, some 6,500 Canadians will be affected in this gigantic rehabilitation program.

The river frontage which will disappear forever beneath the swirling St. Lawrence River is steeped in Canadian tradition. It was here that the Empire Loyalists came to found some of the first settlements in what is now the Province of Ontario. Musket-fire crackled along these shores during the War of 1812 and the wooded shoreline has echoed the war-cries of the Iroquois. All this, then will disappear—all but the memories—when the river surrenders to the need of modern man.

The tremendous importance of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project to the economy of Canada and the United States can only be estimated at the present time. Over one-third of the continent will be newly opened to ocean commerce and with this will come renewed prosperity for industry and farm alike. There will be few communities in this country that will not feel, in one way or another, beneficial results of this project.

Here is one more example of the great spirit of friendship and co-operation which can be shown by two great nations for the mutual advantage of all—the St. Lawrence Seaway. May its waters never cease flowing! ● ●

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#### The Salvation Army Red Shield Appeal

The Salvation Army in Canada is meeting human need irrespective of race, creed or color. People of all ages in spiritual or material difficulty find help and hope in its more than one hundred social institutions, fresh air camps and numerous other corps centres. The Army finds human need to be increasing rather than decreasing and this will necessitate considerable expansion of all phases of its social services. The redemption of the soul, the rehabilitation of the body—these are the twin aims of this "Army of the helping hand". The Red Shield Appeal is necessary to help meet the deficit incurred by a twelve-month operation. The 1957 Red Shield Appeal has an objective of \$2,300,000 and begins on May 1, continuing for a month.

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Two years ago the School of Criminology, University of California, offered courses in Interrogation and the Mechanical Detection of Deception as a Summer Session Institute. Because of the interest shown, the University has decided to present them this year and instruction begins on June 17 for a six-week period. Tuition fee for the Session, irrespective of the number of courses taken, is \$60 for both residents and non-residents of California. For further particulars please write to Dean O. W. Wilson, School of Criminology, University of California, Berkley.



Photo courtesy of  
Winnipeg Free Press

# School Named in Honor of NWMP "Original"

By Cst. A. E. Billett



**The late Col. J. B. Mitchell in 1926. He was the last survivor of the original NWMP.**

**O**N A pleasant afternoon last Fall, Winnipeg's 76th school was named in honor of Col. J. B. Mitchell, once Mounted Policeman, soldier, architect and Winnipeg Commissioner of School Buildings, always a citizen serving in the interest of progress and development of his country. The colorful ceremony commemorating the event was held on Oct. 2, 1956.

The building of modern design, was so new that outside, prairie grasses still waved in the light winds and at the rear, small stands of poplar had not yet been cut down to make way for the playing fields. The gowns of the ladies, and uniforms of both past and present added touches of color to the platform of officials and guests. Two members of the Force wearing regulation dress of the

North-West Mounted Police stood at the front corners of the stage; the Review Order uniform of today worn by eight other personnel, four on either side of an RCMP crest situated under the draped Union Jack and Canadian Ensign completed the background.

The program, under the chairmanship of Principal M. R. Thompson, included greetings from Winnipeg's Mayor, The Minister of Education, The Officer Commanding "D" Division, RCMP, and the Superintendent of Schools, as well as addresses by Lt.-Col. Harwood Steele, MC, FRGS, and Senator, The Hon. John T. Haig.

Colonel Steele, son of the late Sir Sam

Steele, a name so familiar to members of the Force and in whose memory Winnipeg's 30th school was dedicated in 1921, told about Colonel Mitchell's life from the time he entered the service of his country. He related the events which began the friendship between his father and Colonel Mitchell when they met as members of the Royal Canadian Artillery at Kingston, Ont., and later as original members and senior NCOs of the NWMP. Separated on the march West in 1874, Steele to go to Edmonton and Mitchell to Fort Macleod, they were to come together again two years later at the signing of Treaty No. 6 with the Indians at Fort Carlton and Fort Pitt.

The two men parted again when Mitchell's term of service expired, he to return to civil life, Steele to remain with the Force. When next they met it was when the latter returned from South Africa and was sent to organize volunteer forces west of the Great Lakes in the event of war. One of the first among his old comrades-in-arms of the Force he turned to for assistance was Mitchell.

The speaker related how Mitchell organized the Winnipeg Grenadiers and the part played by that regiment and other battalions raised by him during World War I. He paid tribute to the fine schools of Winnipeg as "the living

monument to that very great Mounted Policeman, soldier citizen and Canadian"; "the last man of that noble, original three hundred, the last survivor bravely riding on to the end."

Senator Haig's address dwelt on the progress of the city of Winnipeg and especially the school building program under the direction of Colonel Mitchell. He told of one argument between North and South Winnipeg in connection with which of two technical schools would be built first, which was settled by Colonel Mitchell by building both of them at the same time. In this controversy he felt, Commissioner of Buildings Mitchell proved he was equal to any task.

The new school was officially declared open by Mrs. H. (Nan) Murphy, Chairman of the Winnipeg School Board, and the dedication prayer was by the Very Rev. W. Gordon MacLean, DD. Mrs. J. B. Mitchell presented a portrait of Colonel Mitchell to the president of the Students' Council.

*Ed. Note:* Reg. No. 50 ex-Staff Cst. James B. Mitchell served in the NWMP from Apr. 1, 1874 to May 31, 1877. He died at Winnipeg on Nov. 14, 1945. (Staff Constable was the senior NCO rank in the NWMP, equivalent to today's rank of Sergeant Major.) For complete story of Colonel Mitchell's career in the NWMP see *The Quarterly* October 1945-January 1946 issue.

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### Timely Rescue

Five minutes after take-off, on a flight from Rankin Inlet to Churchill, Man., on January 8, a York aircraft owned by Transair Ltd., Churchill, developed trouble in number two engine. The difficulty resulted in a fire which spread quickly and forced the pilot to make a crash landing. Before going down the crew transmitted an emergency call which fortunately, was picked up by an RCMP "Otter" aircraft on a flight from Rankin to Eskimo Point, N.W.T. The Police plane was carrying ten passengers, including an expectant mother, and with temperatures hovering around the 45-below-zero mark it was considered advisable to complete the flight before responding to the distress call. About an hour and three-quarters later the RCMP "Otter" was back in the area where the crash occurred, but by now it was 3.25 p.m. and darkness was closing in rapidly. One of the crew picked out a light in the distance and off to the right of their course and as the aircraft drew near it was recognized as the flaming wreckage of the crashed plane. Three people were standing on the ice some distance from the fire and when the Police plane landed they turned out to be the crew of the wrecked craft. There had been no one else on board and fortunately no one was hurt. However they had made their exit from the York in such a hurry that there had been no time for survival kits. Had their distress signal not been picked up it is more than possible that all might have perished in the biting Arctic cold. As it was, only one suffered minor frost-bite and all were flown to Rankin Inlet for the night and then on to Churchill next day. The plane was a total loss.



# The Cheque Passer

By Cst. J. F. FAY

Strange as it may seem, some business men are so easily duped by the bad cheque artist that they will even cash receipts and photostats of cheques! This timely article may help the public to distinguish more readily the genuine and the counterfeit.

**T**HIS year Canadian business men will probably lose more money to the false pretence artist than in any previous year in Canadian history. Although there are no accurate statistics available, such a statement is not completely without foundation, as the Fraudulent Cheque Section of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Identification Branch reports receiving a half million dollars of worthless cheques in 1956 which involved 2,100 cases as opposed to 385 thousand dollars and 1,900 cases in 1955. A number of police departments also report an increasing problem with the bad cheque writer.

Based on the theory that the most effective means of crime prevention is education, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police released in January the second in a series of pamphlets entitled "Crime In Your Community, Beware of Bad Cheques". This pamphlet was directed toward private business, and as merchants have now had time to digest the contents it is the intention of this article to emphasize three fundamental factors which through lack of conscientious application contribute to the ever-increasing loss. It is felt that if the three rules outlined in the following paragraphs are given careful consideration and are subsequently applied, not only would the store-keeper save money but many cases that might otherwise remain unsolved would be successfully concluded.

The reduction of loss is solely dependent upon the person who cashes cheques, but police and related authorities are in a position to increase the awareness of

that person and it is hoped that eventually it will be a common practice to exercise greater caution than presently employed when accepting a cheque or similar negotiable instrument. Even a reasonable amount of caution in certain cases would reduce losses.

It has been found that bad cheque writers fall into three principal categories:

- (a) those who use their own name (write personal cheques) and remain almost constantly in a given city or relatively small area;
- (b) those who use multiple aliases and travel from place to place, generally operating alone in the preparation and passing of cheques;
- (c) those who use multiple aliases, steal or print cheques of existing companies, move from place to place and work in "gangs".

In this latter class we include those who steal genuine cheques from mail boxes, forge the payee name and perhaps raise the amount.

Each group presents its own particular problem of identification and apprehension. The first group is perhaps the most readily apprehended and the latter the most difficult. To illustrate the problems facing the merchant and investigator the following represent typical cases of each class.

During 1931, Thomas Charles Lidstone began his career of crime, but it was not until 1933 that he ventured into the bad cheque field. Since then, during his brief periods of freedom between prison sentences, he has plied his trade of writing "no account" cheques between \$10 and

*L. Fox*

Money order originally purchased for \$1.30 and raised to \$100, then photostated. The photostat was cashed.

NAME OF REMITTER *Johnnie Blain* *Leam* (BRANCH) FEB 26 1954 (DATE)

**BANK MONEY ORDER** No 52-946342

TO THE TELLERS OF **THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA** IN CANADA

PAY TO THE ORDER OF *L. Fox*

**NOT EXCEEDING ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS**

**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**

THE SUM OF ~~THE SUM OF \$100 AND 00/100~~ DOLLARS \$100.00

559-72501

NEGOTIABLE WITHOUT CHARGE BY ANY CHARTERED BANK IN CANADA (FAR NORTHERN BRANCHES EXCEPTED)

COUNTERSIGNED BY *W. H. Whitman* ACCOUNTANT

\$30. Almost invariably Lidstone used his own name as payee which was instrumental in speedy identification through the submission of the cheque to the Fraudulent Cheque Section of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or the *modus operandi* to the Crime Index Section. Thus, while Lidstone was a professional cheque passer, his *modus operandi* was sufficiently poor to result in speedy arrests.

The merchants, however, had a greater problem as his manner and appearance were not unusual. He was not afflicted by the fictional occupational ailment of nervously looking over his shoulder, or possessing trembling hands and speech which so many storekeepers expect of professional swindlers.

As a point of interest, Lidstone in 1955 adopted a rather unique *modus operandi* by employing a bit of psychology to relieve his victims of their money. Like all cheque artists his success depended upon his appearance and manner. Toward gaining a convincing manner he would engage residents of a town in conversation, noting their names and pertinent facts about one of the local merchants. He would approach his victim claiming to recognize him as an old friend and state he was short of funds, asking to

have a small cheque cashed. Rather than admit he could not remember him as an old friend the merchant would obligingly honor the cheque and Lidstone would proceed to the next place of business to have a brief reunion with another "old friend".

Representative of the second group of cheque passers was Jean Raymond Blain, who began his career as a false pretence artist in 1943 and was recently the subject of an extensive investigation throughout the four western provinces and the north-western United States. Blain habitually worked alone, although at times he travelled with associates presumably for the sake of company. In March 1954, Blain passed the first of a series of over 125 cheques, payable to "Dave Scott" using the names of well-known persons in the area as payers. It was not until February 1955 that "Dave Scott" was identified as Jean Raymond Blain and it was during the latter part of that month that he was arrested in Calgary, Alberta. In almost every case, the complainant described Blain as soft spoken, pleasant, having a confident manner and a man who dominated the conversation.

Alfred Clayton Moe represents the third class who under his 20-odd aliases and with his 40-odd associates passed



cheques from Ontario to British Columbia, many of which bore forged bank certification stamps, and others he printed himself which were drawn on fictitious accounts as well as private companies and even government departments. Moe's principal role was almost solely as an organizer. He printed or prepared the faces of the cheques which were in turn given to the criminal elements of various towns and cities who cashed his cheques for a percentage of the money received.

Regardless of the *modus operandi*, the basic rule which cheque artists employ is that the proposed victim must be put at ease and convinced that the passer is honest and that the cheque itself is good without permitting too close an examination. Cheque passers have employed this rule with such success that merchants have accepted photostats of genuine cheques, income tax advice of refund forms and such obviously fraudulent material as shown in the adjoining illustrations.

Thus the first and most important factor in reducing loss is obvious—a cheque from a stranger or brief acquaintance should not be accepted without investigation. One question which may be answered with little difficulty by the store-keeper or banker is whether the company or payer exists, and if so is the cheque a forgery? The question is most easily answered through an inquiry with a Better Business Bureau (who list current fraudulent or fictitious company names as well as those of current cheque passers which may be brought to their attention), a City Directory or in some cases the Telephone Directory. Not infrequently in the case of company cheques, the passer will offer a phone number which is reportedly that of the company manager or some other authoritative official. These numbers should never be used as they probably lead to a phone booth where an accomplice is waiting for the call. A similar inquiry may be effected if the cheque is a personal one

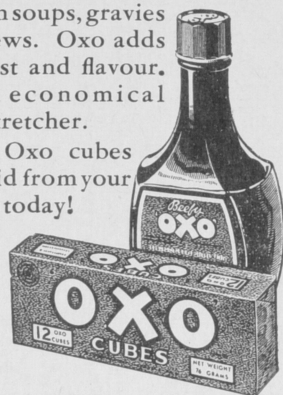


Delicious Oxo made with hot water or hot milk helps soothe and relax you, lets sleep come easier.

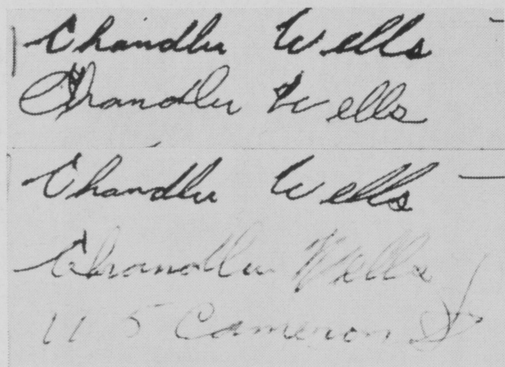
Oxo is non-fattening! High in proteins but low in calories, Oxo is often recommended to people on low-calorie diets. Oxo is wholesome. It's made from prime lean beef and other pure ingredients.

Serve invigorating Oxo often. Use it in soups, gravies and stews. Oxo adds new zest and flavour. It's an economical meat stretcher.

Buy Oxo cubes or liquid from your grocer today!



**OXO (CANADA) LIMITED**



First endorsement on cheque when presented; second endorsement written at time of presentation, possible forgery of first endorsement and could not be identified to suspect.

and bears a payer signature of a person other than that of the passer. Here again, a telephone call after checking with the telephone operator or telephone directory will often suffice to ascertain the genuineness of the document.

Adequate identification of the passer presents its own particular problem. The most common forms of identification used by both honest and dishonest persons are drivers' licences and other related material which may be readily obtained with a minimum amount of effort. Personal acquaintance over a long period of time is probably the only satisfactory identification; however, under our present banking system the practice of not accepting cheques from strangers is not practical for many businesses. Identification which could be classed as acceptable, other than personal acquaintanceship, is that of an unusual nature and is not readily available to a person desirous of obtaining false identification (e.g. birth certificate, armed forces identification cards and so forth).

Business men, even though they have exercised reasonable care, will find they have been victimized with a worthless cheque and the appropriate police department will be called in to conduct the necessary investigation. When the work of a forger or false pretence artist is brought to the investigator's attention, the law-enforcement officer must gather sufficient evidence to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that a suspect did, in fact, prepare or pass the questioned

document. The corroborative evidence of a document examiner is essential for the successful conclusion of many forgery and allied offence cases.

To dwell a moment on document examination itself, some persons who submit material for examination, including experienced police investigators, do not fully understand the factors upon which an opinion is based and level criticism at the opinion stated, as it does not answer in a categorical "yes" or "no" the questions which they have asked. An opinion formed is merely a weighing of evidence and is essentially a summary of the evidence. In support of qualified opinions (those wherein a belief less than a positive identification or elimination is expressed), the following is quoted in part from a paper entitled "Qualified vs No Conclusion Reports" by Alwyn Cole, Examiner of Questioned Documents, U.S. Treasury Department:

"Belief is not a state of mind that occurs like an explosion, but belief develops slowly and gradually during an examination. Belief starts from a neutral point and moves by definite stages through to certainty, or belief might stop at any point short of certainty (for or against a proposition) according to the amount and the significance of the evidence found.

"Admittedly, there is great difficulty in describing a degree of belief that is short of certainty, since the judgment is qualitative only and not capable of analysis into definite material data. In other words, the judgment cannot be expressed in figures. Notwithstanding the difficulty of giving a precise expression of a degree of belief, it is the Examiner's duty to try. "The Examiner cannot by the exercise of audacity, determination, desire, or sheer recklessness make the evidence say anything different from the meaning authorized by his base of experience."



In certain cases the positive opinion of identification or elimination cannot be expressed for any one of the following reasons:

- (a) the questioned writing is not sufficiently extensive and is judged to be disguised, distorted and lacks individuality;
- (b) the standard writing is not sufficiently extensive and may be judged to be disguised or not to show the true writing habit of the suspect;
- (c) the standard and questioned writing may have been written months or years apart and may be judged not sufficiently comparable to justify the expression of a positive opinion of identification or elimination.

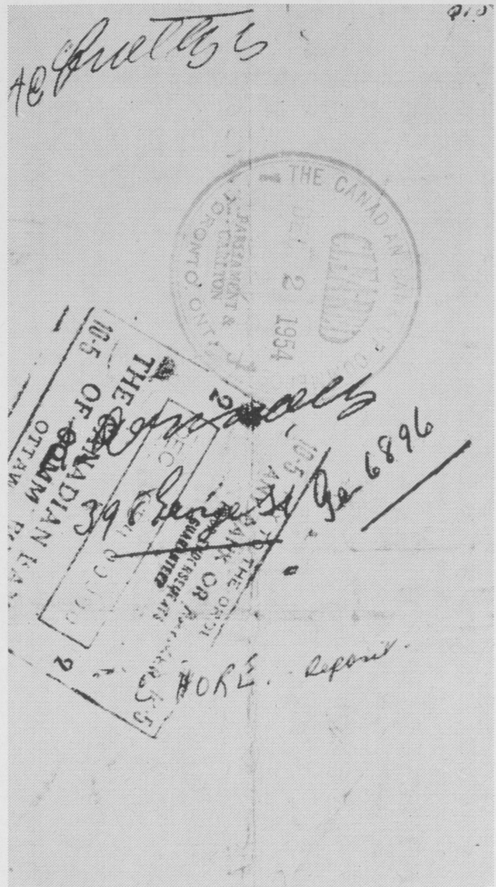
The investigator may obtain further writings from a suspect and correct the last two conditions. The problem of distortion and disguise in a brief amount of questioned writing can only be rectified at the time of the offence. Accompanying illustrations show several endorsements whose brevity conceals the true writing habit of the suspect and hence no identification through a handwriting comparison could be effected, which gives rise to the suggestion that the cheque passer write his full name and address. In doing so, a greater problem in successfully maintaining a disguise is forced upon the writer and with the introduction of individual characteristics, the probability of positive identification through a handwriting comparison is increased.

It is noted that bank clerks and merchants alike will obligingly fill in the body of a cheque for a person who is asking to have a cheque cashed. Here again is an example of meagre questioned writing and in certain cases it is too limited and may be judged to be dis-

torted and disguised and lacking individuality which does not permit any handwriting identification. It is, therefore, suggested that such a practice be discouraged, particularly when cashing cheques for strangers.

It is also advantageous for the merchant to have the cheque endorsed in his presence, even if it already bears a signature which the passer claims to be his, particularly should the case be subsequently under investigation. Not infrequently in large cheque rings the cheques are endorsed when given to the accomplice to pass. The value of the endorsement written in the presence of the complainant may be particularly significant in a subsequent Court action as illustrated in the case of a suspect, who was identified through a handwriting comparison as being the author of 12

Cheque payable to "D. C. Firlotte" but written illegibly. Second endorsement is "A. Connolly". Apparently second endorser's habitual signature hindered his writing "D. C. Firlotte" to the extent that he started to spell his own name. Scrutiny by cashing agent would have disclosed this abnormality.



*J. H. Gray*  
 174. Street 7<sup>th</sup> Ave

Handwriting on face and endorsement supposedly by two authors. Similarity of writing habit makes it apparent that there is only one author. Reasonable caution and examination would have disclosed cheque to be worthless.

Re - Cash. Warrant.  
 WALTER F. HAMMOND  
 NO. 1172  
 VANCOUVER, B.C. Feb. 22 19 54.  
 PAY TO THE ORDER OF *John H. Gray* \$29.80  
*Twenty Nine* 80  
 100 DOLLARS  
 The Canadian Bank of Commerce  
 930 EAST END BRANCH  
 VANCOUVER, B.C.  
*Walter F. Hammond*

endorsements on cheques passed in Fort William, Ontario. In the ensuing Court action a charge of "uttering" was dismissed. It is to be noted that only two of the 12 cheques bore second endorsements that were written in the presence of the complainants and these two could not be associated with the writings of the suspect. Similarly, the complainants could not identify the suspect. Thus the im-

portance of having the cheque endorsed in the presence of the cashier may be readily seen.

It is a common practice with a portion of large bad cheque organizations that the principal parties involved will hire, on a commission basis, local disreputable citizens to cash their cheques. Identification in such cases is always supplied by the leader of the ring. In the case of Milton Benoit, who is presently serving a four-year penitentiary term for charges of "uttering", this type of criminal is well illustrated. In 1953 and 1954 Benoit prepared roughly \$5,000 in worthless cheques, some of which he uttered himself. The majority, however, were cashed by associates who were met in taverns and were looking for easy money. Benoit supplied identification cards and even transportation to selected banks or stores. In certain cases wherein Benoit wrote cheques on fictitious companies, a public telephone number was supplied and Benoit or one of his associates received the call and verified the genuineness of the cheque. The identification used by such gangs is seldom of an unusual nature.

The question arises as to whether the person who has been chosen to pass the

*W. Cox*  
*W Cox*  
*William Arthur Cox*  
*Beetfield Opt's*  
*No 32*  
*Calgary, Alta*

Cheques bearing an endorsement of a few letters should not be accepted. The passer should be required to write his full name and address as shown here.



cheque has noted any of the data on the identification cards other than the name itself. As an additional safeguard, if the cashier were to take the identification when offered and ask the passer to write on the back of the cheque the pertinent information contained thereon, in some cases the passer would be unable to do so. Such inability should be an indication that the cheque is worthless.

In summary, it is suggested that any business men accepting a cheque be advised to:

- (a) investigate, insofar as to determine whether the company name appearing thereon or person purporting to issue the cheque does exist, or whether the cheque is a forgery;
- (b) require that the passer endorse the cheque in their presence;

- (c) require that the passer write his full name in addition to the payee name which may be brief (e.g.; J. Cox, I. Brown, etc.) as well as his address, comprising street, number, municipality and province and any other information which the cashier may deem necessary for identification purposes.

Cheque forgers must fool somebody to make a profit and in many cases cashiers and store-keepers who fail to examine a cheque carefully and require adequate identification are often to blame for their own losses. It is only with the co-operation of these people that we can hope to reduce "False Pretences" and allied offences which are so often aimed at the pocket-book of the average citizen.




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Prompt action by two members of Kamloops (B.C.) Detachment undoubtedly saved the life of a man in February. Fire broke out in a rooming house and when a call came into the detachment, near midnight, Csts. J. O. Young and W. A. Stokes responded to direct traffic. Arriving at the scene, they heard someone shout that "George was still in there". With the firemen busy laying hose and at other duties, the two constables entered the house by the rear door and through dense smoke made their way to the second floor. A fireman joined them and they found the man, carried him downstairs and out of the house. Taken to hospital, he recovered, none the worse for his near brush with death.

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Robert has a hero; being a true Canadian little boy his hero-worship is directed toward any man wearing the scarlet tunic with shining brass buttons, the blue breeches with the gold stripe, and the smart stetson hat—the uniform of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. And, since Robert's knowledge of the famous force is confined to those members who, booted and spurred sit astride magnificent horses on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, he can hardly wait for the day when he too will be one of them. To "Uphold the Right" on a glistening black horse, that is his ambition!

Before Easter I was visiting Robert's mother. All ready for bed, the little fellow sat listening to a Bible story. Robert loves Bible stories, and this year he wanted to know about Easter. The real message of Easter his gentle mother found a bit difficult to tell to a small boy, but in the simplest words she tried to convey the love and goodness of Jesus and the hardness of men's hearts who wouldn't return that love but took Him away and crucified Him.

Robert grasped that injustice and cruelty had been done; indignation was plain on his face as I watched him, and with anger in his voice he demanded: "Then why wasn't the Mounties there!"

—From Mrs. T. McDonald, Semiahmoo Indian Reserve, White Rock, B.C.

# Gasoline Poisoning

By Dr. J. H. SHAW

(Provincial Pathologist, Prince Edward Island)

ABOUT the time that Christopher Columbus was planning his voyage to the New World a prophetic, by the name of Martha Shipton, living in Yorkshire, England, wrote the following lines:

"Carriages without horses shall go,  
and accidents fill the world with woe".

That Miss Shipton anticipated the automobile and its accompanying hazards at that early time is remarkable indeed.

It is about one of these hazards, and probably one that Miss Shipton did not anticipate, that I wish to write. It is hoped that it may be of some interest to those of us who are concerned with the "woe" which is caused by the increasing number of automobile accidents on our highways.

When a fatality occurs on the highway, we expect, and usually find, at the post-mortem examination, fairly constant and typical injuries. They are usually those caused by the application of blunt force. Many include lacerations from fragments of glass, although the use of shatterproof glass by the automobile builder is diminishing this type of injury.

On two occasions, however, I have examined the bodies of individuals, who died as the result of motor vehicle accidents and in which death was not caused by these usually typical traumatic injuries. Also, in each of these two cases, it is possible that had assistance been available immediately following the accident, death might not have occurred.

This brief review of these cases is written in the hope that it may prove helpful to members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and others, should they encounter similar situations.

The first case occurred a few years ago. A party of five, three boys and two girls, were returning home following a

dance at a country hall. Their means of transportation was a small truck. All five were crowded into the cab, with one of the girls driving the truck. The three boys sat on the seat and the second girl sat on the knee of the boy next to the door. As it was a cold night in November the window on each side of the cab was closed. For some reason, which is not explained in the evidence given at the inquest, the truck left the road, overturned into a ditch and came to rest with the four wheels uppermost in the air. The size of the ditch was such that the cab fitted snugly into it making it impossible to open either door. From the evidence of the two *who survived* this accident, and from the findings on examination of the bodies of the three who did not survive, no one received serious traumatic injuries when the truck rolled into the ditch.

Immediately following the accident, gasoline from the tank located under the seat saturated the clothing and the bodies, some more extensively than others, of the five passengers confined within the cab.

This accident, according to the evidence, occurred at about half past one in the morning.

Approximately 30 minutes later a resident of the area, in which the accident had occurred, was returning to his home and noticed the overturned truck in the ditch. He looked into the truck and, as the dome light had come on during the accident, he could see the five individuals inside the cab. He stated, "no one was moving or talking". This occurred approximately one half hour following the accident. As he was unable to open the doors he decided he should seek assistance. He then walked to his home and awakened his father. Both returned with



a crow-bar and a shovel and they proceeded to remove sufficient clay to pry open the door with the crow-bar. Then they removed the five individuals from the cab.

Of the five, three were already dead. These included the girl who had been driving the truck and the two male companions originally seated in the middle of the cab. The third boy, seated next to the door, recovered shortly after being removed, and the second girl regained consciousness 24 hours later in the hospital.

According to the evidence of the boy who recovered shortly after being removed, he remembered the truck rolling over, the dome light coming on, the gasoline pouring into the cab and his efforts to get out. He did not realize however that he was having difficulty breathing and for that reason, made no effort to break the window glass.

On examination of the bodies of the three victims there were no injuries due to external force. Their clothing was damp and gave off a strong odor of gasoline. On removal of the clothing there were large reddened areas with rounded margins involving about 20 to 30 per cent of the skin surfaces of the body. These areas could be classified as second to third degree burns and were typical of those caused by a chemical. Because of the reddening these burns were considered to have occurred during life. Other pale areas, from which the skin could be removed easily, were present, but these were considered to be due to the continued application of gasoline after death. It was interesting to note that the skin covering the hands and face, that is, the uncovered areas, was entirely normal. Where the gasoline was not held in contact with the skin, and could vaporize, burning did not occur.

On examination of the lungs, this tissue was found to be very heavily saturated with a clear fluid, a condition known as acute pulmonary oedema. This was caused by a high atmospheric con-

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tent of vaporizing gasoline which, acting as a toxic irritant, caused this marked exudation of fluid into the air spaces of the lungs.

It is difficult to say which factor, toxic absorption through the areas of burning, or, "drowning" due to fluid exudation into the air spaces of the lungs, was the primary cause of death; undoubtedly, both contributed. However, the second case may throw some light on these two factors.

It is interesting to note, at this point, that the two survivors did not require treatment for skin burns. Their clothing, because of their position in the overturned cab, or their being shielded by a companion, did not become saturated with gasoline.

The second case occurred under somewhat similar circumstances. A young man, returning home alone, overturned his car. In this accident he was thrown from the car, with both he and the car coming to rest in such a position that gasoline, flowing out of the car, saturated his clothing. In being thrown from the car he received a blunt injury to the forehead rendering him unconscious but insufficient to cause death.

This accident occurred about midnight. Unfortunately, no one came along the road until early the following morning. At that time the young man was dead.

Again, on removal of the clothing, large reddened areas with rounded margins were present. Examination of the

lungs showed only very slight fluid exudation.

In comparing these cases it would appear that absorption of gasoline through the skin due to its being held in contact with the skin surfaces by clothing, is a potent and a relatively quick-acting poison. In the latter case, where the atmosphere was not confined, there was little evidence of lung irritation. The lesson to be learned from these cases is the urgency with which gasoline-saturated clothing should be removed.

Petroleum, as removed from oil wells, contains a large number of constituents, some of them gaseous and some liquid. When the crude oils are distilled fractionally, the more volatile gases are removed, and liquids are separated which boil at different temperatures. Those fractions which distill below 150 degrees Centigrade are poisonous. These include hexane and heptane which are the constituent parts of gasoline and which boil between 90 degrees and 120 degrees Centigrade. Cases of accidental poisoning have been described from the use of gasoline as a hair wash.

Tetra-ethyl lead is a compound which is sometimes added to gasoline to counteract misfiring and "knocking". It is mixed to about 0.1 per cent by weight. This compound absorbed or inhaled in sufficient quantity is also extremely toxic.

The first aid employed in these cases should include fresh air, artificial respiration, and oxygen if available. It is obvious that gasoline-saturated clothing should be removed immediately. ●●

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On Aug. 18, 1956, during a wedding ceremony at Kemnay, Manitoba, the proud father of the groom had his car stolen. Following the ceremony, when his loss was discovered, he immediately notified the RCMP Detachment at Brandon and left the problem with the Police while he continued with the wedding celebration. On the following day, while returning to his home in Alberta, and while the train was slowly proceeding through Regina, he observed his own car parked on the street near the railroad station. He got off the train, and as he was about to check the vehicle, a number of Mounted Policemen accosted him. Since it was in fact his automobile, he had no difficulty in proving himself to be the owner of the car stolen many hundreds of miles away the previous afternoon. With information obtained at the scene of the offence along with the additional facts uncovered when the car was located, it is now hoped that the person responsible for the crime will be apprehended in British Columbia. The alertness of this complainant is the quality of assistance that police often hope for but seldom encounter.

# H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary

By Temporary Sgt. C. R. STANLEY

Leicestershire and Rutland Constabulary

THE year 1956 may be regarded in the Police Service as a dual centenary year for it was not only the centenary of many borough and county constabularies in England and Wales but the centennial anniversary of the Home Office Inspectorate—Aug. 1, 1856, being the inaugural day when the first Inspector of Constabulary was appointed by H.M. Queen Victoria.

By the County and Borough Police Act passed in 1856, the establishment of police forces in England and Wales not only became a compulsory measure but introduced the appointment of Inspectors of Constabulary who became responsible to the Home Secretary for the general efficiency of the various forces they were required to inspect annually on his behalf. The exercise of a strong supervisory influence through the inspectorate was a new principle of far reaching importance and the forerunner of many ways in which the Home Office exercise some control of the police. It was the first step to secure a general standard of efficiency and to establish a central supervision into police affairs through the Home Office.

In the initial stages the appointment of the inspectors aroused a storm of protest, indeed it was maintained the Act signified the end of British liberties and the introduction of the Continental spy system. Prejudices died hard. On the recommendation of the inspectorate the Home Secretary certified that an efficient police force had been established which was followed up by a Treasury grant equivalent to one quarter (increased to one half in 1874) of the cost of the pay and clothing of the force concerned.

This article also appeared in *Justice Of The Peace And Local Government Review*, November 24, 1956.

Every city and borough with a population exceeding 5,000 unless already consolidated in a county for police purposes was required to create and maintain a force of its own. By 1857 there were in England and Wales 178 borough forces of varying size and 59 separate constabularies for the counties, and the immediate task of the Inspectors was to see that these forces were augmented and brought up to a state of efficiency especially as regards discipline, administration and operations. Many forces failed to qualify for the Treasury grant. In fact during 1857 it is on record that 127 were inefficient; some had no stations, some had no books or any form of administrative records while others had no constables and merely consisted of a chief constable without a force! By 1890 all the smaller forces had however been absorbed in the counties and were all for the first time, declared efficient.

The appointment of H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary was a strong incentive to improvement and the inspectors not only reported on "numbers and discipline"—the points upon which the Treasury grant depended—but became the eyes and ears of the Home Office. Upon them fell the task of teaching the backward forces the methods and techniques found to work well in the best ordered forces. The Inspectors were always prepared to advise, encourage and support local initiative.

And what it may be asked of the pioneer inspectors of constabulary themselves who were confronted with a formidable task of examining and reporting upon a motley collection of forces of which 97 had 10 men or less! For this information, we must turn to *The Times* (July 30, 1956) which com-





**Lt.-Col. Sir Frank Brook, DSO, MC, H.M. Inspector of Constabulary speaking to the author (second from left) at Inspection of Leicester Division, 1946.**

menting on a 100 years' record of H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary declared:

"The first two Inspectors appointed in 1856 were Lieutenant General William Cartwright and Colonel John Woodford. Cartwright, a veteran of Waterloo, had been chairman of Northamptonshire Quarter Sessions: his reports as an Inspector of Constabulary are regarded as models of brevity and directness. Woodford had been chief constable of Lancashire since the establishment of that Force in 1839 and his police 'maxims' issued to the Lancashire Force soon after its creation, are still exhibited in all stations for the guidance of the Force. A third Inspector, Edward Willis, who had been chief constable of Manchester, was appointed in 1857. These three men, two of whom had been chief constables, did much to ensure that the local system of police was built up on solid foundations."

In Leicestershire, General Cartwright particularly was held in high esteem. He was a life-long friend of the chairman of the county quarter sessions, Mr. Charles William Packe, M.P., D.L., J.P., who was primarily responsible for the establishment of the Leicestershire Constabulary in December, 1839. At the county quarter sessions in October, 1858, Mr. Packe told his fellow magistrates that they would be glad to know that General Cartwright was one of his oldest friends—he had known him for nearly

60 years. He had received from the General a private letter speaking in the highest terms of the force and also of the chief constable, Mr. Frederick Goodyer. Mr. Packe said he thought it only right that he should read the portion referring to Mr. Goodyer which declared:

"I don't flatter your force at all: the Leicester county force is in admirable order and I think you are fortunate in having Mr. Goodyer as your chief."

The following January, Mr. Packe further informed the Court that General Cartwright had been staying with him for two weeks and had remarked that amongst the 25 counties he had inspected he placed the police of Leicestershire exceedingly high.

An interesting account of one of the very early inspections is provided in the Leicester Journal which commented on General Cartwright's Inspection of Leicestershire Constabulary on Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1858, in the following words:

"The promptitude with which so many men from such widely separated districts had been got together deserves notice, for it was stated that the chief constable did not receive the Inspector's intimation until the middle of the day on Monday and the men were all in Leicester by 10 a.m. on Tuesday.

"The appearance they presented was well calculated to satisfy the ratepayers

of the county that the money expended in maintaining the force is well laid out, for a better looking body of men we have never seen. The discretion with which they are selected was apparent in the intelligence and bearing they displayed: a scrutinizing glance did not enable us to detect a single man whose characteristic could be said to be 'greenness'. They were put through a variety of military evolutions which they performed as well as any infantry regiment. The Inspector questioned each man individually and afterwards looked at their diaries, an institution with which many of our readers are probably unacquainted. Each man in the force is supplied with a blank ruled book in which he is required to enter the particulars of what has come under his notice each day. Every constable is provided with a tin box to enable him to lock up the diary and the chief constable has a corresponding key so that he can at any time examine the entries, if necessary, in the absence of the writer. This we believe is a plan originated by Mr. Goodyer and no part of the regulations prescribed by the central authority. Its value as a means of quickening the observation of the men, enabling their superiors to judge of their abilities and as an aid to the prevention or detection of crime, is most obvious.


"The inspector expressed great pleasure at the appearance the force presented, more especially considering the short notice which had been given for the muster. Nothing, he said, could be more satisfactory than the result of the inspection and he should have great pleasure in so reporting to the Home Secretary. He considered the manner in which the force was conducted and the appearance it presented, creditable alike to the chief constable, the men themselves, and the county of Leicester."\*

Coinciding with the gradual development and expansion of the police over the years four inspection areas were inaugurated. At the present time No. 1 area includes forces in South West Lancashire, parts of the South Coast, Wilt-

\*Reproduced from the Force History, "Under Five Commands," by Cst. C. R. Stanley, with permission of the Chief Constable.

shire and the city of London which are subject to inspection by Mr. W. C. Johnson, CMG, CBE, a former chief constable of Plymouth and Birmingham. Number 2 area includes forces in North West Lancashire, the Midlands, the Home Counties, South and Mid Wales, which are subject to inspection by Mr. F. T. Tarry, CBE, a former chief constable of Exeter and Southampton. Number 3 area covers forces in the West Riding of Yorkshire, the Midlands, the Home Counties and Eastern England which are subject to inspection by Cmdr. W. J. A. Willis, CBE, MVO, CGM, D.L., RN (Ret.), a former chief constable of Rochester and Bedfordshire. Finally there is No. 4 area which includes forces in Cumberland and Westmorland, Lancashire, North Eastern England and many parts of Yorkshire which are subject to inspection by Mr. F. J. Armstrong, MBE, a former chief constable of Northumberland and wartime area commissioner of Trieste where he held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

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A comparatively recent appointment by the Home Secretary was that of Miss B. M. Denis de Vitre, OBE, to the new post of Assistant Inspector of Constabulary. Her appointment marked the increasing importance attached to the work of policewomen for she is the first woman to be appointed Assistant Inspector of Constabulary. Miss de Vitre began her police career as a police constable in Sheffield in 1928. Three years later she was in Cairo, Egypt, organizing the policewomen there. Leicester takes pride in the fact that Miss de Vitre served there from 1933 until 1944 when her appointment as Inspector in the Kent constabulary was announced. In 1945 she became Staff Officer to H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary.

This account would not be complete without mentioning two outstanding police personalities of this century now unfortunately no longer with us. First, Sir Leonard Dunning, Bart., H.M. Inspector of Constabulary during the

eventful years 1912-30, a former district inspector of the Royal Irish constabulary and chief constable of Liverpool, who as H.M. Inspector of Constabulary did much to improve the status of the police. Secondly, Maj.-Gen. Sir Llewellyn Atcherley, CMG, CVO, H.M. Inspector of Constabulary from 1919 to 1936 and again during the war years 1940-46. A former chief constable of Shropshire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, General Atcherley is credited, amongst other things, with introducing to the police service an "M.O." system of crime recording which he based on a study of how crimes were committed and not primarily on what had been stolen or accomplished. His experience and administrative abilities combined with human kindness were undoubtedly of inestimable value not only to the Leicestershire constabulary, which frequently came within the orbit of his inspection, but to the police service in general.

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#### RCMP Rinks Win Police Curling Association Championships

The Canadian Police Curling Association championships held in Ottawa, March 18-19, saw three RCMP rinks carry off all the major prizes. Sgt. W. Coombs' "HQ" Division rink of Cpls. D. Leask, J. Miles and Cst. T. Lewis went through the tourney undefeated to take the Association championship and the N. R. Crump Trophy. Insp. S. Batty's "E" Division squad finished in second place in the first flight. The "H" Division rink of Sub-Insp. G. Woodward, Insp. A. Argent, Sgts. E. Moxham and G. Glinz won second flight honors and the Commr. L. H. Nicholson Trophy. This team was also undefeated. Third flight honors—also without a loss—went to the "F" Division rink of Cpl. L. Stephenson, Sgt. E. Lysyk, Csts. T. Light and G. Marcoux, who are holders of the Canadian Chiefs of Police Association Trophy for the next year.

Following the bonspiel, the competitors were entertained at Headquarters and the trophies were presented at the banquet. Chief Justice Thane A. Campbell was principal speaker at the banquet and in discussing curling as a sport, stressed the fact that Canada now had four major bonspiels—the Canadian championships, the police, Legion and schoolboy meets. Guests at the head table included senior officers from many municipal police forces, as well as provincial and railway law-enforcement bodies and the Mounted Police.

Winnipeg was chosen as site of next year's bonspiel.

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#### Cover Picture

This issue's cover is another in the series taken especially for use on *The Quarterly* by Cst. I. K. Taylor, Headquarters Identification Branch.



# The First Juvenile Court

By Cst. G. E. WOODLEY

**I**N THESE days of black jackets and spring knives one is apt to lose patience with today's youth and forget that many of their escapades can be put down to the old adage that "boys will be boys".

One night, not too long ago, in Ottawa, Ont., three boys in their middle 'teens were returning home from a midnight show. All three were from good families and had never been inclined toward vandalism before. The globes of the street lamps, which were about 18 inches in diameter, looked especially inviting this night and five were picked off in quick succession with rocks found along the roadway.

As usually happens with persons not used to breaking the law, the youths were quickly apprehended and taken to No. 2 Ottawa City Police Station. Since the offence had taken place on Federal Government property the case was turned over to this Force.

It was obvious to the investigator that prosecution was not the answer to this problem and that talking the matter over with the parents might offer a better solution. This was done a few days later with most satisfactory results.

Mr. Colin H. Campbell, a friend of one of the boys, heard of the case and presented to the Force a copy of a letter that he thought would be of interest to all members. The letter was received by Mr. Campbell when he was seven years old and was written by his father, the late Hon. Colin H. Campbell, one time Attorney-General for the Province of Manitoba and founder of the first Juvenile Court in Canada, in 1909. The letter reads as follows:

Naples, Dec. 2nd, 1914

My dear boy:

As you know Daddy's birthday is on Christmas Day, a day that brought Peace and Goodwill to Earth. I want to write you a letter for Christmas on an incident

in my own life and into which you came as an inspiration. In this incident Daddy would like you, when you grow up, to always remember and think of it as that which gave me more real pleasure in my public life than anything else and that which I would most like to be remembered by in my public life because it is based on the lasting and essential things of life, that which abides when all else has passed away. Daddy always loved little boys and tried to enter into their joys and sorrows and sympathize with them in their struggles.

I had long thought that we were very unwise in dealing with little boys and girls for errors of judgment and harmless escapades, forgetting all the time that they were guided a great deal by their instincts and that they were not fully capable of exercising a mature judgment. Many a little boy has been injured for life by being dragged to the Police Court for doing something which in a more fortunate boy would go unnoticed. The little chaps did not deserve to go to jail and have the bitter recollection of having entered such a place, the dark blot in memory remaining with them and I believe never effaced from their memory.

Well, one day before your sister came, you were almost five, you were very fond of fruit, which mother kept on the sideboard and mother issued an admonition that you were not to take any more, but the fruit looked so tempting that you could not resist and took some. Mother carefully reprimanded and remonstrated and took you upstairs, gently reproving you for your roguish action. Well the same day Daddy was in his office, the Bank of Hamilton office (Winnipeg) not his present office, where he had a good view of Main Street, and looking down he saw a great big policeman dragging a boy older than you, taking him to the Police Station, where he would remain over night associating

with bad men and women and getting his young heart embittered and his mind poisoned. On enquiry I found that the boy was passing in front of one of the very tempting fruit stalls, and with similar instincts that you had, took some fruit. Of course he did wrong, but it was the act of a child that deserved treatment in a more kindly way. I could not but feel deeply for the way that boy and other children were treated who had done something technically wrong, but whose hearts were in reality full of goodness if properly directed and that more often the parents were more to blame than the child.

I resolved then to try and get a Juvenile Court for dealing with children established in Winnipeg and after some considerable time I had this established under law. The Hon. T. M. Daly became the first Judge of the first Juvenile Court and it has been followed by many others and marked a new era for dealing with children.

You will read of the good work it has accomplished already and the good work it will continue to do, and many a child and their fathers and mothers will rejoice that their child has no more to be dragged by a policeman but is taken quietly and gently to his own home to his parents and they are told to come to the juvenile home in the morning. Here,

the father and mother, the Judge and the child, talk the matter over, the Probation Officer has in the meantime looked into the act complained of and the child's surroundings at home and his companions, and the most tender and fatherly advice is given.

In this way of doing, hundreds of children are made better and their homes are made better and child life is made an inspiration for better things.

Daddy would like you to remember these things and someday when I get stronger I will write more about it so that you will know what compensates me more than anything else for the stress and strain in my position as Attorney-General for Manitoba.

I would like you to remember these things at Christmas when our hearts are full of kindly thoughts for others.

Your loving father,

Colin H. Campbell.

Unfortunately the Hon. Colin H. Campbell's next letter, which would have contained more detail, was never written. He was very ill at the time and died soon after.

Although the Juvenile Court was founded almost 50 years ago, the incident of the broken globes is proof that the original principles that prompted its founding have not been forgotten.

● ●

#### Case of Mistaken Identity

Some years ago a fine new skiff, equipped with powerful outboard motor, was acquired by one of our southern Ontario detachments. The two members of the Force stationed at this point were naturally extremely proud of their new water transport, and consequently spent as much time on Customs and Migratory Bird Act patrols on the Detroit River as "shore duties" would permit.

One beautiful Autumn evening as the two Policemen were staked out in a weed-bed, dressed in hunting clothes and armed with "unloaded" fowling pieces for effect, they observed a Nimrod passing close by in a small duck boat. The unknown hunter caught a glimpse of the concealed Police boat (unmarked) and stopped to inquire as to what luck. He was informed that no game had been bagged, and he assured the two members that the ducks should soon be starting to move. He started to move off, and then said: "I guess you fellers are strangers hereabouts, and I don't suppose you know the Game Warden, so I just want to warn you that he is on the river today, and you had better watch him as he is a dirty \*x&\$!" The unknown hunter was profusely thanked for his timely warning, and he commenced to row away when one of the Policemen who happened to be of a humorous turn of mind said: "Have you ever seen the RCMP out here on the river?" Our Nimrod paused a moment in deep reflection, spat a stream of tobacco juice distastefully on the water and replied: "Them B.....s, why them B.....s are worse than the Game Warden only they ain't got no boat."

(Sgt. A. D. Kupkee, Burnaby, B.C.)

# **The 1956 Olympics**

**For sheer drama and top performances in every line of sports there is nothing to equal the Olympic Games. Canada's top pistol shot and an instructor at one of the two RCMP training divisions, writes of his experiences at last year's Olympiad.**

**By CPL. J. R. ZAVITZ**

**T**HE dream of every amateur in almost every form of athletics is to compete in the Olympic Games. The feats, and the controversies, that result from Olympics capture the attention of everyone. In our minds the expression "The Olympics" means only one thing—the ultimate in amateur competition, the pitting of one country's finest athletes against the finest from any other country in the world. Every athlete is dedicated to perform to his utmost; to be an honorable representative of his country, and to live up to the tradition that has been built up by the Olympics through the centuries.

The first definite Olympics were held in Greece in 884 B.C., but some historians attribute the real beginnings to the Idaean priests who commenced a series of athletic and religious festivals in 1453 B.C. In the earliest stages the Olympics consisted of foot-racing, wrestling and boxing. Over the years new events were added and legends grew. Sometimes the winners' rewards were high—in one case the winner of a chariot race was awarded the king's daughter for his bride; the losers, all suitors for her hand, were executed! Thank goodness the losers are not dealt with so harshly now (or this article would not have been written). Written records were started in 776 B.C. and the Games were held every four years until 394 A.D. when the Roman Emperor, Theodosius the Great, ordered that the "Pagan Rites" must cease.

A French nobleman, Baron Pierre deCoubertin, conceived the idea of reviving the Olympic ideals with a view

to bringing together all nations in some form of peaceful activity so that the troubles and ambitions of the various countries could be forgotten for a time. His efforts began in 1894 and they met with such enthusiastic response that the first Olympic Games in modern times were held in 1896. Athens was selected as the site, in honor of the country that had first sparked the Olympic spirit. In these games less than 300 competitors from 13 nations took part. Compared to present-day standards this was a small event, but the main objective had been gained—the successful revival of the Olympic Games. The Olympiads are numbered consecutively from 1896, whether or not the Games are held (world wars have cancelled three Games; the VI in 1916, the XII in 1940 and the XIII in 1944). Thus the XVI Olympiad was celebrated in 1956 at Melbourne, Australia.

Canada had entries in 13 of the 16 divisions of sports. The competitors were selected on the basis of performance held in trials in each sport in preparation for the Games. The trials in rifle and pistol were held at Connaught Ranges, near Ottawa, last mid-August. After the three-day course was completed, Gerry Ouellette of Windsor and Gilmour Boa of Toronto were selected to represent Canada in the .22 rifle matches, and I won a berth for the pistol matches. I was entered in both pistol events, Free Pistol and Rapid Fire (silhouette). There are no centre-fire competitions in the Olympics. Both of these types of shooting were described in the April 1955 issue of



*The Quarterly* in an article concerning the World Shooting Championships held in Venezuela. The Rapid Fire course requires a lot of expensive equipment for the timing and turning of the targets and there is no range in Canada with the mechanically operated targets required for the split-second timing actions. Therefore the Olympic Trials were based only on Free Pistol scores. The shot-gun trials were held in Calgary in July with Frank Opsal and Earl Caldwell, both of Vancouver, coming out on top. The final Canadian shooting team consisted of two riflemen, two clay pigeon (shot-gun) shooters, and one pistol shooter.

With the Olympic Trials a thing of the past, I realized how much work remained to be done in preparation. First, I needed a new pistol to shoot .22 shorts for the Rapid Fire match. My experience in Venezuela was that my Colt Match Target Woodsman using .22 long rifle cartridges had too much recoil, and too much time was lost in aiming for each shot. In shooting five rounds in four seconds on five different targets every split second lost is a strong handicap. I bought a High-Standard Olympic pistol and went through considerable ammunition getting acquainted with it. There were fittings for the team uniform (nylon shirt, ties, blazer, trousers, rain-coat and sweater). There were so many little things to do; inoculations, Customs clearances, medical examination, building a new carrying case for my pistols, together with getting well ahead with my

regular work, that I found little time left for practice. However, as the date for the team's departure drew near I found myself ready and anxious to get on my way.

I left Ottawa on November 11 and flew to Vancouver. One flight of the Canadian team had left several days earlier and the second contingent left by air on the 13th. I was interested in seeing Vancouver and the rugged coast of British Columbia from the air. I enjoyed seeing so many remote fishing and hunting spots and dreamed of perhaps a return visit when I might have the time to follow these more relaxing pursuits. The first hop was to Hawaii. This leg of the journey seemed to drag quite badly—the plane was loaded to capacity and there was absolutely nothing to do except sit for 11 hours. We arrived in Honolulu at midnight, checked through the U.S. Customs and Immigration offices, and then were taken to the Royal Hawaiian Hotel to spend the rest of the night.

We were awakened at 6 a.m. by the babble of innumerable brilliantly colored birds in the palm trees just outside the balcony. Our aircraft was scheduled to take off at 3 p.m. so I spent the morning window shopping (everything too expensive), swimming (the hotel opens right onto Waikiki Beach) and taking pictures. During luncheon we were entertained by a small Hawaiian orchestra and two hula dancers. This is the only time I wanted a movie camera in place of my 35 mm camera, because these girls had so much action they made the most fervent "rock-and-roller" look like a statue. The local Chamber of Commerce is really on its toes; we were all presented with leis on arrival and departure, and were bade farewell (much too soon) by another bevy of hula dancers. It will be a long time before I forget this short stay in Hawaii.

Several hours after take-off we crossed the Equator and then made a refuelling stop at Canton Island. The island was



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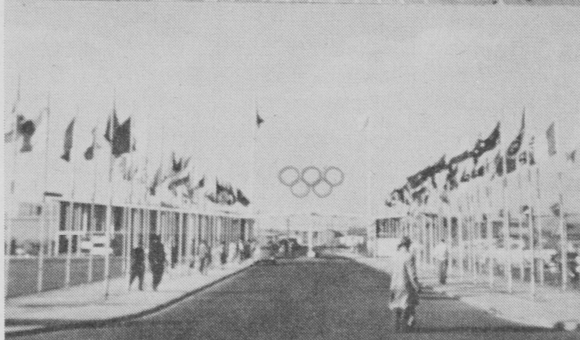
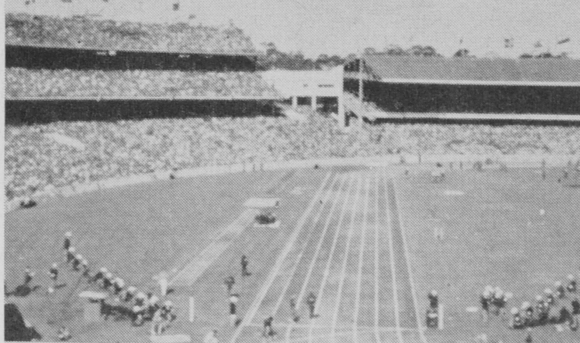
April, 1957]

fanned by lovely balmy breezes and the moonlight shining on the lagoon and white coral rock made it appear like the typical South Seas island that we read about but seems too good to be real. It was also comforting to feel blood going to certain spots once more after sitting for nine hours again.

Between Canton and Fiji we crossed the International Date Line and went right from Wednesday to Friday. At Fiji the aircraft was refuelled again, but the stop-over was made in a tropical rain-storm and at night so that we could not enjoy the scenery that we discovered on our return trip. By this time we were all fed up with travelling and looking forward to the last hop to Sydney. The crew changed at Fiji and our new First Officer turned out to be Bill Wainwright, an ex-member from our "Air" Division. I spent a most interesting hour in the cockpit to relieve the monotony, and Bill very patiently answered all my queries. Sample: I learned that the Douglas DC6B weighs 56 tons when loaded ready for take-off, and 32 tons of this load are gasoline.

After clearing Customs and Immigration at Sydney we were taken on a tour of Sydney's world-famous beaches to fill in time until our departure for Melbourne at noon. It is only a two-hour flight, and we spent the rest of the day unpacking and making ourselves at home in Olympic Village.

Melbourne is a city of 1,500,000 and the Village is located in a suburb about eight miles from the centre of the city. The "Village" is actually a new housing development to relieve some of the most congested areas after the Games are over. The Canadian team was quartered in a group of five houses in a cluster on Katoomba Crescent. All athletes and officials, totalling about 6,000, were quartered in the Village and it was practically a self-contained city in itself. There were nine big dining-halls, our own post office, telephone and telegraph exchanges, recreation halls, theatre, can-



**Top**—Portion of Main Stadium, Melbourne, Australia.

**Bottom**—Avenue of Flags, Olympic Village.

teens, drug store and, of course, souvenir shops. The Village was fenced off to afford the occupants the privacy and conditions conducive to training. Our Olympic Identity Cards entitled us to free transportation in the city and surrounding areas, admission to theatres, concerts, various stadia, and the numerous special entertainments provided for us.

I shared a flat with six members of our swimming team; the four other shooters were in the flat directly below. These flats are complete with kitchen (most enjoyable for evening snacks), bathroom, two bedrooms and living room, although we used all three rooms for sleeping. This was supposed to be the beginning of summer, but unfortunately the weather did not know anything about it since the temperature dropped into the 40s every night, and on only three days did it rise high enough to be comfortable. The continual winds seemed to make it even cooler. Melbourne's winters are mild (some people can remember seeing a few snowflakes once) so central heating is not common. We were provided with

plenty of blankets, but there comes a time when one cannot rest from the weight of blankets just as much as from the cold. Getting hot water was an interesting proposition; each unit had a gas hot water heater that poured the heated water into the bathtub. Each time hot water was needed it was necessary to fire up this heater, wait for the water to get hot, then catch it and pour it into the basin or just let it fill the tub. Once the water was turned off but the fire left burning; result—one puddle of lead, that used to be a hot water heater, lying in the tub.

The rifle and pistol ranges were located at another suburb 19 miles through the city. The first week we used special buses to take us from the Village, but it proved to be rather awkward so we went together on a U-drive car for the remainder of our stay. I had done a little Free Pistol practice before leaving Canada so I decided to concentrate on this match and

hope for the best in the Rapid Fire event. An open-fronted shed had been constructed to give protection from the elements, but the winds usually blew right over the targets and into the shed, so there was not much shelter at all.

The Games were opened by the Duke of Edinburgh on November 22, in a ceremony so spectacular and impressive that I doubt if I will ever see anything to equal it. A cavalcade of 200 buses left Olympic Village carrying athletes for the parade. Crowds lined both sides of the eight-mile route in an unbroken mass to welcome and cheer us. Our drive to the Stadium touched me more deeply than any other single event; thousands of people, of all ages from infants in arms to the aged in chairs, but all waving and cheering with a vigor that only earnestness can produce. We formed up outside the Stadium ready to march in for the beginning of the ceremony. The Greek contingent led, followed by each country in alphabetical order. Australia, the host country, brought up the rear. We marched through the gate and around the quarter-mile track to martial music played by the massed bands of the Australian Armed Forces and the cheers from 103,000 spectators, then took up our positions on the infield. The parade of athletes took about 35 minutes.

His Highness was introduced by the Chairman of the Organizing Committee and the Games were opened with the simple statement "I declare open the Olympic Games of Melbourne celebrating the XVI Olympiad of the modern era". Trumpeters of the Royal Australian Air Force sounded a fanfare and the Olympic Flag was raised to the top of the staff. Several thousand pigeons were released in an age-old tradition to notify the people back home that the Games had begun and peace must prevail. A salute of guns was fired and the Olympic Flame entered the arena.

This flame had been kindled by classically robed girls from the rays of the sun with a burning glass on wood shavings

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on November 2 at the crumbling ruins of the first Olympic site in Greece. A relay of runners is traditionally employed to carry the torch to each Olympiad. This time, owing to the tremendous distance, the flame was transported by air from the Acropolis in Athens to Cairns, Australia, 9,670 miles distant. From Cairns the torch was borne the 2,831 miles to Melbourne by 2,831 runners, escorted by police during the 15 nights and 16 days to control the unbounded enthusiasm of the crowds and insure its safe arrival on schedule. Each runner was clad in a white, unmarked athletic uniform; the Torch was sufficient symbol of the mission. The torch-bearer entered the Stadium, paused to salute by holding the flame high. He then ran around the track, encircling the athletes and parading it before the packed stands, the flame leaving a long trail of glittering sparks and white smoke. The Torch was used to light a huge fire-bowl, mounted on the top of the stands, with the sacred flame that would burn night and day throughout the period of Games.

With the Olympic Flame now burning, the Lord Archbishop of Melbourne delivered an address of dedication, and a massed choir sang the Hallelujah Chorus. The flag-bearers from every nation gathered to form a semi-circle around a central rostrum where John Landy, the famed runner, took the Olympic Oath on behalf of all athletes. The National Anthem of Australia was rendered by the choir and bands, the flag-bearers rejoined their teams, and the athletes marched out to end the ceremony.

The opening of the Games caused some changes around Olympic Village. When many of the preliminaries and a few of the finals were over there were several very cheerful faces and many bearing the stamp of disappointment, and this trend continued until the Games closed on December 8.

On the shooting ranges fantastic scores were being made in practice. In Free Pistol the Olympic record of 559 out of



**Top**—The author on the practice range at the Olympics.

**Bottom**—An unusual type of Russian target pistol.

600, set in 1936, was being broken with monotonous regularity. One day a shooter made 566, the equal in shooting to the four-minute mile. The weather remained cool, the winds strong, the officials kept busy trying to prevent interference from the wind but never really succeeded, the shooters kept practising and praying for better conditions. The day of the final Free Pistol match dawned clear, cool and windy. During the entire morning (three hours are allowed for the sighters and 60 shots on record) I wore shirt, sweater, wind-breaker and topcoat, and I still shivered. Even though I kept my hand in my pocket as much as possible, my trigger finger was partly numb from the cold. The wind, coming from about 1 o'clock, blew into the sheds unhindered. Under these conditions the Olympic record remained secure; 556 was the highest score. I came 13th with 536 points, in a field of 38 shooters.

The Rapid Fire match is shot on two days, each shooter firing 30 rounds on successive days. The main objective is



**Gerry Ouellette (right) gold medal, and Gil Boa, bronze medal, Olympic rifle winners.**

to get 30 hits each day, as results are ranked by number of hits first, number of points second. The first day I concentrated on hitting the target. I was successful in that, although my point total was not high. The second day I felt much more confident and tried for more points. In the two eight-second strings I made two 50s (perfect score). In my first six-second string I made 49 out of 50. In my next six-second string I was just too anxious to keep these good scores going and I fired just as the targets turned. Rules allow a "skid-shot" providing the hole is not more than twice the diameter of the bullet. The Range Officer marking the targets was in doubt about the length of the hole, so he summoned the three-man jury. After extensive measuring they were not unanimous so the target was removed for examination by the Control Officer who settles all disputes. The delay unnerved me, and I

fell down badly on the two four-second strings, making 43 and 44. After the match was over the Control Officer was still working on my target, and he finally ruled that the hole was too long by only the smallest margin of doubt. Nevertheless it was scored as a miss, and dumped me into 25th place, out of 35.

At the shot-gun range at the RAAF station at Laverton our Canadians were having their difficulties too. The targets are thrown farther, faster and at more difficult angles than in Canada or the United States. These factors, together with lack of space and subsequent lack of practice, proved to be a severe handicap for our men. However, each one deserves great credit for making the score he did under those circumstances.

Thank goodness we had Boa and Ouellette along! The two riflemen really brought the honors to the entire Canadian team. In the three-position match (standing, kneeling and prone) Gil Boa came sixth. The separate prone match, the type of shooting done almost exclusively in Canada, was the one our men had counted on. As results showed, their confidence was well founded. Gerry Ouellette won the Gold Medal by placing first with a perfect 600 out of 600 and Gil Boa was right behind with 598, to put him in third place and win a Bronze Medal. As though this showing was not good enough in itself, it was done under most unusual circumstances. Gerry's rifle started to act rather erratically during the three-position match, so both decided to use Gil's rifle during the prone match on the following day. Two and one-half hours are allowed for the 60-shot match which meant that each man had only one hour and a quarter to make his score. They set a schedule whereby Gil would fire his course first,

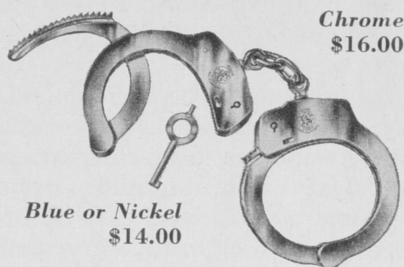
and then Gerry would take over the rifle and fire his match. At the award ceremony following the match it was a tremendous thrill to see the two Canadian Ensigns raised to the top of the staffs and hear the band play "O Canada". I don't know of it having happened before. The victory was dimmed somewhat by the fact that the score will not be considered as an Olympic record; after the match the officials measured the range and found it to be one yard short between firing point and target.

Now that the competitions were behind us we could relax and see a bit of the country. I spent a day shopping for souvenirs and had several trips planned to fill in time until my departure. However, another member of the Canadian team wished to prolong his stay in Australia so I left in his place the day after the Games ended. It meant that I saw practically nothing of Australia, but it would allow me to be home in more time before Christmas.

So far I haven't mentioned anything about the Australian people themselves. I have been trying to think of suitable terms to describe them but I cannot. To say they were superb hosts is a gross understatement. It seemed as though every individual considered it his own particular duty to do all he could for any visitor. An Australian businessman loaned us his car for a week, and was quite apologetic because previous commitments made it impossible for us to have it during our entire stay. Bus drivers had the time to be civil and helpful. Clerks in stores made it a point to serve quickly and pleasantly. People on the street would stop to ask if they could be of any assistance. Our headquarters was flooded with invitations to take us for week-end drives, dinners and entertainments. The people were so free and easy, their hospitality so genuine that it was refreshing to see such courtesy. I left Australia with a warm feeling and high regard for her people; a good many

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of us would be much better off if we would learn a lesson from them.

We followed the same route over the Pacific on our return, and our stops at Fiji and Canton were in day-time. Fiji is a wonderfully green isle set down in the blue Pacific; and Canton, made of gleaming white coral rock, is almost dazzlingly bright in the sun. There are many signs of the Pacific war still visible in Canton, and one can easily imagine the important part this strip of coral played as an arsenal 15 years ago. The stay in Honolulu was uneventful (no dancers) and Canada grew colder and colder as we got closer to home. From 80 above in Hawaii to 20 below in Winnipeg within 20 hours is quite noticeable. The return trip seemed to pass much more quickly than the trip over. On our way to Australia we were turning our watches backward all the way and lunches seemed to be spaced so far apart. Then on the return flights we were turning our watches ahead so much it seemed that we were eating almost all the time.

Since returning home I have heard many reports of friction at the Olympics. I didn't see any sign of it at all, except for the understandably strong rivalry during the competitions. The athletes themselves did not have time to spend in political or propagandist pursuits. Competing on this level is a full-time occupation in itself, and every competitor was devoted to pushing himself to the limit and that was his only interest. From what I saw, I have no hesitation in saying that this Olympiad lived up to the ideals of the original competitions, and showed that the almost-warring nations can still forget their political ambitions long enough to be good sports.

Several friends have asked me to single out the one highlight of the entire trip. It is extremely difficult. I enjoyed the thrill and tremendous relief of winning the Trials last summer. The preparations themselves were something I had never quite experienced before. The trip itself

is remarkable. Seeing the two Canadian Ensigns raised for our riflemen is a highlight. The pageantry of the opening ceremony; the people themselves and so many small incidents that they would require a great deal of space to relate. But the one experience that I enjoyed the most was a visit with the first man I was stationed with, Reg. No. 10529 ex-Cpl. A. J. Haddon. I was sent to Jack at Ituna, Saskatchewan, as a fuzzy-chinned youth in May of 1941. In the year and nine months I was with him I gave him a good many rough moments but he saw me through and I learned a great deal from him. I developed a great deal of respect and admiration for him. We spent over a day together at his place on Lulu Island, B.C., and relived many of our experiences. I am sure his many friends will be glad to know that he has acquired a small holding, built a lovely new home, and has accomplished a great deal since he left the Force.

The next Olympic Games will be held in 1960 in Rome, and some who competed in Melbourne have four months of hard training behind them already. The Olympics are not for anyone except those dedicated individuals who, one way or another, make work of sport. It makes terrific demands on man's physical and mental stamina, but for those who stand the strain, and the fewer who win, the feeling of accomplishment is unequalled.

Sixty-eight countries took part in the XVI Olympiad. If only our differences could be forgotten forever in the same way they can be suspended for an occasion such as the Olympic Games, how much more wonderful life would be. We of the free countries cannot appreciate it nearly as much as those who received their permanent freedom from oppression as a result of the Games. The Olympic spirit has penetrated the surface, if it could only get to our very roots, then it would reach the original objective set by the Greeks over 3,000 years ago. ● ●

# Canada's Bisley Rifle Team—1956

By CPL. J. B. SAUNDERS

THE team assembled in the Lord Elgin Hotel, Ottawa, on June 12, and after luncheon was inspected by the Minister of National Defence and officers of all services, including Commr. L. H. Nicholson, M.B.E., of the RCMP. Leaving for Quebec City in the evening, the squad stopped over in Montreal long enough to be entertained by the Victoria Rifles. At Quebec City accommodation was provided at the Chateau Frontenac and personnel were guests of Mr. Ivan Gooding of Summit, New Jersey, at luncheon. The team boarded the *Homer* in the evening and after many interviews, and much picture taking for newspapers and TV, the ship cast off at about 2 a.m. of the 14th.

The *Homer* is a 26,000-ton vessel and the accommodation and service were excellent. The crossing was smooth and none of the members was seasick. On June 16 the team cocktail party was held in the "Taverna", with the guests including the senior ship's officers, several holders of the Victoria Cross, who were proceeding to London for the centenary of the institution of their decoration and some shipboard friends. The team took part in all social activities on board, including organization of square dances.

Arriving at Southampton on June 20, the team was met by Lieut. E. G. Booth and representatives of the Movement Control, Canadian Army Division Establishment, who had arranged for a quick clearance through Customs. Bisley Camp was reached at about 8 p.m. With three long week-ends before the main shoot, the team visited many points throughout Wales, Scotland and England.

On Wednesday, June 27, nine first-time members and three repeats, with coach, Adjutant and Commandant boarded a bus with the Australian team for Gosport to shoot on the Brownlawn Range, opposite

the Royal Marines and the North London Club. The match was shot under Kola-pore conditions, 12 men, best ten to count, two sighters, ten on score at 300, 500 and 600 yards. This match was shot on the beach where the pebbles, sand, mirages and poor visibility made shooting extremely difficult. The Canadian team was over North London by one point, taking the match.

On the night of July 5, the team accompanied by the Canadian Army team attended the Search Light Tattoo at White City Stadium and witnessed an excellent display of precision drill with troops, bands, horses and motorcycles. The cavalry display was exceptional. Horse units ran and jumped their mounts through fire and smoke. Tent-pegging was done in a competition of horses vs. motorcycles. Previously, several members in the company, with Post British and Canadian team members had seen another fine exhibition of horsemanship—polo at Lord Cowdray's estate.

On July 8 Canada had a match, under Kolapore conditions, against Cambridge University. The Canadians won the trophy and Mr. C. Elford, captain of the Cambridge team, was presented with "Christine", a large grotesque china cat.

In the three big team matches, Kola-pore, MacKinnon and Empire, the Canadian team came second, losing to England in all events. When one considers the number of teams, from all over the Commonwealth, which compete in the matches, second place in all events is good shooting. The team members in the individual shooting did well—the best in many years—taking over £362, which is big money at the Bisley shoot, where prizes are small compared to those at the DCRA Meet. The team also won the trophy in the Small Bore Match, which is a credit, when one considers that the team is made up of big bore shooters.



Photo—Gale and Polden Ltd., Aldershot and London.

### THE CANADIAN BISLEY TEAM

*Back row, l. to r.*—Sgt. M. T. Davies, Regina, Sask., Cpl. G. R. Ouellette, Windsor, Ont., S/Sgt. M. W. Norman (armorer) Quebec City, Cpl. J. B. Saunders, Ottawa, Ont., Lt. F. V. Sullivan, New Westminster, B.C., CSM W. E. George, Saskatoon, Sask., A/Sgt. W. E. Hardy, York, P.E.I.; *Centre row*—Lt. E. L. Warner, Lennoxville, Que., Pte. E. K. Busby, Windsor, Ont., CSM N. L. Beckett, Ancaster, Ont., Sgt. R. B. Cathline, Camp Borden, Ont., WO 1 E. E. Wright, Stanbridge East, Que., CPO H. M. Oliver, Halifax, N.S., Sgt. T. A. Richardson, Montreal, Que.; *Front row*—Maj. W. J. Strachan, Ottawa, Ont.; LAC R. T. Snelgrove, Baden-Soellingen, Germany, Capt. J. F. Samson (adjutant) Halifax, N.S., Lt.-Col. G. Patrick (commandant) Ottawa, Ont., CSM N. J. McLeod, Toronto, Ont., Maj. A. J. F. Roberts, Montreal, Que., Sgt. A. Parnell, Montreal, Que.

The weather at Bisley was cold and wet, with few warm days and the highest rainfall since 1875.

Canada's 1956 team made history in one respect, and it may be the first time it has happened. One of the members became engaged and was married before sailing for home.

In front of the Canadian Pavilion there was mounted a brass cannon of 1686 vintage. On the last Sunday night in England, some of the boys witnessed a real old-time gun drill. Under a CPO, a squad cleaned out the gun with mops, loaded it with one pound of black powder, filled the touch hole with shotgun powder and ran a ridge of powder eight inches back. When this was ignited a four-foot flame ran back to the touch-hole. When it reached the touch-hole, there was a moment of silence and then—"BOOM". Black smoke engulfed everything and everybody around. When things cleared a bit, the cannon was no longer on its mount, but about four feet to the rear and the mount was no more. Considering that the cannon weighs about 600 pounds, this was quite an ex-

plosion. A short time later, some N.R.A. officers were noticed entering the pavilion. (No doubt looking for the Commandant.)

The last three days in England were our own with plenty of time to visit friends, for what, we hoped, would not be the last time. We sailed from Southampton, once again on the *Hömeric* and the return trip was comparatively smooth, there being only one day when the dining room was not filled. On the night of the Masquerade Ball, the Bisley team took another second prize. The return trip was through the Belle Isle Straits, where the icebergs caused a great deal of excitement for those with cameras. We landed at Quebec City and there split up, in order to take part in the different Provincial Shoots, before once again attending the DCRA.

There is one thing about the 1956 team that cannot be overlooked. The conduct of the personnel was such as one would expect of representatives of Canada. Team co-operation was all that could be desired and the esprit de corps among the members excellent. ● ●



# It Happened in the Force

Inspr. W. H. Scarth was detailed to take a party of 20 members of the NWMP for service in the Yukon and boarded the S.S. *City of Topeka* in Victoria, B.C. on Apr. 10, 1897, to sail for Skagway. We might mention that this officer wore a monocle and was never at a loss in a crisis. For example, a young constable spread word among the ladies on the boat that Inspector Scarth was the Chaplain to the Police party and a deputation requested him to hold service on the Sunday which he did, to their great satisfaction.

As the boat was about to sail Inspector Scarth leaned nonchalantly against a rope which promptly gave way, precipitating him into the ship's hold. Fortunately, after falling a few feet he caught a rope and showing the sang-froid expected of a member of the Force, came up the rope hand over hand to alight on the deck smiling, his monocle still firmly fixed in his eye and forage cap still in place though he had started down the hold head first. As he resumed his nonchalant stance he received a resounding cheer from his fellow passengers.

\* \* \*

Last November the member in charge of Waskesiu Detachment had occasion to check a Meath Park district farmer for excessive speed. During the course of the conversation that followed the "speedster" stated that he was in a hurry to get to Prince Albert to appear on a charge in City Police Court. The charge on which he was to appear—speeding!

\* \* \*

A sentence in an AIRTEL sent from H.Q. P.S. Branch on a recent investigation, might have caused more than a little

confusion to anyone dealing with it, especially if the background of the case was unknown to him. It read:

"RE VESSEL YT SALTY DOG  
MASTER G. FALLING OUT OF  
SEATTLE INTO HORSESHOE  
BAY AND GAMBIER ISLAND."

\* \* \*

An applicant for the Force when writing as to why he preferred the Winter season best, stated: "... and when the snow comes it covers up all the mass in the yard."

\* \* \*

"... Now I want to point out that I have no witness to these statement and I do not want to get into trouble and I don't say that this is the truth. But where there is smoke there is fire. If you investigate this case send French speaking Mountie and don't dress up like Clark Gable, dress like farmers with a little manure on your shoes. ..."

(From a complainant's letter)

\* \* \*

An alert young constable was rolling along the highway of one of our western provinces, when his keen eye was arrested by the clothing of a youthful man who was obviously trying to hitch-hike his way into the big metropolis, many miles away. The garments were those worn by inmates of the nearby institution for the mentally ill. Questioned gently as to where he was going, he said he was on his way to the city to warn the people they were about to be bombed. Following some kind and firm persuasion, he was soon on his way back to the hospital in the police car.

The young inmate was most upset at the prospect of being returned to hospital, and begged the policeman to be allowed to continue on his way to the city to warn the populace. Seeing that his entreaties were having no effect on the constable, he drew a deep breath and delivered his final desperate plea. "I'll do anything if you'll let me go—I'll even join the RCMP!"



# Recent Cases . . .

## Enforcement of the Customs Act— St. Regis Indian Reservation

THE St. Regis Indian Reservation is intersected by the International Boundary, and the Canadian portion is again divided by the interprovincial boundary of Ontario and Quebec. The Reservation is inhabited by 2,500 Indians of the Iroquois Band, who enjoy dual U.S.-Canadian nationality. The Canadian portion of the Reservation is policed by the RCMP Detachment at St. Regis Village, St. Regis Indian Reservation, Quebec.

The majority of these Indians find employment with the Aluminum Company of America in Massena, N.Y., where they earn good wages. On both sides of the International Boundary the Indians intermingle freely both at work and socially and frequently intermarry. American Indians are subject to the same restrictions under Federal Law as those in Canada. As a result of this freedom, the fact that they are financially secure and also that the hereditary chiefs consider themselves the major authority on the Reservation, a certain disregard for the laws and animosity toward those who enforce them has always existed. This has been displayed in actual physical violence on more than one occasion.

The St. Regis Reservation is on the south side of the St. Lawrence River, and the nearest Canadian Customs Port is on the north side of the river at Cornwall, Ontario. In order for the St. Regis

Indians to report to Customs when returning from the United States, it is necessary for them to cross the river via the bridge to the Cornwall Customs Port, and then return six miles through the U.S.A., in order to reach the Canadian portion of their Reservation. The International Boundary has been merely hypothetical to these Indians, as they felt that they were exempt from the Customs and Immigration laws of Canada and the U.S.A. In the past the policy respecting the enforcement of the Customs Act on the St. Regis Reservation was to allow the Indians to bring food, tobacco, cigarettes, clothing and other personal expendable items for their own use, across the border into Canada, duty free, and without interference or report to Customs. The majority while employed at Massena, N.Y., purchased, in American funds, their daily household provisions while returning home.

A few years ago electricity was brought to the Reservation and shortly afterwards modern electrical appliances such as washing machines, radios, refrigerators and so forth were brought in from the U.S.A. without being declared at Customs. The appliances, which were common throughout the Reservation, were placed under Customs seizure by the RCMP Detachment at St. Regis. The Indians could not understand this apparent change in policy which, they felt, was a violation of their rights and privileges.

The Department of Indian Affairs made representation to the Department of National Revenue to allow the Indians to bring in American goods duty free. To support this request the Indian Affairs Department stated that unless the Indians employed in the U.S.A. spent their money there, they might possibly be dismissed from their employment. This could create a problem for the Canadian Government, if at least 300 Indians had to be placed on Federal Relief. In turn, the Department of National Revenue stated that the requirements for collection of duties and taxes were statutory, and the Indians were not exempt therefrom.

On Oct. 19, 1951, a 1939 Pontiac sedan, purchased in the U.S.A. was seized by St. Regis Detachment from Louis Francis, an Indian resident in Canada on the St. Regis Reservation. Francis brought this car into Canada in violation of the Customs Act Regulations, which prohibit a Canadian from owning and operating an American vehicle in Canada. Subsequently the car was released upon payment of a \$10 penalty.

The house of Louis Francis was also searched, resulting in the seizure of an electric refrigerator, an electric washing machine and an oil stove, all of American manufacture, which had not been declared to Customs. These articles were subsequently released to Francis upon payment of their duty paid value.

The Indians dealt with this matter at Council meetings and afterwards drew to the attention of the Department of Indian Affairs the Jay Treaty of 1794, which deals with the Indians and purports to exempt from Customs duties "their own proper goods and effects of whatever nature". The Department of Indian Affairs then referred the provisions of the Treaty to the Force and the Department of National Revenue and the matter was presented to the Department of Justice for a decision as to the standing and force of this treaty. The Department of Justice ruled that



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the provisions of the Jay Treaty relating to the Customs Act had been nullified, and that the Indians must comply with the Customs Act with respect to goods imported from the U.S.A. or elsewhere, and pay duty imposed by Customs tariff.

The Indians declined to accept the decision of the Department of Justice. Maintaining their rights under the provisions of the Jay Treaty, they obtained their own legal counsel, and in August 1953, presented the case of Louis Francis to the Exchequer Court of Canada, as a test case.

On Aug. 4, 1954, a judgment was rendered by Justice J. Cameron in the Exchequer Court, which in substance denied the Indians exemptions from Customs duties by virtue of the Jay Treaty and made them subject to all provisions of the Customs Act.

In this judgment, two important points were extensively considered and the conclusion reached was:

- (a) that the Jay Treaty of Nov. 19, 1794 was terminated by the war of 1812;
- (b) treaties are only binding in honor upon the contracting states and not upon individual subjects unless the same has been sanctioned or implemented by legislative enactment, and as there is no legislative enactment in Canada sanctioning or implementing that term of the Jay Treaty, it can have no effect.

Subsequently the St. Regis Indians applied to the Supreme Court of Canada for a further hearing on the issue. On June 11, 1956, the Supreme Court dismissed, with costs, the appeal of Louis Francis, the judgment being similar in content to that rendered by the Exchequer Court.

\* \* \*

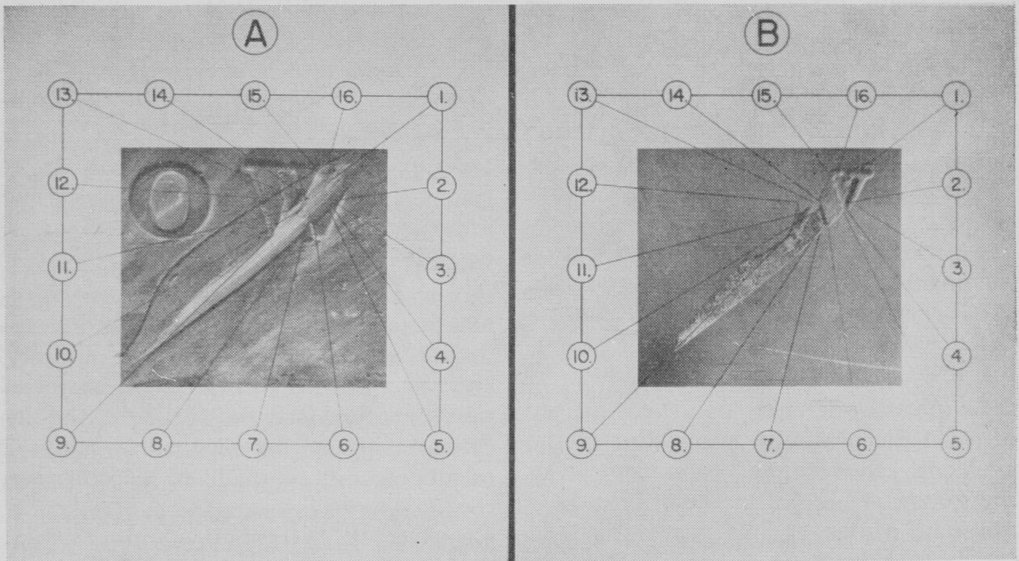
### **“Good Samaritan” Convicted by Sliver of Rubber**

**H**IT-and-run accidents in Canada are a far too frequent occurrence, and from a police standpoint are quite often the most difficult cases to conclude successfully. Where damage to the hit-and-run vehicle is fairly extensive the difficulty in tracing it is lessened somewhat and in many cases broken glass or other physical evidence left at the scene aids greatly in the positive identification when the suspect is apprehended. But in cases where little visible damage is done to the hit-and-run vehicle the possibility of an identification through physical comparison is slim indeed.

The following case is cited as one in the latter category where a conviction was registered only as a result of careful and astute examination of both the complainant's and suspect's vehicles.

Ralph Raynor, a Mt. Herbert poultry dealer, was making a business call just at dusk on Aug. 27, 1956. As he was about to leave his car (a new 1956 station

wagon), he noticed several gravel trucks approaching from behind. Not wishing to step out into the oncoming traffic, Raynor waited in his vehicle for the trucks to pass. One of the trucks in passing sideswiped Raynor's car doing extensive damage to the left rear quarter panel. The truck continued on at a high rate of speed giving no indication of an intention to stop. Raynor, upon regaining his composure after the initial shock of the incident, gave chase. Not knowing for sure which truck had struck him he was attempting to overtake them when, after a chase of several miles, one of the trucks stopped. The driver, Robert Gessner Silliphant, flagged down Raynor and advised him that he had witnessed the accident and furnished him with the name of the driver, John Sterling Gass. Silliphant and Raynor contacted the Charlottetown Detachment and the stand-to party gave chase, catching the truck described by Silliphant in a few



**"A" above, shows portion of side of tire from Silliphant's truck, including gouge mentioned in text. "B" shows fragment of rubber found in the torn fender of the complainant's car.**

minutes. Gass who showed definite signs of drinking was escorted to the detachment where his truck had been taken by one of the constables.

He denied knowledge of the accident and his vehicle showed no signs of having been involved in this collision.

Silliphant, who had left his own truck a considerable distance away from the detachment, was expounding at great length on his eye-witness account of how the accident occurred. He did, in fact, make so much noise that he aroused the suspicion of the investigators who decided to examine his truck just on general principles.

No damage could be found on the vehicle and only one mark was evident, that being on the outside of the right dual wheel. It was in the form of a scrape mark on the wall of the tire as though in parking, the truck had brushed a curb or some other object. At first glance it appeared to be of little significance. A closer examination revealed that a small strip of rubber barely  $\frac{3}{16}$  by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches had been gouged out of the side wall and to make matters even more interesting the gouge extended through the letter

"w" in the trade name of the tire. Silliphant voluntarily handed over the tire to the detachment men for closer examination at the office.

Upon returning to the detachment the Police made a thorough examination of the Raynor vehicle. The impact of the collision had damaged the car in such a way as to leave a fine sharp edge of metal protruding out from the side of the fender. Reaching down behind this torn strip of metal a constable extracted an extremely small, delicate fragment of rubber.

The rubber fragment and tire were turned over to the "L" Division Identification Section for physical matching. Photos and charts were prepared and showed beyond any doubt that the rubber fragment found inside of the fender of the complainant's car came from the tire of Silliphant's truck. This cast a new light on the case. Gass, the man named by Silliphant as the guilty party, had already been arrested for driving while impaired, but "good samaritan" Silliphant, the helpful informer, found himself charged with the offence he had tried to pin on his friend.

The trial before Stipendiary Magistrate G. A. Gaudet was quite uneventful. Silliphant, who entered a not guilty plea, was represented by J. A. MacDonald, barrister, who during the presentation of the Crown's evidence tried to discredit several of the civilian and Police witnesses and tried to have the physical comparison evidence of the Identification member thrown out on technical grounds. His every move was, however, anticipated and countered by Crown Prosecutor J. P. Nicholson.

Silliphant's defence consisted mainly of a flat denial of any knowledge of the accident. He attempted to explain away the gouge in his tire by describing how the pay loader at the gravel pit had

scraped the truck tire while loading gravel that same afternoon. He offered no explanation of how the matching strip of rubber happened to be in the complainant's car.

After reviewing the evidence, Magistrate Gaudet found Silliphant guilty and imposed a fine of \$35 and costs or 30 days in jail.

The case, although perhaps not spectacular in the annals of criminal investigation, serves to point out the importance of a careful and thorough examination of crime scenes, for even the infinitesimal may be all that is required to successfully conclude an investigation.

(Submitted for publication by Cpl. G. R. Humphrey, "L" Division Identification Section.)

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### R. v. Bruce and Donnelly

#### *Butchering and Theft of Calf—Police Dog Finds Evidence*

ON Sept. 9, 1956, Walter Futch of Inwood, Man., reported the theft of a six-month-old Hereford calf, to the RCMP detachment at Teulon. The complainant told investigators that while searching for the animal he had picked up a small scrap of fresh meat on an old bush trail near the farm buildings of a neighbor, John Edward Bruce. He became more suspicious when he spoke to Bruce and saw what appeared to be blood-stains on his barn floor. Bruce had a ready excuse for this tell-tale evidence, saying that a calf of his had died a few days previously and he had performed a partial post mortem to determine the cause of death. This proved to be an actual fact as the investigation progressed.

Upon interrogating Bruce at his farm the same night, investigators met a man who was vehement in his denial of guilt, and at the outset, his story appeared quite feasible. Close questioning of the suspect's wife was of little help as her statement corroborated that of her husband. No meat, hide or entrails could be found in the farm buildings or yard, but

a meticulous examination of an old pick-up truck owned by Bruce revealed some tangible evidence. Dried blood, meat particles and some red and white hair were found on the floor of the truck box. A carefully folded, blood-stained burlap bag containing meat particles was found in a manger in the barn, but Bruce still denied any guilt.

It was learned during the interview that Joe Donnelly, a family friend, had motored out to the farm from Winnipeg twice during the week-end, and believing that he also was implicated in the offence, Police questioned him early the following morning. Donnelly denied any knowledge of the offence, but a check of his car revealed two or three small scraps of meat and fat in the trunk. A quilt with a few hairs on it and a pair of overalls and rubber boots stained with blood were also found in his car. No meat was found on the premises and both he and his common law wife remained firm in their denial.

At this point in the investigation Police Service Dog "Nikki" and dog master were



summoned to the scene. The complainant pointed out the general area where the calf was last seen and the search commenced. "Nikki" soon located a blood-stained patch of grass where an animal had been slaughtered, disemboweled, and the entrails thrown into the bush a few yards away. Red and white hairs and blood were found on a tree used as a scaffold during the butchering operation. A plaster cast of a "knobby tread" tire impression was taken at the scene; the rear wheels of the suspect's truck were equipped with this type of tire.

Further evidence such as blood-stained cardboard, hair and meat shavings was found in the pump-house during a more minute daylight inspection. "Nikki" followed a little travelled bush trail from the Bruce farm-yard, across an open pasture and then into thicker bush where it finally terminated in a swamp about one-half mile away. There the dog uncovered the most important evidence of

all—three burlap bags containing about 60 pounds of beef cut up into roasts and a green Hereford calf hide, all partly submerged in the water and hidden from view by tall swamp grass. (On command "Nikki" not only made the "find", but also laid the "game" at his master's feet.) Plaster casts were made of two footprints found in the mud at this point and on comparison they matched the rubber boots seized from Donnelly.

Bruce and Donnelly, confronted with the preponderance of incriminating evidence, finally admitted their guilt, and pleaded guilty to charges of "cattle theft" in Provincial Police Court at Teulon on September 19. The two culprits related the commission of the crime in this manner: the calf was shot with a .22 rifle by Bruce on Saturday night, September 8, the intestines removed, the carcass was transported in the truck to Bruce's farm and skinned in the barn. The meat was then cut up in the pump-



# *Player's Please*

**THE MILDEST BEST-TASTING CIGARETTE**

house, and Donnelly took his share into Winnipeg that night. After Futch's visit the following night they realized that he was suspicious of their activities and they then proceeded to dispose of the *corpus delecti*.

The valuable assistance of a well-

trained dog has been prominently displayed in this investigation, and there is no question but that P.S.D. "Nikki" and his trainer can take a good deal of credit for another "convicted-concluded" case.

(Submitted by Cpl. V. H. Marchbank, RCMP, Teulon, Man.)

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## R. v. Ayles

### *Murder—International Co-operation*

AT 11.30 a.m. on Oct. 20, 1955, Saint John Detachment received a phone call which inaugurated an investigation involving more police agencies than any case previously handled in New Brunswick. The message stated that a man had been murdered, another was wounded and dying and a pay roll had been stolen.

Within minutes, a patrol had picked up the injured man, suffering from a bullet wound in the back of the neck, the exit hole being in the cheek. He was H. W. Cunningham, business manager for the Saint John Tuberculosis Hospital. With ambulance driver, Allison Graves, Mr. Cunningham had gone to a bank to pick up the hospital pay roll of \$12,000. Then they drove to another bank where Cunningham had other business. Graves remained with the ambulance.

As Cunningham left the bank and was entering the ambulance an armed man pushed in behind him. Telling them it was a hold-up, he ordered them to drive back toward the hospital. The man said he was desperate, that there were others in on "the job" and he had to go through with it. He claimed his father was in the public service, his sister was a stenographer and that he did not have long to live. On his insistence the ambulance was driven to the Pipeline Road where the assailant fired a shot from the revolver he carried into the back of Cunningham's neck. The latter remembered being dragged out of the ambulance and thrown in the ditch, the sound of the

ambulance driving away reaching him as he passed into unconsciousness. When Cunningham recovered he looked for Graves and found him dead. Assistance was secured when he managed to stop a motorist.

A description of the assailant was furnished and two significant details included; he had called Graves "Al" and was clearly a former patient at the hospital. The pattern of the crime suggested an intimate knowledge of the pay roll pick-up procedure.

Within a short period the ambulance had been located where it had been abandoned in Saint John. There were bullet holes in the windshield and a side window (driver's) was shattered. A witness was found who saw the assailant enter the ambulance on Charlotte Street. Another saw the ambulance and driver en route from the scene of the crime to where the vehicle was abandoned.

A broadcast of the available information provided the first "break" in the case. A patient in the DVA Hospital hearing the broadcast was heard to exclaim: "I know who did that." When questioned he stated that a year before Clifford Edward Ayles, whom he had met in the T.B. Hospital, had approached him with a scheme to pull a hold-up of this nature.

In the meantime, Cunningham's description of his assailant was being converted into a sketch by a commercial artist at his bedside.

Ayles' home was found to be in

Atholville at the northern end of the province and investigators were assigned to check into his activities, associates and general background. They learned that he and his brother had left Atholville early on the morning of October 20, ran out of gas near Bathurst around 6 a.m., arrived at Newcastle prior to 8 a.m. and there separated. The brother had remained at Newcastle all day, but until 4 p.m. Clifford Ayles' movements could not be established. A photograph of Clifford Edward Ayles was rushed to Saint John where Cunningham selected it from a group as that of his assailant. The sketch prepared by the artist closely resembled the photo and was identified by hospital patients who had known Ayles.

Prosecution was entered as a precautionary measure and a warrant for Ayles' arrest was issued on a charge of wounding with intent. This interim procedure was merely intended to pro-

vide time in which to secure detailed information to substantiate a more serious charge in the death of Graves whose remains bore 15 knife wounds. Immediate steps were taken to circularize details throughout Canada and the U.S.A., authorization for the return of Ayles and institution of extradition, if necessary, being granted. It was believed Ayles might attempt to reach a relative in Tucson or Phoenix, Arizona.

It will never be known just what transpired after Cunningham passed into unconsciousness, but it was established that revolver shots were fired which did not hit Graves, who managed to get 160 feet from the ambulance, possibly in flight, for the 15 knife wounds were on both the rear and in front of the body, one directly through the heart.

At the time of the offence Cunningham had \$12,703.51 in his possession, plus over \$5,000 in bonds. He had placed \$6,000 in bills in his hip pocket and this

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was not taken by his assailant. The ambulance, when recovered, contained \$92.01 in silver. From what was recovered it was possible to establish the amount and denominations of the bills stolen and among them was a quantity of \$2 notes.

Chance decreed that a constable of the Township of Simonds Police should see the hospital ambulance after the crime had been committed. He noted that the driver was not "Al Graves" and later was able to identify Ayles' picture. Fate also played another part in building up a chain of evidence. Parking on Charlotte Street frequently presents a problem, particularly around noon, so that R.F.T., a business man, noted with pleasure that the T.B. Hospital ambulance was about to pull out from the curb and endeavored to ease in behind it. He did not, however, appreciate the delay caused when some conversation took place before a third man got into the ambulance. The incident was fixed

in his mind as he had to be in his office at 11.30 a.m.

Employees at both banks visited by Mr. Cunningham could give reasonably good estimates of the times involved and accurate information on the business conducted. From this emerged the fact, later confirmed by Cunningham, that his pattern of conduct in collecting the pay roll was a habit of years. Anyone having once observed that pattern could with certainty plan exactly what Mr. Cunningham would do on the two days a month when the pay roll was collected—only a holiday could alter the procedure. Perhaps, therefore, it was significant that a side issue in the inquiry showed that Ayles had been in Saint John in April 1955 on a pay roll day and had been in possession of a revolver and a brief case.

At the end of two weeks the evidence had begun to round out the picture. Ayles' comments during the fatal ride assumed a greater significance as it was proven all were factual save one. He was not living on borrowed time from sickness.

Police could show that Ayles arrived in Saint John in ample time to commit the offence. They could place the ambulance in the vicinity of the murder and show that Ayles was in the ambulance both before and after the murder. Cunningham could establish that Ayles was his attacker and, by inference, the only person who could have attacked Graves. The one major question was—where was Ayles?

A wanted notice was published by the *RCMP Gazette* and on November 23 a radiogram was received from the Officer Commanding "O" Division to the effect that the Hamilton City Police had identified Ayles from the *Gazette* photo as having resided in a rooming house in Hamilton until November 20, when he had been driven to Buffalo, N.Y., by another roomer. Ayles had lived at the house from October 26 under the name

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of Ray Borden and had associated with two other roomers. While there "Borden" had changed 40 new \$2 bills for eight \$10 notes, 20 new \$1 bills for \$10 bills. The entry into the U.S.A. was made somewhat surreptitiously and Ayles had paid 50 new \$2 bills for the drive to Buffalo. On November 22 reflecting on the suspicious action of Ayles (Borden) one of the roomers reported them to the Hamilton City Police: the other was able to produce 41 new \$2 bills received from Ayles and the serial numbers were supplied.

U.S. Immigration Officials were advised of developments as were FBI Agents. The fact that Ayles was believed to have a relative in Arizona was not overlooked. In order to prepare for possible extradition, a charge of murder was preferred. It was now December 2. Within 24 hours the wires began to hum: "Indications Ayles presently Egyptian Motor Hotel Phoenix Arizona FBI advise and request information whether subject will be extradited." "FBI advises Clifford Ayles in custody Sheriff Boies Maricopa County Arizona Admits identity, etc. . . ." "Sheriff L. C. Boies of Maricopa County Arizona requests advice by telegram if warrant held for arrest Ayles Stop If so wants certified copy mailed and request made for apprehension of Ayles also advice he will be extradited."

Under authority of the Attorney-General of New Brunswick the Sheriff was informed of the charges pending, requested to secure provisional arrest in anticipation of formal demand for surrender under extradition proceedings and to advise if U.S. Immigration were interested in arranging deportation. At this stage Mr. Hickman, Senior Counsel of the Attorney-General's Department took charge of the legal steps necessary to institute extradition.

In the meantime, however, light was shed on the tracing of Ayles to Arizona. On December 2 one of the Hamilton roomers, received a communication from

"Ray" (Ayles) written on stationery from the Motor Hotel and bearing a Buffalo post mark dated November 30. It was clear that someone had received and remailed it in Buffalo, but the identity of the party was never traced. Another letter was enclosed in a plain envelope and the Hamilton man was requested to mail it. The receipt of the letter was reported through the Hamilton City Police and the FBI advised. Inquiries from then on took a natural course.

By this time it had also been possible to establish that the serial numbers of the \$2 bills recovered in Hamilton had comprised part of a series received by the Bank of Canada, Saint John, N.B. on September 16. They could not be traced further by serial number.

On December 6 Sheriff Boies advised the Attorney-General that a fugitive complaint against Ayles had been filed and bond set at \$2500. Preliminary examination was scheduled for December



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31. U.S. Attorney George D. Locke was appointed on December 8 to represent the Province and the bond (bail) was increased to \$35,000 and hearing set for December 23. In preparing depositions of witnesses a certified photograph of Ayles was secured from the Sheriff. Proceedings in Arizona were, however, set over to Feb. 1, 1956.

Another side issue was proceeding at this time. Bottles obtained from the room previously occupied by Ayles were found to bear fingerprint impressions and these were identified as his. The U.S. Immigration Service had also been active and deportation proceedings had been instituted and were being contested. There was a claim made of American citizenship which, however, it was possible to refute.

On January 5 all formalities for the taking of depositions for extradition proceedings being completed, seven witnesses appeared before the Court. On January 18 advice was received that the U.S. Immigration were holding Ayles for deportation. Extradition proceedings having been instituted, however, the question of return on deportation was held in abeyance, a possibility of appeal arising. Arrangements were made for a member of the Force who could give certain evidence in respect to Ayles to stand by to accompany Mr. Hickman, Senior Counsel, to Phoenix, Arizona to attend the extradition proceedings.

At 10 a.m. February 1 the extradition

proceedings opened at Phoenix, Arizona. Present were Judge Charles C. Bernstein of the State of Arizona Superior Court and the various legal representatives. The necessary documents being produced and received into Court, counsel for Ayles made a motion that the proceedings be quashed on two grounds:

- (1) that the documents were not properly authenticated (i.e. by the senior consular officer for the U.S.A. in the foreign country);
- (2) at the hearing where the depositions were taken the counsel for the defence was not permitted to cross-examine the witnesses.

Mr. Hickman was called to the stand and refuted the second ground, while Judge Bernstein ruled that the documents were properly authenticated and denied the first motion. The second motion was taken under advisement.

Next day Judge Bernstein handed down his written judgment which ordered that Clifford Edward Ayles was to be extradited. Counsel for Ayles then indicated his intention to apply for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, stating that in his opinion the Court did not have jurisdiction to rule on the matter. Warrant of Committal was issued to place Ayles in the Maricopa County Jail and the documents were sent to the Secretary of State at Washington for further processing.

At this time it was learned that the order of deportation had been appealed to the Board of Immigration Appeals, Washington; D.C. Some delay was experienced with the institution of Habeas Corpus proceedings anticipated to be heard on March 14. This did not materialize, however, and the hearing was set for March 24. Three days later advice was received that proceedings had been quashed and on March 28 armed with the Warrant of Surrender and Warrant of Recipias the escort left for Phoenix, Arizona. Unfortunately an appeal had been lodged in the meantime and the escort was forced to return without the

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prisoner. This was, in some respects, an anti-climax to a trip that was beset with transportation delays and it was not before April 5 that the escort arrived back in Saint John. By May 15 all obstacles having been cleared the escort again proceeded to Phoenix and this time no difficulties arose, there being a stipulation from the Supreme Court of the State of Arizona and approved by Ayles bearing the order of the Chief Justice that the appeal was dismissed, without prejudice. For what purpose it is not clear, but on May 17 Ayles actually signed a waiver of extradition which, of course, would suggest that he was being returned to Canada of his own volition. Actually it made no difference.

Ayles' trial opened on June 26. Thirty-four witnesses were called for the Crown; none for the defence.

At 12.29 June 30 the jury retired to consider its verdict, returning at 1.55 p.m. for instruction. Retiring again at 2.11 a verdict was reached—guilty. Execution of sentence was set for Sept. 20, 1956.

As was to be expected this was not the end and an appeal to the Supreme Court of New Brunswick was launched. It was not successful and there were no points of dissent raised. On practically the same grounds application for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada was entered. Heard before five members of the Court presided over by Mr. Justice Rand, the application was, after hearing argument by Counsel for the appellant, refused on October 25.

Thus on November 6 was "finis" written to this case and to the activities of Clifford Edward Ayles.

### How Fast? The Determination of Automobile Speeds

A "NORMAL" automobile accident took place last summer in Ottawa. A light rain had just fallen and the roadway was wet. Glenn Evan Leslie, an 18-year-old driver, accompanied by several young friends, was going for an evening's drive. He was on an unnamed road proceeding east toward the Federal District Commission Driveway in the west end of Ottawa.

At some distance from the intersection of No Name Road and the F.D.C. Driveway, Leslie applied the brakes of his car in order to come to a stop. Apparently the brakes of his car were not in good working order. Leslie had to "pump" them several times to get any response, but was eventually successful for he began to skid. Unable to stop at the intersection, he hit the right side of a south-bound car driven by Ligouri Beaudoin. Leslie's speed at the point of impact was not great and only a few hundred dollars' damage was done by the collision.

The RCMP "A" Division Traffic Branch was called to investigate. Witnesses to the accident were Leslie and his friends; Beaudoin and his friend; and an independent witness, Lucien Parisien, who was proceeding north on the F.D.C. Driveway. Leslie was charged with responsibility for causing this accident, as he had failed to stop at the "STOP" sign before entering the F.D.C. Driveway.



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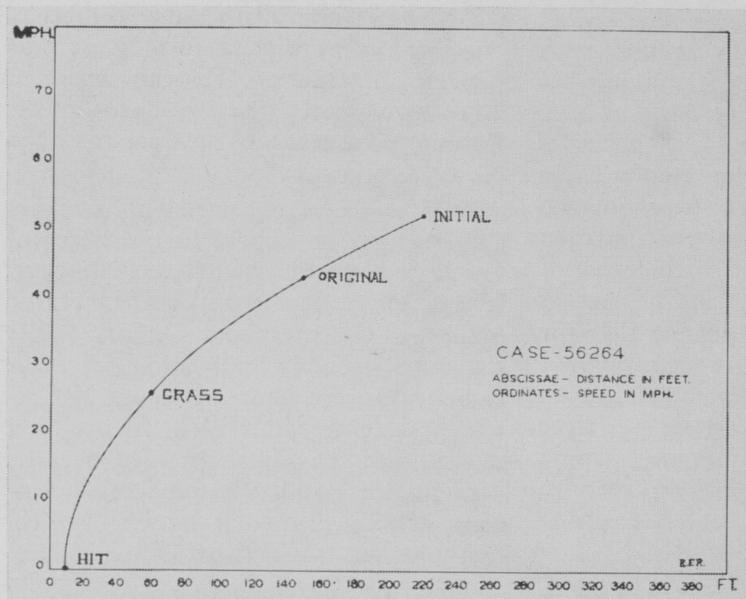


Chart prepared at  
Crime Detection  
Laboratory, showing  
calculation of speed.

However, the question of speed became an important one.

The police officer measured a skid length of 140 feet 6 inches from the beginning of Leslie's skid to the bottom of the left rear wheel of his car. This measured skid was the dry portion of the actual skid. The speed limit was 35 m.p.h.; Leslie admitted driving initially at about 40 m.p.h. Other witnesses stated that he might have been travelling slightly faster when first seen.

The writer was asked to determine the speed of Leslie's vehicle when skidding commenced. On surveying the scene of the occurrence, it was noticed that Leslie's skid was longer by 71 feet 5 inches than that apparent to the police officer on the night of the accident. This difference in length was understandable, as the officer had measured only the dry part of the skid. Leslie's car had actually commenced to skid some distance before this.

Two different tests, each repeated several times, were performed to determine the original speed of Leslie's car. The roadway was made wet before each test (the weather was not accommodat-

ing enough to rain for the experiment!). In one test, a fully braked car was dragged by a truck; the force required to drag the car was measured by an electric strain gauge. In another experiment, the same test car was driven at known speed and then fully braked; the length of the resulting skidmark was measured. From the results of these experiments, the friction coefficient at various speeds was found.

The problem of determining speed was complicated slightly by the fact that near the end of the skid the right wheels of Leslie's car left the road and skidded on grass instead of asphalt. Taking the relevant factors into consideration, the minimum initial speed of Leslie's car was calculated as exceeding 50 m.p.h., a value considerably in excess of Leslie's admitted speed.

The graph shown illustrates the calculated solution. The speed of Leslie's skidding car is shown at various distances from a given point. This distance is that between the middle of the front axle of the car and the centre of the F.D.C. Driveway.

The skid commenced 229 feet 6 inches from this road centre, and the wheelbase of Leslie's car was 9 feet 7 inches; hence, the start of the skid is shown on the graph at 219 feet 11 inches ("INITIAL") where the vehicle's speed is about 52 m.p.h. The car came to a stop with the middle of its front axle 9 feet 3 inches from the centre of the F.D.C. Driveway, as shown on the graph ("HIT"); thus, the skid was a total length of 210 feet 8 inches, of which 50 feet 0 inches was on grass, and 160 feet 8 inches on asphalt.

There are two interesting "internal" points specially marked on this graph. One point ("ORIGINAL"), at 158 feet 1 inch (140 feet 6 inches + 9 feet 7 inches + 9 feet 3 inches—1 foot 3 inches, the last term correcting the alignment of the car) gives the car's speed at the beginning of the skidmark originally measured; this measurement was made by the officer on the night of the accident. Even at this point, Leslie's skidding

car was still exceeding the speed limit. The other point ("GRASS") at 59 feet 3 inches (50 feet 0 inches + 9 feet 3 inches) gives the car's speed when first skidding on the grass.

At Leslie's trial, evidence was given regarding the calculated speed of the accused. This speed determination was accepted by the Court, despite the argument raised by the Defence Counsel in summarizing his case that Leslie's brakes were not operating properly. As was pointed out by the Magistrate in rejecting this defence, Leslie's car could not have left the skid mark if the brakes had been completely inoperative; therefore the calculation of speed derived from the skidmarks was valid. Leslie was found guilty and given the maximum sentence.

The writer has calculated speed in other occurrences. However, as far as is known, this was the first Court case in eastern Canada where the scientific calculation of automobile speed was intro-

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duced. This case may be considered the "maiden" one for such evidence.

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

*Ed. Note:* The accused was charged with "Careless Driving", s. 29(1) Ontario Highway Traffic Act and s. 4(1) of the F.D.C. By-Law No. 32. He appeared before Magistrate G. Strike and was fined \$50 and costs, the maximum penalty under the by-law.

## R. v. Morrison

### *Murder—International Co-operation*

EARLY in the morning of May 6, 1955, the bullet-riddled body of an unidentified man was found in the ditch of a side road on the western outskirts of the City of Calgary, Alberta. The body was that of an unusually tall and lean young man in his early twenties. He was well dressed in casual clothing and bore marks of violence in addition to the gunshot wounds. His ankles were tied together with wire and there was evidence his wrists had been bound together with adhesive tape, although they had apparently been torn apart in the struggle which resulted in his ultimate death from wounds in the head.

Through documents found on the body inquiries were directed to Niagara Falls, New York, where it was ascertained that the deceased was Norman G. Yesny of that city. It was learned from relatives that Yesny had left Niagara Falls alone a few weeks earlier in a small convertible car en route to Alaska in search of employment. One of our investigators was dispatched to the United States to carry out inquiries simultaneously with those being conducted in Calgary. Through the co-operation of the United States authorities, Yesny's movements through that country were traced from Niagara Falls, across the northern states to an Alberta port-of-entry where he entered Alberta accompanied by Peter Morrison, a hitch-hiker, whom he had picked up near Great Falls, Montana.

Yesny's red convertible car was found

abandoned on a side street in Calgary, and parts of a revolver, later to be identified as the property of the deceased, were located on a golf course near the scene of the crime, having apparently been discarded by the culprit, making good his escape. Further inquiries regarding the hitch-hiker, Morrison, revealed little information except that he was originally a resident of Windsor, Ontario, but had recently resided in the United States where he had previously deserted the United States Army and had a short criminal record involving offences of violence. It was also determined that Morrison had a girl friend residing in Winnipeg, Manitoba, and from her, letters in his own handwriting were received indicating he had recently resided at Los Angeles, California. Invaluable information was also received indicating that Morrison had registered in a Calgary hotel under an alias during the day of May 6, 1955. A comparison of the particulars on the hotel register with known samples of handwriting bore a marked similarity.

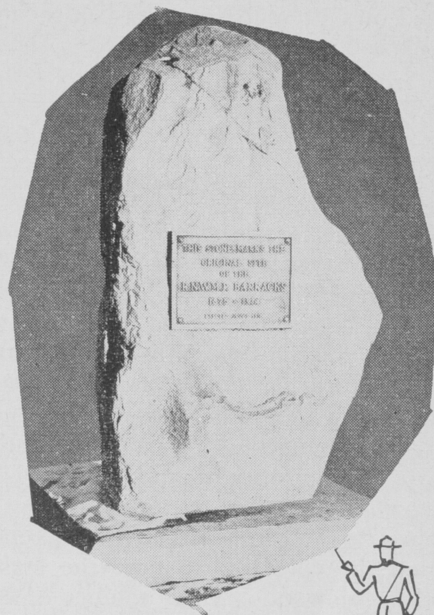
A Warrant for Morrison's arrest charging him with murder was obtained and the assistance requested of the United States authorities in the Los Angeles area. After tracing the accused for two or three weeks, and in some cases missing him by a matter of hours, Morrison was finally apprehended by United States Immigration officers at Stockton, California. After waiving deportation, Morrison was returned to Calgary and re-

manded for preliminary hearing on the charge of murder.

While being escorted to Calgary, Morrison gave a partial statement involving himself in the shooting of Yesny, but stated that the crime was committed in the act of self-defence, pointing out that Yesny was a sex deviate who had attacked him with a view to an indecent assault. As there was no apparent motive for the crime, Morrison's statement presented a problem to the prosecution and further extensive investigation was necessary to obtain evidence contrary to Morrison's defence. Again, our investigators travelled to the United States and in the California area were successful in obtaining information which indicated that his own sex life was questionable; he had, in the past, associated with sex deviates, often obtaining money from them either by robbery or extortion. At the same time the victim's background was thoroughly investigated and he was found to be a normal individual with nothing whatever unusual respecting his sexual behavior. It was also determined that the deceased was in possession of approximately \$50 just prior to his death.

When Morrison was advised of the additional particulars just received by the police he made a further statement and volunteered to point out to our investigators the scene of the crime and re-enact to some extent the incidents leading to the shooting of Yesny and his ultimate flight from Calgary to Los Angeles.

Following an eight-day trial in the Supreme Court of Alberta in Calgary, during which 43 witnesses were called and 95 exhibits entered, a jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder after deliberation of only 28 minutes. Mr. Justice J. Boyd McBride sentenced the accused to be hanged on Feb. 14, 1956, but this date was later set back to Apr. 6, 1956, to allow his solicitor time to prepare an appeal. At the conclusion of the hearing the Justice commended members of the Force for the fair and efficient manner



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

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



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in which their evidence had been obtained and presented to the Court, and in his own words, he stated: "They

almost seemed to lean backwards in warning the accused that what he had to say should be entirely voluntary".

### R. v. Fagnan, et al

#### *Breaking, Entering and Theft—Observation*

THE alertness of a plain-clothes constable paid dividends in a Saskatchewan investigation last Fall. Walking down a Yorkton street at 9.15 a.m. on October 26, the constable glanced at a car that turned a corner at an intersection. The driver was alone in the front seat; his passenger in the rear, was in the act of sitting upright and rubbing his eyes as though just awakening from a sleep. The somewhat unusual occurrence caused the constable to note the make, model, color and licence number of the vehicle.

Later, in the Police office, the investigator checked the lists of outstanding stolen cars but without results. He learned however, that a series of break-ins had occurred during the night at points in western Manitoba. The car and occupants, he decided, would bear further investigation. The constable found that two men using the names of Ed Kapalka and Cyrille Beaulieu with a similar car had registered at a local hotel the previous day. A third man had visited them and the actions of all three were suspicious.

From Regina, the Yorkton investigator learned that the car was registered in the name of Norman Fagnan and a radio-gram to all points in Saskatchewan warned police to be on the look-out for the three, who could be considered suspects in the offences in the Manitoba border area. On October 29 a police photo of Fagnan was received by the Yorkton RCMP office and he was identified as one of the men. In the meantime the men had checked out of the hotel and apparently had left town.

On November 26, Saskatoon City Police notified the local RCMP Detach-

ment that the three suspects had been located at a cafe in the city. They were taken to the RCMP office for questioning. Each was found to have a large sum of money on his person and one of the men finally admitted that they had broken into a garage the previous night and stolen a large sum of money from a safe. A long distance call to the NCO in charge of Yorkton C.I.B. produced the information that a garage at Buchanan had been entered the night before and between \$5,000 and \$5,100 stolen from a safe. After lengthy questioning, the men finally admitted that they had committed the Buchanan theft as well as many others.

On November 29, Fagnan, Beaulieu and Kapalka appeared before Police Magistrate H. G. H. Gilding in Saskatoon on 14 charges of breaking, entering and theft, six charges of breaking and entering with intent and two charges of theft. The accused were represented by J. P. Wedge, barrister, of Saskatoon. Fagnan received a two-year penitentiary sentence; Beaulieu was given four months in Regina Jail; Kapalka received a suspended sentence, but was returned to Manitoba to face charges there and subsequently was sentenced to 15 months in jail. Appeals against the leniency of the Saskatchewan sentences were entered by the Crown. (The results were not known at press time.)

The interesting point is of course, that in all of the offences there was little or no evidence for the Police to work on, but the suspicions of the Yorkton plain-clothes constable bore fruit when the occupants of the car he noticed on the morning of October 26, were finally located for questioning. ● ●





## Old - timers' Column

### Ship Wreck

by SUPT. J. S. CRUICKSHANK

Any reference to the work of the Force immediately brings forth the connotation "Mounted Police" but while all members do take the equitation course the varied work entails many other duties so that members become literally "Jack of all Trades". Much work was, and is, performed by detachment members on water particularly in the great inland lake areas and in the North.

Earlier travel on the newly discovered lakes and in the northern uncharted waters was always hazardous and not a few lives were lost from the wreck of Police boats. A number of whale boats were lost in the Hudson Bay region, at times with loss of life, shortly after the first detachment was opened at Fullerton in 1904. The first recorded wreck was that of the Police boat *Keewatin* which occurred in September 1890 off Berens River, Lake Winnipeg, when Sailing Master Mathew Watt, Reg. No. 2162 Cpl. H. O. Morphy and Reg. No. 2531 Cst. G. Q. R. de Beaujeu lost their lives after the ship had struck a reef in a storm.

For sheer drama the wreck of a Police whale boat off barren Herschel Island on July 22, 1918, is worth telling. This craft was operated by three members of Herschel Detachment, Insp. J. W. Philips, Reg. No. 4396 Cpl. W. A. Doak, and Reg. No. 5369 Cst. E. H. Cornelius, on a trip to Fort McPherson on the mainland for mail and supplies.

The return trip was uneventful until a sudden north-east gale caught them close to the island. Reaching the harbor it was found to be closed with floe ice so that two courses were open to Inspector Philips—the first to keep running westward into the Beaufort Sea, which left the possibility of being caught in the main ice-field west of the island; the other course was to "come about" and try to make the harbor at Itkilipik. The latter was adopted. Beating back meant shipping considerable icy water and constant bailing but finally they reached a point within eight miles of the harbor.

Here disaster struck quickly. The mast stays broke allowing it to lean dangerously and before this could be remedied the sail blew to shreds making it necessary to jettison the mast and remnants of the sail. With the oars the crew tried to keep the boat from drifting onto the shore ice but the

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*Editor's Note:* Corporal Doak was murdered by an Eskimo prisoner on Apr. 1, 1922 and by a strange coincidence Corporal Cornelius died at Edmonton of influenza on the same day.

**The old RCMP post at Herschel Island, showing a little of the rugged barrenness of that frontier post.**



heavy seas nullified all their strenuous efforts and they drifted steadily toward shore.

Every effort was then made to handle the boat so she would strike a cake of ice large enough to support the boat and crew, but on getting closer to shore it was seen that all the ice consisted of small floes constantly grinding together. To lessen the impact of the impending collision everything movable was thrown overboard and the crew moved to the stern to allow the bow to ride up onto the ice floes without smashing in the bow. The boat struck a few minutes later and in five minutes was ground to pieces by the churning ice.

Seeing the boat disintegrating, Inspector Philips leaped onto the ice shouting to Doak and Cornelius to follow him and jumping from floe to floe they headed for the solid shore ice some 400 yards away. They could hardly remember how they made this relatively short journey for the floes upended with their weight compelling them to make another jump immediately the ice dipped. It was a case of jump or drop into the water and be crushed. Finally they reached the shore ice and started to follow it south-west to Herschel Island. They did not go far before they came to an open lead too wide to cross, so they headed inland. Here they found the open leads narrower but still too wide to jump.

To remain still, meant death from exposure so by joining their belts and suspenders together they made a life-line. With this, one would swim the open lead then pull the other two across by the improvised life-line. This had to be done 24 times before they reached solid land and from the time of the wreck, ten hours had elapsed. The north-east gale had continued all this time and in their wet condition all three were suffering severely from the cold—most of their clothing had been discarded while swimming across the leads.

Although it was 12 miles to Herschel Harbor along the coast line there was no option but to start walking or die of exposure. After travelling about a mile Corporal Doak became delirious and had to be supported and this soon brought on cramps in the legs of the others so that they could go no farther. Cornelius then volunteered to

go for assistance while Inspector Philips built a wind-break of driftwood into which he and Doak crawled in an effort to keep warm.

At 11 p.m. July 23 a whale boat was sighted and responded to the signals of Inspector Philips. Captain Allan, master of a whaling schooner who, with a crew member, was making a trip to Herschel to pick up mail, put into the "spit" and after giving the two survivors some food and clothing, headed for the harbor along a lead which had opened up with a change of wind.

On arrival it was found that Constable Cornelius had not arrived so Constable Brockie, with two natives, took a whale boat out to search for him. He was found in an exhausted condition some ten miles away and brought in safely. All three members were laid up for several days with swollen legs and feet due to immersion in the icy water and exposure.

Inspector Philips expressed his regrets in having to report the loss of government property saying "but I think you will agree that this accident happened through circumstances over which I have no control". The Commissioner agreed.

\* \* \*

### Gabriel Léveillé—NWMP Scout

On July 8, 1874, Commr. George A. French led a colorful cavalcade out of Dufferin and headed westward for the Blackfoot country 800 miles away. It was the first venture into the "great lone land" by the newly-formed North-West Mounted Police and the resplendent uniforms of the men, prancing horses, creaking Red River carts and plodding oxen provided a display of ceremonial pomp never before seen in western Canada. Six weeks later, much of their finery reduced to dirty tatters, horses and men alike sick and parched with thirst, the column had reached Old Wives' Creek. Here the Police encountered a Cree half-breed and his family, who were returning to Canada after wintering at Fort Benton, Montana. One member of that family, Gabe Léveillé, then a boy of eight years, is now a resident of Maple Creek, Sask., and is probably the last living person to have seen the first Mounted Police troops in western Canada.

Mr. Léveillé's connection with the early Force extends far beyond that first meeting, for the name Léveillé has long played some part in the early history of the Force. Gabe's uncle, Pierre, was employed as guide to the NWMP on the march west as far as the Cypress Hills. After the meeting with his family Pierre left the Police column and was succeeded as guide by his brother Louis, Gabe's father.

In later years Gabriel and his brothers Paul and Pete, all worked at one time or another for the Police as scouts and interpreters.

In January, Commissioner Nicholson was in western Canada and had the opportunity of meeting and talking with the old scout, and last Fall Commr. S. T. Wood, CMG, (Rtd.) visited the old-timer and secured from him a most interesting statement. Mr. Léveillé revealed a remarkable memory for a man of his years and his story, which follows, is told in his own words.

"I was born at White Horse Plains (near Fort Garry) on 15th January 1866. My father, Louis Léveillé, with his six brothers were all raised in that vicinity. Pierre Léveillé, an older brother of my father, was a trader and had his outfit of Red River carts. He was employed by Commissioner French as guide on the march west in 1874 as far as the Cypress Hills.

"I had five brothers and three sisters. All members of the family had wintered at Fort Benton, Montana, 1873-74, and were returning to Canada from Benton Gulch Mining Camp, 200 miles south of Fort Benton, when we met my uncle Pierre Léveillé and the Police on their march west at Old Wives' Creek in August 1874, about 81 miles west and south of present Swift Current.

"I was eight years old at the time and remember it well. My uncle Pierre, being a trader, quit his job as guide here and my father Louis Léveillé was hired as guide and remained in the employ of the Police until his death in Maple Creek, May 29, 1888. My father was not familiar with the Blackfoot country west of the Cypress Hills. My father spoke French, Cree, Sioux, Assiniboine and of course English, but not Blackfoot. The Police had bought more horses on the way west so the condition

of horses and oxen was not too bad at the time we met them. The buffalo were very plentiful at the time for on the trip north, one of us boys had to ride ahead of the carts to clear the buffalo from the trail, while another rode behind to keep them clear of the carts, for they closed in around us.

"The family located at Fort Walsh when it was built under Major Walsh and my father accompanied most of the patrols as guide and interpreter. Later I was employed as scout on and off for six years and after the Rebellion of 1885 my brothers Paul and Pete worked as scouts along the South Saskatchewan River. I accompanied the patrol from Fort Walsh weekly to Stone Pile where we met the patrol from Wood Mountain. My father accompanied Assistant Commissioner Irvine and Major Walsh on all their trips in connection with the arrival and stay in Canada of the Sioux under Four Horns and Sitting Bull.

"We were at Fort Walsh when General Terry, U.S. Army, and Colonel Macleod met Sitting Bull. We were also at Fort Walsh when the Blood Indians from Mac-

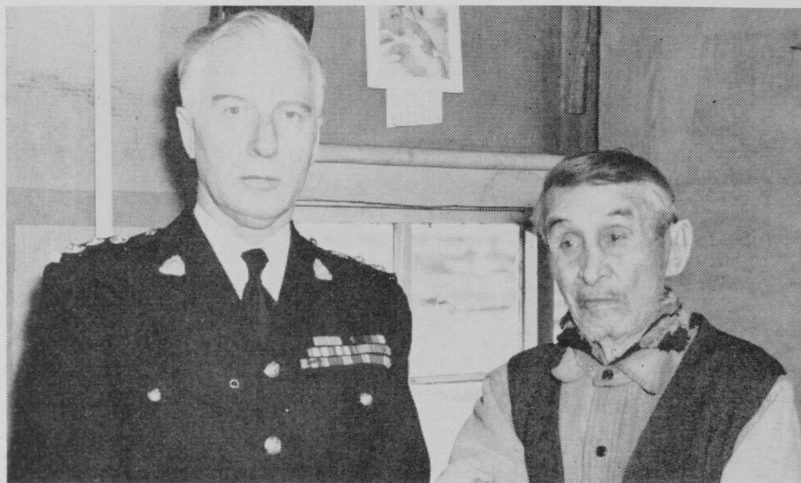


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**Commr. L. H. Nicholson with Gabriel Léveille, one-time Police scout, now 91 years of age. Photo taken at Maple Creek, Sask., Jan. 24, 1957.**

leod looking for stolen horses, charged through the townsite killing and scalping a half-blind Cree and cutting an ear off, firing their guns into the stockade of the Fort.

"The cement marker in Graburn Coulee supposed to mark the spot where Constable Graburn's body was found is not right, for my father found the body in a clearing above the Benson place about six miles from the Fort. Jerry Potts was called in from Macleod and my brother Paul and I took part in the search. My father was always of the opinion that white men killed Graburn for the horse tracks showed three men riding abreast (Indians always ride in single file), that the riders mounted from the near side whereas Indians always mount from the off side; one rider had dropped behind and shot Graburn through the back as indicated by the tracks; horse thieves were common in those days and it was thought that Graburn had encountered such and was bringing them into the Fort when he was killed.

"Commissioner Irvine took my father with him during the Rebellion on the march to Fort Carlton and prior to that when at Fort Walsh had accompanied Major Walsh and detachment to rescue the band of Saulteaux from the South Assiniboines then on a hunt.

"He accompanied the detachment which escorted Piapot and his band of Crees from Davis Lake to Fort Qu'Appelle; accompanied Sergeant Patterson in pursuit of the Indian who murdered Mr. Pollock south of Maple Creek. He was with Major Steele

and detachment of Police from Fort Walsh when they arrested a party of Sarcees for the theft of Assiniboine horses.

"During the time we lived at Fort Walsh, I made several trips to Montana to visit my married sister who lived south of Fort Benton. I knew all the people and the Police who lived at Fort Walsh from the time it was built until they moved to Maple Creek.

"The correct spelling of our family name is Léveille."

The official diary of Commissioner French confirms the meeting of the Police with the Léveille family who were among a party of half-breeds returning from the U.S.A. The diary shows the date as Aug. 21, 1874.

\* \* \*

### **Former RNWMP NCO Had Brief But Exciting Police Career**

Three days before Christmas day, 1913, the body of a man, brutally murdered, was found on the Watrous-Prince Albert branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific near Paterson, Sask. The person most likely responsible was identified as a man who had left the district shortly afterwards. RNWMP Cst. Harry Morren of Watrous Detachment was alerted by telephone to be on the look-out for a Galician, five feet, ten inches tall, 180 pounds, perhaps in possession of a pass from Watrous to Winnipeg. At the time more complete details were lacking. The murder had taken place on a Monday but Constable Morren

had not been alerted until about 8 o'clock Tuesday night; less than four hours later. Morren had the wanted man in custody.

Not knowing what procedure was used, one might attribute it all to a stroke of luck; actually an admirable bit of police work was involved. Prior to the arrest, Morren not only knew the name of the man he was looking for, but had a detailed description and a man on hand to identify the suspect. This had involved some hasty interviews with local railroad officials and a trustworthy Galician who worked on a district farm. On arrest, Antain Drewnick had on his person the pass described and over \$500. The dead man found near the rail line with his head mutilated and a blackjack nearby had been carrying upwards of \$700 a few days before, had \$500 with him the day he was killed, and nothing when found dead. Laying blame on one Mike Podolsky, Drewnick said that he had witnessed the murder and had been given \$50 to shut up and not tell what he knew. Most of the \$500 he claimed he had won playing poker. It turned out that no such person as Mike Podolsky existed. Drewnick eventually expiated his crime on the gallows.

Six years was the extent of ex-Sgt. Harry Morren's stay in the RNWMP and yet within that brief term of service, he won distinction and rapid promotion through his responsibility for several spectacular captures.

It is ironical that Drewnick, a man responsible for a crime as callous as murder, should have submitted to arrest almost meekly while, on another occasion, a pair of jail-breakers with a reputation for chicken stealing and burglary resisted arrest so desperately that an ensuing gun battle developed into one of the most dramatic in Saskatchewan's history. But fugitives from justice are noted for erratic behavior.

One morning, shortly after convicted housebreaker-chicken thief Bill Nibisnuik and his partner in crime, Mike Shumanski had escaped from Moose Jaw jail, Mr. Thoroughgood, a local farmer, reported finding the two in his barn. A posse comprised of Cst. H. Osmond of the Moose Jaw City Police, and Corporals Morren and White of the RNWMP was sent to investigate. Tracks in clean snow led the posse in a southerly direction, into a deep ravine



H. F. Morren as a corporal in 1915 at Estevan, Sask.

on the Thoroughgood farm. Suddenly the crack of a rifle rent the uneasy stillness and a bullet twanged through the air missing Corporal Morren's head by inches. Unable to determine the location of their assailants, Corporals Morren and White, armed with .303 Lee Enfields, nonetheless prepared for battle. Constable Osmond, with a .38 revolver, stayed near the car to cover them as they edged cautiously forward. Once more a .45 barked out its challenge, sending a deadly slug past Corporal Morren's head. This time a wisp of gun smoke from a clump of bushes betrayed the position of the desperadoes. Too far away to be of much use with a revolver, Constable Osmond left the car and withdrew to the side of the ravine where he was able to see both men through the bushes. Corporals White and Morren, widely separated by this time, were firing blindly into the bushes from which bursts of gun fire were issuing. Then Osmond from his vantage point, seeing Shumanski crawl swiftly toward

White for a distance of about 40 feet, yelled, "Look out he's going to get you!" Standing but 15 yards from where Shumanski was now crouched behind bushes, White pulled the trigger of his rifle but nothing happened. At the same time Shumanski fired his .45 at White and the bullet passed its target, dangerously close. Again Mike fired and once more White pulled the trigger of his gun without report; his rifle had jammed and was useless. Disregarding Constable Osmond's frantic warnings and pleas from the top of the hill, White held his ground. Only Osmond could fully appreciate at the time, the desperate peril of both Corporals Morren and White. Standing out in the open, they offered splendid targets and yet, in their determination to make a capture they stubbornly refused to retreat or crouch. Working frantically at his rifle, Corporal White succeeded in putting it back into commission only after he had ejected two shells and reloaded. Meanwhile, Shumanski, under cover was shooting with deadly intent. After he had fired three times without result, White caught a glimpse of his opponent through the bushes. In a flash he aimed his weapon and fired. Shumanski fell in a heap. Answering invitations to surrender, Nibisniuk appeared with his hands in the air. Who could attempt to explain how Morren and White survived such an affray.

Often the most vivid recollections a policeman has are concerned with events not pleasant to remember. When an April 1914 hotel explosion in the town of Macoun, Saskatchewan resulted in the tragic death of nine people, Corporal Morren, then of Estevan Detachment, travelled to the scene to join Cst. R. F. Wheeler of Weyburn in probing into the cause of the disaster and to identify victims. At first count it appeared that the disaster had claimed the lives of ten people but Corporal Morren determined through investigation that only nine had succumbed. The awful truth of the matter was that what was supposed to have been the tenth body was part of the remains of another whose arms and legs had been blown off in the blast. Throughout an afternoon, Corporal Morren and Constable Wheeler worked to ascertain the cause of the explosion and in the end concluded that something had gone wrong

with the automatic feed in an acetylene gas plant, which resulted in a large volume of gas escaping into the cellar of the hotel building. It was Corporal Morren's opinion that the gas had been ignited by a light burning on the wall some distance from the plant. One of the most talked about incidents in connection with the disaster had to do with a collie dog's rescue of an eight-year-old boy. By scraping away earth and wood splinters, debris from the explosion, the dog had created an air hole which kept the youngster from suffocation.

Son of a Barrie, Ont. veterinary surgeon, Harry Morren had tried his hand at various lines of work before engaging in the RNWMP at Calgary, Feb. 11, 1911 at the age of 21, (as regimental number 5194). He learned the trade of saddle maker, worked as a teamster, was employed in the repair department of a farm implement concern, and spent a year as a sailor on a steamship, plying the Pacific coast between Seattle, Washington, and Alaska. Immediately upon leaving the Force, Feb. 10, 1917, he married and took up residence on a farm near Estevan. A Moose Jaw newspaper, in summarizing his established fame as a policeman at the time of his retirement, stated, "Probably no other western Mountie has made so enviable a reputation in so short a time as has Harry Morren."

First in a long line-up of captures was his arrest of Antain Drownick, already mentioned. A year later (1914) he captured a second murderer named Boyd, who was charged with the killing of a pedlar near Edrans, Man.

It was while on border duty at Estevan that ex-Sgt. Harry Morren truly confirmed his ability at making arrests. "Thirsty Jack Doran", otherwise known as "Bad Man of the Dirt Hills" through a series of sensational horse thefts and clever cover-ups, had become notorious as one of the few who could evade the long arm of the RNWMP. Corporal Morren arrested him and in so doing won great respect for himself while boosting the reputation of the Force. Again at Estevan, Morren was responsible for the capture of many enemy aliens who at various times attempted to cross the border into the United States and neutral territory at the outbreak of World War I. Some of these men were considered



"dangerous characters". One of them, Jake Lemm, was said to have been responsible for more escapes than any other man in Canada.

In consideration of his splendid work in connection with the Drewnick murder case, Morren was promoted to the rank of corporal on May 1, 1914 and on Jan. 1, 1917, his continued diligence was recognized when he became a sergeant. His entire service was spent on detachment in the Regina district: Balcarres, Estevan, and Moose Jaw, Sask.

Such data as *The Quarterly* is able to muster on old-timers is always comprehensive in respect to service in the Force but most often lacking in post-service detail. Last January we were delighted to receive a personal letter from ex-Sgt. Harry Morren. In it was information well-worth passing on. After taking discharge from the Force, Harry Morren enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps (later the RAF) as a pilot. On the boat returning from England in May 1919, he recalls that there were six other RAF personnel who were ex-Mounted Policemen. Now residing in his old home town, Barrie, Ont., Mr. Morren wrote that he seldom sees any of the boys he knew in the Force, other than Bill Boyd who was with him at Moose Jaw and is presently with the Ontario Provincial Police, although two years ago, while in Florida, he had the pleasure of visiting ex-Cpl. Chas. A. B. Richards, another Moose Jaw comrade. About four years ago, while attending a horse show in Aurora, Ont., Mr. Morren looked up Deputy Commr. T. Dann (Rtd.) who was riding master at Regina when he joined in 1911, remembering him as "a man who really knew his horses"—and as "a good fighter as many of us found out who tried him with gloves in the old gym". In the course of a chat with his former instructor, Mr. Morren somehow mentioned a tough ride he had taken in 1912 while at Balcarres. With a gleam in his eye his old riding master inquired what horse he had ridden; "number 326" was the answer. Without a second's hesitation, Mr. Dann recalled the horse as a big dapple grey which had been used as a team horse. Mr. Morren admits he was respectfully non-plussed that anyone should remember one horse among hundreds after 40 years.

A remarkable individual in his own right, ex-Sgt. Harry Morren established many friendships during his brief, but spectacular term of service in the RNWMP. We know he would be pleased to hear from any of his old friends within reach. M.R.

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#### **Reg. No. 2908 ex-S/Sgt. William Charles Nichols**

A colorful business personality and veteran of the North-West Mounted Police, William Charles Nichols, died Jan. 28, 1957 at Minneapolis, Minn. Joining the NWMP at Calgary, on June 1, 1893, as regimental number 2908, Mr. Nichols served principally at Regina as riding and drill instructor. A former member of the Natal (South Africa) Mounted Police, his ability won him quick promotion in the Force and when he purchased his discharge after slightly more than six years service he was a staff sergeant.

Choosing Minneapolis as his home in civilian life, he joined the Miller Publishing Co., and after 50 years' service, for many of them as a senior executive of the firm, he retired in 1949 as vice-president and director. A staunch friend of *The Quarterly*, Mr. Nichols was a correspondent who loved to reminisce about his years in the Force and he gave full credit to his Police service for the success which he achieved in later life.

As a staff member at "Depot", Mr. Nichols recalled in a letter to this office, he had a short and somewhat undistinguished career

**The late ex-S/Sgt. W. C. Nichols, Reg. No. 2908.**



as a musician in the Police Band. He also cherished fond memories of the Sergeant Major in those days, Robert Belcher, one of the "originals", who retired some years later as an Inspector, with whom he enjoyed the best of relations. According to Mr. Nichols not all personnel were so fortunate, for Sergeant Major Belcher was so "tough" that experienced NCOs and recruits alike were known to quail at his very approach.

Once referred to as "the city's (Minneapolis) most entertaining conversationalist" Mr. Nichols' loyalty to the Force was typical of so many of the old-timers and in one of his last letters to *The Quarterly* he said: "Always count on me as a friend of the old outfit which is second to none." (For other items about the late ex-Staff Sergeant Nichols, please refer to *The Quarterly*, October 1940, October 1942, January 1948 and October 1949). ●●

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#### A Bouquet from a Reader

A letter from an old-time resident of Saskatchewan, W. Robinson, Sr., of Ituna, contains some interesting, and flattering, comments worth passing on. Part of the letter reads as follows:

"It is often said old men forget. I suppose I belong in that category as I am 80, but there are so many things I do not forget about the RCMP. I have a vivid recollection of meeting my first 'Mountie' patrol riding up to our log shack with its sod roof, in the Beaver Hills, north of Ituna. He was a smart-looking young man, riding a splendid horse, not looking for criminals, but just on patrol giving encouragement and advice, especially with respect to prairie fires which were prevalent at that time. That night sitting around the stove, discussing the visit of the patrol, my wife, who was born in Kent, the Garden of England, said to me: 'Well, Will, I feel more content after meeting this "Mountie", his visit seems to have forged a link between our homestead and the law, order and stability of home in Kent.' Then I remember the 'dirty '30s' in Saskatchewan—that dreary period of discouragement, when everybody was hard up and quite an outbreak of petty thievery went through this dis-

trict. Belts were stolen from threshing machines, even magnetos taken from tractors in the field. It got so bad that belts had to be taken from the separators either to the farm home or locked in a granary in the yard each night. In our troubles a very alert member of the RCMP was stationed at Ituna, Cpl. Jack Haddon. In a short time, without fuss or fanfare he cleaned up the situation.

"Then in 1938 I remember a former Reeve, a big bully—who was largely responsible for a lot of the unrest in the district . . . came to a council meeting when I was Reeve. He was well primed with 'Dutch' courage imbibed from a bottle and started to shout and use obscene language. I told him as a ratepayer he was entitled to attend the council meeting, but only if he behaved himself in a proper manner, and if he did not he would have to go out. He replied no SOB on the council could put him out. So after warning him again I picked up the telephone and called Corporal Haddon at the Police barracks. As soon as 'Mr. Big' heard me call Haddon he bolted out of the door like a greased monkey and we had no more bother.

"My most vivid memory of the RCMP was, I think, in 1950, when the new Post Office and Police barracks in Ituna was officially opened by the Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner . . . we were able to get the RCMP band from Regina, together with a detachment from Yorkton. We had a very colorful ceremony including a long parade of school children and district residents headed by the RCMP band. During the evening, at a banquet held in the skating rink, the band provided us with a wonderful musical treat, such as is seldom heard in a prairie village. I know those who were fortunate enough to be present will never forget it. I can still see the wide eyes of the children as the band and the Yorkton detachment marched down Main Street.

"So after 52 years of seeing some of the work of the RCMP, my admiration of this wonderful body is boundless. To me they are much more than a police force; to me they are an integral part of the warp and woof of the fabric that has made Canada a nation." ●●



# Division Bulletin

## PARTY LINE OF THE FORCE

### "Headquarters" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 16021 Cst. and Mrs. D. M. Duke, a daughter, Wendy Marlene, at Ottawa, Ont., on Jan. 18, 1957.

To Reg. No. 14882 Cst. and Mrs. J. M. Hodgins, a daughter, Leslie Anne, at Ottawa, Ont., on Feb. 2, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15310 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. H. Poole, a daughter, Lynn Ida, born Apr. 14, 1955 (by adoption).

To Reg. No. 13185 Cpl. and Mrs. W. N. Wilson, a daughter, Ann Eileen, on Feb. 10, 1957, at Ottawa.

**Marriages** Reg. No. 15444 Cst. H. E. Brooks to Miss Clare Margaret Maloney, at Ottawa, Ont., on Nov. 24, 1956.

Miss Margaret Gordon (Regina Lab.) to Mr. Donald McIntyre, at Watrous, Sask., on Dec. 15, 1957.

Miss Hazel Ross to Mr. Leslie W. Morgan (former member of RCMP Identification Section, Calgary, Alta.) in Toronto, Ont., on Dec. 27, 1956. To live in Toronto.

**Bereavement** Mrs. A. P. Ridley died Jan. 27, 1957 after a lengthy and serious illness. To Corporal Ridley and his young family the sincere sympathy of all personnel.

Miss Lillian Bussell, Mrs. A. Lahey and Miss Lise Poirier, all of Identification Branch suffered the loss of loved ones recently. Miss Bussell and Mrs. Lahey each lost a brother on January 5 and 9 and Miss Poirier's father passed away on January 15. Our condolences to them, too.

**Illness** Several members of the division have spent varying periods in hospital, but with one or two exceptions all have returned to duty. Spl. Cst. M. Black and Sgt. M. Harrington (broken leg) have had lengthy bouts of it, but are now recovering nicely. Supt. R. P. B. Hanson, Sgts. J. D. Dunbar, D. J. Carroll, A. Wilcox, G. Vail and T. Feaver, Cpl. N. Summers, Cst. D. W. Allen and Spl. Cst. H. Yorke are others who have been ODS.

**Arrivals** Csts. A. B. Sexsmith from "J" Division on January 16, and G. S. Suttis from

"B" Division on January 18, both to the Identification Branch, Fingerprint Section.

**Departures** During January, Csts. W. Doerksen and P. J. Dunleavy were transferred to "K" Division, and J. Fehr to "B" Division.

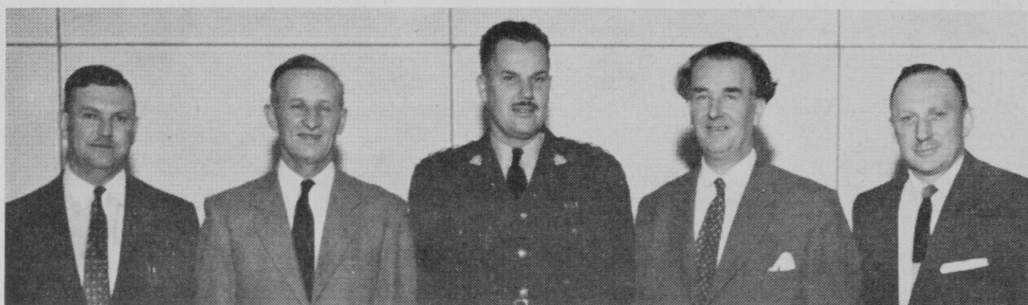
**Courses** Cpls. L. H. Ward, T. Mackie and J. Northcott all attended Advanced Training Class No. 1 at "N" Division. Cpls. T. C. Pryor and E. Janes were members of Advanced Training Class No. 2 at Regina. Sgts. G. Potts and E. C. Armstrong have both returned to duty after attending Canadian Police College classes at Regina and Rockcliffe, respectively.

**Social** Working over-time one night last November, the story goes that a rather prim personality of this division was leaving his office on a trip to the water fountain when he saw dancing girls flitting about the corridors. Word has it that the stricken fellow, once a most industrious soul, testifies from his hospital bed that what he saw was an illusion, a product of eye strain and over-work. Who was to tell him that nine female employees of the Ident Branch were innocently whipping up something special as an intermission feature for a December branch party.

What happened since the first of those chorus-line rehearsals is typical of how a modest venture—egged on by interest and enthusiasm—can develop into quite a formidable project. Swamped with offers of talent and suggestions, Mrs. B. Lovett and Mrs. I. Callan, chorus-line directors, and Cpl. D. Clarke and Cst. B. Weafer, directors of music, eventually found themselves in charge of a feature-packed half-hour program—and when word got around concerning the scheduled







Last October the RCMP Band (Ottawa) was honored by a visit from the distinguished English cornet soloist, conductor and adjudicator of bands, Mr. Harry Mortimer, OBE. Mr. Mortimer is also director of all band programs for the BBC and was on his way to Australia to act as chief adjudicator at a number of band contests. He spoke briefly to the Police bandmen and then conducted a short rehearsal. Shown above, *l. to r.*—Lt. M. M. Dunmall (ex-Reg. No. 13189) Director of Music, No. 1 Locating Regt., RCA, Toronto, Ont., Capt. G. B. Quick, Assistant Inspector of Bands, Canadian Army, Ottawa, Insp. E. J. Lydall, Supervisor of Music, RCMP, Mr. Harry Mortimer, OBE, Sqdn. Ldr. E. A. Kirkwood, Supervisor of Music, RCAF, Ottawa.

performance, tickets sold out well in advance of the big night.

So, during a break in the December 7 dance (held at Spadina barracks) Master of Ceremonies Cst. R. C. King was able to introduce a sparkling array of entertainment: featuring graceful ballerina Marina DuVal and shapely young damsels in Christmas wrappings done up with bows of red and green—all echoing the charm, glamor and excitement of a Folies Bergeres. At one point in the program it was announced that the girls were returning for a repeat number. In response seven hefty males in dainty attire, bounced onto the floor and to the delight of all showed through a routine identical to that which the girls had so deftly performed. In grim determination, they were led by gallant but not-so-graceful Cst. C. Coates. When Miss DuVal received a bouquet of roses at the end of the show, her male counterpart was not forgotten for his efforts were rewarded with a bountiful nosegay of vegetables. Impressions of swivel-hipped rock 'n roll idol Elvis P. by Cst. Q. W. Wenaus were convincing enough to elicit squeals of rapture from certain sections of the audience. Then, Cpl. R. J. Duck recited the amusing tragedy of a British friend of his who had the misfortune to tangle with a lion in London Zoo. Cst. R. C. King (cunningly if not ably assisted by off-stage sound technician and John Charles Thomas record) cut an imposing figure as he "sang" with ease a difficult aria from the opera Barber of Seville and, decked out in gay '90's apparel, a Barber Shop Quartet, equipped with props and all, voiced some pleasing four-part harmony. Behind sideburns and handle-bar moustaches were S/Sgt. D. N. Cassidy, Sgts. W. M. Harasym, H. E. Brownhill, and Cpl. T. C. Pryor.

When the curtain dropped on the final act, no applause meter was needed to determine the success of the show.

Members of chorus were Misses Marina DuVal, Pauline Breton, Margarette Cunningham, Adele Gladu, Lucienne Larabie, Barbara Martin, Eleanor Murray, Wilma Parcher, Jane Taggart; Csts. G. C. Coates, D. A. Brown, P. J. Dunleavy, C. L. Fietz, W. H. Smith, J. A. Turnbull and Cpl. S. H. Pond.

**Music Honors** Five members of the Ottawa Band recently won first place in the small ensemble class of the 12th annual Ottawa Music Festival. Four members of the quintette, Cpls. A. M. Dove, flute, R. J. Duck, oboe, J. K. Graham, bass clarinet, and Cst. H. Kempster, clarinet, have seen from six to 18 years' service with the Band. The fifth member, Cst. W. Rutherford, recently engaged in England, was french horn player with the King's Rifle Corps Band and served in Africa and Germany. He studied for a year at the Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall. The group first got together to play woodwind quintettes for their own amusement and after several rehearsals under the guidance of Insp. E. J. Lydall decided to try their fortune at the festival. The Adjudicator, Dr. Irving Cheyette, Director of Fine Arts at the University of Buffalo, was exceptionally well pleased and gave them the high mark of 95. The quintette played without a conductor and chose an ultra-modern piece of music based on three well-known Sea Shanties which was composed by one of England's outstanding present day composers, Malcolm Arnold.

**Curling** The RCMP Ottawa Curling Club concluded a "Turkey Draw" just prior to the Yuletide festivities and the following members skipped their rinks to a win: Cpl. J. W.

Hunter, "A" section (8 teams); Cpl. E. B. Jensen, "B" section (8 teams); Sgt. W. A. Coombs, "C" section (7 teams).

On January 26, the club played host to a visiting rink of Scottish curlers, part of a group of touring Scots. The visitors were met by club president, Insp. G. W. Prime, Corps Sgt. Major W. Taylor, and following a brief tour of the capital were entertained at a luncheon at "N" Division. The visitors then displayed their prowess at the "roarin'" game by defeating a volunteer RCMP rink 5-12. The Force was represented by Deputy Commr. A. T. Belcher (Rtd.) as skip, Sgt. G. L. Newman, Commr. L. H. Nicholson and Sergeant Major Taylor. The captain of the Scots curlers, in departing for the Seignory Club, Quebec, paid a distinct compliment to the host club by remarking to the Commissioner that the informality of the RCMP day of entertainment in Ottawa was a pleasant and most welcome relief from their strenuous Canada-wide curling itinerary.

The first 1957 bonspiel had 22 rinks participating in two sections. The winning rink in "A" section was skipped by Sgt. A. de B. Macdonell, and in "B" section by Cpl. R. P. G. Peterson.

Ten rinks have been entered in a club play-off to decide which two teams will enter the Canadian Police Curling Association Bonspiel. This year the bonspiel finals will be played in Ottawa.

**Hockey** For the third year in a row Headquarters team in the National Defence Hockey League has been a power to reckon with. Champions last year, the team got off to a shaky start this season, but picked up through the middle portion of the schedule and finally wound up in third place, in the five-team loop. In the semi-finals the RCMP sextet met the league-leading Rockcliffe club and eliminated the Air Force in a two-out-of-three series. With two games played in the best of five finals against Army, the Police team was one up at press time by virtue of a convincing 7-3 win. The other game ended in a 4-all tie.

### "A" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 17066 Cst. and Mrs. A. S. Saulnier, a daughter, Dianne Ruth, on June 25, 1956, at Eastview, Ont.

To Reg. No. 15024 Cst. and Mrs. F. J. H. Gorrell, a daughter, Dorothy Alberta, on Sept. 28, 1956, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 15331 Cst. and Mrs. J. S. Waterman a daughter, Susan Rae, on Nov. 1, 1956, at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

To Reg. No. 15086 Cst. and Mrs. R. C. Zwicker, a son, Peter Vance, on Nov. 14, 1956, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 14928 Cst. and Mrs. J. F. Armstrong, a son, Thomas James, on Nov. 14, 1956, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 16095 Cst. and Mrs. E. L. McPhee, a daughter, Cheryl Anne, on Nov. 26, 1956, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 17832 Cst. and Mrs. K. D. B. Fitch, a daughter, Sheree Lynn, on Dec. 3, 1956, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 13412 Cpl. and Mrs. J. S. Narraway, a son, Glen Stafford, on Dec. 21, 1956, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 14963 Cpl. and Mrs. E. A. Simpson, a daughter, Kimberley Jayne, on Jan. 3, 1957, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 17263 Cst. and Mrs. R. K. Turnbull, a daughter, Bonnie Lee, on Jan. 13, 1957, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15373 Cpl. and Mrs. J. U. M. Sauve, a son, Joseph Ubald Richard, on Jan. 23, 1957, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15613 Cst. and Mrs. D.

McDonald, a son, Richard Duane, on Jan. 25, 1957, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 17272 Cst. and Mrs. F. I. Zannie, a daughter, Dena Miriam, on Dec. 19, 1956, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 17339 Cst. and Mrs. A. Simpson, a daughter, Cheryl Pauline, on Feb. 3, 1957, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 16740 Cst. and Mrs. B. K. Van Norman, a daughter, Bonnie Lynn, on Feb. 18, 1957, at Ottawa.

**Departures** Cst. C. M. J. Riou, purchased his discharge on Dec. 28, 1956 and Cst. B. R. Brodley, on Jan. 18, 1957. Cst. G. M. Reynolds, has gone to "HQ" Division and Cst. W. E. E. Sauve has also been transferred.

January 30, saw Mrs. Anne Burgess take her departure from the office of the Q.M. Stores after six years of continuous employment. Anne was the recipient of a wrist watch, presented by the staff in remembrance of her valuable and faithful service, her co-operation, spirit and pleasant personality.

**Arrivals** Csts. R. E. Halloway, from "L" Division, and J. L. G. Albert and R. J. Brioux, from "C" Division.

**Bereavements** Members of the division extend deepest sympathy to the following: Cst. H. E. Dunn on the death of his father on December 13, at Alliston Ont.; Cpl. E. A. Simpson on the death of his father on December 18, at Guelph, Ont.; Cpl. L. G. Thompson on the death of his mother on November 30, at Moose Jaw, Sask.; Cpl. R. W. Campbell on

the death of his son on February 4, at Ottawa, Ont.

**Regimental Dinner** On December 18, the regimental dinner for members of "A" Division was held at Spadina Barracks. The gymnasium was gaily decorated in keeping with the holiday season and approximately 185 members did justice to an excellent turkey dinner. Special guests included Father A. W. Hall, newly appointed Roman Catholic Chaplain for the Force in the Ottawa area, and representatives of the Armed Services.

**Christmas Party** The "A" Division Christmas Tree Party was held on December 15 at Spadina Auditorium, with approximately 300 children and parents in attendance. Cst. R. C. Zwicker acted as master of ceremonies and the stage background represented Santa's Circus, with various animals made from plywood manoeuvred manually, giving a realistic appearance as the circus crossed the stage. "Jumbo" the elephant, took the limelight, but the clowns caused hilarious laughter with their antics throughout the program. A number of members from the RCMP Band supplied music throughout the party and the party reached its climax when Santa Claus entered the Auditorium.

**Staff Party** Members of "A" Division held a staff party in the gaily decorated gymnasium at Spadina Barracks on December 21, with approximately 120 attending. Commr. L. H. Nicholson attended, with other senior officers of Headquarters. During the festivities Supt. J. H. T. Poudrette, O.C. "A" Division, presented each female staff member with a gift on behalf of division personnel.

A delectable buffet lunch was served by the mess staff under the supervision of Miss E. Coriveau, our Dietitian.

**Dance** On December 31, the "A" Division Recreation Club held a New Year's Eve dance at Spadina Barracks. The 200 or more guests danced from 9.30 to 2 a.m. to the music of Jerry Burgess and his orchestra with intermission shortly after midnight to wine and dine. Commissioner Nicholson, Mrs. Nicholson and their daughter were guests.

**Square Dance Club** "The Grand Square Club" as it is aptly named has progressed in expertness of performance and expanded in inter-divisional interest and participation. The club is now composed of almost equal numbers of Headquarters and "A" Division personnel with at least one other Ottawa area division represented, but "A" Division fathered the club and dancing takes place in the Spadina Avenue Barracks. A full year has passed since our inauguration and two classes of students have graduated to the "Intermediate" dancing field. The most recent graduation was combined with our Christmas celebration and with

the assistance of a guest club everyone had a wonderful time. We have entertained various other clubs and have had this courtesy returned—one of the most attractive end aspects of this especially friendly hobby.

Our teacher-caller led eight couples on a visit to Brockville, Ont., on December 5, where the patients of the Ontario Hospital (mental illnesses) were treated to a short exhibition of dancing. Afterwards the patients were led onto the floor and helped through several simple sets to their evident enjoyment. The hospital's authorities regard square dancing, with the calling, the beat of the music and the movement, as an excellent therapy. Once each month a similar visit is made by one or other of the square dance clubs from the Ottawa area under the sponsorship of the Ontario Mental Health Association, Ottawa Branch.

The January election of officers for 1957 saw Insp. G. W. Mortimer of Headquarters elected Chairman with our previous Chairman Insp. H. S. Cooper remaining as Vice Chairman. The remainder of the executive is similarly divided between "A" and Headquarters Divisions.

**Old Time Fiddlers** The night of January 29, came alive to the strains of "Cock o' the North", and "The Barren Rocks of Aden" when the old time fiddlers struck up at Spadina Gym. Featured among the fiddlers was Mr. Joe Kennedy, ex-Town Police, Inverness, N.S., Cst. "Moe" Kennedy's father. Additional entertainers, volunteer and otherwise, were Fred MacPhee, Steve Ellsworth, Sgt. "Bud" Sinnema, ex-Sgt. Guy Tomalty, ex-Cpl. Lorne Ready and Cst. "Moe" Kennedy on the fiddles; Steve Ellsworth on the piano; ex-Corporals Ready and Lavigne and Insp. "Ab" Cavan of the Ottawa Police, step dancers. Sgt. Jack Smith was master of ceremonies. About 40 members and ex-members were in attendance. This new line of activity is more proof of the entertainment potential in "A" Division.

**Rifle and Revolver Club** Shooting commenced on November 5, with the rifle program consisting of one target per member per week using the No. 7 rifle. In revolver two targets are fired each week using the .38 calibre service revolver. Master and Expert class marksmen shoot one "slow-fire" and one "snap" target and on alternate weeks fire one "timed-fire" target and one "rapid fire". In the Sharpshooter class two "slow-fire" targets are shot each week. This program has proved satisfactory and the over-all standard of shooting in the club has reached a high point. Club membership now stands between 130 and 140 and of these, between 85 and 100 practice every week. Since the beginning of 1957, team-shooting competition has been instituted, with ten revolver teams participating. There are



ten members on each team and the five highest scores each week are counted towards a 13-week aggregate.

Members of "A" and "HQ" Divisions have combined talents in two competitions with the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ont., and in a competition with the Smiths Falls Pistol Club. The RCMP teams were successful in all pistol matches, but only managed a split in the rifle matches with RMC.

On November 28, seven marksmen—two from "Air", three from "HQ" and two from "A" Division—journeyed to Toronto, Ont. to take part in a .38 calibre revolver competition sponsored annually by the Toronto City Police. Other competitors represented police forces throughout the province. RCMP personnel from Ottawa gave a good account of themselves, winning the Team Trophy and two individual prizes.

The club has four rifle teams competing in the DCRA winter rifle matches as well as in the Inter-Division (RCMP) competition. Two teams are entered in the Inter-Divisional pistol match and some 30-odd members are competing in the individual rifle competition sponsored by the DCRA.

**Stag** Reg. No. 12736 Sgt. J. N. Reid was honored at a farewell party held at Spadina Barracks on January 18. Superintendent Poudrette, presented Sergeant Reid with a flight bag, the History of the Force in two volumes, and a fountain pen in appreciation of his service. Jim also garnered several other trophies as proof of his ability with a shooting iron. These were presented by Insp. P. J. Vaucher. Sergeant Reid joined the Force in 1935 and served at "N", "O", "G", "Depot", "F" and "A" Divisions. He has taken up a position in

civilian life and is now located at Elliott Lake, Ont. We wish him, and his family, every success in their new venture.

**Bowling** The bowling club is going full blast and though only six teams are entered the interest and enthusiasm from last year have been retained. The spread for the top five teams is only six points at this time.

**Broomball** A Broomball team was organized in the early part of December for participation in the Ottawa Senior City league. The team consisted of members of branches in division headquarters and was coached by Cpl. R. W. Campbell.

**North Bay Sub-Division—Personnel Movement** Cpl. M. S. X. Theriault of Amos Detachment attended Advanced Training Course No. 2 at "Depot" Division. Cst. H. G. Bannister has returned to Protective Branch from temporary duty at Sudbury Detachment.

**Curling** Members of North Bay Sub-Division and Detachment are again curling with the RCAF Curling Club, North Bay. A rink consisting of Cst. J. Poirier, Mel Sjostrum (RCAF), Cst. R. McGrath and Ian Creighton (RCAF) won the Silver Foam Trophy in the first event at the 70th Annual N.O.C.A. Bonspiel at Sudbury, on January 27. They were downed 8-7 after an extra end by Don Groom's Sudbury Granite Club rink in the play-off for the Grand Aggregate Carmichael O'Brien Trophy. The same rink also won the Seagram Trophy at the Sturgeon Falls Granite Club Invitation bonspiel held February 1, 2 and 3. S/Sgt. and Mrs. R. L. Woodhouse were members of the winning rink in the RCAF Inter-Club Bonspiel held on February 8-9, at North Bay.

## "Air" Division

(Headquarters—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

**Births** To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. C. M. Ross, at St. John's, Nfld., a son, Charles Marten on Dec. 6, 1956.

To Reg. No. 13548 S/Sgt. and Mrs. Hal Heacock at Prince George, B.C., on Dec. 3, 1956, a daughter, Phyllis Anne.

**Marriages** Reg. No. 17411 Cst. Gordon Carter to Miss Lois Marlene DeLaHey at Moose Jaw, Sask., on Dec. 22, 1956. After a short honeymoon, Constable Carter proceeded on a three-week "Survival" course with the RCAF before reporting to Edmonton, Alberta.

**Transfers** Cpl. Verne G. Rose from Edmonton to Churchill in January 1957. With Sgt. R. L. Fletcher, he will fly the Police "Otter" aircraft from that base and understudy operations in that part of the country.

Cpl. G. A. Fallis from Edmonton to Ottawa,

Ont., and subsequently to St. John's, Nfld., in January. With Sgt. J. F. Austin, he will fly the Police DHC2 "Beaver" aircraft in the Newfoundland-Labrador area.

Sgt. A. F. Dye to Fort Smith, N.W.T., in September 1956, replacing S/Sgt. H. A. Heacock on the Norseman aircraft based there. As reported in last issue of *The Quarterly*, Staff Sergeant Heacock took over the new DHC2 "Beaver" aircraft at Prince George, B.C.

**Awards** On November 26 S/Sgt. W. "Scotty" Henderson of "Air" Division, Ottawa was awarded the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Bronze Clasp and Star, signifying 25 years service in the Force.

**Courses** S/Sgt. George R. Hamelin completed a four-week course of instruction in

Ottawa during the winter on "egg-beaters", as the helicopter is facetiously called. This course included 30 hours' flying, plus ground school, ending with three written examinations and a flight test by the Department of Transport licencing authorities.

S/Sgt. J. H. Reid successfully completed Canadian Police College course No. 29 at Regina just before Christmas 1956.

Cpl. W. R. Reid attended an advanced training course held at "Depot" Division, Regina.

**Flights of Interest** With the construction increase in the far north, flying activity has been greatly intensified in the remote parts of Canada. As a result, many interesting and danger-filled episodes have taken place, few of which reach the newspapers. It fell to the lot of pilot Sgt. R. L. Fletcher and Air Engineer Gordon Bartlett in a DeHavilland DHC3 "Otter" aircraft operated by the RCMP to be in the right place at the right time, and to take

prompt and effective action when called upon to rescue three fliers from almost certain death after their freight aircraft had crashed and burned in the "barren-lands". Letters of appreciation and thanks for the assistance of the RCMP were received from Mr. G. W. Northcott, General Manager, and Mr. R. D. Turner, President, Trans-Air, Ltd. It is perhaps fitting to quote the last paragraph of Mr. Turner's letter: "I would greatly appreciate your extending to all RCMP personnel involved in this mission the heart-felt thanks and deep gratitude which we feel as a result of their prompt and effective rescue efforts. This instance, I am sure, adds but one more line to the latest of the many chapters in the big book of record standing to the credit of your most distinguished Force."

To this we add our own congratulations for a good job well done.

(See also page 280.)

## "B" Division

(Headquarters—St. John's, Nfld.)

**Births** To Insp. and Mrs. R. W. Duff at St. John's, Nfld., a son, Robert Stephen, on June 19, 1956.

To Reg. No. 16200 Cst. and Mrs. E. B. Gillingham at Grand Falls, Nfld., a daughter, Beryl Ruth Anne, on Sept. 29, 1956.

To Reg. No. 16186 Cpl. and Mrs. D. G. Foster at St. Lawrence, Nfld., a daughter, Susanne Elaine, on Dec. 22, 1956.

To Reg. No. 16231 Cst. and Mrs. W. M. Greene at Placentia, Nfld., a daughter, Elizabeth Anne, on Jan. 9, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16231 Cst. and Mrs. K. L. Jacobs at St. John's, Nfld., a daughter, Shelley Marlene, on Feb. 1, 1957.

**Marriages** Reg. No. 15000 Cpl. J. S. Weir, Channel, Nfld., to Miss Joan Clara Lawrence of Channel, on Nov. 19, 1956.

Reg. No. 17907 Cst. F. E. S. MacPhee, Grand Falls, Nfld., to Miss Rosabell Snook of Grand Falls, on Oct. 26, 1956.

Reg. No. 17307 Cst. R. G. Moffatt, Harbour Grace, Nfld., to Miss Edythe M. Taylor of Harbour Grace, on Jan. 19, 1957.

**Arrivals** Greetings to Cpl. G. A. Fallis who has returned to "B" Division where the weather is always fit for flying. Also to Cst. D. Moss, returning from "A" Division and Cst. J. Fehr from Identification Branch, Ottawa, to Csts. G. L. K. Guthro, A. A. Bowen, A. D. Hunt from "Depot" and M. H. McGregor and A. C. Barrie from "N" Division and to Cst. E. T. Yeomans, back in the Force and stationed at Harbour Grace.

**Bereavement** All members of "B" Division were saddened by the death of Reg. No. 16202 Cst. C. W. Gilbert, on Dec. 23, 1956, when he

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**Shooting trophies to Corporal Parsons (rifle), Constables Henry and Lundrigan (revolver).**



was instantly killed in a motor vehicle accident on the Topsail Road on the outskirts of the City of St. John's. Constable Gilbert was well known and highly regarded throughout Newfoundland having been a member of the Newfoundland Rangers prior to Confederation. Heartfelt sympathy is extended to his wife and two children left to mourn his loss.

**Presentations** On January 4, Supt. A. W. Parsons, Officer Commanding "B" Division, presented Long Service and Good Conduct Medals to Insprs. E. A. Pennock, R. W. Duff, Sgt. Major E. Delaney, S/Sgts. N. F. Forward, J. G. Fitzpatrick and Sgt. A. A. LeGrow.

**Regimental Dinner** On December 20, the annual Regimental Dinner was held in the gymnasium at St. John's, with well over 100 members and invited guests attending. Sergeant Major Delaney as Master of Ceremonies did a creditable job and kept everyone in a jovial mood. The Officer Commanding "B" Division, Supt. A. W. Parsons, presented the shooting trophies to Cpl. C. C. Parsons for rifle and Constables Lundrigan and Henry who tied in revolver, after which an enjoyable hour was spent watching entertainment supplied by the London Theatre players. A big "thank you" to the cooks and the hard working committee, who made the evening a successful one.

**Christmas Tree Party** On December 22, almost a hundred children, with their parents, met in the gym at St. John's and were treated to a visit from Santa, who distributed gifts

and after his departure the children were treated to ice cream, pop, and all the goodies that go with a Christmas party.

**Badminton** Badminton is now in full swing. There are 20 members, including girls of headquarters staff, making up two teams—one in Class "C" League and the other in Class "D". Both teams are doing well.

**Shooting** Much enthusiasm is being shown in both rifle and revolver shooting this season. There are three teams entered in the Inter-divisional Revolver Shoot, two rifle teams in the DCRA and two teams in the Inter-divisional Rifle Shoot. The indoor range is taking on a new look with new acoustic tiling and proper lighting which all goes to improve the scores.

**Bowling** The bowling league schedule which started on October 6, is more than half completed. The league is composed of six teams of six mixed players and the captains are: Supt. A. W. Parsons, Inspr. R. W. Duff, Sgt. Major E. J. Delaney, S/Sgt. R. E. Good-year, Sgt. G. L. Clark, and Cpl. H. Light.

High averages are held by Charles Udle and Mrs. Marlene Brown with 226 and 190 respectively; the high match records by Mr. Udle with 912 and Miss Doreen Knight with 683; the high singles by Inspr. R. W. Duff with 365 and Miss Bernice Spurrell with 289. Superintendent Parsons' team holds the team high single and high match with 1,113 and 3,141 and the high team average is held by Inspector Duff's sextet with 935.

### "C" Division

(Headquarters—Montreal, Que.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 13863 Sgt. and Mrs. M. J. Nadon, a son, Joseph Louis Robert, at Montreal, Que., on Sept. 14, 1956.

To Reg. No. 13260 Cpl. and Mrs. G. J. Reddy, a daughter, Margaret Theresa, born at Beloeil, Que., on Dec. 21, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15071 Cst. and Mrs. G. F. Morey, a daughter, Catherine Marion, at Montreal, on Sept. 24, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15167 Cst. and Mrs. J. J. C. Roy, a daughter, Marie Jeannette Lucie, at Montreal, on June 7, 1956.



To Reg. No. 15909 Cst. and Mrs. J. P. G. Patenaude, a son, Joseph Michel Serge, at Three Rivers, Que., on Dec. 19, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15937 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. M. Lapointe, a son, Joseph Albert Claude, at Montreal, on June 29, 1956.

To Reg. No. 16023 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. Boule, a son, Joseph Armand Richard, at Montreal, on Oct. 28, 1956.

**Marriages** Reg. No. 15712 Cst. J. A. J. M. Gauthier to Miss Marcelle Bisonnette, of St. Rose, Que., on Dec. 1, 1956.

Reg. No. 16259 Cst. N. Cyr, to Miss Margaret Rose Lauder, of St. Jean, Que., on Nov. 17, 1956.

Reg. No. 16846 Cst. J. J. J. Charbonneau to Miss Esther Beaulne of St. Jerome, Que., on Dec. 22, 1956.

Reg. No. 17250 Cst. J. G. R. Therrien to Miss Noella Charron, of Dunham, Que., on Dec. 10, 1956.

Reg. No. 17440 Cst. E. J. C. Mager to Miss Dorothy Rodrigue, of St. Georges de Beauce, Que., on Dec. 22, 1956.

Spl. Cst. J. A. A. Archambault to Miss Huguette Hurtibise of Verdun, Que., on Dec. 15, 1956.

**Regimental Dinner** On December 19, members of the division gathered at Montreal Headquarters for the annual Christmas dinner. The mess was decorated with Christmas trees, and a bust of an RCMP constable, carved of a block of ice, had a place of honor facing the head table. R/Cst. C. Emblem rendered a piano repertoire of appropriate Christmas melodies,

to the enjoyment of everyone. Twenty-two pensioners, 33 guests and 292 regular and reserve members were in attendance. Mess personnel under the guidance of Miss V. D. Wheeler, had prepared a delicious turkey dinner with all the trimmings. The junior member of this division in attendance, Cst. R. L. Corey, was served by the Officer Commanding, and the tables were waited on by the NCOs.

The Officer Commanding took this opportunity to present Long Service Medals to the following: Reg. No. 12723 S/Sgt. L. Gosselin; Reg. No. 11942 S/Sgt. R. B. MacDonald; Reg. No. 11836 Sgt. E. Dubord; Reg. No. 12811 Cpl. M. Corriveau; Reg. No. 12728 Cpl. R. Bradley.

Bronze Clasps to the medal were presented to Asst. Commr. J. R. Lemieux and Reg. No. 10804 Sgt. J. H. Blais. Asst. Commr. N. Courtois (Rtd.) received the Gold Clasp and Star.

After the dinner, a floor show booked by a local theatrical agency was presented.

**Children's Party** On December 20, some 82 children of the personnel employed at Montreal Headquarters were treated to a Christmas tree party. Gifts and goodies were personally distributed by St. Nick himself (R/Cst. R. Pierard) to all the kiddies. Films were presented and Christmas carols were sung by Cpl. C. Tomkins who was accompanied on the piano by R/Cst. C. Emblem.

**New Year's Eve Dance** Again this year, the Sports and Social Club organized a New Year's



Assistant  
Commissioner  
Lemieux, O.C.  
"C" Division,  
serving dinner to  
Constable Corey  
junior member  
of division.

Eve Dance in the "C" Division Headquarters gym at Montreal. The orchestra of Bobby Green provided the music, and the hall was decorated in streamers of all colors, with special lighting effects and an abundance of multi-colored balloons. Some 340 persons were in attendance. A buffet lunch was served.

**Reserve** On February 8, the Blue and Gold Association of "C" Division Reserves admitted into their ranks the new class of Reserve Constables who successfully completed their

training during January of this year.

**Montreal Sub-Division** At Sherbrooke, Que., on December 27, a dinner-dance was held at the Union Hotel under the auspices of the Sherbrooke section members. A traditional Christmas dinner was served, followed by dancing to the enjoyment of all. Guests included: Insp. and Mrs. W. L. Higgitt, Officer Commanding Montreal Sub-Division, ex-Sgt. and Mrs. J. A. Turgeon, ex-Sgt. and Mrs. P. Laliberte.

## "D" Division

(Headquarters—Winnipeg, Man.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 15275 Cpl. and Mrs. H. E. D. Guttman, a son, Jeffrey Donald, on Sept. 15, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14634 Cst. and Mrs. S. F. Baker, Treherne, Man., a daughter, Katherine Lillian, on Oct. 18, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15122 Cst. and Mrs. A. A. Stupich, Stonewall, Man., a daughter, Colleen Grace, on Nov. 9, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15515 Cst. and Mrs. R. A. Boles, Wabowden, Man., a son, Allen Lane, on Dec. 12, 1956.

To Reg. No. 16862 Cst. and Mrs. L. R. Moore, Reston, Man., a daughter, Debra Dawn, on Jan. 30, 1957.

**Marriages** Miss Sheila Margaret Hagan (stenographer, Brandon Sub-Division), to Mr. Allan G. Johnston, on Oct. 5, 1956. To reside in Brandon, Man.

Reg. No. 17285 Cst. A. J. Nielsen, to Miss Eleanor Edna Bachalo, on Oct. 13, 1956. To reside in Arborg, Man.

Reg. No. 15137 Cst. W. G. Duncan, to Miss Adelina Loraine Ortolan, on Oct. 17, 1956. To reside in Fort William, Ont.

Reg. No. 17342 Cst. D. A. Urton, to Miss Stephannia Sally Nazar, on Nov. 2, 1956. To reside in Dauphin, Man.

Reg. No. 17889 Cst. L. A. Marshall, to Miss Emma Anne Lange, on Nov. 16, 1956. To reside in Portage la Prairie, Man.

Reg. No. 17277 Cst. E. J. Abrassart, to Miss Yvonne Edna Stefanson, on Nov. 24, 1956. To reside in Swan River, Man.

Reg. No. 16980 Cst. R. C. Keiser, to Miss Ethel Leona Hinchliffe, on Nov. 26, 1956. To reside in Churchill, Man.

Reg. No. 17385 Cst. R. C. Midbo, to Miss Florence Alice Richter, on Dec. 1, 1956. To reside in Winnipeg, Man.

Reg. No. 17121 Cst. E. E. Chetner, to Miss Mavis Shugarman, at Edmonton, Alta., on Dec. 9, 1956. To reside in Winnipeg.

Reg. No. 17386 Cst. R. H. Dean, to Miss Darlene Nain Conley, on Dec. 27, 1956. To reside in Dauphin.

Reg. No. 15224 Cst. J. S. Shanly, to Mrs. Audrey Watson, on Feb. 16, 1957. To reside in Winnipeg.

Reg. No. 17577 Cst. Alexander Bischoff, to Miss Joan Marilyn Rogers of Hayfield, Man., on Feb. 27, 1957. To reside in Brandon.

Reg. No. 18376 Cst. J. C. Schramm, to Miss Ruby Ann Spratt of Brandon, on Mar. 23, 1957. To reside in St. John's, Nfld.

**Departures** Our best wishes are extended to Cst. A. L. Metcalfe, who was transferred to "G" Division (Frobisher Bay) on January 10.

**Arrivals** This division recently welcomed the following members: Csts. R. P. E. Hartl, A. J. Chapman, J. A. Ross, L. B. Schollar, W. E. E. Sauve, G. P. Frame, E. G. Blanchette, A. G. Glenham, A. R. Swanson, E. N. McPhail, O. J. Larsen, N. P. Schrader and H. C. E. Smith.

The following members are training with the Musical Ride at "N" Division, after which they will proceed to England: Csts. M. J. McInnis, D. O. Britton, W. R. Davidson, F. J. B. O'Neill, L. F. Andrichuk and R. E. Williamson.

**Pensioned** After nearly 27 years of service, Reg. No. 10811 Sgt. T. W. Gilbank retired to pension on Jan. 31, 1957. He was the recipient of gifts of luggage presented by the Officer Commanding "D" Division, and in the Sergeants' Mess by Sgt. R. P. Dripps, representing the senior NCOs. In addition, the Eriksdale Community Hall was the scene of a farewell party on November 7, when members of the north-west Winnipeg section and their wives gathered to pay tribute to Sergeant and Mrs. Gilbank. The evening's program included a skit, tabbed, "A Routine Detachment Inspection", enacting a few humorous anecdotes. The surprise package of the fun parade was a poem written by Cpl. and Mrs. A. C. Harvey, entitled "Curly's Lament". The centre of attraction on the luncheon table was a layer cake, beautifully decorated by Mrs. A. H. Clark. The popular sergeant got a chuckle or two from a set of baby pictures, presented to him, which

presumably represented the various members in his command, at infancy.

In reply to a toast, Sergeant Gilbank recounted some of the pros and cons of detachment life in the RCMP. He spoke on this subject with some authority, having spent the greater portion of his service on this duty. Satisfaction of serving the Force and Canada, and of doing this job well is our reward, he said.

**Social** The annual Christmas dinner was held on December 21, in the division mess, where all members able to attend enjoyed a turkey dinner with all the trimmings. The mess staff, under the direction of Miss Maude Hughes, are to be congratulated not only for the delicious meal which they prepared, but for the attractive manner in which they had decorated the mess for this festive occasion. The senior NCO located in Winnipeg served the dinner.

On December 22, members of Dauphin Sub-Division, their wives and lady friends, gathered in the local Elks' Hall for their annual Christmas Tree Party. The program consisted of a party for the children during the afternoon, including Santa Claus, and a dance for the adults in the evening.

On the evening of February 1, 1957, a "hard-times" dance was held at HMCS *Chippewa*, at which patched jeans and plaid shirts, open at the neck, were the predominant fashion. The main object was to raise money to finance our entry in the National Police Curling Bonspiel, and both from this standpoint and from that of sheer good fun, the affair was a resounding success.

**Rifle and Revolver Club** The Winter activities of the rifle and revolver club at the midway mark, show the Winnipeg rifle team holding down second place in the MPRA Indoor League. There are 16 teams entered in this year's competitions and the same team made a commendable showing in both the Inter-Divisional and DCRA postal competitions. The rifle team has been greatly strengthened this year by three new welcome members, Sergeant Major Hanman, Constable Dalton and Mr. Bailey. A new rifle and revolver club was opened this season at Fort William, Ont., and greetings and good shooting are extended to them from all members of "D" Division.

In Dauphin Sub-Division, the Officer Commanding, Insp. J. H. McClinton, presented cups, suitably engraved, to the following marksmen for their showing in the annual revolver and rifle practices for the year 1956: revolver marksmen: Cst. A. L. Metcalfe; Cpl. C. V. Lawrence, Csts. G. S. Clark, M. C. Clark and H. Eckert (tied); tyro class: S/Sgt. R. J. E. Dobson, S/Sgt. L. Smyth; rifle marks-

men: Cst. W. Schmidt, Cpl. W. G. Logan; tyro class: Csts. R. Adolf and D. G. Byers (tied).

The rifle club has been active this Winter, thanks to the local Reserve Militia unit who allow us to use their range each Wednesday.

**Bowling** The mixed bowling ended the half season schedule on December 31. N. Skelton and his "Alouettes" came out on top with a total of 55 points, closely followed by L. Jones and his "Roughriders" with 53 points and R. Walters with his "Bombers" with 51 points. The pace was too fast for the remaining teams, with the "Tigers" ending with 47 points, "Argonauts" 46, "Lions" 41, "Eskimos" 39 and "Stampeders" 32. The ladies' high single was taken by Miss M. Christensen with 281; R. Walters took the men's high single with 327. The ladies' high three went to Mrs. J. Lambert with a 636, while the men's high three was taken by D. Rivers with 701.

**Curling** In the Fall of 1956, there was interest in a mixed curling league and as a result, five sheets of ice were obtained for use at the Charleswood Curling Club. A league consisting of ten rinks, with approximately 12 spares, was formed. The league includes regular members and their wives or girl friends, as well as the stenographic staff and their boy friends. Almost half of the participants had never even watched curling, let alone played, but by selecting ten regular curlers for skips and drawing the remainder of the names from a hat, the teams are fairly evenly balanced. The first round was won by Corporal Wiens' rink, closely followed by the rinks of Superintendent Cox and Corporal Jordan, who tied for second place.

The annual Winnipeg District Bonspiel was held at Deer Lodge Curling Club on February 6, with 14 rinks competing. The big winner of the day was the rink from the south-east section of Winnipeg Sub-Division skipped by Cst. Larry Henderson, ably assisted by Corporal McLachlan and Constables Simpson and Hayden-Luck. They defeated Corporal Kessler's P.S. rink of Constables Collins, Watson and Flewelling in the final game to win the T. Eaton Co. Trophy. Staff Sergeant Gray's rink, consisting of Constables Wood, Marshall and Rogers, won the secondary event defeating the rink of Corporal Young, Sergeant Major Hanman, Sergeant Hockridge and Constable Brownlee. Following the curling, refreshments were served in the division library, and prizes were presented by Superintendent Cox to the winners.

**National Associated Police Bonspiel** The main interest at the moment, of course, centred around the National Associated Police Bonspiel held in Ottawa in March. Our curling representative got together with the local



Associated Police curling league, and it was decided that we would declare one winner from rural Manitoba, including any municipal force that wished to participate, and the Associated Police league would also declare one winner from Greater Winnipeg. These two rinks would then meet, the winner to represent Manitoba at Ottawa.

For the purpose of deciding our representative for the final series with the Associated Police League, we split the province into four groups, i.e., Winnipeg, Dauphin and Brandon Sub-Divisions, and Winnipeg City Sub-Division and Headquarters, each group to supply two rinks for a Bonspiel held at Brandon on February 20. The winners were Sergeant Chad and Constables Bishoff, Hanson and Allen, all of Brandon Sub-Division.

The finals to decide the rink to represent Manitoba were held in Winnipeg on February 27. Sergeant Chad's Brandon rink met a Winnipeg City Police team skipped by Detective R. J. McNeice and the latter took the series two-out-of three, and thus earned the trip to Ottawa.

**Hockey** The Dauphin hockey team has been active once again and turned in excellent performances, in spite of the fact that there is practically no time or available ice for practice sessions.

**Weight-Lifting** Our congratulations to Cst. J. Fera of Brandon Sub-Division, who took third place in his class in the Manitoba weight-lifting championships held in the YMCA in Winnipeg.

**Golf** With thoughts of Winter now fading, members of this Headquarters are already inquiring when tee-off time will be called. It is understood that several of the local "Sam Sneads" dropped hints around home at Christmas, with the result that Santa left that particular club or caddy cart that was required. Rumors are also afloat that our Officer Commanding spent a good many evenings in his workshop at home this past winter with specially imported club heads for which he has turned his own shafts, no doubt with the intention of dealing more severely with Old Man Par and members of his command during the coming season.

### "Depot" Division

(Training Centre—Regina, Sask.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 15367 Cpl. and Mrs. R. H. Thompson at Regina, Sask., on Jan. 9, 1957, a son, Robert Bruce.

**Bereavement** The sympathy of all members of the division is extended to Supt. H. A. Maxted on the passing of his father at Sunnybrook Military Hospital, Toronto, Ont., on Jan. 3, 1957.

**Transitions** Cst. J. M. Roy of the swimming staff was transferred to "E" Division, and added to the same staff were Csts. G. M. Savoie from "C" Division and H. P. Bessem formerly of "E" Troop.

**Sports** During the winter months a successful volley-ball league was held, consisting of teams from "G", "H", "K", "L", "M", "N", "O" and "P" Troops as well as members of C.P.C. No. 29, Advanced Training Class No. 1 and a staff team. Semi-finals were won by "L" and "M" Troops with the latter as victor in the finals. All games were refereed by Corporal Maguire and Constable Perry of the Physical Training Staff.

Basketball was also popular during the winter months among the recruit troops with referee's duties being shared by Constables Murray and Michalow of "H" Troop.

Due to a severe cold snap little hockey was played. There was no league organized this year but on a few occasions members in training rented the city arena and put on exhibition games. A number of inter-troop challenge

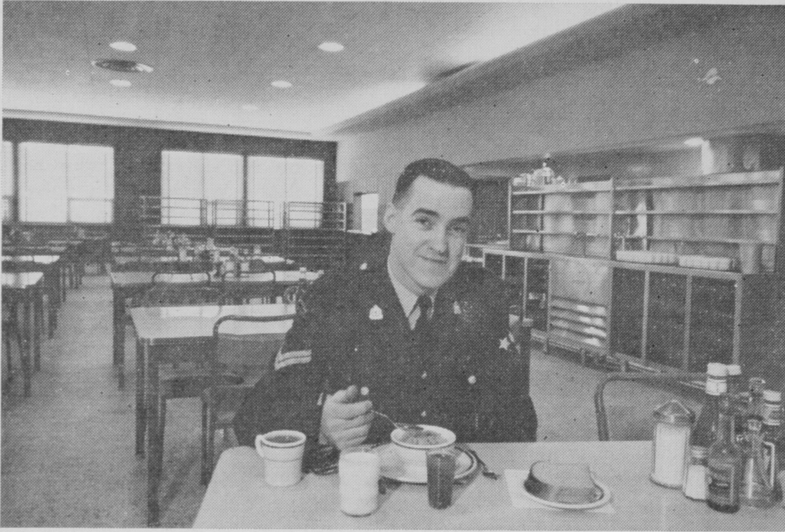
games were played on the "Depot" outdoor rink on Saturday afternoons.

On the evening of December 7, a lively boxing tournament was held in the gymnasium. Approximately 300 staff members with wives and friends and members in training were in attendance. Judges for the evening were Sub-Inspr. H. Robertson and Sgt. J. Coughlin and the bouts were refereed by Corporal Maguire and Constable Perry.

The Officer Commanding, Supt. H. A. Maxted, presented the following awards: heavy-weight, Cst. R. E. Collis; runner-up, Cst. W. L. Drake; light heavyweight, Cst. G. R. Wallace; runner-up, Cst. E. D. Iverson; middle weight, Cst. F. W. Lanchhorn; runner-up, Cst. D. K. Doane; light weight, Cst. T. S. MacKay; runner-up, Cst. R. D. Grandison.

This past winter has seen a good deal of activity in curling, with 14 regular staff rinks and six recruit rinks taking part. Three rinks were in a play-off for a representative to play at the Police Bonspiel held at Saskatoon on February 14-15. Sgt. H. McCallum's rink won out and represented the division. Members of his rink were Sergeant Chester, Corporal Paige and Constable Dyck.

**New Mess** "Depot" Division now boasts a magnificent new mess with table accommodation for 340 persons. The dining area is beautifully finished in wood paneling with indirect lighting, and the kitchen is fully-



**Corporal  
Howell  
in new mess,  
Regina.**

equipped with modern cafeteria-style furnishings and equipment. An interesting sidelight connected with the opening of the new mess on Jan. 19, 1957, was the fact that Cpl. D. H. Howell, of Advanced Training Course No. 2 had the first meal. This was either a case of history repeating itself or man's natural instinct for food, but nevertheless it is significant that the first person to have a meal in the old division mess when it first opened in 1937 was

none other than Trumpeter D. H. Howell.

**Entertainment** The annual New Year's Eve ball was held in the gymnasium and was a most successful social event. Tables, decorated with fresh chrysanthemums were arranged in cabaret-style and approximately 350 persons were in attendance.

The Regina band presented a concert for staff members and members in training on February 11, and Cpl. J. Cook of Advanced

#### CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGE CLASS 29

*Back row, l. to r.*—Supt. S. N. Ali, Sgts. G. A. Potts, J. W. B. L. Descent, S/Sgt. J. A. MacDonald, Sgts. L. D. A. Culbert, L. C. Langford, L. C. Rooney, R. C. Morris, S/Sgt. J. B. Fitzgerald, Sgt. K. B. M. Fraser, S/Sgt. M. L. Shantz, D/Sgt. A. W. Harvey.

*Centre*—Sgt. A. G. Anstey, D/Sgt. J. P. Wilson, Sgts. C. S. Dryden, L. A. Arkles, Insp. J. A. Juno, Sgt. G. L. Newman, Sub-Insp. R. P. Stone, S/Sgt. J. H. Reid, Sgts. G. I. E. Brown, H. S. Stilborn, Insp. R. G. Brooman, S/Sgt. G. J. Emsley, Sgt. L. A. Gibbs.

*Front*—Sgt. Major J. A. Primrose, Flt. Lt. W. G. Bridgeman, Supt. F. Cannon, Insp. M. J. Y. Dube, Capt. A. F. Ritchie, Asst. Commr. C. N. K. Kirk, R. A. Walker, Attorney-General, Supt. H. A. Maxted, Sqdn. Ldr. G. F. Stubinski, Insp. J. A. Stevenson, Asst. Supt. S. U. Ahmed, Sub-Insp. H. Robertson.



Training Class No. 2 was guest soloist. The band performed music which it was currently presenting in a series of concerts in the seven high schools in the Regina area.

**Graduation** On December 14, 31 members of Canadian Police College No. 29 received their diplomas at a ceremony held in the gymnasium. Guest speaker for the occasion was Saskatchewan Attorney-General R. A. Walker. The valedictory address was delivered by Supt. F. Cannon of the British

Guiana Police Force. In summing up Superintendent Cannon said: "Canada, from what I have seen, is the nation of tomorrow. God has blessed its people by giving them the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to help preserve the peace and uphold the rights of the people of this truly democratic country. I have always had a great admiration for this Force, but now as I leave here I must honestly say that I could never hold any other Force, including my own, in higher esteem. May God give them strength to Maintiens Le Droit."

### "E" Division

(Headquarters—Victoria, B.C.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 15041 Cst. and Mrs. L. J. Johnston at Penticton, B.C., on Sept. 25, 1956, a son, Lorne Denton.

To Reg. No. 16665 Cpl. and Mrs. P. B. Payne at Grand Forks, B.C., on Oct. 4, 1956, a daughter, Judith Arlene.

To Reg. No. 17160 Cst. and Mrs. H. A. Single at Prince Rupert, B.C., on Oct. 6, 1956, a daughter, Sandra Elizabeth.

To Reg. No. 15108 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. Henderson at Williams Lake, B.C., on Oct. 23, 1956, a son, Lyle William.

To Reg. No. 17601 Cst. and Mrs. R. E. Neale at North Vancouver, B.C., on Oct. 25, 1956, a son, Robert Edwin.

To Reg. No. 16382 Cpl. and Mrs. L. P. Buxton at Port Alberni B.C., on Oct. 26, 1956, a daughter, Pauline Laura Phoebe.


To Reg. No. 16125 Cst. and Mrs. R. G. T. Daniel at New Westminster, B.C., on Nov. 1, 1956, a son, Anthony Terence Kent.

To Reg. No. 15329 Cst. and Mrs. D. K. Chanin at Chilliwack, B.C., on Nov. 3, 1956, a son, Douglas George Brett.

To Reg. No. 14679 Cpl. and Mrs. W. G. Campbell, at Prince Rupert, on Nov. 15, 1956, a daughter, Shelley Anne.

To Reg. No. 14679 Cst. and Mrs. D. J. A. Burgess at New Westminster, on Nov. 15, 1956, a daughter, Margaret Strachan.

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To Reg. No. 16094 Cst. and Mrs. B. Barbour at Revelstoke, B.C., on Nov. 17, 1956, a daughter, Marie Adrienne.

To Reg. No. 15112 Cst. and Mrs. R. L. Woodfin at Port Alberni, on Nov. 25, 1956, a daughter, Mary Lee.

To Reg. No. 13597 Sgt. and Mrs. H. C. Draper at Vancouver, B.C., on Dec. 19, 1956, a son, Terrance James Arthur.

To Reg. No. 17798 Cst. and Mrs. W. N. Hunt, at Vancouver, on Dec. 20, 1956, a son, Gerald Edward Nicholas.

To Reg. No. 17138 Cst. and Mrs. A. C. Davy at Burnaby, B.C., on Dec. 24, 1956, a son, Christopher Karl.

To Reg. No. 16439 Cpl. and Mrs. E. C. Domay at New Westminster, on Dec. 30, 1956, a son, Lance Wynne.

To Reg. No. 16767 Cst. and Mrs. R. F. Sault at Nanaimo, B.C., on Jan. 2, 1957, a son, Daniel Robert.

To Reg. No. 17766 Cst. and Mrs. H. J. Griemann at Prince George, B.C., on Jan. 6, 1957, a daughter, Carol Susanne.

To Reg. No. 17303 Cst. and Mrs. R. L. Miles, at Quesnel, B.C., on Jan. 6, 1957, a son, Michael Layton.

To Reg. No. 16276 Cst. and Mrs. H. W. Hall at Campbell River, B.C., on Jan. 19, 1957, a son, Andrew William.

**Marriages** Reg. No. 17505 Cst. J. C. Duke-shire to Miss Norma Joyce Funk of Saskatoon, Sask., on June 16, 1956, at Saskatoon.

Reg. No. 17278 Cst. A. H. Brasnett to Miss Helena Mary Frances Simpson of North Vancouver, B.C., on Oct. 6, 1956, at North Vancouver.

Reg. No. 18367 Cst. G. E. Dixon to Miss Doreen Elizabeth Jones of South Burnaby, B.C., on Nov. 1, 1956, at Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 17807 Cst. J. E. G. Bouchard to Miss Lois Anne Masterson of Red Deer, Alta., on Nov. 3, 1956, at Lethbridge, Alta.

Reg. No. 18385 Cst. J. K. Dane to Miss Annie Makowichuk of Vancouver, on Nov. 3, 1956, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 18371 Cst. D. C. Weber to Miss Theresa Anna Lukovszki of Vancouver, on Nov. 10, 1956, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 16798 Cst. E. F. Hameluk to Miss Barbara Gaile LeFroy of Vernon, B.C., on Nov. 12, 1956, at Vernon.

Reg. No. 17939 Cst. W. G. Rohr to Miss Donna Lucinda Pirie of Powell River, B.C., on Nov. 14, 1956, at Coquitlam, B.C.

Reg. No. 17363 Cst. I. E. M. Hutchinson to Miss Patricia Peberdy Sillman of Squamish, B.C., on Nov. 17, 1956, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 17344 Cst. R. O. Wallin to Mrs. Odney Elsie Newton of Prince Rupert, B.C., on Nov. 24, 1956, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 18174 Cst. T. A. Cormack to Miss

Elsie May Johnson of Powell River, on Nov. 30, 1956, at North Vancouver.

Reg. No. 18186 Cst. D. D. Klatt to Miss Doreen Maloa Woolley of Regina, Sask., on Dec. 1, 1956, at Regina.

Reg. No. 18329 Cst. J. C. K. Devey to Miss Della May Lamont of Ashcroft, B.C., on Dec. 14, 1956, at Kamloops, B.C.

Reg. No. 16260 Cst. R. G. Brook to Miss Maxine Louise Aubel of Victoria, B.C., on Dec. 27, 1956, at Victoria.

Reg. No. 16727 Cst. J. M. Phipps to Miss Iva Catherine Wilson of Chilliwack, B.C., on Jan. 13, 1957, at Abbotsford, B.C.

Reg. No. 17453 Cst. W. D. Gilchrist to Miss Elizabeth Anne Dolman of Victoria, on Jan. 19, 1957, at Victoria.

**Sorrow** Death, striking suddenly, has recently taken from our midst three serving members, and their passing has left gaps not easy to fill.

Cst. W. Emde of Union Bay Detachment, travelling home to spend Christmas with his parents in Saskatchewan, was a passenger on the ill-fated TCA North Star which disappeared on December 9.

On a night early in January, Cst. J. R. Copley of Salmon Arm Detachment, was checking a traffic infraction on the highway when he was struck down by an oncoming vehicle, the driver of which failed to see him in time. Constable Copley died from injuries sustained.

A day later came the news of the passing of Spl. Cst. J. F. McNaught, for many years Mechanical Supervisor at Division Headquarters. "Mac", as he was known to a host of friends, had not been too robust for the past three years, but this had not affected his usual conscientious attention to duty. He died peacefully in his sleep on January 6.

Our expressions of deepest sympathy go to the sorrowing families.

**Departures** The undermentioned members carry with them our best wishes on their recent postings: Cpl. D. M. McRae to "K" Division, Csts. C. Derksen and E. H. Pethick to "HQ" Division.

**Arrivals** Among the new arrivals we have welcomed are three from "K" Division: Cpl. G. W. Tomlinson to Victoria, Cpl. F. H. Carron to New Westminster and Cst. J. E. G. Bouchard to Burnaby. From "Depot" Division has come Cst. J. M. Roy, to Powell River.

**To Pension** The following members retire to pension on the dates shown:

Reg. No. 11162 Cpl. R. M. McNabb, Jan. 5, 1957; Reg. No. 16349 Cpl. N. O. DeWitt, Feb. 12, 1957; Reg. No. 9898 Cst. R. S. Morrison, Mar. 31, 1957; Reg. No. 16329 Sgt. H. Smyth, Apr. 30, 1957 and Reg. No. 12388 S/Sgt. W. E. Marshall, June 10, 1957. They carry with them

our best wishes for happiness and success in their future endeavors, each after a long and useful career in the Force.

**Recreation** Police golfers east of the Rockies had little cause to envy those on the Pacific coast this winter. The sight of a little group of our keenest golfers huddled in a corner usually meant only one topic, the frozen fairways and predictions as to what they would do to the weatherman if he didn't dish out some weather to set the brassies and irons clicking again. By the time this is in print, however, arrangements for the monthly competitions in Victoria will be in hand. And here's a note to our comrades from other divisions who plan to vacation in B.C. late this summer—the Third Invitational Tournament will take place in September. Cpl. W. J. Clancy, the secretary, will be glad to advise any interested golfers as soon as the date is set.

If enthusiasm among members of the Force is any indication, it must be true that Canadians are taking up curling in greater numbers each winter. In Victoria alone, four RCMP rinks are playing in the local Civil Service League, and Sgt. Wes Austin's group has reached the play-offs. In the eliminations for the Canadian Police Curling Association Bonspiel, three rinks are entered from Victoria, one each from Duncan, Nanaimo and Port Alberni, and one from each of the eight sub-divisions. Word has just been received that our Vancouver and New Westminster teams bowed out to superior opponents but the Vancouver Sub-Division team skipped by Insp. E. S. W. Batty, with Cst. R. E. Owens, Sgt. J. W. Duggan and Cpl. D. B. Davies came out on top in the B.C. Provincial play-offs. They took part in the finals at Ottawa on March 18.

**Ceremonial** With the passing of six years, British Columbians have grown used to the presence of scarlet tunics at the state opening of the Legislature in Victoria. At the February 1957 opening something new was added, in the person of Denzil G. Ashby, the recently appointed Sergeant-at-Arms. Better known to us as ex-S/Sgt. D. G. ("Dennie") Ashby, the new incumbent carried off his duties with a fitting and impressive dignity. We haven't consulted all the records, but it seems possible that Mr. Ashby is the first ex-member of the Force to hold this position in one of Canada's parliaments. When the House is not in session, another recently announced appointment will keep him occupied—that of stipendiary magistrate at nearby Sidney.

Another item of interest at the Legislature opening, especially to spectators from the interior of the province, was the attendance of Supt. R. W. Wonnacott, Officer Commanding



Victoria Times Photo

**As a preliminary to the opening of the B.C. Legislature ex-S/Sgt. D. G. Ashby tries out the Mace for size, as new Sergeant-at-Arms.**

Kamloops Sub-Division, as Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor.

**Youth Activities** Here again, sport on the ice has been in the spotlight during winter months. In Victoria, Cpl. H. L. Drybrough of Division Headquarters, has been spending many early morning and evening hours as coach and manager for some 90 boys, comprising four Bantam League teams in the Greater Victoria Minor Hockey Association. His all-star team has fared well in the league play-offs, and any further success they achieve will be an added tribute to his efforts with these youngsters. Other members who have been devoting time to the promotion of boys' hockey are Cst. G. Redhead at Fruitvale, Cst. P. C. A. Huggard at Princeton, Cst. F. C. Rhodes at Prince George and Cst. L. Brown at Trail.

At Trail, it would seem that the known interest of our men in hockey promotion among the youngsters was the stimulus for an invitation to Trail Detachment to field an RCMP team in a friendly game against a team from the staffs of the local radio station and newspaper. Augmented by members from Nelson, Castlegar and Rossland Detachments, the RCMP skated out onto the ice of Cominco



### "E" DIVISION TRAFFIC CONFERENCE, JANUARY 1957

*Front row, l. to r.*—Cpl. H. E. Klick, Sgt. M. R. Godfrey, Asst. Commr. C. W. Harvison, Sgt. T. A. Fiander, Cpl. K. J. Jensen. *Back row*—Cst. W. J. R. Stacey, Cpls. E. W. Dunk, N. G. Becker, Cst. M. Rowden, Cpl. E. Cave, Csts. R. A. M. Crawford, D. A. Harvey and Cpl. T. Scales.

Arena on November 16, and finished the game with a 4-4 tie. The score didn't really matter much; what gave more satisfaction was the financial tally, for in spite of bad weather and road conditions, the paid admittances of the enthusiastic spectators resulted in over \$300 being presented to the Kootenay Society for Handicapped Children.

Other reports of interest have come in from isolated Telegraph Creek, where Cst. K. A. Brand has been teaching some 30 young people the rudiments of skiing; from North Vancouver, with Cst. A. L. Clark instructing groups from two local boys' clubs in calisthenics, boxing, wrestling and basketball; and from 100 Mile House, where Cst. J. H. R. Boisvert has been teaching the finer points of skating to youngsters in his area.

**Conferences** The first meeting of "E" Division Traffic Branch members was held in Victoria January 21-25, with 12 men in atten-

dance. The busy daily sessions were put to good use, and the many problems and complexities of this growing phase of our duties were given a thorough discussion, with benefit to all.

**Presentation** The annual Vancouver Sub-Division Regimental Dinner was held at Fairmont Barracks on December 14, and advantage was taken of this formal and happy occasion to make presentation of Long Service Medals to four serving members from the Vancouver area—Reg. No. 12704 Sgt. G. W. Peters, Reg. No. 11982 Cpl. J. A. Bryson, Reg. No. 12706 Cpl. E. F. Burkmar and Reg. No. 11068 Cst. M. MacLeod. In addition to a full turnout of officers and members from Vancouver, the Attorney-General, the Hon. R. W. Bonner and the Officer Commanding "E" Division, Asst. Commr. C. W. Harvison were also present. Mr. Bonner made the presentations following the dinner.

### "F" Division

(Headquarters—Regina, Sask.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 14716 Cst. and Mrs. P. A. Gelley of Prince Albert, Sask., a daughter (adopted), Denise Madeline, born Sept. 12, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14823 Cst. and Mrs. L. P. Lynch of Cut Knife, Sask., a son, Wayne Philip, on Nov. 7, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14735 Cpl. and Mrs. J. E. Forsdick of Moosomin, Sask., a son, Robert Harris, on Nov. 18, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15949 Cst. and Mrs. I. B. Smith of Morse, Sask., a daughter, Lyne Denise, on Nov. 19, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15674 Cst. and Mrs. A. H. Buttler of Saskatoon, Sask., a daughter, Karen Lain, on Nov. 22, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15626 Cst. and Mrs. W. T. F. Sherman of Regina, Sask., a daughter, Janet Diane, on Dec. 2, 1956.

To Reg. No. 16713 Cst. and Mrs. D. C. Nielsen of Prince Albert, a son, Brian Gary, on Dec. 4, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14808 Cst. and Mrs. J. C. Hinks of Fox Valley, Sask., a son, John Charles, on Dec. 15, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15010 Cst. and Mrs. T. E. Edmonson of Goodsoil, Sask., a daughter, Heather Kathleen, on Dec. 18, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15158 Cpl. and Mrs. W. H. Preston of Rosthern, Sask., a daughter, Karen Lynn, on Dec. 19, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15324 Cst. and Mrs. H. B.



Mercer of Wood Mountain, Sask., a daughter, Patricia Carol, on Jan. 10, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15301 Cst. and Mrs. W. L. Carter of Esterhazy, Sask., a daughter, Catherine Joan, on Dec. 5, 1956.

To Reg. No. 16791 Cst. and Mrs. R. T. Goet of Kamsack, Sask., a daughter, Dawn Victoria, on Feb. 7, 1957.

**Marriages** Reg. No. 15325 Cst. T. E. Devries of North Battleford, Sask., to Miss Lorraine Florence Moore on Nov. 10, 1956.

Reg. No. 17327 Cst. J. R. Nickel of Regina, Sask., to Miss Alma Catherine Mickelborough on Nov. 10, 1956.

Reg. No. 17354 Cst. I. D. Brown of Rosthern, Sask., to Miss Frances Theresa McAuliffe on Nov. 17, 1956.

Reg. No. 17811 Cst. G. D. Humphrey of Swift Current, Sask., to Miss Doreen Marie Lewis on Dec. 1, 1956.

Reg. No. 16093 Cst. d'A. H. Morrice of Humboldt, Sask., to Miss Velma Isabel Britton on Dec. 8, 1956.

Reg. No. 15567 Cst. W. W. McDonald of Wadena, Sask., to Miss Joan Isabel DeLong on Dec. 10, 1956.

Reg. No. 17787 Cst. J. E. McDonald of North Battleford, to Miss Madeleine Volk on Dec. 15, 1956.

Reg. No. 17427 Cst. P. J. Kouri of Shell-

brook, Sask., to Miss Irene Crawley on Jan. 2, 1957.

Reg. No. 17461 Cst. B. D. Baird of Yorkton, Sask., to Miss Katherine Elizabeth Cecile Clayton on Jan. 12, 1957.

Reg. No. 17963 Cst. R. Herbert of Weyburn, Sask., to Miss Alexandra Bachiu on Jan. 13, 1957.

Reg. No. 17435 Cst. A. G. Rae of North Battleford, to Miss Edna Beryl Bright on Jan. 26, 1957.

Reg. No. 17675 Cst. L. Wall of North Battleford, to Miss Rose Martha Puetz on Feb. 2, 1957.

**North Battleford Sub-Division Shooting**  
Indoor revolver and rifle practices are receiving keen interest from the members of the North Battleford Rifle and Revolver Club, with two teams entered in each of the DCRA and Inter-Divisional rifle and revolver competitions.

**General** Changes in the policing of the city of North Battleford were reflected at a meeting held on February 11, when the City Council decided to dispense with the services of the RCMP and the nine-man municipal contract which has been in effect since Nov. 1, 1946 will not be renewed. On June 1 of this year an eight-man city police force will be put into operation under the supervision of Reg. No.

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- Sterling gilt R.C.M.P. brooch: \$2.
- Sterling plated enamel spoon colored coat of arms and Mountie: \$3.
- R.C.M.P. sterling silver crest: .75 (not illustrated)

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11209 ex-Sgt. J. L. Brough, whose appointment as Chief Constable became effective on Mar. 1, 1957.

Mr. Brough, who retired to pension from North Battleford in November 1956 after serving 23 years in the sub-division, is presently employed by the Powell River Pulp and Paper Company at Powell River, B.C. The sub-division extends its best wishes to Chief of Police Brough in his new undertaking.

**Prince Albert Sub-Division—Social** Members of the Prince Albert Recreation Club held their annual Christmas party on December 19, with a good attendance of members and guests. Dancing and the singing of carols were enjoyed by all, as well as refreshments and a sumptuous and well prepared buffet supper.

On the afternoon of December 22, members of the sub-division were hosts to a large gathering of members' children at the kiddies annual Christmas tree party. Santa was present to distribute gifts to each child, appropriate films were shown, and usual goodies in the form of ice cream, soft drinks, candy, and cookies were enjoyed by all.

On January 29, a presentation of a set of cutlery was made by Insp. J. J. Atherton, on behalf of the Sub-Division Recreation Club, to Reg. No. 12513 Cpl. W. St.M. McNeil, prior to his proceeding on leave pending discharge to pension after 20 years' service. At the same time a corsage was presented to Mrs. McNeil. The McNeils are taking up residence at Tucson, Arizona, U.S.A., and the best wishes of sub-division personnel are extended to them for success, health and happiness in their new surroundings.

**Sports** Turning to sports, two teams are entered in each of the Saskatchewan Small Bore, Inter-Divisional and DCRA shooting competitions. Several individual entries have also been made.

At the commencement of the curling season the recreation club rented a sheet of ice for the season for a weekly curling session and as a result considerable enthusiasm has been aroused and good sportsmanship and fellowship fostered. A round-robin play-off of five rinks was held to determine which should represent the sub-division in the Provincial playdown at Saskatoon of the Saskatchewan Police Curling Association. A rink composed of Cpl. D. M. Wilmott (Skip), Cst. F. Stock, Cpl. W. H. Preston, and Cst. H. B. Mills won this honor.

**Regina Sub-Division—Social** An informal social gathering was held on November 23 at "C" Block Auditorium, "Depot" Division, which a great majority of the sub-divisions attended. Old friendships were renewed and a good time was had by all.

**Sports** This year curling took the lime-light from all other activities. One of the feature events of the season was a competition to name the sub-division representative in the provincial playdown of the Saskatchewan Police Curling Association at Saskatoon. Seven rinks were entered in a one-game knock-out 'spiel and one skipped by last year's winner, Cpl. W. R. L. Doane of Broadview Detachment came out on top. The other members of his rink were: Cpl. J. E. Forsdick, Cst. K. B. Hemsworth, and Cst. D. C. Myers. Runner-up in this event was a rink skipped by Cst. J. McComb, with Cst. D. W. Armstrong, Insp. F. W. Joinson, and Cst. G. L. McCully.

**Saskatoon Sub-Division—Social** The Sub-Division Annual Ball was held on November 30, aboard HMCS *Unicorn* and proved an unqualified success. The Officer Commanding "F" Division, Asst. Comr. C. N. K. Kirk and Mrs. Kirk attended. Head table guests included Brig. P. C. Klaehn, Commanding Officer, 21st Militia; Group Capt. E. H. Evans, Commanding Officer RCAF Station, Saskatoon; Judge V. R. Smith; Deputy Chief Cst. J. Mackie, Saskatoon City Police; and their wives. Guests were received by Assistant Commissioner and Mrs. Kirk, Inspector and Mrs. Shakespeare, Staff-Sergeant and Mrs. Bennett, and Constable and Mrs. Tapley. HMCS *Unicorn* was made available for this function by the kind permission of the Commanding Officer, Capt. O. B. McClocklin.

**Recreation Club Activities** A good representation of the sub-division attended the annual meeting of the recreation club held in Saskatoon on October 18. The meeting was followed by an enjoyable smoker.

Other activities in Saskatoon have included a cribbage tournament in which, after keen competition, Cst. L. E. Tapley emerged the victor, and a table tennis tournament (doubles) in which Cpl. W. Schramm and Cst. C. C. Coutts defeated all other competitors to take the championship.

A farewell get together was held prior to the departure of Cst. J. L. Lodge of Saskatoon Detachment to "HQ" Division, Ottawa. A suitable presentation was made on behalf of personnel of the sub-division.

**Shooting** A team made up of the old stand-bys S/Sgt. N. F. Bennett, Sgt. S. J. Leach and Cst. K. McKenzie and newcomers Csts. A. H. Buttler, A. M. Kuiack, and A. G. S. Cory will represent the sub-division in the Inter-Services .22 rifle matches at Saskatoon. Although somewhat handicapped at the start of the season, the new members are displaying good shooting ability and keen interest. We have bright hopes that the end of the season will see our team a strong contender for the coveted Blane Trophy. Members of the sub-division are also

taking part in .22 rifle and revolver matches in the Inter-Divisional Competitions.

**Curling** An unusually mild early winter held back our curling enthusiasts until after the New Year when prairie weather finally became cold enough to freeze ice in the country rinks. Once the ice was ready, members of the sub-division soon found themselves travelling from the east section to the west and vice versa, as well as to and from Saskatoon to engage in some keenly contested games. Saskatchewan towns are noted for their hospitality and personnel have found much pleasure curling in and about the sub-division. Among the many rinks entered in the annual Saskatoon Bonspiel the progress of one (Sergeants Lysyk and Leach and Constables Cameron and Dellabuur) was watched with particular interest. While they failed to win any of the prizes the four do report having enjoyed themselves thoroughly and gained some valuable experience.

By a process of elimination it was determined that Cpl. L. C. Stephenson would skip the rink to represent this sub-division in the Saskatchewan Police Curling Association provincial playdown held in Saskatoon this year.

**Injured** Cst. J. N. Pratt of Delisle Detachment is a patient in the University Hospital at Saskatoon, having suffered serious injuries in an automobile accident which occurred near his detachment on January 17.

**Yorkton Sub-Division—Social** Our third annual kiddies' Christmas tree was held in the Parish Hall at Yorkton on December 15, and was again a tremendous success. Movies, carol singing, lunch and other activities rounded out a perfect afternoon for the children.

**Shooting** The Yorkton Sub-Division rifle and revolver club is again in full swing, with teams entered in all competitions.

**Curling** Thus far we have been unable to obtain suitable ice facilities for our annual bonspiel, but it is hoped that it will be run off in the not too distant future.

**"F" Division Headquarters, Regina — Sports** Six members of "F" Division Headquarters staff—S/Sgt. F. A. Cheesman, Sgts. L. C. Rooney, K. G. Pedersen; Cpl. J. W. Warbey, Csts. K. E. Campbell and Cst. W. T. F. Sherman, participated in the 53rd Annual Regina Bonspiel during the latter part of January. Two hundred and eighty-seven rinks were entered in this event and our members emerged without prizes but with a firm resolve to do better next year.

"F" Division Headquarters' entry in the Saskatchewan Police Curling Association provincial playdown at Saskatoon to determine the rink to represent this province in the Canadian Police Curling Association Bonspiel held in Ottawa in March consisted of: Sgt. K. G. Pedersen (Skip), Sgt. C. A. Anderson, Cst. J. W. Warren and Cpl. T. A. Farr. This rink defeated ones skipped by Cst. K. E. Campbell and Cst. A. Zitzelberger to earn this local honor.

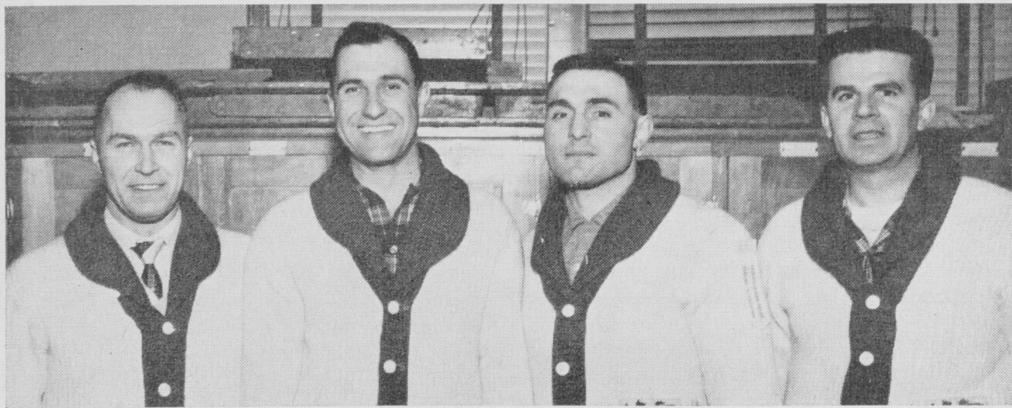
**Saskatchewan Police Curling Association Bonspiel** The Saskatchewan Police Curling Association Bonspiel was held in Saskatoon on February 14-15. Sixteen rinks participated representing City Police Forces, CPR and CNR Police, and the RCMP. A banquet and annual meeting was held on the evening of February 14 at which the executive for the ensuing year was elected. The new executive will be: president—Supt. Clarence Bligh, Regina City Police; vice presidents—Inspr. Giles Lee, Saskatoon City Police and Supt. J. A. Peacock, RCMP; and secretary-treasurer—Inspr. H. Robertson, RCMP.

At the conclusion of the Bonspiel the winning rink, which represented Saskatchewan in

#### "F" DIVISION CURLING WINNERS

*L. to r.*—Cpl. L. C. Stephenson, Sgt. E. R. Lysyk, Csts. T. M. Light and J. N. R. Marcoux.

Saskatoon Star-Phoenix Photo





the Canadian Police Curling Association Bonspiel at Ottawa, March 18-19, was the Saskatoon Sub-Division entry skipped by Cpl. L. C. Stephenson of Outlook Detachment. His sup-

porters were: Sgt. E. R. Lysyk; Cst. T. M. Light; and Cst. J. N. G. R. Marcoux. Finale of the 'spiel was the presentation of the J. R. Johnson Trophy to the winners.

### "G" Division

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

**Births** To Reg. No. 14834 Cst. and Mrs. P. T. Hanley, a son, Paul Terrence, at Fort Smith, N.W.T., on Sept. 6, 1956.

**Marriages** Reg. No. 16792 Cst. W. H. Canam to Miss Ruth Elizabeth Wilson at Churchville, Ont., on Nov. 3, 1956. Miss Sheila Clare McKernan (Whitehorse Detachment typist) to Mr. Harry Murphy, Superintendent of Child Welfare, Whitehorse, Y.T., on Nov. 26, 1956 at Edmonton, Alta.

**Arrivals** S/Sgt. J. B. Fitzgerald returned to Whitehorse Detachment on December 19, after attending Canadian Police College Class No. 29 at Regina, Sask.

Sgt. L. A. Gibbs returned to Fort Smith Detachment on December 20, after attending the same C.P.C. at Regina.

**Departures** D. R. Robbins, employed as stenographer in the Fort Smith Sub-Division office, resigned from the Civil Service on January 31 to accept employment with a private company. Mr. Robbins served in "G" Division Headquarters from 1948 to 1955 when he was transferred to Fort Smith.

**Social** During the evening of December 19, Insp. J. T. Parsons, Officer Commanding, Whitehorse Sub-Division, and Mrs. Parsons, held their pre-Christmas "Open House" for members, their wives, and girl friends.

On December 21, Whitehorse Sub-Division held its annual Christmas dinner, in the detachment recreation room. At the head of the table sat Inspector Parsons, with ex-Sgt. Ivor Mast and ex-Cpl. "Cam" Cameron, special guests of the evening. Delicious roast turkey with trimmings, once again most ably prepared by Mrs. Lyn Ramage, Northern Stewardess, was served by the NCOs present. An enjoyable social evening followed.

**Christmas Dinner at Aklavik** December 24 found members, their wives and friends gathering in the single men's recreation room at Aklavik for a turkey dinner fittingly prepared by Northern Steward H. W. Nyback. Following the dinner, moving pictures of the North were shown.

**Shooting** On September 8 a team of six members from Yellowknife Detachment attained second place in the Annual N.W.T. Rifle Competition sponsored by the 24th Field Squadron of the Royal Canadian Engineers at Yellowknife. Eight teams participated in the

competition which included rapid and snap-shooting in addition to deliberate fire. Members of the police team were Sgt. A. N. Lindsay, Csts. T. J. Garvin, B. C. Hawkins, R. J. H. Fémieriez, S. N. Chadwick and V. A. Werbiski.

**Curling** Curling at the Whitehorse Garrison (Canadian Army) Curling Club got away to an early start this season with the first games scheduled on November 16. Three RCMP rinks entered and are skipped by Inspector Parsons, Staff Sergeant Fitzgerald and Cst. H. Milburn. An RCMP ladies' rink is skipped by Mrs. Fitzgerald. On January 25-27 the Annual Northwest Highway System Bonspiel was held in Whitehorse with many local rinks entering as well as teams from most points along the Alaska Highway and as far away as Edmonton, Nanaimo (RCAF), Calgary and Regina, with two of the curlers coming from Winnipeg to participate. A total of 76 rinks started the 'spiel which was well organized and played. Ten sheets of ice were used, with draws running from 8 a.m. to midnight, daily. Prizes were won by the more deserving entries and Staff Sergeant Fitzgerald's rink was among the winners.

**Patrols** "Crime waits for no one"; and so it seemed on December 27, when Cpl. E. J. Ard and Cst. R. R. Hogg, Whitehorse Detachment, left on an air patrol to Ross River, a tiny Indian Settlement and trading post some 165 miles east of Whitehorse. On the day of their departure the sun shone brightly and good weather prevailed. The two were confident that the patrol would be short and they would be back in Whitehorse for the New Year's festivities. But this was not to be, for no sooner had the patrol arrived in Ross River than the weather closed in and all air travel was brought to a stand still—even the Yukon Turkeys (ravens) were walking. Frantic messages from the wife and girl friend of the marooned men did not change conditions of course, and so it was that the first Police patrol in many a year, spent New Year's Day in Ross River, quietly filling up on caribou steak and coffee.

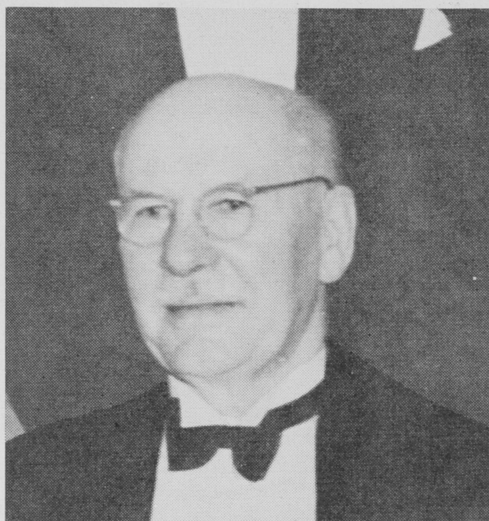
On Christmas Day, Cpl. Tom Auchterlonie of "G" Division Headquarters appeared on CBC Television "Party Line". During the program, persons from various parts of Canada and representatives from the Dutch and Indian

Embassies were interviewed and asked to describe how Christmas Day was celebrated in their respective localities or countries. The Ottawa portion of the program was held at Mountain Ski Lodge in the Gatineau Hills, with skiers and "Les Joyeux Camarades" a group of folk singers from Hull, Que., participating. Corporal Auchterlonie was interviewed by Norman Kiel of the CBC and described how he and three other members of the Force celebrated Christmas on the RCMP Schooner *St. Roch* at Herschel Island in 1947.

This is not the first time Corporal Auchterlonie has appeared on television. During September 1956 while attending the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, Tom appeared on the program "Junior Magazine" and though a little shaky, gave a good account of himself.

**Bereavement** Members of Whitehorse Sub-Division were saddened by the sudden passing of Police Magistrate A. H. Gibson at Whitehorse on January 28. Funeral services were held in Whitehorse on January 31, pallbearers being, Mr. George C. Van Roggen, Mr. N. V. K. Wylie, Inspector Parsons, Murray MacFarlane, Dean Smith and James Whyard. As many members as could be spared from other duties attended the funeral service in Review Order. The following editorial from the *Whitehorse Star*, is republished here by the kind permission of Mr. Harry Boyle, editor.

"One of the most respected members of the northern community, this community that reaches beyond Whitehorse to all parts of the Yukon and extends into the Northwest Territories, died here early this week. Magistrate A. H. Gibson, man of learning, pungent humor



The late Police Magistrate A. H. Gibson.

and patient wisdom served his country and the law with honesty, truth, and quiet determination. He achieved a singular integrity, a characteristic strange to most of us in these times of changing views, pressures and moods. In a career of mixed fortune, he remained himself, a man of quality; honored by his friends and of memorable distinction to those who merely chanced to cross his path. Book in hand, pipe in mouth, reflected twinkle in alert blue eyes . . . many who knew him will treasure impressive opinions delivered from the calm beginning of "Well, you know . . .". We will travel some distance in this territory before meeting another like him."

## "H" Division

(Headquarters—Halifax, N.S.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 14714 Cpl. and Mrs. J. W. S. Ramsay, a daughter, Kathryn Marcella, at Sydney, N.S., on Nov. 21, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15431 Cst. and Mrs. A. L. Gallagher, a daughter, Dianne Lillian, at Halifax, N.S., on Dec. 3, 1956.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. C. W. Purcell, a daughter, Donna Colleen, at Halifax, on Jan. 3, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15272 Cst. and Mrs. Uhryniw, a son, Donaldson, at Sydney on Jan. 5, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15008 Cpl. and Mrs. M. R. Christensen, a son, James Roderick, at Halifax, on Jan. 11, 1957.

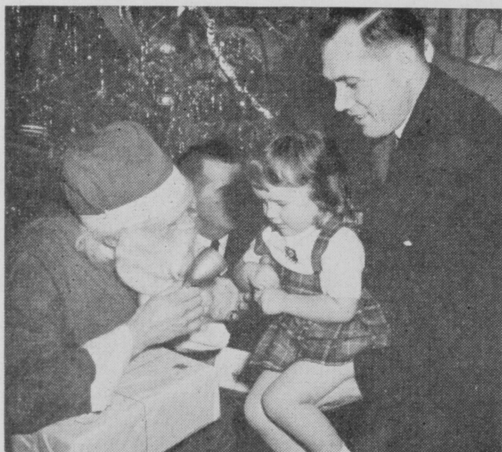
To Reg. No. 14763 Cpl. and Mrs. D. A. Coleman, a daughter, Dawn Elizabeth, at Pictou, N.S., on Feb. 4, 1957.

**Marriages** Reg. No. 18118 Cst. P. S. Dornan to Miss Joan Marie Rowe at Halifax, N.S., on Dec. 1, 1956.

Reg. No. 17119 Cst. S. M. Baird to Miss Marjorie Kuhn at Bedford, N.S., on Feb. 2, 1957.

Reg. No. 17532 Cst. R. W. Taylor to Miss Kathleen Rose Pincombe at Gatineau, Que., on Feb. 9, 1957.

**Bereavements** The sincere sympathy of all members is extended to the following: Cst. F. A. Howe of Halifax Detachment, whose brother, F/O R. W. Howe, RCAF, was killed in a plane crash on December 7; Cst. L. L. Gates, also of Halifax, on the death of his mother on February 10; Cst. C. D. Edgren of Sydney on the death of his father at Campbellton, N.B.; Cst. E. R. J. Miller of Truro



**L. to r.**—Santa Claus (Cst. A. L. Gallagher) Sgt. W. R. Lee (in background), Vicki Susan Wilson (age 2 years), Cst. J. W. Wilson, "H" Div. H.Q.

Sub-Division, whose grandfather passed away on February 11; and Cst. D. W. Harrison whose father died at Sydney, B.C. on January 8.

**Social** Thornvale Barracks, gaily decorated for the Yuletide season, was the scene of a happy Christmas party in the afternoon of December 22, when 129 children of members and staff attended our annual Christmas gathering. Each received a gift presented by a genial Santa Claus. Candies, nuts, ice cream and milk were enjoyed by the children while parents were served hot coffee and a lunch.

We departed from our usual custom of holding a formal dance on New Year's Eve this year. Instead, an informal party was held at Thornvale Barracks. Attendance was exceptionally good and all present voted the evening a huge success. An informal dance sponsored by the Recreation Club was also held at Thorn-

vale Barracks on February 15. Despite a heavy fall of snow which blocked all roads, 32 couples managed to attend and spent an enjoyable evening.

During the evening of November 30, members of "H" and "Marine" Divisions attended a smoker honoring Insp. A. H. Cassivi upon his retirement to pension. He was the recipient of a suitably engraved gold watch, presentation being made by Asst. Commr. J. Howe, O.C. "H" Division. Inspector Cassivi is residing in Halifax, enjoying life at home after his many years of service at sea.

**Recreation** Rifle and revolver clubs at Halifax, Truro and Sydney have full memberships this year and are active both in practice and competition. Upwards of 30 members shoot regularly with both pistol and rifle at Halifax, where our senior team holds a secure grip on first place in the Halifax Garrison Indoor Rifle League. This organization holds a series of 11 weekly matches in which 18 teams representing various military and police units in this area compete. Additionally, our division headquarters and sub-division clubs hope to make a good showing in the Inter-Divisional and DCRA pistol matches this season. In the January DCRA match our senior team stood third with a score of 494-31X, one point behind the winning score of 495-36X posted by Army Headquarters, Ottawa.

Our bowling league is in full swing with about 35 members regularly participating.

With the formation of the Nova Scotia Police Curling Association, curling within the division gained new impetus, and we hope to be represented at the Dominion Bonspiel. Sgt. G. L. Glinz and Cpl. H. A. Marlow both skipped rinks representing their respective districts in the Provincial Macdonald's Brier Tankard play-off; however, neither won the right to represent the province this year.

## "J" Division

(Headquarters—Fredericton, N.B.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 14854 Cst. and Mrs. M. R. DeKouchay at Dalhousie, N.B., a daughter, Alice Marlene, on May 7, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15669 Cst. and Mrs. P. W. Aucoin at Tracadie, N.B., a son, Joseph Patrick Reginald, on Nov. 20, 1956.

To Reg. No. 16083 Cst. and Mrs. W. E. Snow at St. Stephen N.B., a son, Michael Weldon, on Dec. 6, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14903 Cpl. and Mrs. C. F. Williamson at Sussex, N.B., a daughter, Della Marie, on Jan. 16, 1957.

To Reg. No. 12929 Cpl. and Mrs. C. A.

Chapman, a daughter, Lori Jean, at Moncton, N.B., on Feb. 1, 1957.

**Marriages** Reg. No. 16853 Cst. J. C. E. Michaud to Miss Mildred Duguay at Caraquet, N.B., on Sept. 8, 1956.

Spl. Cst. C. V. Armstrong of P.B. *Interceptor* to Miss Joan Coughlan at Saint John, N.B., on Nov. 9, 1956.

Reg. No. 17094 Cst. J. E. W. McGuire to Miss Kathleen O'Reilly at Bishop's Falls, Nfld., on Nov. 3, 1956.

Reg. No. 17233 Cst. R. D. Rushton to Miss



Grace Marilyn Robertson at Newcastle, N.B., on Sept. 12, 1956.

Reg. No. 17384 Cst. J. E. R. Rochon to Miss Mary Olive June Levesque at Dalhousie, N.B., on Nov. 24, 1956.

Reg. No. 17189 Cst. M. F. Barrie to Miss Eva Geraldine Estey at Saint John, on Dec. 24, 1956.

Reg. No. 17661 Cst. G. R. Silver to Miss Elinor Mae Nason of St. George, N.B., at St. George, on Dec. 8, 1956.

Reg. No. 16652 Cst. W. A. Aronoud to Mrs. Roberta Elsie Wade at Fredericton, N.B., on Dec. 29, 1956.

Reg. No. 17393 Cst. M. H. Swim to Miss Marilyn Jean Saunders at Fredericton, on Dec. 29, 1956.

Reg. No. 17225 Cst. B. H. F. Fry to Miss Margaret Ann Davidson at St. Michael and All Angels Anglican Church, Calgary, Alta., on Jan. 5, 1957.

**Long Service** Long and faithful service in the Force received recognition in this division when Insp. M. J. Keough, our DPO, and Reg. No. 11004 S/Sgt. A. W. F. Melrose, Supervising NCO of C.I.B., were presented with Bronze Clasp and Star to the Long Service Medal at this headquarters by Supt. D. O. Forrest on February 15. On February 19, Reg. No. 11251 Sgt. C. R. Bone, in charge of St. Stephen Detachment, was presented with the Bronze Clasp and Star at his detachment by Sub-Insp. J. A. Couillard.

**Promotions** Congratulations are extended to the following members of "J" Division on their promotions last Fall: S/Sgt. J. R. Fraser;



**Supt. D. O. Forrest, Insp. M. J. Keough and S/Sgt. A. W. F. Milrose, at Long Service Medal Presentation.**

Sgts. A. H. Gardner, J. R. L. Roy, J. C. Brindley, and Cpls. H. A. Clow, R. J. Rippin, G. A. Covey, J. F. J. D. Prince and D. F. Christen.

**Obituary** Reg. No. 11412 ex-Sgt. Dennison Percy Guptill, died at Grand Harbour, Grand Manan, N.B., on Dec. 12, 1956.

Reg. No. 11527 ex-Cst. Emile Henri Allain, died at Saint Croix, Kent County, N.B.

Reg. No. 11212 ex-Cst. Harvey Richard Stephens, died as the result of injuries received when struck by a car at Lakeburn, N.B. (See Obituary Column.)

**Transfer** Insp. H. C. Forbes, MBE, was recently transferred to Ontario as Officer Commanding London Sub-Division.

## "K" Division

(Headquarters—Edmonton, Alta.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 13270 Cpl. and Mrs. W. F. G. Perry, a son, Frederick Brenton, on Sept. 6, 1956.

To Reg. No. 12805 Sgt. and Mrs. N. F. Lee, a son, Terry Grant, on Sept. 8, 1956.

To Reg. No. 13594 Cpl. and Mrs. J. T. Johnson, a son, Ronald Edwin, on Sept. 23, 1956, at High Prairie, Alta.

To Reg. No. 14703 Cst. and Mrs. E. R. Blatta, a daughter, Linda Lee, on Oct. 13, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15210 Cst. and Mrs. R. F. Girling, a son, Bradley Clarence, on Oct. 15, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15539 Cst. and Mrs. E. B. Kelsberg, a son, Brian Peter, on Nov. 6, 1956.

To Reg. No. 16570 Cst. and Mrs. F. W. Trehearne, a daughter (by adoption), Deborah Louise, on Dec. 1, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15016 Cpl. and Mrs. C. R.

Mains, a daughter, Catherine Edith, on Dec. 14, 1956, at Grande Prairie, Alta.

To Reg. No. 17087 Cst. and Mrs. J. K. Sutherland, a daughter, Ellen Irene, on Dec. 23, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15356 Cst. and Mrs. G. G. Stratton, a daughter, Linda Bettes, on Dec. 28, 1956, at Fairview, Alta.

To Reg. No. 14805 Cst. and Mrs. N. H. Greenwood-Madsen a son, Niel Thomas Edward.

**Marriages** Reg. No. 17251 Cst. W. Ottenbreit to Miss Mary Joanne Stepan of Regina, Sask., on Oct. 6, 1956.

Reg. No. 17322 Cst. J. Neufeld to Miss Helen Arleen Whittwer, on Oct. 24, 1956.

Reg. No. 17325 Cst. W. M. Bertram to Miss Pierette Rosa of Ottawa, at Winnipeg, Man., on Oct. 27, 1956.



Sgt. H. J. Adams seated in front of tray presented to him at "K" Division Sergeants' Mess farewell party.

Reg. No. 15769 Cst. F. S. Dyck to Miss Merle Naylen, on Nov. 1, 1956, at Banff, Alta.

Reg. No. 16272 Cst. N. Brisbin to Miss Doreen McClelland, on Nov. 11, 1956, at Calgary, Alta.

Reg. No. 15774 Cst. R. L. Spidell to Miss Primrose Ann Moyra Heckley of Jasper, Alta., on Nov. 17, 1956.

Reg. No. 17173 Cst. J. H. Yeomans to Miss Margaret Jean Adair, on Nov. 25, 1956, at Estonia, Sask.

Reg. No. 17392 Cst. J. E. Malone to Miss Evelyn Klimchuk, on Nov. 27, 1956, at Calgary, Alta.

Reg. No. 17373 Cst. J. R. McDougall to Miss Elizabeth Anne McKay of Medicine Hat, Alta., on Dec. 1, 1956, at Medicine Hat.

Reg. No. 17269 Cst. W. G. Fawcett to Miss Merla Vivian Johnston, on Dec. 15, 1956, at Red Deer, Alta.

Reg. No. 18148 Cst. J. H. Sowden to Miss Sydney Davis, on Dec. 29, 1956, at Edmonton, Alta.

Reg. No. 18156 Cst. R. M. Chick to Miss Loraine Lillian Klaibert of Maple Creek, Sask., on Jan. 9, 1957.

Reg. No. 17522 Cst. H. Hamberg to Miss Phyllis Loraine Weatherby of Aldergrove, B.C., on Feb. 9, 1957.

**Pensioned** Senior NCOs of "K" Division Headquarters gathered in the recreation room November 30 to bid farewell to Reg. No. 12096 Sgt. C. L. Newington of Wetaskiwin Detachment. Sergeant Newington was presented with an engraved silver tray. Guests were the Deputy Attorney-General, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Shortreen from the same department.

On January 4, a gathering of senior NCOs in the Sergeants' Mess bade farewell to Reg.

No. 11054 Sgt. H. J. Adams who retired to pension on that date.

**Curling** Interest in curling was greatly stimulated this year with formation of an enlarged Police Curling League. Six of the 16 rinks were comprised of RCMP personnel, eight of Edmonton City Police and one each of CPR and CNR Police, with the RCMP rinks skipped by Asst. Commr. G. B. McClellan, S/Sgt. N. McLeod, Sgt. L. F. Willan, Cpl. W. W. Peterson, Cpl. R. C. Francis and Cst. H. L. Shannon.

At the sixth Alberta Associated Police Curling Bonspiel in Lethbridge, Alta., February 18-19, 32 police rinks competed in four events: the A. T. Belcher Trophy, the Jennings-Patterson Trophy, the Bouzan Trophy and a consolation event. Two rinks from Headquarters, Edmonton, skipped by Cpl. R. C. Francis and Cst. H. L. Shannon, and three rinks from Edmonton Sub-Division, skipped by Cpl. L. Dagg, Cpl. J. B. Pennett and Cst. W. R. J. Morrison, participated.

We are proud of Morrison's rink for the outstanding curling which earned it top honors, the A. T. Belcher Trophy and the right to represent the province of Alberta at the Canadian Police Curling Association Bonspiel in Ottawa, Ont., on March 18-19, 1957. This rink was composed of: Csts. W. R. J. Morrison, skip, A. C. Wilson, third, J. E. Snider, second, and R. T. Hayden, lead. Constable Shannon's rink was runner-up in the consolation event. The seventh bonspiel is scheduled for Edmonton next year.

Skipping the three teams entered from Calgary Sub-Division were: Csts. W. A. Lee, J. W. Foreman and J. H. Currie.

Winners in the three events of Lethbridge Sub-Division bonspiel at Fort Macleod on

January 26, were Cpls. W. H. Quinn, G. R. Johnston and Cst. K. L. Sutherland.

**Christmas Festivities** On Wednesday, December 19, in the men's mess at Division Headquarters, a tasty dinner with all the trimmings, prepared by the mess staff, was served by senior NCOs in traditional style, headed by the Sergeant Major. Officers of the division were guests. Following the dinner a pleasant evening was spent in the men's recreation room.

Once again the youngsters' Christmas Tree party was a huge success and credit this year goes to Sgt. C. C. Campbell and his hard-working committee. Children and their parents were entertained in the gymnasium with films and along with sandwiches and cookies, there was chocolate milk for the small fry and coffee for the grown-ups. At the appropriate moment Santa Claus (Cst. C. T. Cripps) arrived and distributed gifts to all the children.

**New Year's Eve Dance** In attendance at a formal New Year's Eve dance in the Edmonton gymnasium were approximately 260 persons: members and their guests. Music by a six-piece orchestra and an excellent smorgasbord contributed to an enjoyable evening, arranged by Cst. R. T. Hayden and committee.

**Social** Following a three-night "turkey shoot" for members and civilian staff of Division Headquarters, an informal dance topped off with a buffet supper was held in the men's recreation room. Prizes—Christmas turkeys, etc.—were awarded by the Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. G. B. McClellan.

A pleasant evening was enjoyed on February 15 when the division volley-ball team entertained in the recreation room, playing host to members of the Edmonton City Police, their wives and lady friends. Approximately 55 couples enjoyed dancing, refreshments and a buffet supper. Early in the evening a film of the Grey Cup Game, in color, was shown. Organizers of the party: Cpl. J. E. Mead, Constables Dirk and Ireland.

**Peace River—Departures** On November 9, members of Peace River Sub-Division held an informal gathering at which the Officer Commanding, Insp. A. S. McNeil presented Miss Rose Elsander with a gift on behalf of all members. Miss Elsander was resigning her position to be married.

On December 15, a presentation was made to Cpl. and Mrs. A. W. Taylor by the Officer Commanding on behalf of sub-division members pending Corporal Taylor's transfer to Waterton Lake.

A presentation to Sgt. and Mrs. P. L. Keyes by S/Sgt. M. L. Allen at a gathering at Grande Prairie last January, marked the sergeant's transfer to Red Deer Sub-Division.

**Long Service** On December 15, Reg. No.

6681, Cst. D. F. Atkins was presented with the Long Service Medal by Inspector McNeil.

**Christmas Party** The Annual Christmas Tree party was held on December 15, at Sub-Division Headquarters under the direction of Staff Sergeant Allen. Presents were distributed among the children by Santa Claus; Csts. R. H. Maxwell and J. W. Cooper entertained with a duet.

**Youth and the Police** Listed are those members of Peace River Sub-Division who are active in youth work, along with particular phases of activity: Cpl. F. Smith and W. C. Marks of Beaverlodge—assisting with Pee-Wee hockey; Cst. V. G. Smith of Fort Vermilion—showing movies and projected slides to Indian children in northern Alberta; members of Grande Prairie Detachment—assisting with school safety patrol; Cpl. W. Sayko and Cst. J. E. Strain of Manning—supervising hockey and boys' work activities of the Optimist Club; Cpl. A. H. Rosengren and Cst. A. A. Schmidt of McLennan—instructing a local boys' group in boxing and tumbling; members of Slave Lake Detachment—delivering talks to various schools in the area; Cpl. R. J. Mills of Spirit River—instructing First Aid classes for the Air Cadets at Rycroft; Cst. G. T. Sinclair and D. A. Haubrick of Valleyview—assisting youngsters on the Indian Reserve with physical

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training classes and hockey; members stationed at Peace River—boxing and tumbling instruction for boys, boys' work activities and the Home and School Association.

**Calgary—Pensioned** Members of Calgary Sub-Division gathered at a smoker on December 7, to bid farewell to Cpl. S. L. Mott, who has now retired to pension. A presentation was made by Insp. J. B. Harris, Officer Commanding Calgary Sub-Division.

**Social** A well attended Christmas dance for members of the sub-division was held on December 21. Cpl. J. Nelson looked after the arrangements.

The annual Christmas Tree for the children

of members was held on December 16. Ninety children were thrilled by a visit from Santa—and Rudolph, a pet deer from the Calgary zoo.

**Lethbridge—Social** On December 14, the annual sub-division ball was held at the Lethbridge Flying Club. Guests were welcomed by Asst. Commr. G. B. McClellan and Insp. and Mrs. I. C. Shank. Approximately 150 persons were there to enjoy a buffet supper at midnight, and dancing until 1 a.m.

A Christmas party for the children of members of the sub-division was held on December 22. Eighty children received gifts from Santa Claus and lunch was enjoyed by members, their wives and families.

## "L" Division

(Headquarters—Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 12940 Cpl. and Mrs. H. G. E. Chipman, a son, John Charles, on Feb. 14, 1957.

**Arrivals** The following members have been welcomed to the division: Csts. W. L. Israel, R. M. Coombs, C. W. Tupper from "Depot" Division, and E. G. Courtney from "A" Division.

**Courses** Cpl. S. C. Sanford attended Advanced Training Course No. 2 at Regina, Sask.

**Athletics** Our volley-ball team has been active through the season and has shown good results. It is too early yet to predict the final league standing.

**Retirements** On February 15 many members assembled in our recreation room to bid farewell to Reg. No. 11733 Cpl. P. L. Jay, who has completed 28 years of faithful service—three in the P.E.I. Provincial Police and all in this province. The Officer Commanding, on behalf of the members of the division, presented this NCO with an appropriate gift which conveyed, in a tangible manner, the best wishes of all the members. In the evening, through arrangements of our recreational club executive, Corporal Jay was guest of honor at a smoker.



**Social** Through the courtesy of the Commanding Officer, HMCS *Queen Charlotte*, who kindly made available to us the facilities of their Ward Room, a "stag" was held to bid appropriate farewell to Csts. G. R. Silver and R. E. Holloway prior to their transfer from the division. A presentation of a memento of their stay in the division was made on behalf of the members by Sgt. Major D. R. George. S/Sgt. A. M. Johnston and Cpl. G. R. Humphrey took advantage of the occasion to play "host" in celebration of their recent promotions and served the famous "Malpeque Oyster Cocktail" with the appropriate trimmings. A singsong with our R/T C. D. Gillis at the piano climaxed an enjoyable evening.

**Christmas Party** On December 22 a Christmas Tree party for the children of the members of the division was held at the "Birch Court", Dominion Experimental Station. The committee in charge, as well as the executive of our recreation club, are to be complimented for their efforts which produced spontaneous enthusiasm and enjoyment for all present. The Officer Commanding, extended a welcome and the Season's Greetings to the gathering and expressed the appreciation of the members to Mr. R. C. Parent, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station whose generosity in supplying the facilities contributed to the success of this social event. We were delighted to have with us Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Parent as special guests.

The antics of a clown, ably performed by Cst. R. H. Lawford, added greatly to the children's enjoyment. The committee arranged supervised games, treats of candy, fruits, drinks,

**Inspector Martin making presentation to Corporal Jay.**

and ice-cream, all of which were climaxed by the arrival of Santa Claus capably personified by Cst. J. A. Cox who distributed individual

gifts which also added to the enjoyment of the young recipients. A tasty lunch was served to both young and old.

### **"Marine" Division** (Headquarters—Ottawa, Ont.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 14969 Cpl. and Mrs. W. H. Mott, a daughter, Bonita Beatrice, on Oct. 27, 1956.

To Reg. No. 19279 Cst. and Mrs. C. R. Bain, a son, Harry Adelbert, on Aug. 31, 1956.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. L. M. D'Entremont, a daughter, Lynn Marie, on Dec. 17, 1956.

**Marriages** Spl. Cst. C. V. Armstrong to Miss Joan Coughlan, at West Saint John, N.B., on Nov. 9, 1956.

Spl. Cst. R. J. D'Eon to Miss Flora Dorothy Weatherstone at Sarnia, Ont., on Nov. 24, 1956.

Spl. Cst. G. W. Elliott to Miss Joyce Nielson, at Halifax, N.S., on Dec. 15, 1956.

**New Members** A welcome is extended to Cst. D. C. Drewe who is nautically inclined, and recently transferred from "N" to "Marine" Division; also to the following special constables who have joined this division: G. G. Holdaway, R. W. K. Ashe, R. A. H. Roberts, A. J. Roberts, L. G. Murray, K. E. Nickerson, C. M. Clarke and C. G. Power.

**To Pension** Nov. 8, 1956, marked the retirement to pension of a well-known and popular "Marine" Division officer, Insp. A. H. Cassivi, with over 30 years' pensionable service—the longest period of "Marine" Division service recorded to date. This included the Customs-Excise Preventive Service and six years' war service, 1939-45, with the RCNR.

During the war Inspector Cassivi served as Commanding Officer on naval escort vessels

and at cessation of hostilities was on the staff of the King's Harbour Master at HMC Dockyard, Halifax, N.S., with the rank of Lieutenant-Commander.

Following transfer from Customs-Excise Preventive Service to RCMP "Marine" Division in 1932, this officer was "on Command" to "C" Division for several years in charge of patrol boats operating in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, resulting in long and strenuous patrols, with many exciting encounters with speed-boats operated by rum-runners at that time. Through the efforts of this officer many large seizures were made and a number of speed-boats confiscated. When RCMP "Marine" Division was re-organized in the late Summer of 1945, Inspector Cassivi assumed command of the "Commissioner" Class Ship RCMPs *MacBrien* and remained in charge of this vessel until commencement of retirement leave in July 1956.

Presentation of a wrist watch, suitably engraved, and a leather gladstone bag, was made to this officer on November 30. Asst. Commr. J. Howe, Officer Commanding "H" Division, made formal presentation during a social gathering of "H" and "Marine" Division personnel at Thornvale Barracks, Halifax, N.S., with full "Marine" Division representation present. All members of the division and his many friends throughout the Force particularly the Maritime Provinces, extend their best wishes to Inspector and Mrs. Cassivi for many pleasant years ahead.

### **"N" Division** (Training Centre—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 15490 Cpl. and Mrs. P. J. C. Morin, a son, Michael Shaun, on Jan. 13, 1957 at Ottawa, Ont.

**Illnesses** The many friends of Cpl. W. E. "Paddy" Gardner will be pleased to know that he is recovering nicely after a brief stay in hospital.

Mrs. (Cpl. W. H.) Ferguson was struck down by an automobile during the Christmas season and seriously injured. Mrs. Ferguson is still in hospital suffering from numerous fractures and is not expected to be home for some time yet. We wish her a speedy and complete recovery and extend our condolences to Corporal Ferguson.

**Arrivals** We welcome our new Officer Commanding, Supt. L. Bingham, who needs no introduction after serving as Senior Personnel Officer and Adjutant. He has just completed the Imperial Defence College course in England and is settling down in Canada once more.

Cst. C. T. MacDonald arrived at this division from Headquarters for duty in the Q.M.

**Departures** We are sorry to lose our temporary Officer Commanding, Insp. L. M. Lapointe, who covered off the interval between Superintendents MacNeil and Bingham in an able and amiable manner. He now resumes his full-time job of Senior Training Officer at Headquarters.

In January we lost the services of two valued members of the division, Reg. No. 11563 Cpl. C. C. Munroe and Reg. No. 16808 Cst. G. D. Kitson. Corporal Munroe was one of the few members remaining from the Nova Scotia Police and he left on retirement leave to take up new duties with a firm in Ottawa. Constable Kitson seeks new fields of endeavor after completing a six-year hitch with us. He arrived in Ottawa two years ago from British Columbia and was a useful and popular member of the division and the Ottawa Band. He will be located at Franklin, Man. Our best wishes go with them in their new walks of life.

**Courses** Cpl. J. K. M. Phillips attended Advanced Training Class No. 2 and Cst. J. A. H. Berthiaume is taking the Intermediate Course at "Depot" Division.

The first Advanced Training Class ended here on December 8, with an impressive Pass-Out Ceremony and presentation of Long Service Medals parade. Medals were presented to Insp. J. G. C. Downey, Corps Sgt. Major W. Taylor and Sgts. J. L. T. Desmarais and J. A. McLachlan of this division, together with 11 other members of the Ottawa area.

C.P.C. No. 30, the 1957 Musical Ride and four recruit troops have been in training since the first of the year. One nice thing about being stationed at a training division is seeing

members coming back in for courses, many of whom are friends of long standing.

On January 8 we turned out a 22-man escort under the command of Insp. J. G. C. Downey for the Governor-General's attendance at the Opening of Parliament. This has been a highlight of the color and pageantry attached to the opening ceremonies as re-instituted by His Excellency.

**Curling** On January 26 the RCMP Curling Club entertained a rink of Scottish curlers touring Canada. After dinner and refreshments in the Officers' Mess the visitors defeated an RCMP team made up of Deputy Commr. A. T. Belcher (Rtd.) (skip), Commr. L. H. Nicholson, Sgt. G. L. Newman and CSM W. Taylor 12-7. There was a good group of spectators in attendance.

**Shooting** We have one rifle and one pistol entry in each of the Inter-divisional Matches, and a rifle entry in the DCRA winter program.

Cpl. J. R. Zavitz appeared on a local TV station to discuss shooting and describe his recent trip to Australia to compete in the Olympics. He has described this trip to readers of *The Quarterly* in an article in this issue. Also in February he spent one week at Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., instructing the cadets at that point in the intricacies of pistol shooting, particularly as it applies to competitive shooting.

**Boxing** The gymnasium was well filled on November 23 to witness another boxing tournament among the recruits. Judges were Insps. L. M. Lapointe and H. C. Russell and CSM Taylor. S/Sgt. J. Allen acted as Master of Ceremonies and Supt. M. F. A. Lindsay presented the trophies. The competitors had been selected on the results of elimination tournaments held earlier. All bouts were lively—some good boxing mixed in with some heavy slugging. The winners were: welterweight—Foss, 29 Troop; middleweight—Ramsay, 28 Troop; light-heavyweight—Long, 29 Troop; heavyweight—Quilley, 25 Troop. The most coveted award, the Best Sportsmanship Trophy, was won by Dunlop of 25 Troop. Despite a broken nose suffered in the first round he fought on undaunted until the bout was stopped by the referee.

**Volley-ball** The first half of the schedule ended before Christmas with a draw between 27 Troop and a staff team. Fifteen games were played with teams representing all recruit troops, Advanced Course No. 1 and the instructional staff. 27 Troop won the trophy for the 1957-half of the schedule.

**Basketball** A schedule is in progress with teams from all troops and the staff taking part. Play-offs are in progress now. An "All Star Team" comprised of the best recruit and staff players competed in several exhibition games

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against the RCAF, Department of Agriculture and various intermediate city league teams, winning over half of the games played.

**Social** We were pleased to have Santa Claus take time out during his busy rounds last Christmas to attend our annual Christmas Tree for the children. Inspector Lapointe made an appropriate speech of welcome to the kiddies (and their parents) and Corporal Phillips proved quite a capable emcee. Toothsome refreshments were prepared by the mess staff to complete an enjoyable afternoon.

Approximately 200 couples rang in 1957 at

the New Year's Ball held in the gymnasium. The traditionally enjoyable event surpassed other years' gala celebrations, and if the entire year lives up to its welcome it will be one to remember indeed.

**Inspection** The Headquarters Inspection Team of Deputy Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac, Sub-Insp. J. S. Craig, S/Sgt. J. H. Fahie and Sgt. P. Bazowski carried out the annual inspection of the division in February. It must have been like coming "home" to Staff Sergeant Fahie; he held down the "N" Division Orderly Room for a number of years before his departure for Headquarters.

### "O" Division

(Headquarters—Toronto, Ont.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 16053 Cpl. and Mrs. J. MacNeil, a son, John David, on Aug. 17, 1956, at Sarnia, Ont.

To Reg. No. 13760 Cpl. and Mrs. J. E. MacPhee, a daughter, Joyce Anne, on Aug. 24, 1956, at Belleville, Ont.

To Reg. No. 15624 Cst. and Mrs. G. R. McCowan, a son, Kelly Rae, on Oct. 6, 1956, at Niagara Falls, Ont.

To Reg. No. 12399 Sgt. and Mrs. L. Tunnah, a daughter, Heather Adele, on Nov. 19, 1956, at Toronto, Ont.

To Reg. No. 15026 Cst. and Mrs. D. A. Carreau, a daughter, Nancy Dora, on Nov. 22, 1956, at Cobourg, Ont.

To Reg. No. 16829 Cst. and Mrs. K. C. Brown, a daughter, Colleen Kathryn, on Dec. 6, 1956, at Toronto.

To Reg. No. 14584 Cpl. and Mrs. E. J. Drayton, a daughter, Lesley Marguerite, on Jan. 7, 1957, at Toronto.

To Reg. No. 14394 Cpl. and Mrs. L. H. Munro, a daughter, Barbara Anne, on Jan. 9, 1957, at Windsor, Ont.

To Reg. No. 13305 Cst. and Mrs. H. J. Fox, a daughter, Beverly Ann, on Jan. 23, 1957, at Fort Erie, Ont.

**Marriages** Reg. No. 17313 Cst. W. R. Siemens to Miss Audrey Jean Zilinski, at Toronto, Ont., on Nov. 3, 1956. To reside at Sarnia, Ont.

Reg. No. 17026 Cst. M. R. Bahen to Miss Lorraine M. Quenneville, at Montreal, Que., on Nov. 24, 1956. To reside at Toronto.

Reg. No. 17023 Cst. J. A. Hickman to Miss Dorothea Jean Harwood, at Riverside, Ont., on Nov. 24, 1956. To reside at Windsor, Ont.

Spl. Cst. R. J. D'Eon to Miss Flora Dorothy Weatherstone at Sarnia, on Nov. 24, 1956. To reside at Sarnia.

Reg. No. 17400 Cst. C. A. Richter to Miss Marilyn Ann Kemp, at Niagara Falls, Ont., on Dec. 1, 1956. To reside at Niagara Falls.

Reg. No. 17050 Cst. R. A. Tucker to Miss Mary Elizabeth Rose, at Aurora, Ont., on Dec. 22, 1956. To reside in Windsor, Ont.

Reg. No. 17464 Cst. G. L. Tomalty to Miss Eileen Warren at Lachine, Que., on Jan. 19, 1957. To reside at Toronto.

**Bereavements** Members of the division extend deepest sympathy to the following: Cst. G. R. Dobie, Toronto, upon the death of his mother at Winnipeg, Man., on Oct. 26, 1956; Cpl. W. N. Ritchie, London Detachment, on

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the death of his father, Nicholas Ritchie, at Edmonton, Alta., on Dec. 30, 1956; Cpl. R. B. Hara, Toronto, upon the death of his father, Randall B. Hara, at Key Biscayne, Florida, on Feb. 4, 1957; Sub-Insp. V. M. Seppala, Toronto, upon the death of his mother, Verna Seppala, at Windsor, Ont. on Feb. 12, 1957.

**Arrivals** A warm welcome is extended to the following who have arrived in "O" Division: Sub-Insp. V. M. Seppala from "HQ" Division, Insp. H. C. Forbes and Cst. M. R. Nan from "J" Division, Cst. W. M. Bell from "B" Division and Spl. Cst. L. E. Young "on command" from "H" Division.

**Departures** Members of "O" Division join in offering best wishes to the following who have been transferred to other divisions: Insp. W. Milligan from London Sub-Division to Headquarters, Ottawa, Cst. R. Garner, "Marine" Division, Windsor, Ont., to Halifax, N.S., Spl. Csts. F. C. Bastie, A. G. Kemp and W. H. Burke, "Marine" Division, Windsor, Ont. to Halifax, N.S., and L. W. Leadbetter, "Marine" Division, Sarnia to Halifax, N.S.

**Courses** Sgt. G. I. E. Brown returned to Toronto on Dec. 16, 1956, from C.P.C. No. 29 Regina; Cpl. R. H. Martin has returned to Hamilton Detachment from A.T.C. No. 1 "N" Division; Sgt. W. R. Condie, Toronto attended C.P.C. No. 30 "N" Division; Cpl. W. B. Prychitka and Cpl. J. A. Macauley, both of Toronto, attended A.T.C. No. 2 "Depot".

**Sports** Several basketball practices were held after the Christmas holiday season to form a team suitable to accept a number of challenges from Metropolitan Toronto Police Department. The turnout to date has been quite successful.

The "O" Division hockey team has been inactive this season, but plans are underway to form a team to play the yearly home and home series with "A" Division.

Toronto Town Station accepted a challenge

from the Toronto C.I.B. to a friendly game of floor hockey recently and the final outcome was never in doubt; C.I.B. 15, T.T.S. 5.

**Bowling** At the half-way mark of the bowling season Headquarters Team, captained by Cst. Douglas Watt, led with 67 points; the C.I.B. team, captained by Cst. Jack MacDougall was close with 64 points. It's a toss-up who will finally occupy the cellar position—Cst. Bill Moskaluk's squad with 40 points, and Toronto Town Station, captained by Cst. Murray Morrison with 39 points.

Top spot has been taken by Miss Mary Sydney of the Headquarters team who holds ladies' high single (345) and ladies' high cross (780). Spl. Cst. Ed Picard holds men's high single with 303 and Will Powell the men's high cross with 757.

**Shooting** "O" Division Headquarters Rifle and Revolver Club opened its season in January and a creditable showing was made at the first shoot on January 30 and 31, when the following earned their spoons: Master Marksman, Cst. W. Kowtun; Marksman Cst. S. J. Kirby; Tyro "A", Cst. D. I. Watson; Tyro "B", Cst. L. R. McCulloch; Tyro "C", Cst. M. R. Bahen.

**Social** A social evening was held in the Sergeants' Mess on November 23. Members of the Mess with their wives, as well as some ex-sergeants of the Force, presently living in the Toronto area, partook of excellent refreshments, and everyone seemed to have a most enjoyable time. One of the honorary members of the Mess, Frank "Red" Kelly, is a pianist of note with the result that sing-songs are an inevitable and enjoyable part of Mess functions.

An anniversary dinner, commemorating the formation of the Sergeants' Mess, was held on December 14, with members of the Mess attending in uniform. Several ex-sergeants from the area were in attendance, and one and all with their wives sat down to an exceptionally fine turkey dinner, complete with all the trimmings. Needless to say, everyone had a

Scene of gaiety at "O" Division Dance.



good time and the general consensus was: "Why don't we do this more often?"

**Christmas Party** On December 15, Santa Claus made his annual visit to Beverley Barracks where he was greeted by one of the largest groups of children in the history of the divisional children's Christmas Party. There were gifts for 143 children and all but 15 were there to receive them personally.

A fine program of entertainment was provided by Sergeant Kirkman and a selection of cartoons kept the children glued to their seats. Everyone joined in singing their favorite carols interspersed with lively renditions of Jingle Bells and Rudolph the Red Nosed Reindeer. Suddenly Santa Claus appeared and distributed his gifts, but a semblance of order was restored when the children were corralled and sat down to a lunch. The parents were also provided with some well needed sustenance.

**New Year's Dance** The former residence of the Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario, at Chorley Park, Toronto, has seen many social functions and gatherings, but it is doubtful whether it has ever seen an event more colorful than on December 31, when the "O" Division, New Year's dance was held in this fine old residence. In the ballroom, appropriately decorated for the occasion, 600 people danced to the music provided by Gino Silvi and his band. Among those attending, were the Hon. Kelso Roberts, Attorney-General of Ontario, Mr. Jack Lepage, CPR Investigation Branch,

ex-members of the Force, representatives of other police forces and civilian guests. The dance committee deserves special mention for their efforts in making this event such a success.

**London Sub-Division - Departures** A pleasant stag party was held on January 11 at the Ward Room of HMCS *Prevost* to bid farewell to Insp. W. Milligan who was transferred from O.C. London Sub-Division to "HQ" Division, Ottawa. It also afforded an excellent opportunity for us to welcome the new Officer Commanding Insp. H. C. Forbes, who was transferred from Fredericton Sub-Division. All detachments but two were represented.

**Courses** Cpl. W. L. Jewett attended Advanced Training Course No. 1 at "N" Division from October 15 to December 8, and has now resumed charge of Ohsweken Detachment. S/Sgt. E. I. Touchie, Windsor Detachment, attended C.P.C. No. 30 at "N" Division.

**Events of Interest** December 16 was the occasion of the annual Christmas Party of "J" Division, Royal Canadian Mounted Police Veterans' Association. Members of the Windsor Detachment joined with the "Vets" in entertaining the children of members and ex-members, and also to about 50 unfortunate children who are wards of the Children's Aid Society in Windsor. Santa Claus, in the person of ex-S/Sgt. Gord McLewin, was his usual generous self, and a program of films, ice cream and other goodies was consumed with great gusto.

## Book Reviews

**POLICE AND THE PEOPLE**, by Paul H. Ashenhurst. Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada and Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. 189 pp. \$5.50.

This book is rather too specialized to be of widespread interest in Canada. It seems to be aimed mainly at municipal police forces in the United States, and deals with problems in many cases peculiar to them.

Although the book purportedly treats on public relations, a great deal of emphasis is placed upon improving working conditions for policemen on the theory, supposedly, that a satisfied policeman is better able to engage in those little "extras" which make for a better relationship with the public.

The author, an Inspector of Police and Departmental Instructor on the Dallas

Police Force, obviously has a solid background of police experience, and has many excellent ideas on public relations. For example, he advocates refresher classes on the subject, to supplement the teaching already given recruits in basic training.

As stated before, the references are to American police departments, but the questions which Mr. Ashenhurst raises apply equally to any group anywhere, and supply much material for thought and discussion. R.K.

**THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX OFFENDERS**, by Albert Ellis, Ph.D., and Ralph Brancale, M.D. With the collaboration of Ruth R. Doorbar. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A. Pp. 132. \$3.75.

This book is perhaps, one of the first—if not the first—complete studies of persons



arrested for sex offences over a given period of time. The study was conducted in the United States at the New Jersey State Diagnostic Centre, Menlo Park. However, the Diagnostic Centre does not endorse the statements and opinions of the authors and assumes no responsibility for them.

Intensive studies of sex offenders have been made from time to time, but there have been relatively few of them. There has been the problem of conducting effective group studies not restricted to a particular selection. The authors of this book felt that a study of sex offenders selected at random from the entire U.S.A. or from a particular state might give a "normal" accounting from which worth-while conclusions could be drawn. But, there were several reasons against this in their opinion. A broad interpretation of sex offender presumably meant a person who had violated a sex statute of the community in which he resided. However, what about those who are not arrested? Many persons are arrested for illegal sex acts but are subsequently acquitted for a variety of reasons. Sex offenders are more frequently convicted of non-sexual crimes, such as, assault, disorderly conduct and so forth, and are not classed as sex offenders and therefore not examined as such.

For these reasons, the authors decided to define sex offenders as individuals who were arrested and convicted for an illegal sex act. A fortunate turn of events enhanced their study. In 1949 New Jersey established a Diagnostic Centre where residents of the State could be referred for complete psychiatric and psychological diagnosis. One of its main functions was to examine juvenile and adult offenders before sentencing. About the same time the public and government of New Jersey were aroused by a number of sex crimes and the Governor, Alfred E. Driscoll, appointed a commission on sex legislation. As a result a Sex Offenders Act was subsequently approved which in part read: "Whenever a person is convicted of the offence of rape, sodomy, incest, lewdness, indecent exposure, uttering or exposing obscene literature or pictures, indecent communications to females of any nature whatsoever, or carnal abuse, or of an attempt to commit any of the aforementioned offences, every judge, before

imposing sentence, shall order a mental examination of such person prior to imposition of sentence." It was arranged that all sex offenders would be examined at the Diagnostic Centre and a report made to the Courts.

Immediately following the introduction of the Sex Offenders Act of 1949 another commission was appointed which resulted in amendments being passed in 1950. Under its terms only individuals "convicted of the offence of rape, carnal abuse, sodomy, or impairing the morals of a minor or of an attempt to commit any of the aforementioned offences" were to be committed to the Diagnostic Centre for "a complete physical and mental examination."

The first 300 sex offenders—aside from inconsequential exceptions—seen at the Diagnostic Centre, formed the basis of the study by the authors. It appears that the study covers a reasonably complete survey of a representative group of males convicted of sex offences.

The authors classify sex offenders by the nature and mechanism of their behavior instead of by the legal charge against them. The latter was confusing and misleading for research purposes and it is interesting to note that they found "on the whole the group consisted of younger individuals who came from relatively poor educational and socio-economic backgrounds."

Some startling information is revealed in the book. For instance, 30 per cent had records of previous arrests for sex offences; 54 per cent of these admitted offences for which they had never been arrested. Of those committing exhibitory acts, 34 per cent had previous arrests for sex offences, but 67 per cent admitted offences of this nature. Thirty-nine per cent of those admitting homosexual acts had previous records for sex offences, but 73 per cent admitted committing such offences in the past. Obviously, the majority of sex deviates never come to the attention of law-enforcement agencies.

The authors, however, want it clearly understood that this assumption is correct only if the term sex deviate is defined to mean, "any individual who performs an 'abnormal' or illegal sex act. If, however, *psychiatrically* deviated sex offender is meant—meaning an individual who commits a sex offence primarily because of his ab-

normal and pathological emotional disturbances—then, the present authors contend, it is not true that the vast majority of such pathological deviates never come to official attention. On the contrary, the majority of these psychiatrically deviated offenders probably do come, sooner or later, to official attention: since their sexual deviation is usually such that they compulsively, recklessly, and immaturely perform sex acts that frequently get them into official difficulties.”

The study revealed that a sex offender's act is sound legislation, when there is law for the examination, both physical and mental, of all sex offenders.

There is a chapter of summaries and conclusions well worth-while the attention of persons interested in the problem of the sex offender both from the legislative and enforcement angle of our sex laws. An appendix includes information on the characteristic of convicted sex offenders, an interesting part on the interrogation of sex offenders and a revealing thesis on what is normal sex behavior.

D.N.C.

**I JOINED THE MOUNTIES**, by Oscar Olson. Pageant Press, Inc. New York, N.Y. Pp. 183. \$3.

In his book *The Doctor Looks at Biography*, Dr. Joseph Collins has voiced the opinion that “next to poetry, biography is the most satisfying reading” and “the autobiographer is successful only in proportion to the self-absorption he reveals”. If we may accept this opinion as a standard, then *I Joined The Mounties* is certainly an anomaly; it is not satisfying reading and it is not successful despite the amount of self-absorption the author reveals throughout the book.

Mr. Olson's previous literary venture—fiction writing—seems to be reflected in his autobiography. There is at times a trace of sensationalism, or an attempt at it, which ends up in a couple of glaring examples of poor taste; (a) his irreverent references to the handling of corpses in the North; (b) the detailed and completely unnecessary account of an execution he witnessed at Belleville, Ont. Another unusual feature is the inordinate amount of dialogue, none of which has an authentic ring to anyone who has served in the Force.

Perhaps one of the surprising features of

the book is that an ex-member should be guilty of a few of the more obvious errors that it includes. *Bugles* do not blow on barracks' squares; Herschel Island is not one of the Belcher Islands, nor is it in Hudson Bay; Musical Ride personnel have never been so expendable that they lined up for the “charge” at “each end of the field” and then “charged each other on the gallop”.

To this reviewer the most dissatisfying feature of the book is that the author, despite his 25 years' service in the RCMP, has failed completely to capture that indefinable substance that is the essence of the Force's unique esprit de corps. He has tried, of course, but he has produced only a great deal of “flag waving” and his own trumpet-call to battle. The truth of the matter is that any similarity between the author's actual career in the Force and that depicted on the jacket of the book is purely coincidental. Like many other members of the Mounted Police, Mr. Olson contributed steady loyal service in routine but necessary fields, but without the glamor of the man-hunt so often associated with the role of a Mounted Policeman. He had little, if any, story to tell and he has “padded” the book with material unrelated to his own career. As an instance of this he used up three-quarters of the book to cover his first three years' service, while his “important assignments” at RCMP Headquarters are relegated to a few brief scattered paragraphs toward the end of the volume.

In general the book is disappointing. It is not, according to Dr. Collins' requirements, “instructive to youth, inspiring to maturity, solacing to old age” and it is extremely doubtful that it could have any appeal for members of the Force.

**THE SWEET SCIENCE**, by A. J. Liebling. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto. Pp. 306. \$4.50.

Those who habitually watch Friday night boxing on television, may remember the announcer stating recently that every week an estimated 16,000,000 people see that particular boxing show, more in fact than have attended all the fights held in Madison Square Garden since that sport palace was built. On the surface, therefore, boxing's popularity would appear to have reached

an all-time high. This is only partly true.

Many television fight fans have a newly-acquired mild interest in the sport, but boxing crowds have dwindled since the advent of TV and smaller promoters have had to cease operations. The result is that fewer boxers remain with the game and those who do are brought along too quickly in an effort to cash in on the financial guarantees to be had for a TV "main event". In the end everybody suffers—the promoters, the boxers, the fans and worst of all, the sport itself. As Mr. Liebling puts it: "It is because of the anticipated lean aesthetic period introduced by television that I have decided to publish this volume now. The transactions narrated in it happen to comprise what may be the last heroic cycle for a long time."

Actually, the book is a collection of pieces on boxing which appeared first in *The New Yorker* and they cover only a few of the principal fights in the years between June 1951 and September 1955. However, there is about them, as the author says, "a kind of porous unity. . . . There is as main theme the rise of Marciano, and the falls of everybody who fought him and there are subplots. . . . There is some discussion of the television matter, and there are exploits of minor Heroes. . . . The characters who hold the book, and the whole fabric of the Sweet Science together, are the trainer-seconds. . . ."

For many readers, the highlights of the book will be Liebling's actual reports of the fights; some will enjoy his pen-portraits of the managers, seconds and other assorted characters of the fistic world; others will relish the writing, the author's descriptions of the side issues and his frequent references to fights described in *Boxiana*, the sport's first important publication, issued over 100 years ago.

The Sweet Science doesn't offer any cure-all for boxing's doldrums. It is a book for the fight game's real fans, by one of them who remembers its better days and is convinced that they will return. As it happens he is also one of the better contemporary writers, with years of experience as a staff member of *The New Yorker* and as a war correspondent. The result is a delightfully entertaining book, one that is sure to please any sports-minded reader.

H.E.B.

## FUNDAMENTALS OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION, by Charles E. O'Hara.

The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada and Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A. Illustrated. Indexed. Pp. 722. \$9.25.

The author of "Fundamentals of Criminal Investigation", Charles E. O'Hara, has aimed it at students of law enforcement and introduces young policemen to that ageless and fascinating subject of police work. Primarily a text book, covering practically all phases of investigation, in reality it is a reference worthy of any police library.

In a simple and direct manner the volume explains what is meant by a complete investigation and what technical methods and services are available to the policeman. As the title states, the book provides the fundamentals of criminal investigation. Much has been written elsewhere on the many subjects covered and more will be written. O'Hara's book gives sufficient groundwork to help any young policeman in his every day duties. It will also encourage the interested policeman to project his studies into one or more of the many specialized fields of crime detection revealed to him.

This reviewer found the book to be a concisely written treatise, giving basic knowledge worthy of the attention of new and old policemen.

D.N.C.

## THE BIG CHIEF OF THE PRAIRIES,

by Paul Emile Breton, O.M.I. Palm Publishers Ltd. Pp. 145. \$3.25.

This is the story, interestingly told, of that intrepid and resourceful Oblate missionary who, through his work among the Indians of the pioneer west, is sometimes credited with having achieved more for the peaceful settlement and development of the country than any other single person. Sharing hardships with Cree, Blackfoot and Metis alike, he was quick to recognize their needs and to act on their behalf. Thus he became known throughout the prairies as "The Man of Good Heart".

At St. Albert, near Edmonton where, since 1928, a bronze statue has stood in tribute to his name, Father Albert Lacombe built the first bridge, flour mill, convent, hospital and school in the far west. He also organized the first supply train of carts from Red River to Edmonton. It was to Father Lacombe that builders of the CPR



appealed for assistance in laying out the route of the first railway, and for aid in promoting the smooth flow of construction operations by pacifying Indians who were indignant over what they considered a serious encroachment. On several occasions he acted as mediator—not only between whites and Indians, but French and English, Church and State. His influence over the red men was as powerful as his understanding of their ways was profound. Twice he turned back the Blackfoot from the verge

of wars which might well have spelt disaster for their nation.

Paul Emile Breton, O.M.I. has taken up the story of this most influential of pioneer missionaries where history books usually leave off, making splendid use of extracts from Father Lacombe's personal memoirs. The story of a man who accepted all the privations of a pioneer life while devoting himself to a frustrating task of proselytization is one full of adventure and conflict.

M.R.

## OBITUARY

Supt. Percy Henry Tucker (Rtd.), 74, died Jan. 8, 1957, at Victoria, B.C. He joined the RNWMP on Jan. 11, 1905 and served until Jan. 10, 1912. Later he joined the Alberta Provincial Police and was a member of that force from Dec. 4, 1922 until Mar. 31, 1932 when the A.P.P. was absorbed by the Mounted Police. He then was re-engaged in the Force and was retired to pension Feb. 1, 1946. Superintendent Tucker rejoined the RCMP as an Inspector and was promoted to Superintendent on Aug. 8, 1939. He was stationed at many points in western Canada and was Officer in Charge of C.I.B. "D" Division (Manitoba) when he retired. Superintendent Tucker served in the South African War with Lord Strathcona Horse from Feb. 7, 1900 to Mar. 15, 1901.

Reg. No. 11033 ex-Cst. John Whiddon Courtenay Reynell, 61, died at Halifax, N.S., on Dec. 7, 1956. He joined the RCMP Sept. 11, 1931 and was discharged to pension Oct. 31, 1952. He served at Regina, Sask., Vancouver, B.C., Rockcliffe, Ont., Sydney, Port Hawkesbury, Guysboro, St. Peters, North Ingonish, Baddeck, Inverness, Halifax and Pictou, N.S. During World War I he was a Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Air Service from Mar. 18, 1917 to Sept. 5, 1918.

Reg. No. 4482 ex-Cst. Horace Elliott Townsend, 72, died Nov. 5, 1956 at St. Boniface, Man. He joined the RNWMP June 4, 1906 and was discharged (invalided) on Feb. 10, 1909. He served at Regina and Battleford, Sask.

Reg. No. 11212 ex-Cst. Harvey Richard Stephens, 47, died Dec. 14, 1956 at Lakeburn, N.B. He joined the RCMP Nov. 19, 1931, served at Regina, Sask., Fredericton, Bathurst, Kedgewick, Shediac, Dalhousie, Saint John, and Minto, N.B., and was discharged "time expired" Nov. 18, 1936.

Reg. No. 16524 Cst. Sheppard Stewart McIlroy, 34, died Aug. 19, 1956 at Abbotsford, B.C. He joined the RCMP on Aug. 15, 1950 after previous service with the British Columbia Provincial Police from Dec. 5, 1947 to Aug. 14, 1950. He served at Alberni, Shawnigan Lake and Abbotsford, B.C. During World War II he was a member of the RCAF from Sept. 15, 1941 to Feb. 26, 1945, served Overseas as an Air Gunner and held the rank of Flying Officer.

Reg. No. 7339 ex-Cpl. Jean George Pelletier, 63, died Dec. 18, 1956 at Lethbridge, Alta. He joined the RNWMP Apr. 26, 1918 and was discharged Jan. 20, 1919. He re-engaged in the Force on Mar. 16, 1920 and was invalided to pension Mar. 7, 1930. He served at Calgary, Lethbridge, Banff, Alta., and Regina, Sask.

Reg. No. 5790 ex-Cst. Arthur Rome Blake, 63, died Nov. 19, 1956 in London, England. He joined the RNWMP Mar. 20, 1914 and purchased his discharge Jan. 6, 1917. He re-engaged in the Force Mar. 29, 1919 and was discharged "time expired" Mar. 31, 1921. On Feb. 1, 1924 he re-engaged in the RCMP and served until June 6, 1930. He rejoined the Force Oct. 10, 1930 and was discharged "time expired" Aug. 7, 1931. He served at Broadview, Maple Creek, Avonlea, Saskatoon, Regina, Sask., Vancouver, B.C., Edmonton, Alta., Fort Smith, N.W.T. During World War I he served Overseas with the C.E.F.

Reg. No. 4976 ex-Cst. Reginald Daniel Mylrea, 69, died in Los Angeles, Cal., in January 1957. He joined the RNWMP Dec. 11, 1909 and was discharged (invalided) on Apr. 5, 1911. He served at Regina, Rosetown, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta.

- Reg. No. 2908 ex-S/Sgt. William Charles Nichols, 89, died Jan. 28, 1957 at Minneapolis, Minn. He joined the NWMP June 1, 1893 and purchased his discharge June 17, 1899. He served at Regina, Sask., as riding and drill instructor. Before joining the Force he had been a member of the Natal (South Africa) Mounted Police (See also Old-timers' Column.)
- Reg. No. 11246 Sgt. Joseph Bembridge, 46, died Aug. 6, 1956, as the result of an automobile accident near Whitemouth, Man. He joined the RCMP Dec. 4, 1931 and had served at Regina, Sask., Winnipeg, Shoal Lake, Selkirk, Hodgson, Oak Point, Beausejour, Tuxedo and Steinbach, Man.
- Reg. No. 11412 ex-Sgt. Dennison Percy Guptill, 63, died Dec. 12, 1956 at Grand Harbour, Grand Manan, N.B. He joined the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932, when the New Brunswick Provincial Police was absorbed by the Force and was discharged on Apr. 27, 1936. He had served with the N.B.P.P. from Sept. 6, 1927. After leaving the Mounted Police, he was for a time Chief of Police, Saint John, N.B.
- Reg. No. 12156 ex-Chief Engineer Joseph Michael Murphy, 69, died Dec. 23, 1956, at Halifax, N.S. He joined the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932, after previous service in Preventive Service from June 5, 1920 to Mar. 31, 1932 and was discharged to pension Mar. 31, 1938. During World War I he served in the Royal Canadian Navy from Oct. 1, 1917 to Apr. 4, 1919. He was a member of the Force's "Marine" Division.
- Reg. No. 9074 ex-Sgt. Alfred Campbell Sleeman, 68, died at Guelph, Ont., on Nov. 13, 1956. He served in the Force from Feb. 1, 1920 to Aug. 31, 1938 when he was discharged to pension. From July 5, 1911 to Jan. 31, 1920 he was a member of the Dominion Police. He was stationed in "A" Division in Ottawa, Ont.
- Reg. No. 9945 ex-Cpl. Frederick Henry Fenton, MC, 66, died at Brantford, Ont., Dec. 26, 1956. He joined the RCMP July 31, 1923 and was discharged to pension July 30, 1940. He had been stationed at Vancouver, Prince George, Kelkwa, Penticton, B.C., Rockcliffe, Ont., Montreal, Que., Regina, Sask., Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge, Alta. He will be best remembered as an outstanding drill instructor at Vancouver, Rockcliffe ("N" Division) and Regina. Prior to joining the Force, Mr. Fenton had served with the British Army from 1909 to 1922 and was a Captain in the Royal Sussex Regiment when he retired from the Army. During World War I he was awarded the Military Cross and was Mentioned In Despatches.
- Reg. No. 12204 ex-Cpl. Thomas Raymond Roberts, 54, died Jan. 14, 1957 at Halifax, N.S. He engaged in the RCMP June 1, 1932, and was discharged to pension Aug. 11, 1952. Before joining the Force he served three years with the Preventive Service. From Sept. 26, 1939 to Oct. 19, 1945 he was on active service with the Royal Canadian Navy. He had been a member of "Marine" Division and among the RCMP vessels he served on were the *MacBrien*, *French*, *Laurier*, *Alachasse*, *Baybound* and *Fleurdellis*.
- Reg. No. 17298 Cst. John Roland Cobley, 24, died after being struck by a car while on traffic patrol on Jan. 5, 1957 near Salmon Arm, B.C. He joined the Force Oct. 12, 1951 and had served at Rockcliffe, Ottawa, Ont., Fredericton, Moncton, Jacquet River, Dalhousie, Chatham, Campbellton, Saint John, N.B., Vernon, Armstrong, Kamloops and Salmon Arm, B.C.
- Reg. No. 10633 ex-Cst. George Cruickshank McKay, 53, died Jan. 20, 1957 at Victoria, B.C. He joined the RCMP July 8, 1929 and was discharged to pension Feb. 13, 1955. He had been stationed at Rockcliffe, Ottawa, Ont., Pond's Inlet, N.W.T., Esquimalt, Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. During World War II he was a member of No. 1 Provost Company (RCMP) from Nov. 1, 1939 to May 3, 1945 and served Overseas.
- Reg. No. 11527 ex-Cst. Emile Allain, 53, died Jan. 12, 1957 at Ste. Croix, N.B. He joined the New Brunswick Provincial Police Dec. 5, 1929, became a member of the RCMP on Apr. 1, 1932 when the Force absorbed the Provincial Police and retired to pension Jan. 15, 1950. He served at Moncton, Tracadie, Fredericton, New Carlisle, St. Leonards, Edmondston, Jacquet River, N.B., Halifax, Cheticamp and Cannes, N.S.
- Reg. No. 6396 ex-Cpl. Donald Cameron, 65, died Jan. 6, 1957, at Calgary, Alta. He joined the RNWMP Mar. 4, 1915 and was discharged "time expired" Mar. 3, 1918. He re-engaged in the Force Apr. 1, 1932 when the Mounted Police absorbed the Alberta Provincial Police, with which he had served from June 5, 1919 to July 6, 1927 and from Oct. 22, 1929 to Mar. 31, 1932. On Sept. 11, 1946 he was discharged to pension. He served at Regina, Sask., Spirit River, Peace River, Empress and Crossfield, Alta. During World War I he was a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force from Mar. 7, 1918 to May 13, 1919 and served Overseas.
- Reg. No. 9390 ex-Cpl. John Douglas Cummings, 55, died Jan. 12, 1957 at Mount Forest, Ont. He joined the Force Aug. 13, 1920 and was invalided to pension July 4, 1931. He served at Regina, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., and Good Hope, N.W.T.

