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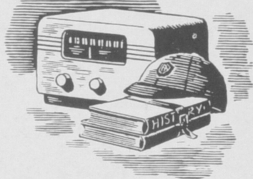
R.C.M.P.



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE QUARTERLY



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Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly

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Editorial

Among R.C.M.P. horses Reg. No. 2036 "Billy", pictured above, was unsurpassed in beauty, stamina, intelligence and good disposition, with the possible exception of Reg. No. 214 "Black Peter", a famous equine member of "Depot" Division for a number of years after 1909. Ridden by our present Commissioner, Billy in 1937 led the R.C.M.P. contingent at the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, and while on that trip took part in a command appearance before the Queen in which he was especially admired by the two Princesses. Many serving and ex-members of the Force will fondly remember Billy, who was five years old when purchased by the Force in 1927 at Cochrane, Alta. He participated in the International Horse Show, Olympia, London, Eng., 1930, was at the New York World Fair, New York City, 1939, and saw service at Vancouver, B.C., Winnipeg, Man., Ottawa, Ont., and Regina, Sask., where he was destroyed in 1944.

Dealing with police horses in general, a news dispatch widely circulated some little time ago may have left a wrong impression. "That fine figure on horseback—the mounted policeman—", it stated, "has had his day."

With this statement we cannot agree. Despite the horse's rapid decline in the past half century, we are convinced that he will not vanish completely from the police scene before the onward rush of mechanical equipment. True, he has largely been superseded by machinery and gone forever is the hitching-post era of the North West Mounted Police when he was relied upon exclusively for overland travel. Police forces everywhere have become mechanized. But while this supplanting process has advanced far, it is certain from the police viewpoint that a final blow to live horse-power never will be struck. Though nearly ousted by the motor car, motorcycle and plane in the fast pace

set by modern law enforcement the horse still must take over on back concessions on those not infrequent occasions when Nature holds the polished machine helpless in her grip.

Mounted sections of high standard are maintained by large police forces the world over, not excepting the R.C.M.P., of course, which but a few months ago purchased for its breeding station at Fort Walsh, Sask., a fine new stallion. Since the Force's inception in 1873 the horse has been a major factor in our history. In the future, too, he will have his special role for he continues to reign supreme in some phases of police work.

Riding gives a man self-discipline and self-reliance that he retains for life, and down the years equitation has figured prominently in R.C.M.P. training. "There's nothing like a horse to bring out any weakness in a man", stated the Commissioner a short time ago. But perhaps more important than their use in training and as transport animals on trails and roads that defy the motor car, is their invaluable aid in the handling of crowds.

Thinking, living organism that he is, the horse can be adapted to uses far beyond the ken of pistons, gears and cogs. The caterpillar, tractor and snowmobile have partially conquered gumbo and snow bank, but as Exercise Muskox and other tests have demonstrated, these things will not be within economical and practical reach for years to come.

Scientific research has given the world countless marvels but its accomplishments have not been limitless. However, Lord Louis Mountbatten's announcement of the scientific production of "an electronic brain" with near qualities of intellect opens up a vista of new possibilities. If as the former commander-in-chief in South-east Asia tells us the stage is now set for such Wellsian developments as can utilize those hitherto human prerogatives of choice, memory and judgment, it may well be that the police horse is on the way out.

But until this "revolution of the mind", as it is called, actually is upon us the police horse will remain. Certainly he need not fear the assembly-line threat any further, for his superiority over some of its creations has been proved. This traditional co-worker and friend of man still has something which, at least until vehicles assume the human traits predicted for them, the police cannot afford to be without.

* * * * *

As the recent war drew to a climax the R.C.M.P., taking heed of the Canadian Army's experience, established a personnel department and adopted the psycho-screening technique. It proved to be an accurate procedure for selecting police recruits, determining specific traits that qualify the owners for certain branches of police work, sorting the men out and fitting them into their proper niche in the extensive field of their new calling. In line with the *Quarterly's* policy of keeping on top of the latest developments in the Force we publish in this issue an account of this new department, its aims and objects.

A New Department The R.C.M.P. Personnel Department, the article tells us, has already become a practical, efficiency-promoting instrument. To prevent square pegs getting into round holes it aims to classify every man and put him where he can serve most usefully and contentedly, be it as a detachment man, detective, office worker, or laboratory technician. It is designed to protect the welfare of the individual policeman and promote the general efficiency of the Force.

During the depression years there was no dearth of young men anxious to join the Force, and the plentiful supply afforded a wide, select and varied choice. Today, however, conditions are vastly changed and recruits of the calibre sought are not available in anything like the same numbers.

Under the old system, each candidate for the R.C.M.P. was taken from the waiting list as his name came up, and, as the most practical way of judging him, he was allowed to demonstrate his worth in the school of experience. In other words, money, time and effort were spent on an unknown quantity. Happily, because of the qualifications possessed by the many applicants, able and highly capable personnel was found; but a discouraging

number of recruits proved unsuitable after being put through their initial training. Some recruits showed little realism of the scope and responsibilities of their new occupation, seemed more imbued with romantic ideas of tracking down criminals in the Arctic or with an obsession to don the scarlet tunic than with a genuine desire to make good in a serious vocation.

All this is of the past, for the present psychological methods tend to eliminate the speculative factor and to lessen the chance of men being accepted who would not make efficient peace officers, thus at the same time conserving the tax-payers' money.

As has happened in other professions, six years of warfare have left their mark on the Force. During those years our recruiting was negligible and to help us through that trying period, over-age and otherwise below-standard men and women were employed while members with pensionable service were kept on unless their health failed.

The policeman's daily rounds take him to the very core of crime and crime-creating conditions and on the whole he carries heavier responsibilities of citizenship than any other class of citizen. His life never has been easy, and indications are that it will become more exacting as time goes on. With the increased tempo of modern living, the greater volume of crime and the added intricacies of police work, every policeman must be chosen with care and trained thoroughly if he is to meet successfully the problems likely to confront him. More than ever his duties will demand instant decisions, and there will be fewer guiding precedents.

Recruitment is a task of paramount importance, for the effectiveness of any body depends primarily upon the quality of the individuals that comprise it. No one will dispute the fact that special scientific attention should be given to the type of post-war entrant to the police service when it is realized that a man taken on the strength may be there for well over a quarter of a century.

The Force's current drive for recruits to replace its wartime losses is bringing gratifying results. In the three branches of our work—land, sea and air—there are attractive and rare opportunities for travel, adventure and public service, and possibly the revised rates of pay brought about on October 1 this year have also had something to do with the satisfactory response to the call for recruits.

The R.C.M.P. enters the post-war era with optimism. In the process of reinvigorating the Force with the kind of recruits who can cope with these problems some modernization seemed necessary, and the personnel department is our assurance that the torch will be passed on to willing and capable hands.

* * * * *

Doubly appropriate to this issue of the *Quarterly* is our cover picture which depicts Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein with two members of the Force both of whom served Overseas with No. 1 Provost Co. (R.C.M.P.). Taken **Our Cover** outside the cabin reserved for the distinguished soldier at Jasper National Park, where he spent a few days of leisure after his strenuous coast-to-coast tour as a guest of the Canadian Government, the picture commemorates a triumphant visit and in future years will serve to recall the expressions of his high regard for the Force which he frequently made and which were prompted by the efficiency and deportment of those members who attended him on duty.

Cooperating with the military authorities, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were in charge of police measures for security and crowd control and provided security escorts at the various points visited by Lord Montgomery during his cross-country trip.

The sound of Canada's tumultuous welcome has since died down, and the Chief of the Imperial General Staff has returned to his many duties in England, but Monty's photograph prompts the reflection that many of our men have now doffed the khaki of the Battle-dress Patrol and donned their scarlet again.

The *Quarterly* is happy to present as its lead article a graphic though general story of the activities of the Force's men in khaki. Up to the time of this magazine's suspension

in January, 1943, we published as a regular feature a running commentary on No. 1 Provost Co. (R.C.M.P.) The article introduced here, however,—it will be concluded in our next issue—purports to tell that story in broader outline and provide some notion of the important role that the Provost Corps must play in the modern army. It will expose too the fallacy that the military policeman remains behind the fighting instead of being in the thick of it, that he has a less hazardous time of it than other soldiers. It would take a full-length book to cover the subject in all its details, and necessarily the material and miscellaneous news already published have been excluded save where they were considered to be an essential part of the story.

The author, who is the Force's present Director of Criminal Investigation, went Overseas in the autumn of 1941 as D.A.P.M. of the 5th Armoured Division. Appointed A.P.M. 1st Corps in October, 1943, he left immediately with Corps H.Q. for Sicily. He served with the 1st Corps until his return to Canada in the spring of 1945, where in September of the same year he was appointed provost marshal.

* * * * *

Some time ago a friend of ours, while on a train journey, entered into conversation with a fellow-passenger who looked as though he were recovering from a severe hang-over and before long was telling him of the pleasures he derived from narcotic drugs. "You ought to try it sometime", he said. In that attitude lies the principal difficulty in dealing with addicts. The able article which Cst. H. F. Price has contributed to this issue brings home that point. Probably the most significant parts of the article are his references to criminal addicts who, after a period of incarceration, are "medically cured" or "physically cured", but who return to the habit as soon as they have opportunity.

That drug addiction is pernicious from any point of view needs no proof. It is bad morally and economically, because it impairs the health and the will of the individual, and because it undermines his character by depriving him of decent inhibitions and by destroying his sense of moral values. There is historical evidence that it is bad politically, because it can debauch a population.

While Constable Price's recommendations are his own, the *Quarterly* is glad to present them for the consideration of thoughtful people. His original research is valuable in that it confirms the conclusions of other workers in the same field—first, that it is true to say that criminals become addicts rather than that addicts become criminals, despite the large number of crimes committed by addicts, and second, that the evil is not to be met by setting up government clinics. It appears that an experiment of that kind in the city of New York had the result that addicts regarded the stations as nothing more than depots to which they could resort for daily rations.

* * * * *

In memory of the late President Roosevelt a bronze plaque was unveiled on Aug. 1, 1946, at Welshpool, Campobello Island, N.B., the Canadian beauty spot to which he went on his honeymoon and which in later years was to become his favourite vacation retreat. His long and pleasant associations there are commemorated by the memorial which bears this inscription:

In happy memory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt 1882-1945. Statesman and humanitarian, who, during many years of his eventful life, found in this tranquil island, rest, refreshment, and freedom from care. To him it was always the beloved island.

From the New Brunswick mainland at St. Andrews the R.C.M.P.S. *French* transported 24 N.C.O.'s and men of the Force to Welshpool wharf on the island where, assisted by members from that ship of the Marine Section, they directed the traffic and performed other police duties. An R.C.M.P. motorcycle escort accompanied Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and members of her family from the Roosevelt summer residence on

the island to the scene of the unveiling ceremony where the official party and local residents paused to pay homage to one who fought so arduously to uphold the "four freedoms".

* * * * *

The crude ditty about never getting rich in the army is probably as well known to policemen as it is to soldiers. An old-timer ex-staff sergeant from Minneapolis, whose friendship and advice we value greatly, pointed out in a letter some time ago that success involves many factors, and by way of illustration drew our attention to the case of a Mounted Policeman who after 25 years' faithful service retired financially secure with a bank account of \$70,000. "This pensioned sleuth-hound", our correspondent wrote as a sort of postscript, "had amassed the fabulous sum through courage, enterprise, initiative, devotion to duty, thrift—and the death of a grand aunt who bequeathed him \$69,800."

The aforesaid success formula reeked so heavily of Minnesota corn that we buried it as discreetly as we could and promptly forgot about it. However, the thing leapt before our mind like phoenix from the ashes when our eyes fell on this English newspaper heading: "£41,000 for a Constable". No doubt the news item roused all policemen who noticed it to a high state of curiosity and possibly envy for the "lucky bobby". However, we weren't too surprised to learn upon reading further that the statement had nothing to do with the police at all. It referred to a painting by Constable, the famous artist, that sold in Christie's auction rooms, London, Eng., for a magnificent price in any country's money—\$205,000 in ours.

* * * * *

Unknown and apparently a stranger who had been found wandering aimlessly in the woods near Dexter, Ont., on Sept. 10, 1946, he knew how to eat and smoke but apart from that his faculties were unresponsive. He didn't know his name or where he was from; in fact his expression remained blank when he was spoken to, even though several languages were used—English, French, Polish, German and Dutch.

After repeated attempts to learn his identity had failed, the St. Thomas detachment of the Ontario Provincial Police which had taken him into protective custody decided to have his finger-prints classified on the remote chance that they were on record—if not with the R.C.M.P., possibly in the files of the Armed Services.

A search of the R.C.M.P. Finger-print Section records at Ottawa, Ont., as well as those of the Canadian Army and the R.C.A.F., was unsuccessful. But when the impressions were received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C., the amnesia sufferer finally was identified as a Pole who had enlisted in the United States Army in 1941, and what might otherwise have been a prolonged investigation causing a lot of needless worry was quickly solved.

Because Nature has provided every human with an individual trade-mark which proves that *he* is *him* much more reliably than initials on a sweatband, Martin Welcz now knows who he is.

Comments

ACCORDING to the July-August *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* a recent survey shows that the chief stated cause of crime in the United States was need for money; next, drink; next, foolishness, and last, environment. But unfortunately these findings are only as reliable as the criminal's word, for they are based on information gleaned from prisoners who were interviewed for the purpose.

Notes on Recent Cases

R. v. Beaudry

*Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Wily Drug Trafficker Outwitted
by the Police—Portable Two-way Radio Sets*

Upon his release from jail after serving a sentence for trafficking in narcotics, Louis Stanislas Beaudry of St. Josaphat, Que., elected to return to his old habits. Though not an addict himself, he was one of the most persistent narcotic pedlars around Montreal, Que., and R.C.M.P. investigators kept him under surveillance in the hope of gathering sufficient evidence for a conviction and thereby relieving society of a dangerous menace.

Beaudry took clever precautions against police interference. He lived in a sparsely-settled district on the outskirts of Montreal and made all his deliveries in daytime on the highway in open country where no car could approach without him seeing it while still some distance away. This fact and his tactics of using various routes from his home at different times when making deliveries rendered it practically impossible to maintain a continuous watch over his activities, and little hope of catching him by ordinary methods was entertained.

Eventually a plan was worked out involving the use of three portable two-way radio sets. As a result of a careful survey of the district in which the suspect operated, strategic points over a distance of about three miles were selected from which his movements could be observed. A garage commanding a clear view of his premises was rented and became one observation post; the other two posts were in the open with the investigators taking advantage of all available cover.

On May 22, 1945, arrangements were made to purchase narcotics from Beaudry. The investigators were stationed at their various posts, with a radio in the garage, another approximately halfway between Beaudry's home and the place where he was expected to transact his

business, and a third near the highway where he usually stopped.

The purchaser arranged to meet Beaudry on the highway at 12.40 p.m. Ten minutes before the appointed time the suspect left his home and drove to the meeting-place, going by a circuitous route over which it was impossible to keep him under observation all the time. Arriving on time he stopped his car almost opposite the hiding-place of two of the investigators and one of the radios. Getting out he entered some bushes on the side of the road, reappeared in a few moments and returned to his car. Shortly afterward the purchaser and an addict companion joined him and the three men disappeared into the bushes from which Beaudry had just emerged. Upon returning to the highway Beaudry turned his car around and drove home. The purchaser reported that in the woods Beaudry had picked up two small vials each containing the exact number of tablets ordered which were handed over to the Narcotic Squad.

Subsequently in comparing notes the investigators learned that Beaudry had taken ten minutes to reach the rendezvous and only two minutes to return home. Obviously he had stopped some place during his outward trip.

On May 24 another purchase was made under exactly the same conditions; then next day a third purchase was negotiated, but on this occasion two of the radios were re-allocated beforehand in an attempt to follow every movement Beaudry made from the time he left his house until he returned. The plan was thwarted however because the suspect took a different route. On May 26 the radios were again re-allocated and a truck was used to shadow the trafficker part way. This time he went directly to the meeting-

place, effected a sale, and arrived home all in six minutes. He told the purchaser he was running low in supplies but had enough for a few days more.

On May 28 preparations were made for a final purchase. One radio remained in the garage, another was concealed at the junction of the highway and a narrow side road frequently used by Beaudry, and the third was carried in a police car. A truck was rented for the purpose of setting up a road block at what was considered the most likely point to intercept Beaudry while he was on his way to make delivery. The plan involved a touch of strategy in that the truck was to develop tire trouble near a ditch where an R.C.M.P. investigator and two members of the Montreal City Police lay hidden.

When all was in readiness the purchaser phoned Beaudry's home but received no answer. This information was broadcast over the radios and the operators in the garage explained that the suspect's wife had been in the yard and probably had not heard the phone ringing. A second phone call was more successful and Mrs. Beaudry told the purchaser that though her husband wasn't home she expected him any minute. She intimated that he would be coming on the road where the trap to catch him was laid.

This called for immediate action. The truck was moved and the road made clear none too soon, for Beaudry drove by shortly afterwards. When he had gone the road block was again arranged.

Advised by the observers at the garage that Beaudry had arrived home, the purchaser phoned his order. The police car with one of the radios in it was then

parked on a side road ready to drive up behind Beaudry and prevent his escape. Five minutes after the order was given the operators in the garage radioed that Beaudry had left his home; soon the suspect sped past the spot where the police car was concealed and, when the road block forced him to stop, this car drew up behind.

The investigator from the stalled truck approached Beaudry's car as if to explain his predicament, but when close enough he seized the trafficker's hands. Other investigators closed in quickly and searched Beaudry, finding a bottle containing 40 heroin tablets in his pocket.

Beaudry was arrested and his car seized. He refused to make any admissions, and when charged maintained he was not guilty.

On Jan. 23, 1946, after several remands, the accused appeared at Montreal before Judge Edouard Tellier on two charges: Unlawful Possession of Narcotics and Unlawfully Transporting Narcotics, ss 4 (1) (d) and 4 (1) (a) respectively, of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. The prosecution was conducted by R. Genest, K.C., the defence by Lucien Gendron, K.C. Beaudry pleaded guilty to both charges but defence counsel producing a medical certificate requested postponement of sentence on the grounds that his client was about to undergo a serious operation. Sentence was passed on Mar. 7, 1946—15 months' imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000 and costs on each charge, both terms to run concurrently. In default of payment of the fines the prisoner is to serve five additional months; so far the fines have not been paid.

R. v. Bent

Theft—R.C.M.P. Gazette

The old gray mare in this case disappeared from its stable in Gaspereaux, N.S., during the night of Apr. 14, 1946. The owner reported his loss to the R.C.M.P. and stated that the animal was in possession of a neighbouring farmer.

Investigation disclosed that the neighbour had bought the mare for \$25 from a stranger who had given his name as Davidson and that the unknown horse dealer had attempted unsuccessfully to find a buyer among several other farmers.

The investigators believed from his description that the culprit probably was Alfred Eugene Bent, alias Henry Boyd alias Albert Banks, a youth recently released from Dorchester Penitentiary. This suspicion was confirmed when Bent's photograph in the *R.C.M.P. Gazette*, a confidential police publication, was identified by the several persons to whom he had tried to sell the animal.

Further complaints were received that Bent had also stolen two bicycles from the town of Berwick, N.S., and resold them for \$26 apiece in different districts. Again, his photograph in the *Gazette* was unhesitatingly recognized by the purchasers.

On April 22 a resident of Berwick reported that his automobile had been stolen the previous night. The missing vehicle was subsequently found in a wrecked condition, and it was learned that a young man answering to Bent's description had been picked up nearby and given a ride to Halifax, N.S., by a passing motorist.

Following a widespread search, the suspect was finally arrested at St. John, N.B., on June 8. Eleven days later he appeared before Provincial Magistrate H. B. Dickey at Kentville, N.S. He was unrepresented by counsel while W. D. Withrow, K.C., of Wolfville, Crown prosecutor for King's County, conducted the prosecution. The accused pleaded not guilty to a charge of Theft of Cattle, s. 369 Cr. Code (see s. 2 s.s. 5), and to two charges of Theft of Bicycle, s. 386 Cr. Code, but changed his plea to guilty on the latter two charges. He was convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

Although Bent confessed* to stealing the automobile, the owner declined to prefer a charge when he learned the outcome of the other three trials.

This case moved the Saint John *Telegraph-Journal* to comment editorially that Bent was lucky he committed his

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crime in this day and age and to write the subjoined note concerning a famous horse thief in maritime history:

"In earlier times he would have been hanged for it, unless he had had the talents of Henry More Smith, the most colourful criminal ever to start a one-man crime wave in this region of Canada.

"Shy, inoffensive and ostentatiously pious by day, Smith turned by night into a mischievous and daring robber. He stole the law books of Chief Justice Strange of Nova Scotia and in 1812 when things got too hot for him in the neighbouring province he came to Saint John. One of our leading citizens then was a Colonel Daniel and Smith noticed that the horses which pulled the colonel's carriage didn't match. He said he knew of a black mare in Cumberland which was just the match for the colonel's best steed, and was promptly commissioned to buy it. Smith stole a horse in King's county, intending to ride to Cumberland and steal the black mare, but he was caught by a posse and wound up in jail at Kingston, then the shiretown of King's county.

"He escaped by feigning death. While he was at liberty he made his way to Fredericton and burgled the residence of Attorney General Thomas Wetmore, who was holding a dinner party. His loot was the cloaks and top hats of the guests.

"Captured again, Smith again escaped, showing an almost miraculous ability to break heavy steel shackles. While waiting to be hanged he amused himself by creating a puppet show from straw, bits of clothing and sticks, colouring the faces with blood from his own veins and burned cork. Sheriff Walter Bates wrote of this performance:

"He has prepared undiscovered, and at once exhibited, the most striking picture of genius, art, taste and invention that ever was and I presume ever will be produced by any human being placed in his situation, in a dark room, chained, without so much as a nail of any kind to work with but hands, naked. The exhibition is far beyond my power to describe. To give you some faint idea permit me to say that it consists of ten characters—men, women and children—all made and painted in the most expressive manner, with all the limbs and joints of the human frame. . . ."

"The sheriff wasn't the only one impressed by Smith's marionettes. Judges of our supreme court saw the show, pardoned the prisoner, and he left New Brunswick for the United States, never to return. But it was the puppets which saved his neck, for, in those days of stern justice, ordinary horse thieves were quickly introduced to the gallows."

R. v. Holmes

Breaking, Entering and Theft—Public Mischief at Common Law— Colloquialism Provides Inkling to Identity of Criminal

Charles Clowes, a widower who lives alone about a mile from Perth, N.B., returned from work on the evening of Apr. 29, 1946, to find that his small dwelling had been broken into during the day. Intuitively guessing the reason, he hurried upstairs and confirmed his fears; a trunk he kept locked in his bedroom had been forced open and \$475 cash taken.

A carpenter by trade, Clowes worked in Perth, and early each day he rose, left at 7 a.m. and walked to town, and returned home about 6 o'clock in the evening. From the first it was apparent

to R.C.M.P. investigators that the crime had been committed by some person or persons familiar with the complainant's house and habits.

A step son of Clowes' who lives a hundred yards or so north and another neighbour who lives about the same distance in the opposite direction were home on the day of the theft and knew that Clowes kept money in his house. Both were questioned but no evidence connecting them with the crime was obtained.

Investigation continued without success for two days, then at 5 a.m. in the

morning of May 1 the complainant called the police to his home and handed them an anonymous letter he had found on his front door-step shortly before. Addressed "Mr. Charlie McLaught", it directed Clowes to search the suspected neighbour's automobile which was parked outside that neighbour's house. This was done and \$52 in Canadian bank-notes was found under the seat cover.

The investigators suspected that the letter had been written by the guilty person in the hope of insuring himself exemption from police attention by casting suspicion on another, and their interrogation of the car owner served but to strengthen this theory.

Specimens of the handwriting of every possible suspect were procured but none remotely resembled that in the questioned document. However, two peculiarities in the anonymous letter attracted attention. First, the mis-spelling of the name in the address, and, second, a sentence in the message referred to the police as "officers"; locally the terms "police" and "cops" are used, while in the United States "officers" is more common.

It was known that Clowes' step daughter was married to an American from Caribou, Me., who worked south of the international boundary, which is eight miles from Perth, and usually spent week-ends in Perth with his wife. Inquiries revealed that this man, Daniel Holmes by name, had been home the day the offence was committed. Questioned on June 9, he at first stoutly denied any part in the affair. But during the interview whenever he had occasion to mention the complainant's name he referred to it as "McLaught", thus giving his interrogators their first real clue that they were on the right track. After several hours he confessed and stated that the letter had been written at his request by a cousin of his in the States.

The culprit promised to make restitution as soon as possible so his father-in-law refused to prosecute, but the

police laid the following information against Holmes charging him under the common law, per s. 15 Cr. Code*, with Unlawfully Effecting a Public Mischief:

"The information and complaint of Charles W. MacArthur of Perth, a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police acting for and on behalf of His Majesty, the King, laid and taken before me the undersigned magistrate this 11th day of June, A.D., 1946, who saith that Daniel Holmes, at the parish of Perth in the said county of Victoria and province of New Brunswick, between the 29th day of April, A.D., 1946, and the 2nd day of May, A.D., 1946, did unlawfully by means of certain deeds, to wit: by placing a certain letter on the door-step of Charles Clowes and by placing certain monies in the Chevrolet automobile of Albert Smith, thereby casting suspicion on the said Albert Smith of Breaking, Entering and Theft from the dwelling-house of Charles Clowes, cause members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police stationed at Perth in the province aforesaid, maintained at public expense for the public benefit, to devote their time and services to the investigation of such false leads thereby temporarily depriving the public of the services of the said officers and rendering a liege subject of the King, to wit, Albert Smith, liable to suspicion, accusation and arrest, and by so doing did unlawfully effect a public nuisance."

The accused appeared before County Magistrate C. H. Elliott, pleaded guilty and was fined \$50 which his wife paid.

In the evening of June 11, a few hours after the foregoing case was disposed of, Clowes decided to prosecute Holmes because the latter had not attempted to keep his promise and refund the stolen money.

On June 24, the accused again appeared at Andover, N.B., before Magistrate Elliott, charged with Breaking, Entering and Theft, s. 458 (a) Cr. Code. Meantime Holmes' relative in the States had obligingly rewritten the anonymous letter thereby leaving no doubt as to its origin. Holmes pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Dorchester Penitentiary.

*For a similar prosecution in New Brunswick see *R. v. Lutes*, 9 R.C.M.P.Q. 368.

R. v. Lepofsky et al*Black Market—Wartime Prices and Trade Board Regulations—Selling and Obtaining Rationed Commodity without Receiving and Supplying the Required Coupons*

Early in February, 1946, indications were that the Patisserie Francaise, a Toronto, Ont., bakery and fancy-pastry shop, was buying from the Streetsville Creamery, Streetsville, Ont., large quantities of butter without surrendering the requisite ration coupons. The bakery is under the joint proprietorship of two cousins, Ernest Emile Meunier and Eugene Aime Combaluzier, and the creamery is owned and operated by Fred Lepofsky.

For two weeks R.C.M.P. investigators and a member of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board kept the premises of the Public Cold Storage and Warehouse Company and of the Patisserie Francaise under observation. Then, on February 14, they witnessed the delivery by a Streetsville Creamery truck to the Patisserie Francaise of 26 50-lb. boxes of butter. After the shipment had been carried into the shop, the investigators entered and arrested the partners and Lepofsky the owner of the truck, and seized the butter and some 12,000 butter coupons gummed on sheets that were found in the truck.

Inventory revealed that the boxes contained 1,300 lbs. of butter. The owners of the bakery admitted that they had purchased three previous shipments of butter from Lepofsky, which with that under seizure totalled 5,200 lbs. They had paid 47½c per lb., or 9½c above the prevailing ceiling price, and had surrendered no butter coupons for any of it.

Lepofsky denied that he had received any money from Meunier or Combaluzier, and claimed that he always got payment and the coupons to cover the sale from a third party. He refused, however, to name this mysterious buyer. Meunier, on the other hand, insisted that the bakery paid the money each time.

The books of both firms were audited and a serious shortage of butter coupons at the creamery was disclosed, but Lepofsky maintained that the missing coupons had been stolen when his premises were robbed shortly after the beginning of the year.

On March 25, Meunier and Combaluzier appeared before Magistrate F. C. Gullen at Toronto and pleaded not guilty to having Purchased Butter Without Ration Documents, contrary to Orders 464 and 465 W.P.T.B. Regs., also to having Purchased Butter at a Price Higher Than the Maximum Ceiling. J. D. Arnup conducted the prosecution and J. H. Amys represented the defence.

Defence counsel argued that the regulations involved in the first charge were *ultra vires*, that no state of national emergency existed and that therefore there was no reason for the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act, 1945, to be on the statute books. Respecting this argument the Court handed down the following written judgment:

"First I shall deal with the facts of the case.

"The evidence adduced by the Crown proved that on Feb. 14, 1946, the accused received delivery of 26 boxes of butter from a supplier. Section 5 of Order 464 provides the time when the valid ration documents must be surrendered: 'not earlier than at the time of ordering and not later than at the time of delivery'.

"The question to be determined is, did the accused surrender the requisite number of appropriate coupons or valid rationed documents for this butter within the proper period.

"The accused are 'industrial users', and according to the evidence of Mr. John F. Brydges, Senior Rationing Officer, the quota for the accused was 42,860 coupons per year, or 3,571 coupons per month. Each coupon represents one-half pound of butter.

"The Senior Rationing Officer issued a monthly permit, 'R.B. 146', to the accused for their monthly quotas. These permits are the legal rationed documents and no other valid rationed documents are issued to 'industrial users'. The permits are surrendered to the supplier and the supplier returns the permits to the Senior Rationing Officer. Permits were issued to the accused for the months of November, 1945, December, 1945, January, 1946, and February, 1946. The accused used all their quota for the year 1945 except two coupons. The accused also used their permits for the months of January and February, 1946, the White Packing Co. being the supplier, and the rationed documents or permits were returned to the Senior Rationing Officer, according to the evidence of Mr. Brydges.

"From these facts, I must come to the conclusion that the accused had no valid rationed documents to surrender, either at the time of ordering or delivery, for the butter delivered to them on Feb. 14, 1946, for none were in existence. This conclusion is corroborated by the written statements of the accused admitted in evidence in this case.

"Secondly, I shall deal with the law involved in the case. This will naturally fall into two parts:

- (1) The law in force up to and including Dec. 31, 1945.
- (2) The law in force on and after Jan. 1, 1946.

"The legal basis for the prosecution for the period Nov. 1, 1945, to Dec. 31, 1945, is the Wartime Prices and Trade Board Orders 464 and 465 and amendments there-to made pursuant to Order-in-Council P.C. 8528, and amendments. These orders depending for their validity on the question whether the War Measures Act, under which the Orders were made, was in full force and effect for this period. It was within the powers of the Parliament of Canada to fix a date by Proclamation when the war against Germany and Japan should be, for the purposes of The War Measures Act, deemed no longer to exist.

"No Proclamation was issued by the Parliament of Canada declaring that 'The War' for the purposes of The War Measures Act be deemed no longer to exist, until the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act, 1945, came into effect on the

1st day of January, 1946. The Proclamation is contained in section 5 of the said The National Emergency Act.

"Counsel for the accused raised the question of the constitutional validity of the Orders and Regulations passed pursuant to The War Measures Act. Order-in-Council P.C. 6223, passed Aug. 6, 1943, says, section 1:

'Where in any action or proceeding, the constitutional validity of any Order-in-Council made under the authority of The War Measures Act, or any Order made on authority of such Order-in-Council, is brought in question, the same shall not be adjudicated to be invalid until after notice has been given to the Attorney-General of Canada, and the Attorney-General of the Province in which such action, or other proceeding has been instituted.'

No such notice was given to the said Attorney-Generals by the accused in this case. The War Measures Act, under which these provisions were passed, has been held in previous proceedings to be *intra vires*. Therefore, the constitutional validity of the Orders and Regulations cannot be raised in this case, and the Orders and Regulations must be found valid and in full force and effect for this period.

"Now, I shall deal with the law which came into force on the 1st day of January, 1946.

"The only question to be determined on this point is the 'constitutional validity' of the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act.

"The Plenary powers of the Parliament of Canada are prescribed by the British North America Act. Germany and Japan surrendered unconditionally last May and August, respectively. The peace treaties have not been signed yet, and it may be some considerable time before they will be signed.

"In the transition period from 'War' to 'Peace' many national emergencies may arise. Occupational armed forces must be maintained until withdrawn. Demobilization must be continued. Veterans must be rehabilitated. Economic stability must be maintained. Famine, caused by the wastages of war, must be alleviated. Essential supplies and services must be justly distributed. All of which are of 'national importance'.

The general welfare of all the citizens of Canada must be 'safeguarded'.

"For these reasons the Court holds that the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act comes within the limits of the general clause 'Peace, Order and Good Government', section 91 of the British North America Act and is *intra vires*. Therefore, Order-in-Council 7414, passed pursuant to section 4 of the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act, continuing after the 31st of December, 1945, in full force and effect Orders and Regulations made under The War Measures Act, is valid.

"Each accused contravened the Orders mentioned in the Information and will be convicted."

On the first charge Meunier was ordered to pay a fine of \$2,500 and costs or in default to serve six months' imprisonment; Combaluzier to pay a fine of \$1,500 and costs or four months' im-

prisonment. The second charge against Combaluzier was dismissed, but Meunier was ordered to pay a fine of \$200 and costs or in default to serve 30 days' imprisonment.

Charged with Supplying Butter Without Obtaining Ration Documents, Lepofsky was arraigned before the same court on March 29, represented by E. Murphy, K.C., Toronto, and pleaded not guilty. J. D. Arnup again appeared for the Crown. The accused was found guilty and ordered to pay a fine of \$4,000 and costs or in default to serve three months' imprisonment.

In all cases the fines were paid, a total of \$8,200. It is to be hoped that these penalties, the heaviest imposed in Ontario for black market activities in rationed foods, will be a deterrent to similar flagrant breaches of the law in future.

R. v. Lafortune

False Pretences—Advertising Racket

Periodically, business establishments and manufacturing concerns are cautioned by law-enforcement agencies and Better Business Bureaux to get all the facts before taking out advertising in any publication. There should be no hesitancy in asking advertising solicitors for credentials, for *bona fide* salesmen usually are in a position to provide full particulars respecting the publication they represent—advertising costs, circulation and so on, and sometimes even specimen copies—, and they welcome the opportunity to produce proof of their integrity, if for no other reason than that legitimate pursuits always will stand investigation.

If approached by an unknown canvasser, business houses would do well to question him closely before entering into any advertising transaction with him, to make sure that they are dealing with a responsible person and not one of the petty racketeers with which the advertising field seems to be plagued.

In the light of the repeated warnings,

it is astonishing how many people fall victims to high-pressure salesmanship. In most of the instances, it is true, they become prey to fraudulent promoters who pose as philanthropists in a good cause and base their appeals on loyalty and patriotism. In these post-war days of thanksgiving, this approach has gained wide vogue, and its success is perhaps understandable, but the *Quarterly* lends its voice in warning the business world to take due precautions against being duped.

On May 6, 1946, the R.C.M.P. detachment at Deloraine, Man., received a complaint that Joseph Lucien Lafortune of Montreal, Que., had mulcted merchants in Elgin, Man., of \$120 by soliciting advertisements for an official publication of a Canadian military association. The first intimation that the canvasser was an imposter had come when a merchant, after subscribing \$30, changed his mind; Lafortune had left town, so the merchant got in touch with the association's headquarters in Toronto, Ont., only to be

told that they had no representative in Manitoba.

Two charges of false pretences were laid against the suspect and a warrant for his arrest was issued. Immediate inquiries failed to locate him but, on May 17, he was picked up by the Winnipeg City Police and handed over to the R.C.M.P.

Meantime his activities had gone on unchecked and complaints began pouring in from all directions. Subsequent investigation established that he had approached no less than 439 prospects in the Province of Manitoba alone and an undetermined number in Ontario. Of these he succeeded in obtaining contracts and money from over 300.

Twelve charges of Obtaining Money by False Pretences, s. 405 Cr. Code, laid by complainants in widely separated communities, were heard at Brandon, Man., before Police Magistrate William Stordy on June 8, 1946. F. O. Meighan, K.C., prosecuted and the accused, who was unrepresented by counsel, pleaded guilty to all charges stating that he was unable to make restitution.

His Worship imposed jail sentences in all cases, without option of fines. The sentences, some running concurrently with others, totalled four and a half years in Manitoba Penitentiary with hard labour.

R. v. Lusignan

False Pretences—Feigned Illness—Deportation—Restitution

One day last July, a woman of Gravelbourg, Sask., received a phone call from a patient in the local hospital who gave his name as Albert Lusignan and claimed that he was a distant relative of hers. The woman's husband went to the hospital and after preliminary greetings Lusignan told him a long harrowing tale about an alleged problem which faced him.

The patient was suffering from a severe attack of stomach ulcers and an immediate trip to Rochester, Minn., for an operation was imperative. He had several thousand dollars in a bank in Drummondville, Que., he said, but could not get any of it without going for it personally; apart from these savings he had inherited a \$23,000 estate from his uncle and owned a \$10,000 house in Drummondville where he was employed as an engineer-mechanic at a monthly salary of \$480.

Finally he popped the question: Would his visitor advance him \$1,400 to pay his expenses to Rochester? Entirely sympathetic toward the other's plight the visitor obtained the money which he handed over along with an additional \$40 to pay the hospital bill.

Apparently of the type that believed in striking while the iron is hot, Lusignan

then at once asked for and received \$300 more, which was presumably to defray his incidental expenses. For security he offered his benefactor the use of a truck and a car which he said his men were at that moment bringing to Gravelbourg; as becomes an honest man he was deeply concerned lest anyone should incur unnecessary risk, and anticipating that he might not survive his illness, considerably drew up a will protecting his friend's interests by bequeathing the truck to him if such an eventuality occurred.

The Gravelbourg resident accompanied the sick man in a taxi to Moose Jaw, Sask., from which point, owing to the seriousness of his condition, the patient was to proceed by plane. Back home next evening the "good Samaritan" received a long-distance phone call from Lusignan who said he was in a hospital at Minot, N.D., and needed another \$300 for an emergency blood transfusion.

Arrangements were made to have that amount deposited in a bank at Estevan, Sask., where the invalid could pick it up. But next day, July 15, 1946, before he got to it Lusignan was arrested at Minot for driving a motor car while under the influence of liquor. He had purchased

the car for \$1,000 and since leaving Gravelbourg had spent money lavishly on a drunken spree. Quite obviously he had no intention of continuing on to Rochester.

After his release from jail he sold the car and was deported from the United States through North Portal, Sask., from where he was escorted to Gravelbourg and lodged in the local cells. When the R.C.M.P. took the prisoner into custody they recovered \$602.10 from him; the proceeds of the car sale, this was all that remained of the \$1,740 he had swindled.

Shortly after being handed over to the R.C.M.P., he went into histrionics, feigning symptoms of abdominal distress and convulsions, and even staged an attempted suicide. A very thorough medical examination disclosed that he was fit enough to stand trial and quite sane, and revealed that he was a drug addict.

Appearing before Police Magistrate J. C. Martin, K.C., of Weyburn, Sask., at Gravelbourg on Aug. 1, 1946, the accused pleaded not guilty to a charge of Obtaining Money by False Pretences, s. 405 (1) Cr. Code. Insp. H. G. Nichols, Officer Commanding R.C.M.P. Weyburn Sub-division, prosecuted, while A. W. Embury, barrister of Regina, Sask., represented the defendant. Defence counsel argued that no evidence had been introduced to prove that his client did not own a truck and car, but His

Worship found Lusignan guilty and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment in Prince Albert Penitentiary.

In the following written order the court decreed that the complainant be reimbursed in the amount of the sum of money found on the accused at the time of his arrest:

"In the case of *Kushner v. Williams*, the facts appear that it was agreed in court that the money did not belong to the accused. The same thing is true in the case of *King v. Jacquall*. In the case before me all the evidence I have is that at the time he left Gravelbourg the accused had all the money in his possession excepting money he received from the informant after he left Gravelbourg. That is supplemented by a statement which was made by the informant. The accused led him to believe that he had money in the vault at the hotel, but when the informant went to the hotel the hotel proprietor told him that there was no money there. Then in the notice to s. 1050 at p. 1371 Cr. Code (Tremear's 5th edition) I found that restitutions may be ordered not only of the stolen goods themselves but of the proceeds in the hands of the accused or his agents. The evidence of Constable Pedersen also points to the fact that the money in the hands of the accused at the time of the arrest was money obtained from the informant. I think my order in this case should be that the money in the hands of the police found in the possession of the accused be restored to the informant after the time limited for appeal, if there be no appeal."

R. v. Mafa

Eskimo Murders—Suicide—Judicial Tribunal Flown to the Arctic in R.C.M.P. Plane

Among the vital statistics collected early in January, 1946, by the R.C.M.P. detachment at Coppermine, N.W.T., was a certificate recording the death by heart disease of Eskimo Ayalik on Sept. 10, 1945, at or near Richardson Island which is in Coronation Gulf off the south coast of Victoria Island. The deceased's widow, Mafa, told the missionary who made out the document that her husband in the spring of 1945 had

complained of having pains about the heart, had seemed better during the summer, but in September had collapsed and died.

A month or so later a trader reported to the same detachment that the natives in the vicinity marked by Ayalik's death were gossiping about the mysterious passing of an Eskimo woman named Kopana. Rumour had it that she and her family were alone on the island at the

time, and that her widower, Hoagak, contrary to custom, buried her without waiting for a clergyman or police patrol to view the body.

The trader, who operated a trap line in that area and knew the district well, volunteered to guide the police to Kopana's grave. At Richardson Island on May 8, 1946, the patrol found Hoagak's children with Mafa and her three small children, but Hoagak himself was absent. He had been last seen in mid-April at Krusenstern, south of Coppermine, apparently very nervous and perturbed about something.

Mafa and Hoagak, it was learned, had been keeping company prior to the death of their spouses, and now planned to marry each other. Ayalik had died of a heart attack, Mafa re-affirmed to the investigator whom she willingly led to the burial ground which was beside a small creek on the mainland just across from Richardson. Not far distant was another freshly-dug grave.

The bodies were exhumed and one was identified as Ayalik's, the other Kopana's; both were frozen, of course, and wrapped in skins in accordance with the usual practice of this tribe of Eskimo.

While removing the burial skins from Ayalik's body, the constable noticed that blood had seeped through the hood of an *artiga* (parka) which covered the top part of the body. Mafa did not explain the blood-stains, said simply that they weren't there when her husband was buried.

To examine the bodies thoroughly it was first necessary to thaw them out, and to do this the constable erected a small tent and set several primus stoves going. After about an hour Mafa grew very restive. Ayalik's heart trouble, she declared, suddenly talkative, had made him long for death and he had often begged her to let him shoot himself. But she had refused him.

However, one morning when she wasn't looking he grabbed his rifle and discharged it into his ear. Despite the

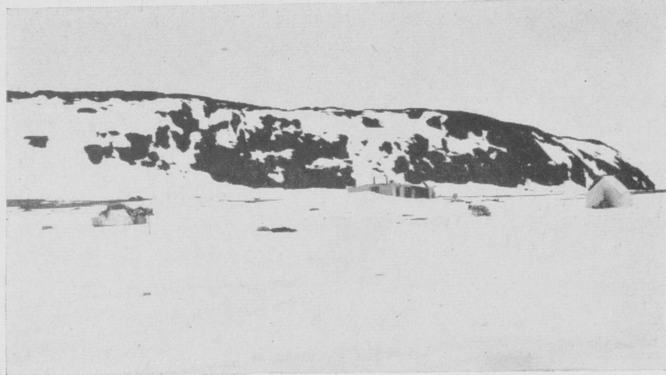
terrible wound, he had lingered on until finally a few days later he managed to get hold of some fish cord which he twined around his neck several times and putting his foot through a loop in the other end strangled himself.

After Kopana's body was thawed out and a deerskin which covered her head was removed, the constable found a considerable quantity of clotted blood. When the blood was washed away a bullet hole was discovered in the top of the head near the back.

The policeman prepared the bodies for transference to Coppermine and settled down to await the return of Hoagak. Then, after several days a native family arrived with news that Hoagak had been seen travelling toward Krusenstern. Aware that he was wanted, it now became obvious that Hoagak was staying away to evade arrest. As the police dog feed was running short, and it now seemed certain that the Eskimo didn't intend to give himself up, the investigator broke camp and, with Mafa and the other natives helping him with the bodies, reached Coppermine on May 13, 1946.

Break-up of the sea ice was imminent so immediate preparations were made to return to Richardson in pursuit of Hoagak. Just before the patrol departed, the prisoner, Mafa, handed the investigator a letter in syllabics that she had written to the wanted man. Translated, it revealed that she had lied about her husband's death and wanted her lover (Hoagak) to tell the police the same story. Upon the patrol's arrival at Richardson Island early in the evening of May 20, it observed that a small tent had been set up a short distance from the house.

The house was deserted, but in the tent Hoagak's body was on the bed. Pinned to a covering eider-down was a note to the effect that overcome by remorse he had shot himself. A rifle with the muzzle close to his head signified that he had indeed taken his own life.



Hoagak's house on wind-swept Richardson Island and the tent in which he committed suicide. The pile of goods to the left is a cache belonging to natives.

Settling himself down in his caribou sleeping bag, he had evidently attached a string to the trigger and tied it to the little finger of his left hand, then placed the rifle on a ledge which ran parallel to his body, with the muzzle pointed at his right ear. Lying back and folding his arms across his chest he had beckoned instant death by jerking his finger.

Subsequently another letter written by Hoagak came to light in which he confessed that he was a murderer and that his conscience was bothering him. His son, blind 18-year-old Anagalik, told the police that just after Christmas his father had sent him away from the camp to gather some grass sod (used for burning). When the boy returned some three hours later his father told him that his mother had died of influenza.

"Daddy said that her heart just stopped beating", the youth stated.

Anagalik went on to say that Hoagak had wrapped the body in deerskins and stowed it away until a day or so after New Years when some visitors to the island helped him inter it.

On Aug. 20, 1946, in the R.C.M.P. detachment office at Coppermine Mafa appeared before Stipendiary Magistrate A. H. Gibson of Fort Smith, N.W.T., in answer to a charge of Murder s. 263 Cr. Code. The prosecution was conducted by F. J. G. Cunningham, stipendiary magistrate of Yellowknife, N.W.T., while J. Parker, a Yellowknife barrister appointed by the Crown, appeared for the defence. The judicial party and a court reporter had been flown to the venue by a Grummon Goose plane of the R.C.M.P. Aviation Section; when their work was completed, these officials were to depart in the same manner. The

six-man jury was empanelled from an R.C.A.F. crew that had stopped at Coppermine en route to Holman Island.

Formal gowns, stiff collars and other trappings lent the proceedings all the austerity of ordinary Canadian courtroom scenes. But this note extracted from one reporter's account of the case shows that an Eskimo trial in the Arctic may have high lights peculiarly its own:

"In typical Eskimo woman style, Mafa was wearing two cotton print dresses; the one on top of the other, extra voluminous and completely shapeless. As she sat in the court-room, her year-old son crawled around her, and over her and under her chair. Neither 'house-broken' nor weaned, he provided the only high lights of human interest of the proceedings.

"Occasionally the child would make a special kind of grunt-sound, which signified his need to Mafa. Mafa would then bring forth from under her skirts an empty tobacco can (W.D. & H.O. Wills, if you must know), plunk the child upon it and gaze calmly on at the court proceedings. When 'Operation Tobacco Can' was completed, the child would continue his playing, Mafa would file the can out of sight and that was that.

"Only other incident to break the monotony occurred when the baby got hungry. He'd approach Mafa with the special sound which signifies a meal-time overdue, and Mafa would swoop down, clutch him firmly, stick him up under the outer skirt. Following this a wriggling procedure would take place and presently there would be satisfied suckling noises heard plainly throughout the court-room. A few moments later, a sagging outline of a child's head would appear against the outer dress and the youngster was asleep."

Defence counsel entered a plea of not guilty in behalf of the accused and argued successfully that the prosecution had failed to dispel the doubt that someone else could have committed the crime.

Mafa was acquitted.

Police Dog Finds Lost Woman

In the woods of Collier Mountain near Petitcodiac, N.B., on Aug. 26, 1946, while berry picking with her husband and some friends, 86-year-old Mrs. Nelson Collier got lost.

Her absence was first noticed at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and when repeated calls and shouts failed to evoke any response a search party of approximately 100 men was organized but its efforts proved fruitless.

Finally, at 10.30 p.m., Police Dog "Wolf" arrived from Moncton, N.B., and he, too, combed the brush and second growth in the vicinity without success, until 2.30 next morning. At day-break the animal was taken a mile or so from where the search party had been concentrating, as it was believed that he would have little chance of screening the desired scent from among so many.

In about two hours Wolf's bark announced that he had picked up the track he sought, alongside a stream that trickled through the thick bush. With his nose to the ground, the dog raced ahead a quarter of a mile, turned onto a logging road and a short time later located the lost woman.

Clad only in a cotton house dress, the elderly lady was somewhat dazed and suffering from exposure, but she had apparently suffered no serious ill effects from her harrowing experience. After straying from her companions, she had travelled in the opposite direction to that which would have taken her to safety.

Police dogs have proved themselves invaluable in various fields of police work. The *Telegraph-Journal* of St. John, N.B., dated Aug. 29, 1946, has this to say on the subject:

"Mankind has invented radar and jet planes and explosives that soar at supersonic speeds, but mankind has yet to develop a machine that can trail a scent. So it is that the Royal Canadian Mounted

Police rely heavily on their dogs—police dogs in the literal meaning—whose innate tracking ability produces uncanny results when combined with scientific training of that sense.

"New Brunswick has seen an illustration this week—the discovery of an aged woman, wandering lost in the woods, by the R.C. M.P. dog 'Wolf'. The eager four-legged Mountie led his master unerringly over a quarter-mile of rough terrain to an abandoned sawmill, where the exhausted woman was resting while human searchers were combing the forest a mile and a half distant.

"If he saved only one life in his career, Wolf would well be worth the cost of his training. But he, like other Mountie dogs, does much more than seek lost persons. He hunts down escaped prisoners, guards them watchfully on command, traces criminals who leave tracks at the scene of a break, finds stolen property—and liquor. Only the other day Wolf's alcohol-alerted nose uncovered four caches of liquor in two days, resulting in four convictions.

"The only Mountie dog in New Brunswick, this year-old German Shepherd operates all over the province under the guidance of his master, a constable who has the sole job of directing the dog's education and use. He is the only man Wolf obeys, the only man from whom he accepts food. Not unlike humans in uniform, the dog lives a disciplined life—a set time for recreation and play, a set time for training, a set time for work. And not unlike humans, these Shepherds, Doberman Pinschers and Rotweilers go back once a year to their headquarters at Rockcliffe, Ont., for an intensive refresher course.

"Doubtless the knowledge of the aptitudes developed by such dogs in police work proved highly useful in adapting pups for battlefront responsibilities in war-time, when army dogs found it a cinch to detect the approach of a Jap in the night, many yards away, because the average Jap soldier had such a very distinct scent. The dogs' continued role in peacetime is a boon to the public—to the law-abiding public, that is."

Battle-dress Patrol

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

OUR Force has many traditions, most of them built around accomplishments in maintaining and enforcing the law or in storied patrols of the West and North. A few of these traditions that are especially inspirational are founded upon gallant but fatal attempts to finish a job at all costs.

There is also a bright, if for the most part unwritten, chapter of tradition which concerns the Force's association with Canada's Armed Services in times of war. This chapter of our story, though never stressed, comes more and more into focus as effort is added to effort and sacrifice to sacrifice. Every time Canada has gone to war, the Force has shown an eagerness to serve which of necessity was tempered by genuine and reluctant realization that all could not go. Only a lucky and envied few were privileged to carry the name of the Force into action in the two World Wars.

Back in 1885, in The North-west Rebellion, practically the entire Force was committed in one way or another. Squadrons, troops and details fought under their own officers as components of the North West Field Force, while smaller parties acted as scouts for other units.

The first of two articles which outline the wartime activities of members of No. 1 Provost Company (R.C.M.P.), Canadian Army, this one tells of the company's formation, its arrival in England, and its adventure and duties there up to the time of its embarkation for European battle grounds.

In the South African War a total of 245 N.W.M.P. officers and men were granted leave of absence to serve with the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles and Lord Strathcona's Horse. It is of interest to recall some of the well-known names on the roll-call of that famous group. A few that spring to mind are the late Col. L. W. Herchmer, then Commissioner; the late Major Gen. Sir Samuel B. Steele, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., ex-superintendent; the late Lt.-Gen. Sir Archibald C. Macdonell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., ex-superintendent; the late Major Gen. Sir James H. MacBrien, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., ex-Commissioner R.C.M.P.; Lt.-Col. G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O., who received his decoration for gallantry upon being recommended for the Victoria Cross, ex-superintendent; the late Sgt. A. H. Richardson, V.C., ex-sergeant major of the Force with regimental number 3058.

In the First Great War the Royal North West Mounted Police, as the Force was then designated, supplied two squadrons of mounted men—"A" Squadron going to the Western Front where it became part of the corps troops cavalry regiment, and "B" Squadron to Siberia in the autumn of 1918 where along with other Allied units it played its part in the policing of Vladivostock and surrounding area during the chaotic aftermath of the Russian Revolution. In these two squadrons were many men who are in the Force today, including our present Commissioner.

A large number of Imperial Reservists, moreover, took their discharge in 1914 from the R.N.W.M.P. when called back to their original units, and many of those who survived re-engaged with the Force after the Armistice. A famous warrior among these reservists was Reg. No. 5685, ex-Cst. Michael O'Leary, V.C., one of the earliest winners of the Em-



Route march in Sussex, July, 1942.

pire's highest military award in the 1914-18 conflict. Incidentally, a member of our company met him in 1943; again in uniform, O'Leary proudly mentioned that his seven children, both sons and daughters, were in the Armed Services.

Another notable who left us in 1915 to gain rank and fame was Reg. No. 5529, ex-Cst. G. R. Pearkes. Now Major General Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., M.P., he won his Victoria Cross at Passchendaele while a major in the 5th C.M.R.¹

* * *

IN 1939, when war again threatened, it was in accordance with tradition for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to seek once more the privilege of participation with our country's armed forces, and the Commissioner offered the services of the R.C.M.P. in any capacity, either at home or abroad.

It was realized then, however, that we would have a heavy load to carry at home and on Sept. 18, 1939, the Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, P.C., M.P., Minister in Control of the Force, made clear in a letter to the Commissioner just how important the government considered these duties in Canada would be. Mr. Lapointe outlined some of the essential functions the Force would be called upon to perform and then went on to say,

"Furthermore, it must be obvious to all members of the Force that these important duties can only be efficiently performed by trained personnel, and for these reasons, I shall not be able to consent to granting any leave of absence to officers, non-commissioned officers or constables for the purpose of serving in any expeditionary force that might leave Canada on active service, with the possible exception of a representative unit to be recruited from the R.C.M.P. Neither will it be possible to grant discharges from the Force to enable non-commissioned officers or men to enlist for Overseas service. No discharges by purchase will be authorized until further orders".

Following this directive, it was decided that the Force could best contri-

bute by providing a provost company. This, it was thought, would utilize to most advantage our special qualifications without exceeding the limitations of our man-power possibilities.

Here, it is well to pause and say that while this article refers only to the men of the Force who served with the Provost Corps of the Canadian Army, we of that group wish to pay tribute to our brothers in arms who joined the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force—the members of our Marine and Aviation Sections. Theirs is another story,² but one whose bits and pieces we followed eagerly as they reached us from time to time while we were away and on more than one occasion we were cheered by their accomplishments.

Again, there were the scores of ex-members we met—men of all three services and of British and Dominion forces as well as our own. We have many pleasant memories of reunions in crowded England and in operational theatres, of innumerable instances when our badge alone was recognized, and regimental numbers, small talk and reminiscences were exchanged. But neither is the ex-member's story within our present scope; we may only hope that some day it will be written.

* * *

No. 1 Provost Co. (R.C.M.P.) was a unit of the 1st Canadian Infantry Division, and its history must always be regarded as belonging to the larger story of that formation. To be included in the "Order of Battle" of a fighting division is an honour, and to the men of the 1st Division—the wearers of the "red patch"—it was a special one jealously guarded and later upheld when the test came. So the company was not only senior in its own corps; it was also a small but important part of the senior Canadian field formation and could justifiably claim pride of place.

The "War Establishment" or, as army nomenclature has it, the "WE" of a divi-

¹See *The Mounted Police in War*, 7 R.C.M.P.Q. 227, for a more detailed summary of Mounted Police participation in the South African War and the First Great War.

²See *The Marine Section of the Force*, 11 R.C.M.P.Q. 192, and *The R.C.M.P. Marine Section in War*, 12 R.C.M.P.Q. 54.

sional provost company consists of an officer commanding (captain), two lieutenants, a regimental sergeant major, a company quartermaster sergeant, seven sergeants, 15 corporals, 72 lance corporals and 19 privates. Totalling 118 all ranks this strength included three attached personnel—a corporal, cook (R.C.A.S.C.), a private, cook (R.C.A.S.C.), and a motor mechanic (R.C.E.M.E.).

Such a company, in turn, is divided into a H.Q. and six self-contained units known as sections. Company H.Q. has a strength of 20 all ranks while each section has a sergeant in charge, two corporals, 12 lance corporals and one private. On paper, the private's job is to drive and maintain the section truck. In practice, though, a lance corporal frequently acted in that capacity and if he could cook, he performed the duties of both offices. Actually such an individual was a key man, and a good one, especially in the culinary art, contributed immensely to the well-being of the men.

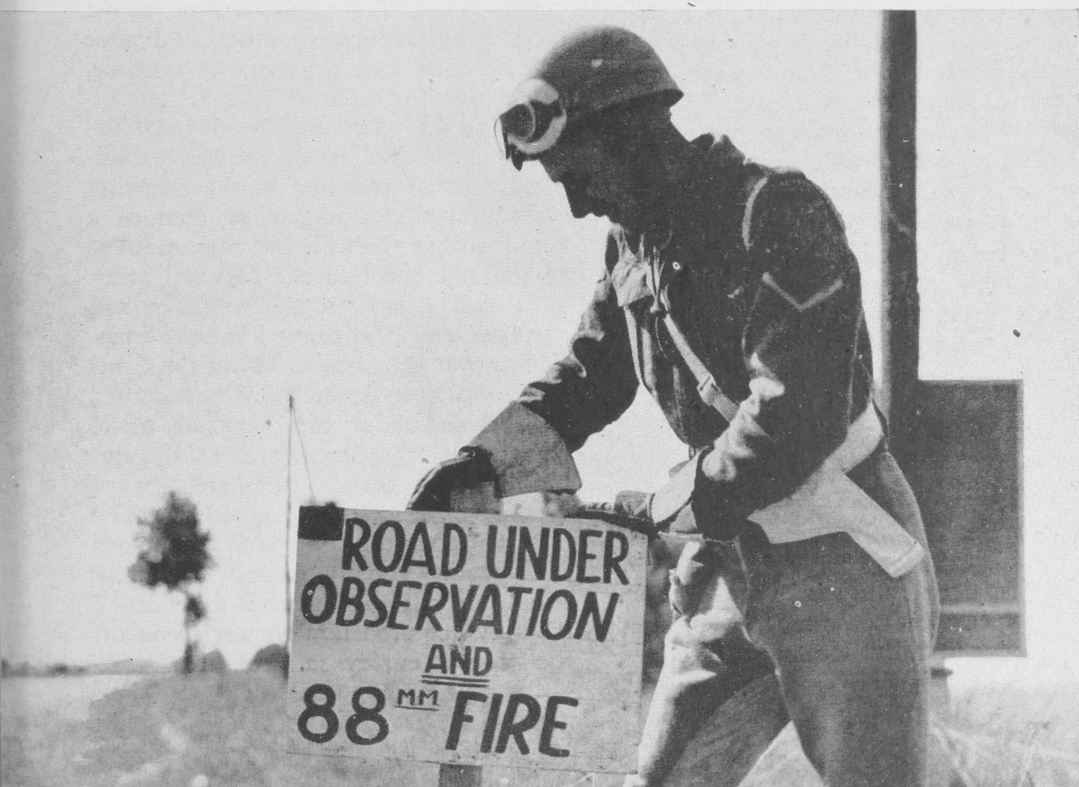
Transport provision varied. Scale and type changed from year to year, and in

the field the matter of supply was a governing factor. But the average to a section probably was two 15 cwt trucks, three jeeps and six motorcycles.

The trucks carried the section stores, tents, cooking equipment and part of the men's kit. Those all-purpose vehicles, the jeeps, were just the thing for taking a load of signs for route marking. The motorcycles of course were the individual "mounts", unsurpassed for mobility—getting from one point to another quickly, running up and down the long line of a convoy to unravel traffic snarls or direct the removal of broken-down vehicles or in performing the innumerable other tasks of a "shepherd". Headquarters usually had a jeep for each officer and his batman driver and one for the R.S.M., two or three motorcycles for dispatch riders and two three-ton trucks to transport company stores.

In police work the sub-unit responsible generally was the section, though on occasion subsections were employed with a corporal in charge. A section was detailed to patrol a specific area—usually

The "up" route.



one or more towns, a billet area or a rest centre—its size depending upon the concentration of troops and the potentialities for trouble. A section, at times would have a combination of duties, manning traffic points as well as turning out police patrols.

In traffic work, a section was allotted a defined stretch of road and its responsibility was to keep traffic flowing smoothly through that sector. Company H.Q., located near Division H.Q., supervised the whole area and “fed” all sections with information on convoy movements and unit locations.

On a fluid front, or during heavy action, this distribution of information was an important and exacting duty which necessitated up-to-the-minute details being compiled and passed out daily and oftener. Section H.Q. was always an active information post catering to a stream of callers. Even the individual pointsman was expected to be a mine of information, often disposing of myriad questions as he waved vehicles past his battered, noisy corner.

On a static front, where units remained temporarily in a given position, it was comparatively easy for our men to keep posted. But when the front was rolling forward with units on the move, company H.Q.’s procedure had to be detailed and systematic and even then much depended on the personal initiative of the section men if accurate information was to be available at all times.

Picture a dust-clouded track in the Liri Valley, a whole corps on the move after a retreating enemy, vehicles passing nose to tail, and a man wearing R.C.M.P. badges sitting on a box, busy answering questions either from memory or from reference to a “location statement” on his knee and you get some idea of what this particular phase of provost duty entailed.

* * *

THE decision to send a provost company was not, it must be admitted, popular at first. But looking at it today it

was a good decision, one that had far-reaching consequences as the extent and importance of provost work for a modern army became apparent. The first impression of our volunteers was that they would have to work under the proverbial stigma which attached to military police, coupled with a disappointment in not being able to go as fighting troops. But this impression gradually faded in England and completely disappeared when our men moved into battle. At the end there was pride in having served with the Canadian Provost Corps and special satisfaction in having been one of that Corps’ first units—No. 1 Provost Company (R.C.M.P.).

Though we always had to enforce discipline, the troops soon got to know that we aimed at doing it fairly and impartially, and that part of our job was to help any soldier who was lost or in trouble. First adopted by our company, this policy soon earned respect. Subsequently, the same policy was adopted by new companies formed as units of other formations, until in 1940 it was taken into use as service doctrine when the Canadian Provost Corps came into being. We do not claim to have set the pattern, but at least we anticipated what it would be and proved, by example, that it was workable.

Linked with the company’s determination to make the job of enforcing discipline a respected one was a growing realization that the provost men of a field formation had a heavy responsibility of traffic control in the forward areas. This was demonstrated in study and exercises, and later proved as our formations moved into action. When the fighting troops saw that provost men stayed with them under fire, manned traffic points that were, to put it mildly, unhealthy, and shared the hardships of combat zones, they accepted us. The man who shared a slit trench and helped to evacuate your wounded one night could scarcely be damned the next if his duty required him to warn you off the street at curfew in a rest area.

A PART from the work No. 1 Company discharged as a unit, more and more of its members were posted to other duties as time went on and in a broader field served the Canadian Army in a manner that the authorities are quick to praise.

It is not boasting to say that No. 1 Provost Company (R.C.M.P.) was unique in the Canadian Army, perhaps any army. By virtue of its origin, the individual member was, according to military standards, of high mental and physical calibre, educated above the average, had received first-class semi-military training, possessed police experience and had through his service in the R.C.M.P. been tried and found efficient.

It was inevitable that this concentration of highly-trained personnel would not long be left undisturbed when the men could fill a wider and more useful purpose in other provost capacities in the young but rapidly growing army. And so, soon after it arrived in the United Kingdom, the original draft of No. 1 Company began to break up as members were transferred to positions of greater scope and responsibility.

Altogether, 58 members of the company were commissioned and throughout the war they constituted the bulk of provost officer personnel posted to staffs of formations, and a considerable number served with other provost units. There were numerous staff positions to be filled. At Canadian Military H.Q., London, there were a deputy provost marshal (colonel), an assistant provost marshal (major), a deputy assistant provost marshal (captain), an administrative officer and one or more lieutenants, while at Army H.Q. there were a D.P.M., two A.P.M.'s and two or more D.A.P.M.'s. Each of the two corps had an A.P.M. and a D.A.P.M., and each of the five divisions an A.P.M. Behind the field formations there were A.P.M.'s, D.A.P.M.'s and provost companies in lines of communication and base area formations and in the United Kingdom.

Not all but a great percentage of these posts were filled by No. 1 Company men.

Our men were also prominent in phases of provost work to which little thought is generally given. They were employed at detention barracks, field punishment camps, a training depot in England and special investigation sections and subsections — wherever Canadian troops were to be found. Even at a Corps of Military Police (British) Depot on the slopes of Mount Vesuvius, where reinforcements for 1st Canadian Corps provost units were trained, No. 1 Company supplied instructors. Again, some of our men were selected for duty with the Allied Military Government branch and after special training found themselves in occupied countries, reorganizing and directing civilian police systems, fire departments and civil defence—re-establishing order from the chaos and ruin that follow defeat. For these various duties we supplied a goodly number of officers, warrant officers and senior N.C.O.'s.

Before the war the conception of provost duties in the field did not go beyond traffic control and the taking charge of stragglers, prisoners of war and refugees, while out of action the work consisted principally of maintaining good order and discipline by uniform patrols. Crime was investigated in a direct manner and if civilians were involved the cases, in the main, were handed to the civil police.

However, to meet present-day requirements the need for trained investigators within the army organization became more and more apparent and early in 1941 a Special Investigation Section was created at London. From a staff of two or three, the section grew rapidly until by 1942 investigations were being conducted throughout the British Isles by plain-clothes men from London. Subsequently further sections were formed and included in the WE's of formation H.Q. No. 1 Company men were, of

course, particularly suited to the work. From first to last the S.I.S. was predominantly R.C.M.P., and in this particular connection the dispatch of our unit proved to be of outstanding value to the Canadian Army.

The work of the S.I.S. included the investigation of crimes committed by Canadian soldiers, the tracing of deserters, illegal sale of army property and all matters with which uniformed provost personnel could not cope. In the United Kingdom many extensive investigations of considerable interest and importance were conducted by the S.I.S., while later in Italy and on the continent the scope of their work was greatly enlarged.

The nature of its duties brought the S.I.S. in close contact with the civil police of the British Isles, particularly Scotland Yard, and our men not only added to their knowledge of police work but formed lasting friendships with many stalwarts of the police system devised by Robert Peel.

In field formations the position of a provost staff officer was a busy one, for

his responsibilities as detailed officially were: (a) advising his commander and the staff on all provost matters; (b) the general efficiency of the provost unit or units within the formation; (c) detailing the duties of provost units and issuing the resulting orders, and (d) certain administrative functions handled from his own office.

Continuous close contact existed between provost staff and unit officers, and in action A.P.M.'s and D.A.P.M.'s spent much time reconnoitring roads and areas so as to be in a position to anticipate requirements and allot duties as new ground was taken over.

Bearing in mind these widely-scattered and varied duties, the reader should not think only of No. 1 Provost Company (R.C.M.P.), but of the many men who went from it to strengthen and support the whole fabric of the Canadian Provost Corps abroad. The company was always the focal point, but of the 215 men who went through its ranks only some 30 were in it at the war's end. Most of the others were placed through-

Briefing.



out the entire Canadian Army, doing every conceivable variety of provost and police job, and their efforts reflected credit not only on the R.C.M.P. but on the small unit that had launched them on their army careers.

No definite analysis is possible but the writer ventures to suggest that No. 1 Provost Company (R.C.M.P.) fed more officers, warrant officers and senior N.C.O.'s to other units than any body of comparable size in the whole Canadian Army.

* * *

EARLY steps in the formation of the company in Canada and in its training are well known. Volunteers were called for from all divisions of the Force and those finally selected were assembled at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ont., in November, 1939.³ Documentation and the metamorphosis from policemen to soldiers were completed and training commenced at once. The men first "met" their motorcycles at this place and toward the end of November police uniforms were put aside in favour of battle-dress.

Commissioner Wood inspected the unit on December 6 and saw with pride the men who were again to carry the name of the Force into action.

The company left Rockcliffe by troop train for Halifax on December 8. To meet security requirements, it had for several days been confined to barracks. At the time much was being made of "hush hush" and the importance of secrecy, so there was no official send-off or formal good-byes. Consequently it was a refreshing surprise to the men when a brass band turned up at the Ottawa railway siding to speed them on their way.

At Halifax, or, as it then was known, "an Eastern Canadian port", units of the first flight of the 1st Canadian Infantry Division united and boarded troop-ships. Our company found itself on E4, the famous liner *Aquitania*.

The convoy sailed under a strong naval escort on December 10. Among other well-known ships in the convoy were *Duchess of Bedford*, *Empress of Britain*, *Empress of Australia* and *Monarch of Bermuda*. The escort included the battle-ship *Resolution*, the battle-cruiser *Repulse* and the aircraft-carrier *Furious*—all of the Royal Navy—and four destroyers of the Royal Canadian Navy—*Ottawa*, *St. Laurent*, *Fraser* and *Restigouche*. The whole presented an imposing sight that will not soon be forgotten.

The *Acquitania* anchored off Greenock, Scotland, on December 17, and our company moved from there to the garrison town of Aldershot in Southern England, where it was greeted by two N.C.O.'s who, attached to the divisional advance party, had preceded them by some three weeks.

The company settled down with the division for the winter, one of the coldest and most disagreeable from a weather standpoint that England had experienced in years. Its first billet was Barossa barracks but after a few days they moved into Ramilies barracks for the remainder of the winter. These venerable brick-and-stone structures consist of separate barrack rooms, each little building is an exact copy of its neighbour—alike in primitive plumbing and heating arrangements, lack of insulation, dreary discomfort and inconvenience.

Barossa and Ramilies barracks are full of history. For many decades soldiers have gone from them to fight Britain's wars and to police the Empire. But to men accustomed to the steam-heated barrack-room life at Regina, Sask., and Rockcliffe, the warmth and colour of history failed to compensate for the deficiencies. Native ingenuity, however, helped to make the best of things, though it caused dismay to the barrack wardens who frequently discovered extemporized heating equipment and stove-pipes jammed into ancient chimneys through holes not in the original design. On these occa-

³See appendix for nominal roll.

sions there was talk of payment for damages, courts martial and threats of awful retribution, but somehow nothing ever materialized from it.

* * *

LEAVE to one half of the company at Christmas and the other half at New Years gave most of the men a chance to see London, and, as rationing didn't start until January, 1940, life in that metropolis was still more or less normal—the dreary years of scarcity and the Woolton sausage came later.

The full impact of war and all its consequences had not as yet been felt. So far the Canadians were finding life interesting in another land. To the average citizen of the United Kingdom, Humanity was drifting toward a sombre shadow. But it was still the unknown, with few foreseeing the long wearisome years of darkness, scarcity and semi-starvation ahead; the telegrams of personal tragedy; the nights of terror and destruction and the constant threat of peril to the nation.

Though the streets were blacked out, people passed freely along them, snatches of song and laughter were to be heard, cinemas and theatres flourished, and from Piccadilly and Leicester Square or the little streets of Soho one could push through the blackout curtains to the warmth, light and gaiety of restaurants, good food and wine.

However, this strange unreal interlude was short. The beginning of the interminable dismal years came quickly and the Canadian soldier, despite his sufficiency of good food, warm clothing, cigarettes and many things designed to keep him content, shared to some extent the unpleasantness of life that was the daily lot of the British civilian.

At Aldershot the days were spent in acquiring and testing the vehicles and multiplicity of other equipment that a modern provost company takes to war, and in obtaining a specialized training such as no one had previously imagined.

In traffic control and convoy work, the men soon received a foretaste of what

was to come. To anyone who has not done it, the hazards of shepherding a convoy over narrow, unmarked, unknown roads in almost total darkness are difficult to visualize. Those who did it will recall that it was as arduous as any work undertaken later in a battle area, if not more so. Large "exercises" were to come—exercises in which divisions, corps, even armies ranged over many counties. But that first cold, dark winter gave our men a vigorous introduction to the full meaning of motorcycle patrol and point duty.

In addition to the strenuous program of training, in which all troops engaged, our men had their normal duties to discharge in policing a large area around Aldershot and Farnborough and in assisting the British Corps of Military Police in London. One section at a time was stationed in the metropolis, being relieved periodically so that the whole of the company could gain experience in that particular line of duty.



L/Cpl. A. Drummond-Hay.



Cst. C. J. Johnstone

At the end of January, 1940, Sgt. A. Drummond-Hay⁴ left the company, and after taking an O.C.T.U. course, was gazetted to the Coldstream Guards to carry on his family's tradition of service in that famous regiment; on July 13, 1942, he gave his life gallantly in the North African campaign.

First to be called from the company to other duties were four N.C.O.'s who in March transferred to a Field Security Section of the Canadian Intelligence Corps. That service, then in its infancy, was sorely in need of investigators and gladly would have recruited the company *en bloc* if that had been permissible.

Early that spring as the Canadian Army grew apace, a few selected N.C.O.'s were drawn from the division, granted commissions and posted to infantry regiments; of those few, No. 1 Company supplied three.

Bringing with them up-to-date news of home and the Force, the first draft of reinforcements was welcomed into the company during May. They soon caught up with the training and settled into company life.

These and other reinforcements were more fortunate than the draft that sailed from Canada on the S.S. *Nerissa* which had the unhappy distinction of being the only ship torpedoed while carrying Canadian troops to the United Kingdom. It was this tragic event in the North Atlantic on Apr. 30, 1941, that claimed the life of Reg. No. 10063, Cst. C. J. Johnstone⁵ and compelled other members of the Force to undergo an ordeal of exposure and exhaustion on the open sea. The news was a distressing shock to the company, many of whose members had known Charles intimately.

Mytchett, the depot of the Corps of Military Police was but a few miles from Aldershot, and early in 1940 a regular schedule of training was arranged there for our men who for awhile regularly attended the courses of lectures, drills and demonstrations. The C.M.P. Depot, expressly designed for the training of military policemen, had the best of facilities, equipment and instructors, and the course provided valuable knowledge which formed a sound basis of preparation for future experiences.

* * *

SPRING of 1940 brought Dunkirk and the first taste of action to ten of our men who accompanied the Division Commander, Major Gen. (later General) A. G. L. McNaughton, on a reconnaissance in the Dunkirk coastal area.

This manoeuvre was a preliminary to advancing the 1st Canadian Division into action on the Continent. But the plan had to be abandoned when the overwhelming superiority of the enemy and the imminent break-down of Allied defences caused the situation to deteriorate beyond hope. So fierce was the offensive action of the Germans that the destroyer which carried the "recce" party was under persistent and heavy attack from the air and was fortunate indeed to escape with no casualties from the hail of bombs and machine-gun bullets to the

⁴See obituary, 10 R.C.M.P.Q. 211 & 260, Reg. No. 11288, ex-L/Cpl. Andrew Drummond-Hay.

⁵The terrible experiences of that night are described in 9 R.C.M.P.Q. 93 et seq. See obituary, 9 R.C.M.P.Q. 118.

protection of the R.A.F. fighter cover above the English coast.

Meanwhile, the 1st Infantry Brigade, augmented by a considerable number of attached troops and units from other arms of the service, had moved to Dover under the traffic control of No. 1 Company and was prepared to embark for immediate action.

Quite a few of our men will remember the tenseness and urgency preceding that movement which now is referred to as the "Dover Dash". They will recall the wild careering of the convoys through Southern England; the suspense at Dover, heightened by the scurrying of little craft to and from France and the ominous rumble of heavy guns from across the Channel; then, finally, the disappointment and chagrin when the last signal came, the drawbridge of Fortress Britain was raised and the troops returned to Aldershot.



Mess-tin repast.

With the approach of summer the company vacated Ramilies barracks for Blenheim barracks near Farnborough, a group of spacious, modern wooden buildings, steam-heated and very comfortable, but stayed there only a few days after Dover before moving with the division to Northamptonshire. The invasion of Britain being expected hourly, it seemed odd that the Canadians should have been moved to the centre of England, far from the coast. But actually the new location was a strategic one from which the division could be hurled against the invader at any of many threatened points.

Eight days later, accompanying the 1st Brigade, the company again moved quickly, toward the south coast—bound for Plymouth, France and the abortive landing at Brest. At Plymouth our men loaded their vehicles on the transport *Cyclops* and sailed on the *Ville d'Algers*—a French luxury cruise ship that had yet to assume battle-dress.

The brigade group landed at Brest during June 13 and 14, 1940, and on antiquated French trains rolled up country into the region of Le Mans. Then, with the tanks of the leading Panzer regiments only 20 miles away and French resistance practically at an end, the Canadian force was withdrawn and returned to England.

The movement orders of the remainder of the division which had prepared to follow the 1st Brigade group to France, were cancelled and eventually the whole division was reunited at Aldershot, thoroughly disgruntled at the turn events had taken a second time to keep them out of action. Probably the best recollection of this episode retained by our company is the tiresome, uphill march under a sweltering sun and over the uneven cobblestone road from the dock-side at Brest to its first French billet.

After the return of the 1st Brigade from France, the all-important task was the defence of England. Soon, the Canadians were ordered to the Oxford area,



Motorcycle drill in England, 1940.

which entailed several days and nights of arduous convoy duty for No. 1 Company. Then a week later the procedure was repeated when the division moved to Surrey. The company found itself billeted at Merstham near Redhill where during a waiting period of over a year it performed provost duties within the division and policed the divisional area and neighbouring towns of Croydon, Redhill, Reigate, Epsom, Dorking, Oxted, Bromley and Sutton.

In retrospect those busy, active years in England resolve into a kaleidoscope of towns and villages; green hedgerows and country lanes, ancient castles and slumbering country houses set in rolling parks; historic buildings and city streets; barracks, billets and camps; moves and exercises; aerial dogfights over the Downs viewed from slit trenches, and week-ends in London punctuated by the unearthly moan of the sirens, with the crash of the barrages attending the probing fingers of the searchlights.

The full story of those waiting years in besieged Britain cannot be told here, but it is forever etched on the minds of those who were there, along with an infinity of personal memories and individual stories.

* * *

IT must not be thought that the term "waiting period" denotes any degree of idleness, or that the busy life our men were accustomed to in the R.C.M.P. was exchanged for a state of inactivity until action came. The fact is that No. 1 Company was never idle, for in or out of action there always is work to be done by the military policeman. Furthermore, from their landing in England until their departure for Sicily, the Canadian troops were immersed in a steady round of training that invariably approximated conditions of actual warfare. Our years in the United Kingdom bore not the slightest resemblance to the desultory existence of garrison troops in peacetime.

Two main problems were studied by the High Command: the defence of the United Kingdom, and the invasion of Europe. Every possible form either might take was examined, and detailed plans were formulated for it. These plans were put to test in mock battles, or "exercises" as they were called, and, large or small, the exercises followed one another closely and kept the cogs of the huge military machine well oiled and in motion.

Exercises are not far behind actual operations for testing the efficiency of the military machine, and they are the only means of detecting weaknesses and determining remedies. Planned and executed with all the exacting forethought and security precautions of operations against a real enemy, these manoeuvres were designated by code names, and, though the names were meaningless in themselves, "Beaver" "Bumper" "Tiger" and "Spartan" will provoke vivid memories in the minds of No. 1 Provost Company men.

The company, through the training movements in which it figured, acquired a wide and many-sided experience in moving mechanized troops over England's devious highways.

Besides this testing of the plans made by the General Staff to meet any eventuality, the operations continually in progress served to confuse enemy observers and cloak the troop movements to battle areas Overseas. There was no way of knowing what a code name stood for, and when thousands of troops and large numbers of vehicles and guns swept from one end or side of the British Isles to the other, the civilian had no idea at all of what was going on and only at the last moment might the troops be told their final destination. Dieppe, Sicily and the beaches of Normandy began ostensibly as simple exercises.

Most of the exercises were designed to give maximum practice in bringing troops quickly into action and, while they were critical trials of their planners' skill, the practical implementation of the

movement aspect rested on the shoulders of provost personnel

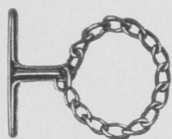
In modern warfare, mobility is of vital importance and the recent world conflict proved beyond any doubt that an army's striking power depends largely on that army's ability to advance and grapple with the enemy. Efficient traffic control is essential in military operations, and the tide of battle may well turn on how it is carried out by the provost personnel responsible for it. Certain it is that a traffic jam at a crucial moment, with masses of vehicles piled up and blocking the way, can be as disastrous as any set-back engineered by the enemy.

England offered ideal training conditions. Few of her roads are straight or broad, and during exercises there were amazing tie-ups that pointed up many lessons and prepared us for the real thing. Each exercise added to our experience and ensured that in battle our company would function more smoothly, be better able to cope with any complexity likely to arise.

* * *

EXERCISE "Bumper" in September, 1941, was a particularly fatiguing scheme. It entailed the traversing of a large part of England and in terms of the forces concerned was the largest field practice ever to take place in that country. Involved were two armies comprising four corps, the corps in turn containing 12 divisions of which three were armoured. There were also two army tank brigades and a great many supporting troops. In all about 250,000 men participated, and the imagination will grasp without difficulty the intense activity that took place and the tremendous weight of vehicles on the roads.

Bumper was based on the assumption that several separate thrusts against Britain had all been thrown back, except one where the Germans had rapidly penetrated inland from the beaches of East Anglia. To meet and destroy the enemy was the task of Lt.-Gen. The Hon. H. R. L. G. Alexander (now Field



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Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Viscount of Tunis, Governor General of Canada), and included in his forces of the Southern Command was the 1st Canadian Corps consisting of the 1st and 2nd Divisions. No. 1 Company was in the thick of the action and its members will look back with satisfaction to the repulse of the enemy north of Oxford and the fast pursuit through the heart of England almost to the Wash.

Even in those days before the company had battle experience and when the terms of the operations were based largely on theory, our provost men gained credit for their reliability and intelligent application of traffic control principles. So often did exercises occur and so familiar did the members of the company become with what was required of them that that particular provost duty was reduced to rule-of-thumb proportions, and they met with equanimity the suddenness of any order, the strangeness of any route

or the amount and complexity of any traffic.

Outstanding was their handling of the traffic during operation "Welsh", in which the company was called upon to ensure the routing without hitch or delay of a large number of guns and vehicles across the south of England to the mountains of Wales where extensive firing practice was to take place. The company was handed this task on the shortest notice—and soon the first motorcycles were speeding along the route, the O.C. was at the starting point marshalling and instructing the sub-convoys as they arrived, and from there on, the rumbling engines of war were signalled forward by alert provost men over long roads, through narrow congested city streets and around hair-pin bends in the mountains.

This job, shorn of its urgency and importance, may seem unsensational now in the telling, but when No. 1 Company

did it, it was considered outstanding and looked upon as a classic of perfection in traffic control.

A small distinction reserved for our men was their early introduction to the famous Bailey bridge, when the company controlled the transfer by road of the requisite material and equipment under conditions of battle action and intense secrecy, as the Royal Engineers threw the first bridge of its type across a secluded part of the River Thames. This task became routine in the subsequent years and our men stood guard at countless "Baileys" in combat zones.

But even while tactical schemes were in progress some of the company continued with criminal investigations and patrols and other routine duties in which all the men between operations were usually engaged.

While, in general, the period from 1940 to 1943 was spent in the counties

of Surrey and Sussex the Company H.Q. shifted from place to place within that area as strategic reasons dictated. In November, 1941, after a lengthy stay at Merstham the Company H.Q. moved to Lanehurst and then to West Grinstead Park in the following February. There, to effect better policing of the division area, the sections, except for "B" and "F", were dispersed: "A" Section going to Slindon, "C" to Worthing, "D" to Preston and "E" to Brighton.

Shortly after leaving Merstham the company was deeply grieved by the tragedy of Lance Corporal Patterson's accidental death⁶ which resulted from a defective gas burner. The sadness of his passing is perhaps intensified by the thought that one who had gone far from his home for so high a purpose should lose his life in such a simple, unnecessary misadventure.

⁶See obituary, 9 R.C.M.P.Q. 345, Reg. No. 11003 Cst. Charles Floyd Patterson.



At the grave of the late Cst. P. S. Oliver.

After West Grinstead, Company H.Q. was accommodated at Henfield and Hailsham, in turn, during the summer of 1942, and because the company was reunited as a whole at those places some of our most cherished memories of life in the pleasant English country-side are of those localities.

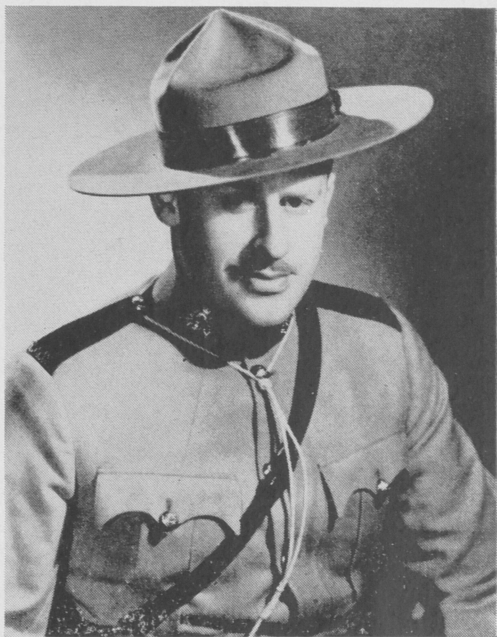
* * *

UNTIL late in 1942 the company complement was exclusively R.C. M.P. personnel. Throughout 1940 and 1941 a regular supply of volunteer reinforcements, drawn from all divisions of the R.C.M.P., was released to the army and in due course filled vacancies and kept the company up to strength. However, as the war progressed, it became clear that this drain of trained men from the Force could no longer be accepted.

The work of the Force had increased enormously through causes directly and indirectly ascribable to the country's war effort while recruiting in it was hampered, in fact almost completely stopped, by the demands of the Armed Services. In short, the Force at home was carrying a heavier load than ever before in its history and it was found imperative, though with much regret, to discontinue supplying reinforcements for our unit across the sea. Accordingly, from then onward the company received its replacements from the usual army reinforcement sources that fed the Provost Corps in general. Appreciating the reasons, the company regrettably but without ill feeling accepted "outsiders" into its ranks.

And so, gradually, the complexion of No. 1 Provost Company changed as the percentage of R.C.M.P. men decreased with the continted postings of our personnel to other provost units and establishments.

Though it wasn't always easy to do, those who went away tried to keep in touch with the company and never ceased to think of it as their parent unit and that they were merely out of it on loan.



Cst. J. H. D. Bedlington.

Some of those commissioned served with the provost company that accompanied the Dieppe assault force on Aug. 19, 1942, and one of them, smiling Pete Oliver,⁷ was killed as his small party landed on the bullet-swept beach.

* * *

THE company continued in Southern England until the spring of 1943 with its routine policing duties of towns and its enforcement of vehicle regulations on the roads, with its frequent interludes of exercises, escorts for distinguished personages, training courses and, less frequently, leave periods. It was humdrum and a little boring perhaps but there were phases of excitement and of strenuous and interesting activity. Naturally, because of the circumstances, complete contentment of mind was not possible. But living conditions were reasonably good, there was pleasure to be found in the green fields, the winding country lanes, the little villages drowsing through the centuries and in the low-beamed tap-rooms of gabled inns. And,

⁷See obituary 10 R.C.M.P.Q. 258, Reg. No. 12572, Cst. Peter Seddon Oliver.

above all, there was the warm companionship of comrades with whom ties of friendship had been formed in the Force long before the war. On the whole the time spent in Surrey and Sussex was not too bad.

In the spring of 1943, 1st Canadian Division concentrated in Scotland, and it was guided by the company up the length of the British Isles in what was thought to be just another body-wracking exercise. The long journey by road, made in the foulest of weather and under tiring difficult conditions, was not completed without loss.

Early in the operation before the company proper had started, on the wet black night of April 30, Jim Bedlington⁸ while on convoy duty on Scottish roads was involved in a smash-up and received fatal injuries. Though death was not a

⁸See obituary, 10 R.C.M.P.Q. 342, Reg. No. 13205, Cst. James Harvard Delamere Bedlington.

direct result of enemy action as in the cases of Drummond-Hay, Johnstone and Oliver, it is to be remembered that Bedlington and Patterson nevertheless gave their lives in the service of their country.

The company found Fullarton Camp near Irvine a comfortable temporary home and their police duties continued unchanged by the new location of the division. Soon the towns of Irvine, Troon, Ayce and Kilmarnock became as familiar to members of the company as their beats in Southern England. But it was not long before the company realized that their sojourn in Scotland was not merely to enhance the historic friendship of that land with Canada, and when they water-proofed their vehicles, drew tropical kit and began assault exercises, their keen noses scented adventure on a strong wind from the Mediterranean.

(The concluding instalment of this article, which will appear in the next issue of the Quarterly, will relate the experiences of the company during its sea voyage to Sicily and in the Sicilian and Italian campaigns, its long journey by land and sea from Lombardy to Holland, the part it played in the last stages of the war in North-west Europe and finally its disbandment and the return of its members to the Force in Canada.)

APPENDIX

Alphabetical nominal roll of R.C.M.P. personnel who attested in the Canadian Army for service with the Canadian Provost Corps, showing their police regimental number and police rank at the time:

REG. NO.	RANK	NAME
12527	2/Cst.	Acland, J. E. V.
11811	Cst.	Allen, A. R.
12937	Cst.	Anderson, P. A.
10592	Cst.	Baker, W. G.
11507	Cpl.	Ball, G. W.
13963	Sub-Cst.	Barker, B. O.
12522	Cst.	Batty, E. S. W.
13624	3/Cst.	Baxter, A. E.
7671	Cst.	Baynton, R. J. E.
10944	Cst.	Beach, D. M.
10603	Cst.	Beaulieu, J. O. L.
13205	Cst.	Bedlington, J. H. D. (killed on Active Service)

REG. NO.	RANK	NAME
11610	Cst.	Bennison, J.
12413	Cst.	Bliss, J. D. MacQ.
13213	3/Cst.	Boal, T. A.
12965	Cst.	Bondurant, G. E. (died of wounds)
14145	3/Cst.	Boyes, B.
12846	3/Cst.	Brien, F. N.
10297	Cst.	Brown, T.
13537	2/Cst.	Buchanan, D. F.
13237	3/Cst.	Bumphrey, J. H.
12852	Sub-Cst.	Burke, F. J.
12706	Cst.	Burkmar, E. F.
12498	Cst.	Butler, R. A.
11965	Cst.	Byers, M. E.
12856	2/Cst.	Cameron, E. A. (killed in action)
13659	2/Cst.	Campbell, E. H.
12758	Cst.	Canning, G. F.
9910	Cst.	Carcoux, J. H.
10700	Cst.	Carriere, J. R. R.
13485	3/Cst.	Carrothers, D. A.
10634	Cpl.	Chamberlain, E. A.

REG. NO.	RANK	NAME	REG. NO.	RANK	NAME
10279	Cst.	Childerstone, H. M.	10351	Cst.	Jones, T.
13660	3/Cst.	Clark, T. D.	13015	Sub-Cst.	Keelan, G. F.
12030	Cst.	Clearwater, P. W.	13165	3/Cst.	Keele, P. L.
11547	Cst.	Collis, A. R.	7508	L/Cpl.	Kells, R. W.
13626	3/Cst.	Cooper, J.	13155	3/Cst.	Kent, A. T.
12074	Cst.	Cooper, N.	10400	A/Cpl.	Kidston, R. J.
10832	Cst.	Cooper, R. G.	10211	Cst.	King, A. W.
13437	2/Cst.	Cosstick, E. A. I.	13468	2/Cst.	Knight, A. H.
10587	Cst.	Cowan, J. W.	12887	Cst.	Lane, B. A.
13318	3/Cst.	Crawford, G. H.	11041	Cst.	Latour, L. W.
12502	Cst.	Currie, R. V.	12604	Cst.	Law, H. F.
10980	Cst.	Cutting, G. A.	13407	2/Cst.	Leach, R. C. A.
12644	Cst.	Dagg, L. G.	11144	Cst.	Lloyd, W. G.
13678	2/Cst.	d'Albenas, K. L.	10569	A/L/Cpl.	Love, F. A.
		(killed in action)	11133	Cst.	Lynas, A.
12617	Cst.	Dalton, S.	11634	Cst.	MacDonald, A.
	Supt.	Day, W. R.	12688	Cst.	MacDonald, N. E.
9512	A/Cpl.	Denton, L. A.	11017	Cst.	MacKenzie, A.
11084	Cst.	Dick, W.	13760	3/Cst.	MacPhee, J. E.
13217	3/Cst.	Doe, J. H. B.	12005	Cst.	McCallum, H.
11288	L/Cpl.	Drummond-Hay, A.	10417	Cst.	McCardle, J. E.
		(killed in action)	8271	Cst.	McCarthy, J.
11063	Cst.	Duff, R. W.	13234	3/Cst.	McCutcheon, F. S.
12969	2/Cst.	Duns, N. W. McC.	13333	2/Cst.	McEwen, A. K.
12579	Cst.	Durphy, R. H.	8629	L/Cpl.	McFee, J. H. C.
13784	2/Cst.	Dwyer, W. A.	12540	Cst.	McGill, R.
8359	Sgt.	Eddy, J. U.	13123	Cst.	McIntosh, F. A.
13642	3/Cst.	Erlendson, E. W.	10633	Cst.	McKay, G. C.
10561	Cst.	Fenn, R. C.	12757	Cst.	McLachlan, J. A.
13467	2/Cst.	Fennell, L. S.	13279	2/Cst.	McLeod, J.
13633	3/Cst.	Ferguson, K. W.	12027	Cst.	McQueen, A. W.
14051	3/Cst.	Fewster, M. G.	10170	Cpl.	Macdonell, C. B.
9423	Cst.	Fisher, T.	12797	Cst.	Mara, J. H. F.
12392	Cst.	Fitzallen, H. J.	9826	Cpl.	Margetts, S. H. G.
11849	Cst.	Forbes, H. C.	12499	Cst.	Martin, H. L.
13631	2/Cst.	Foster, D. E.	10266	Cst.	Mason, D. H.
10794	Cst.	Gammie, R. J.	13535	3/Cst.	Miller, J. E.
13785	2/Cst.	Gannon, J. P. F.	13157	3/Cst.	Moon, D. C. G.
13216	3/Cst.	Gargan, R. T. W.			(died of wounds)
12738	Cst.	Gauthier, J. R.	13263	2/Cst.	Morris, F. S.
11795	Cst.	George, D. R.	13926	Sub-Cst.	Morris, P.
12659	Cst.	Gibbs, L. A.	11011	Cst.	Morrison, A.
12930	Cst.	Gillis, A. J.	13251	3/Cst.	Morrison, J. D. F.
9894	Cpl.	Graham, C. W.	12918	Cst.	Mudge, G. W.
11759	Cst.	Graves, H. S.	12398	Cst.	Nelson, J. F. J.
10887	Cst.	Gray, J.			(killed in action)
11671	Cst.	Grayson, L. S.	12936	2/Cst.	Ness, O.
11357	Cpl.	Green, J.	13298	3/Cst.	Nicholas, A. R.
10292	Cst.	Greene, J.		Supt.	Nicholson, L. H.
12061	Cst.	Hallett, J. E. B.	13309	2/Cst.	Nightingale, J. E.
8329	Cst.	Hammond, H. F.	11587	Cst.	Norman-Crosse, E. G.
12932	Cst.	Hanman, C. T.	13221	3/Cst.	Northwood, C. E.
11290	2/Cst.	Harkness, J. A.	13375	2/Cst.	O'Callaghan, B. B.
11207	Cst.	Harris, J. B.	12976	2/Cst.	Ogilvie, W. M.
12538	Cst.	Harrison, R. P.	11196	Cst.	Ogilvie, R. A.
11886	Cst.	Haszard, C. F. L.	12572	Cst.	Oliver, P. S.
12686	Cst.	Hayes, E. J.			(killed in action)
12530	Cst.	Hayes, J. W. E.	13060	2/Cst.	Paige, L. W.
11226	Cst.	Henderson, W.	11003	Cst.	Patterson, C. F.
13646	3/Cst.	Henry, W. L.	13230	3/Cst.	Payne, C. L.
12772	Cst.	Henzie, D. R.	12810	Cst.	Pedersen, K. G.
13438	2/Cst.	Henzie, W. J.	12977	Cst.	Philips, W. R.
Asst. Commr.		Hill, C. H.	12888	Cst.	Phillips, J. K. M.
13287	Cst.	Hodgson, E.	13901	2/Cst.	Pickerill, I. W.
10717	Cst.	Hole, C. D.	13236	3/Cst.	Pierce, F. L.
10831	A/Cpl.	Holmes, R. R. R. J.	10610	Cst.	Pollard, W. H.
10200	Cst.	Hull, R. W.	13345	2/Cst.	Pond, S. H.
11407	Cst.	James, G. H.	11798	Cst.	Pooley, C. J. F.
10063	Cst.	Johnstone, C. J.	12073	Cst.	Porter, E.
		(killed on Active Service)	12972	Cst.	Primrose, J. A.

REG. NO.	RANK	NAME	REG. NO.	RANK	NAME
13170	3/Cst.	Puffer, H. L.	12736	Cst.	Stanyer, C.
10709	Cst.	Putnam, E. F.	8535	Cst.	Stephen, J.
13754	3/Cst.	Quail, A. J.	12624	Cst.	Stevens, W. G.
13253	3/Cst.	Quantrill, C. E.	12370	Cst.	Stevenson, E. H.
11939	Cst.	Rance, R. F. B.	12482	Cst.	Stevenson, J. A.
13068	2/Cst.	Ray, C. L.	12609	Cst.	Stewart, J. R.
13595	3/Cst.	Reid, E. J. C.	13702	3/Cst.	Stewart, L. G.
13945	3/Cst.	Reid, W. R.	13099	3/Cst.	Stewart, M. R.
9976	Cst.	Richmond, E. C.	12984	3/Cst.	Stinson, R. J.
10813	Cst.	Robinson, A.	11391	L/Cpl.	Supene, O. G.
11010	Cst.	Robinson, E. E.	11057	Cst.	Tait, T. B.
12919	Cst.	Rose, G. A.	11132	Cst.	Taylor, C. A. E.
13135	Cst.	Saul, D. T.	13058	Sub-Cst.	Thivierge, W. G. M.
12475	Cst.	Scanlan, D. R.	7576	Cpl.	Tutin, E.
13459	3/Cst.	Seguin, J. H.	13222	3/Cst.	Vessey, R. T.
13542	2/Cst.	Sewell, A. G.	7598	Cst.	Villeneuve, L. L.
12545	Cst.	Sherwood, J. A.	10903	Cst.	Warner, R. R.
13283	Cst.	Shortt, E. A.	12963	Cst.	Warner, W. H.
		(transferred to another corps of the army before leaving Canada)	13064	2/Cst.	Watts, T. G. N. (killed in action)
12390	Cst.	Skelley, A. R.	13158	3/Cst.	White, A.
12339	Cst.	Slee, G. W.	13212	3/Cst.	Wild, J. E.
		(transferred to R.C.A.F. before leaving Canada)	10960	Cst.	Williams, E. D.
8470	Sgt.	Smith, F. J.	11747	Cst.	Wilson, C. F.
13156	3/Cst.	Smith, L. B.	11378	L/Cpl.	Winmill, C. C.
12108	Cst.	Stackhouse, D. G.	12347	Cst.	Wood, C.
		(killed in action)	10757	Cst.	Wynne, J.

A Marine Rescue

THE rescue by the R.C.M.P. patrol boat *Grenfell* and her crew, of two fishermen from drowning and their small motor boat from destruction, began in the evening of July 14, 1946, when the R.C.M.P. detachment at Dartmouth, N.S., got word that an unknown fishing boat was in distress off Cow Bay. The *Grenfell* cast off and soon was on her way, but when well out from shore she ran into a strong south-west wind and rough seas. Compelled to reduce speed she arrived at her destination at 8 o'clock, but a careful search of Cow Bay failed to locate any craft in distress. Then, through radio telephone, word came from Marine Section Depot that the imperilled vessel was off Cole Harbour Dyke.

Altering her course the rescue ship soon sighted her objective—the motor boat *Bye Bye* anchored close to dangerous breakers on the edge of Conrad Shoal. In the *Bye Bye* were Manuel Trenholm and George Rowlings, both apparently exhausted from continuous bailing. The *Grenfell* made a hazardous trip through the breakers and easing into position cast them a line. Shortly afterwards, the *Bye Bye* was in tow and at 11 o'clock secured to her mooring buoy at Imperoyal, N.S.

Trenholm and Rowlings just before 9 a.m. had started out for a day's fishing, but about nine miles south of Devil's Island their engine died and for most of the day they drifted, bailing periodically as the sea tossed them about and deluged their small craft. Meanwhile by standing up in the boat and waving their coats they had attracted the attention of people on shore and an alarm was immediately given. Approximately 12 hours after they had started out the two men, fatigued but unharmed, were safe on dry land.

R.C.M.P. PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

THE establishment of a personnel department in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was yet another means of stream-lining a police force that already is noted for efficient and impartial law enforcement. Though the Force has traditions of which every member is proud, it never has been satisfied to rest on its laurels. Any organization that elects to coast on its reputation soon finds the roles reversed, with the laurels resting heavily on the marble of the tombstone they adorn, for we live in an age of progress.

Members of the R.C.M.P. throughout the length and breadth of Canada are called upon to perform more diversified duties than any other police force in the world, and their responsibilities are increasing all the time. In keeping with its well-known tradition for preparedness the Force has not been slow to avail itself of everything that is most modern in the armament of law enforcement.

Today we have excellent crime detection laboratories where technicians, using the best equipment procurable, battle against the criminal with test-tube, microscope and camera. On land, sea and in the air our members go about their duties in up-to-date well-equipped motor cars, ships and planes.

The Force today is a vast, complex, highly efficient instrument of justice. But while modernization of transportation, equipment and other methods has been going forward, the Force has not lost sight of the fact that true efficiency cannot be realized without recognition of the all-important human element, without enlightened understanding and appreciation of each of its members as a distinct individual.

* * *

THUS the Commissioner in 1944, having thoroughly studied the results of personnel systems in the Armed Services and in industry, concluded that a personnel department would be a valuable addition to our own Force, and

by DEPUTY COMM.R.

F. J. MEAD, C.B.E.

Though personnel methods have for some years been applied on a large scale in industry, their adoption by a police force is something new. This article sheds light on another instance where the Force has pioneered in the interest of efficiency.

accordingly in November of that year the R.C.M.P. Personnel Department came into being.

After considerable research and organization work, many problems and difficulties were met with and overcome. Not the least of these was the selecting of members of the Force with aptitude for personnel work and their training for duty in this highly specialized field. In this regard and indeed in connection with the organization of the department as a whole, the Force received valuable assistance and practical advice from the then Directorate of Personnel Selection, Canadian Army (Active), which at the time was headed by Col. W. Line, O.B.E., now Professor of Psychology at the University of Toronto.

Colonel Line and his associates gave unstintingly of their time and knowledge. In addition to placing at our disposal the accumulated experience of the directorate in dealing with armed personnel, Colonel Line laid out a course of instruction in practical psychology and personnel methods for R.C.M.P. members appointed to the new department. Certain personnel of the directorate were loaned to the Force to help out during the department's early development. Thus those officers of the Force assigned to personnel work were well trained and equipped to embark on their new duties.

The serious man-power shortage in the

Force has, unfortunately, made it impossible as yet to enlarge the department to the point where each division has its own personnel officer. At present there are six officers stationed throughout Canada—a Senior Personnel Officer, at headquarters, Ottawa, to whom the others report and who is directly responsible to the Commissioner, and five Divisional Personnel Officers, each of whom is accountable for the work in two or more provinces. In addition there is a select group of senior N.C.O.'s who are specially trained in the technique of interviewing, and who augment the work of the Divisional Personnel Officers by testing and interviewing applicants for the Force in those provinces where no Divisional Personnel Officer makes his headquarters.

Personnel methods in industry or business embrace a great deal more than the mere selection of a man to fill a certain job. This is equally true of our own personnel department, for its aims are identical with those of personnel workers in any organization or industry in the country, and it may be said that its prime function is to promote efficiency in the Force by giving close attention to matters that affect the general well-being, comfort and contentment of the men.

At the inception of the department, the duties of Divisional Personnel Officers were set out as follows:

- (a) Selection and appraisal of recruits.
- (b) Creation of personnel records for all serving members through personal interview. (This interview is optional for members having pensionable service.)
- (c) Periodic follow-up interviews of serving members, appropriate entries on personnel records and recommendations as to any executive or administrative action that may be needed.
- (d) Recommendations to Officers Commanding Divisions (and to the Commissioner, through the Senior

Personnel Officer at Ottawa), as to transfers, placements and individual personnel problems.

- (e) Reports on conditions affecting efficiency and morale, and other special reports as ordered.
- (f) To be available to members of the Force as advisers on personal and service problems.
- (g) To act in some measure as interpreters of the policies of the Force on matters directly affecting personnel.
- (h) To hold themselves as counsellors rather than as disciplinary officers, respecting the confidences of the members so long as it is in the interest of the Force to do so.
- (i) Such other duties as the Commissioner may require.

* * *

THESE duties cover a very wide field. The interest of the department in a man begins when he first applies for engagement in the Force; it ceases only upon his discharge, whether it be one or 28 years later. It is concerned with the man as a recruit in training, with his adjustment or lack of it, his standard of efficiency. Whenever necessary, counsel and guidance are given him in any problems he may encounter. As his service progresses, his personnel record is built up for the benefit of the Commissioner, Officers Commanding, and last but not least, in the interests of the man himself. The Divisional Personnel Officer holds himself available at any time to all other ranks for confidential discussion of problems, whether arising from their official duties or otherwise, and this in a friendly and understanding manner which has nothing of the usual requirements of discipline.

In the interviewing of serving members and those applying for engagement in the Force, a test is part of the procedure. This, known as a Psychometric Test, was prepared for the Force by senior officers of the Directorate of Personnel Selection (Canadian Army), and

NAVAL CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS NO. 6

STARBOARD: The word is derived from the old Saxon "steeraboard" or "steerboard"—an oar shipped at the right hand side of the ship's stern to act as a rudder. In to-day's Navy, Starboard indicates that side of the ship on the right hand of a sailor who stands on board facing the bow. It is the opposite of Port, formerly Larboard.



In The Best Of Tradition It's Always

Player's Please

PLAYER'S MILD

Plain—have "Wetproof" paper which does not stick to the lips.

MILD or MEDIUM
CORK TIP and PLAIN

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

broadly interpreted, simply means a test which will measure the speed and accuracy of an individual's mental processes. Interpretation of the score of an individual and its correlation with his formal interview require the highly specialized training which Divisional Personnel Officers have had.

The personnel record of a member of the Force is, without doubt, his most important service document. It is prepared by a trained, impartial observer after a lengthy interview and contains a wealth of information condensed into brief form that makes it of the greatest value to the Commissioner and Officers Commanding, who thus obtain an accurate word picture of a man without wading through lengthy briefs of bulky service files.

In preparing his report the Divisional Personnel Officer stresses the positive side of a man's capabilities rather than the negative and so brings to attention, for the guidance of Officers Commanding, the possibilities of the individual in his continued service.

Since the records built up by the Personnel Department are of such a highly confidential nature, it was at once perceived that if the department were to enjoy the confidence of the men—without which maximum efficiency could not be achieved—iron-clad security must be assured in the safeguarding of the records. Personnel is the only department in the Force which maintains its own files; these files are available (through the Senior Personnel Officer) to the Commissioner, and through Divisional Personnel Officers to Officers Commanding Divisions and other officers who may be concerned, but otherwise are not seen or handled by any persons not engaged in personnel work.

That personnel is slowly but surely becoming an integral part of the administrative system of the Force is clearly evidenced by the results of the work of the department since its establishment. Working unobtrusively as advisers to

Officers Commanding, Divisional Personnel Officers have accomplished much of a constructive nature. Because, in the interests of the men concerned and of the Force itself, so much of the work is confidential, the effects are not easily or immediately seen. But they are already apparent to those in command and are becoming increasingly felt throughout the Force.

It is clear, for instance, that nearly all serving members have accepted the department as an instrument whose proper use is of high benefit to the individual and so, inevitably, to the efficiency of the Force as a whole. And it is highly gratifying to observe that members have had the breadth of vision to realize that growth and development can only take place gradually, that the full utilization of personnel work is a long-range program.

While it is felt that the Personnel Department has been founded on sound principles and techniques and that its work to date has been of a high order, there is every reason to hope that there will be steady improvement of personnel techniques and their application.

"Private industry today", said *Time Magazine* last June, "is spending big money in personnel research. That great employer of labour in the U.S.—the Ford Motor Company—was recently reported in the press as planning the construction of a fifty million dollar research and engineering centre, a large portion of which is to be used to solve 'human engineering problems' and to work out new personnel techniques since the head of the company believes that mechanical efficiency is close to top and that new gains must come from efficient, satisfied workers."

Other great companies, both American and Canadian, are undertaking similar research and it will be part of the day-to-day business of the Personnel Department to keep abreast of all developments.

It is worth emphasizing that we, as policemen, have the same hopes, desires

and ambitions as workers in any other field; we suffer from the same frustrations, set-backs, fears and frailties as our fellow men in industry and business. We are bonded together in a working organization and have the same basic problems as any other group of workers; the manifold qualities and factors that make for personal success or failure in civilian occupations, are at work in the Force to make good or bad policemen, efficient or inefficient police work.

Unfortunately, the term "personnel methods" is often used rather loosely by those who have not taken the trouble to find out what it means, with the result that in the minds of some it has come to be associated with something that is highly mysterious and all-seeing. It is true that the successful application of personnel methods demands a knowledge of, and training in, the basic principles of applied psychology. But there is no mystic short cut to successful appraisal.

Every one of us, consciously or unconsciously, uses personnel methods in his day-to-day relations with others—we question, weigh, appraise and decide. Personnel officers in the Force are chosen for their sincerity and their sound practical approach to the daily problems of their work. They are expected to apply training, knowledge and a sympathetic understanding to reach what should be, in the best and fullest meaning, common sense conclusions.

* * *

How did the Force manage to get along for so many years without a personnel system and at the same time function efficiently? That is a question, and a very fair one, often asked by unconvinced members in the early days of the department. In answering it, it must be admitted that while the general efficiency of the Force and the morale of its members have always been high, there was an obvious need for an improved system of selecting recruits and for a system that would help to bring about a

better and more efficient use of personnel in the wide variety of duties the Force has to perform. At the same time, it was necessary to provide a means of assessing the importance or otherwise of factors affecting morale, and to give members a free channel of expression. The introduction of personnel methods has already proved a sound approach to these problems. While it is not claimed that personnel work is infallible, it has been clearly demonstrated that its percentage of error is infinitely smaller than that of less scientifically conceived systems in use in the past.

When recruits are accepted into the Force it means that they have had to conform to certain standards—age, height, weight, chest measurement, etc. They have also been given a rigid screening by members of the Personnel Department and, so far as it is possible to determine, they have been found free of characteristics and habits that would make them unsuitable for a profession demanding character, integrity and intelligence. One might say that recruits are cast in a common mould; but there is a point where similarity ceases. And the mould in which they are cast is in itself no guarantee of success. No two men are alike. Their personalities differ. That is why every member in authority in the Force must recognize these all-important differences in men under their control.

It is the business of the Personnel Department to recognize and point out personality differences and, when possible, suggest the wisest use of them. Industrial surveys have indicated that twice as many men are discharged for faulty personality traits as for actual incompetence. It seems clear from this that in the exacting duties of the Force wise placement and wise handling of men can play an enormous part in eliminating unnecessary failure and inefficiency.

When the introduction of personnel methods into the Force was first suggested, there were some who feared that

the high standard of discipline on which this Force has built its reputation might suffer as a result. Such fears were entirely groundless. While personnel work implies a sympathetic understanding and an active interest in the personal welfare of men in the Force, it does not call for officers, N.C.O.'s or others to be either paternal or solicitous; they are called upon rather for informed and enlightened judgment and, above all, sincere interest. Intelligent, disciplined men will resent the former but will welcome the latter. Good personnel work in any disciplined body of men cannot but maintain good morale and raise it to even greater heights. Where morale is high, the enforcement of discipline is made easy.

It cannot be stressed too often that the success of personnel work in the Force, or in any other organization, is largely dependent upon the active cooperation of those in immediate control of men, be they N.C.O.'s, foremen, or overseers. The responsibilities of our Divisional Personnel Officers are, therefore, shared by every member of the Force with even a single man under his control. The member in charge of our smallest detachment is to the man, or men, under him the "boss" in every sense of the word. The subordinate looks to his superior for leadership, guidance, and sympathetic intelligent understanding. He should not look in vain. From the man in charge of a detachment to the commissioned officer, all should to some extent be personnel workers. If they are, they will assuredly have the confidence of their men.

It is the duty of Divisional Personnel Officers to observe and become familiar with the needs and problems of the men in the organization which they serve and to bring the results of their observations to those in control of the Force for remedial action. Frequently, however, it is found that the answer to a problem is not in high executive or administrative action, but rather in the hands of a man's immediate superior.

SOMETIMES older members are hesitant about taking their troubles to the comparatively youthful members of a young department. The average age of Divisional Personnel Officers is 37 and a half years. Yet the realization is growing that these officers' intensive training and counselling experience have fitted them for the task. They have a professional background not unlike that of young doctors or dentists or lawyers and this new professionalism of personnel work is something to which the post-war world is becoming accustomed. Personnel officers are family men who have come up through the ranks of the Force. They have experienced many of the troubles encountered, and continuous training and reading serve to extend their knowledge of this phase of the work beyond the scope of their years.

It is worth examining, at this point, just what are some of the factors that make for happiness and efficiency in a job. It is, for instance, a very prevalent theory that security is all important. Recent surveys of personnel made in all professions and trades show that this belief is far from correct. One large-scale survey showed that personnel were, in order of importance, most concerned with:

- (a) Credit for work,
- (b) Interesting work,
- (c) Fair pay,
- (d) Appreciation, understanding,
- (e) Counsel on personal problems,
- (f) Promotion on merit,
- (g) Physical working conditions,
- (h) Job security.

It is probable that a survey of our own members would show that their desires in relation to their work follow closely the same pattern, and a break-down of this sort gives some idea of specific factors that must be considered by those in authority.

Take for example "credit for work", which is given first place in the above list. It is commonplace to say that the predominant need of a man—whatever

he may work at—is to feel that he is of consequence or importance, but very often we find that bosses and overseers lose sight of this. Credit for work done helps to build up a healthy ego—self-confidence if you like—, an essential part of the make-up of any successful individual. Credit should first come from the man's immediate superior.

In our own Force, no individual is in greater need of "building-up" through wise but firm handling than the recruit who comes to a detachment fresh from the training centre. He is in a new environment; his testing time has arrived. He is over-eager and will almost certainly make mistakes. Perhaps at no other stage of his career will careful handling pay such large dividends. It is safe to say that his first experience on detachment will colour his whole attitude toward his work and the Force for the remainder of his career in the service.

* * *

ALMOST two years have elapsed since the Commissioner, in a directive to all members of the Force concerning the newly-created department, said in part:

"It is my belief that an efficient Personnel Department will ensure, not merely proper

selection of recruits and fair treatment of all personnel, but the fullest possible use of every serving member. Through this we may expect to achieve standards in the performance of police duties fully in keeping with the highest traditions of the Force".

It is confidently believed that the Personnel Department has so far realized the expectations of the Commissioner and of the Force. There is still a great deal of heavy groundwork to be done, but the department can look forward to having more time to deal with individual problems as the backlog of records becomes caught up. Undoubtedly the future holds many challenges, but this is a modern department, designed to compete in a stream-lined age.

The Personnel Department believes that the interests of the Force are paramount. But it knows also that the strength and good name of the Force can be maintained only by the loyal and efficient service of its members. Such service is most likely to come from men whose needs, ambitions and inclinations are properly understood and properly channeled. In short, the best interests of the Force and the best interests of the men who make up the Force are one and the same thing.

Old But Timely Advice

DEAR BILL,

Just a few lines about your proposed insurance policy. I see no reason why you should not be able to keep it paid up, but you will have to learn to budget.

You should bear in mind that your first duty is to the Force you are serving, and while such diversions as women, dancing, etc., may be pleasant, they are an expensive luxury and rob you of time that might be better employed in preparing yourself for advancement in your chosen career. Never forget that you have to hew your own road in the Force, and as your ability increases, so will you progress and profit. There are many constables who will remain constables to the end of their service; but there are others who have something—it may be guts or horse sense or anything else that it takes—and they will profit accordingly.

You may now think I am hay wire, but some day, sooner or later, you will say, even if only to yourself, I should have paid more attention to what the old man said.

Best wishes and good luck,

Dad.

P.S. Everybody inquires for news of you.



Photo courtesy of Vancouver Province

St. Roch at Vancouver

After wintering at Cambridge Bay, N.W.T., the R.C.M.P. *St. Roch*, only ship to sail the North-west Passage both ways (10 R.C.M.P.Q. 149 & 298), docked at Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 26, 1946. During the 4,500-mile voyage from her winter berth the vessel encountered heavy ice between Pullen and Herschel Islands and around Point Barrow, Alaska, and ran into very rough seas in Behring Straits and on the Pacific. Next spring "the floating detachment" will again set out for patrol work in the Arctic.

Double Trouble

BY CST. L. C. CAWSEY

CARTOONS BY SUB-INSPR. F. S. SPALDING

During the war "border incidents" were common in Europe, but in Lloydminster, Sask., they still are to members of the local police detachment. To illustrate this, the author takes us on an interesting ramble through the intricacies of police procedure in this "town divided".

THERE is an R.C.M.P. detachment in the West that so far as this writer knows is the only one in the Force with inter-provincial status. It is at Lloydminster. Famed for its Barr Colonists' days, this town is situated on the boundary between Saskatchewan and Alberta. It's main street is on the 4th meridian; everything to the east of it is in Saskatchewan and everything to the west is, of course, in Alberta.

Mail for the inhabitants should be addressed to "Lloydminster, Sask.", not only because the place is incorporated under a Saskatchewan charter but because the post-office is on the Saskatchewan side of the street. However, the official designation from the railway's viewpoint is "Lloydminster, Alta.", for the C.N.R. station is 50 feet west of the meridian. And everything west of Meridian Ave. is Alberta to the core.

THE policing of Lloydminster and district is a major headache. It always has been, I guess. Anyway, believe it or not, it used to be that an Alberta Provincial Policeman, a Saskatchewan Provincial Policeman and a Town Constable were stationed there all at one time. Questions of jurisdiction must have arisen constantly, and looking back it would seem that the set-up in those days was most unsatisfactory for all concerned.

Today the R.C.M.P. have exclusive police jurisdiction, their detachment being located on the Saskatchewan side. Administered from North Battleford Sub-division headquarters of "F" Division (Saskatchewan), the detachment area comprises over 2,300 square miles extending east 26 miles to Lashburn, Sask., south 25 miles to the Battle river, west 20 miles to Kitscoty, Alta., and

Meridian Ave., the dividing line, looking north. The side-walk on the left is in Saskatchewan, the buildings along it are in Alberta.



north 26 miles to the North Saskatchewan river.

All investigations and police work performed in Saskatchewan are reported in the usual manner to North Battleford. On the other hand, work on the Alberta side of the line must go through "K" Division (Alberta), and is therefore reported directly to the Officer Commanding Edmonton Sub-division, with copies of the reports marked "Alberta Cases" going to North Battleford to keep the officer commanding there fully apprised as to what is being done and so that he can send them on to his division headquarters at Regina, Sask., for the information of the Interior Economy Branch—that department in every division, which handles the accounts, Q.M.S. and stationery.

Prisoners for offences committed in Saskatchewan are escorted as a matter of course to Prince Albert common gaol, but if the offence occurs just over the line the prisoner must go to Fort Saskatchewan common gaol in Alberta. I might add that it can be very annoying to have two prisoners in the cells awaiting commitment to gaol, when one is destined for Prince Albert and the other for Fort Saskatchewan. This happens quite regularly—at the busiest times, it seems.

A policeman at Lloydminster has to be very careful in his investigations and ever on the alert as to which province is concerned in each case. For instance it would be disastrous to charge, inadvertently, a person before a Saskatchewan justice for an offence committed in Alberta.

Then, too, coroners' inquests occasion their own particular kind of confusion. Those arising out of deaths in Saskatchewan require a jury of Saskatchewan residents, according to the Provincial Coroners' Act. But to get six eligible jurors is not merely a matter of selecting them from the correct side of the street; you have to be sure they live in Saskatchewan.

To select a jury in Lloydminster is, in fact, a major investigation in itself. Many residents have their business on one side of the border and live on the other. And not only that, some frequently move their home from one province to the other.

I recall an important Saskatchewan inquest in which a lawyer, who was keeping a watching brief on the proceedings, objected on the grounds that an Alberta resident was on the jury. The investigator was almost certain that this could not be, for he had been extremely careful in his selection. However, sure enough it turned out that shortly before the inquest the juror had moved his abode across the street from Saskatchewan to Alberta. The coroner, whose appointment incidentally covered both provinces, stated flatly that the venue being Lloydminster he would not let a trifling technicality like that upset the hearing.

In general the provincial statutes of the two provinces are much alike, though usually there is that modicum of difference which compels extreme care being taken. For example, the maximum age of a juvenile under the Child Welfare Act of Alberta is 18 years, while under the Saskatchewan Act it is 16.

Many of the court cases in this inter-provincial district are complicated by the fact that prosecution witnesses very often don't reside in the province in which the offence takes place. Consider the little matter of serving summonses. If a witness lives in one province—even so much as a foot—and the summons to witness is issued by a justice of the other, the summons isn't worth the paper it's written on. Legally, a subpoena is required to ensure the attendance of such a witness. Fortunately the public cooperates and witnesses usually appear without caring whether the summons is issued in Alberta, Saskatchewan or Texas.

* * *

 SUMMONS to defendant, however, is a horse of another colour, and its use calls for the exercise of more dis-

cretion. To illustrate what can happen, there's the story of a woman who resided in Saskatchewan and one night drove across the border into Alberta to attend a home-brew party. The party was raided and the woman was found in possession of a bottle of illicit spirits. Due to certain circumstances, she could not be taken into custody and was allowed to go home.

Later a charge under the Alberta Liquor Control Act was preferred against her and instructions were received from "K" Division headquarters to serve her with an Alberta summons; then if she appeared in answer to the summons she was to be arrested under authority of a warrant to apprehend.

The woman appeared as planned.

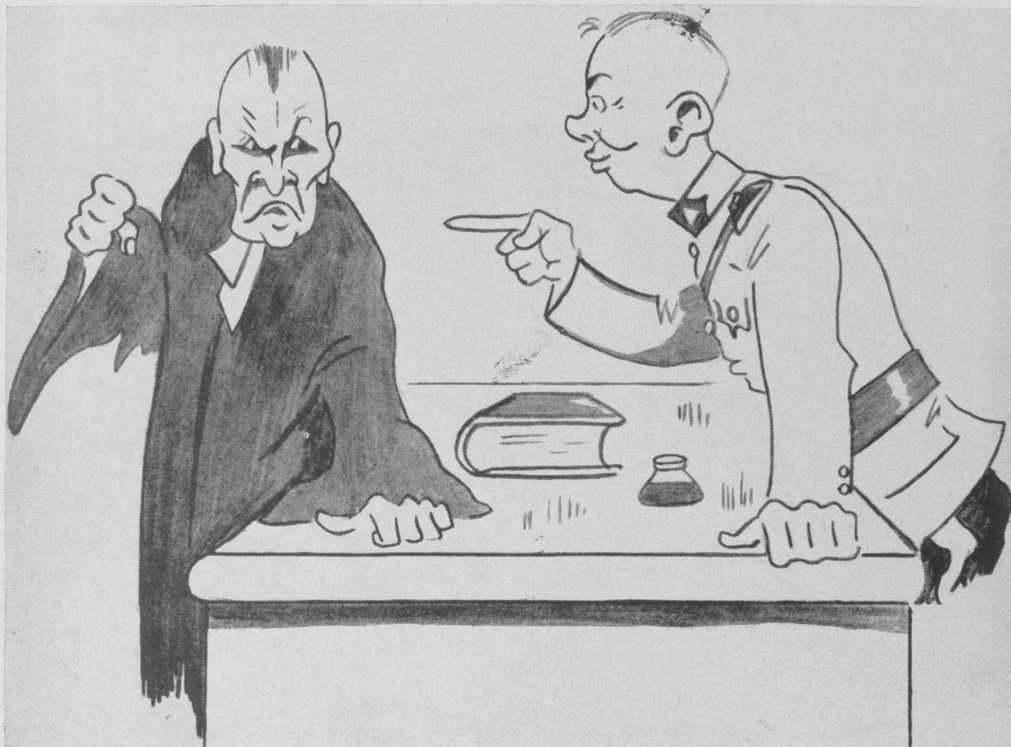
However, her counsel pled for a dismissal on the grounds that she was improperly in court, and the dismissal was granted.

Some time ago Lloydminster Detachment was faced with an epidemic of forged and uttered cheques, which swept through the town. In all instances the cheques purported to be signed by prominent farmers of the Alberta district. When the person responsible—a woman—finally was arrested, investigation revealed that the forging had been executed in Alberta and the uttering or cashing, had been done in Saskatchewan.

Accordingly the accused had to be arraigned before an Alberta magistrate on the forgery charges and, following



Drunk: But my heart ish in Thashkashewan!



Speaking of licences, I presume that you, Sir, have inter-provincial authority to practise?

her conviction, she was brought before a Saskatchewan magistrate on the uttering charges. The investigator submitted reports for two days on that case—those covering the forgeries to Edmonton Sub-division with copies to the O.C. North Battleford and those for the utterings direct to North Battleford with copies to Edmonton, because the cases were so closely interlocked.

* * *

ONE evening while I was on town police detail a stranger, who had the air of being well primed, approached me. He obviously was under the influence of liquor and I made every effort to avoid him, but eventually he cornered me. What he wanted to know was this: Where, according to his financial interests, would it be better for one in his condition to be arrested—Alberta or Saskatchewan?

It seems that various of his buddies,

some of them then inmates of Prince Albert gaol and others of Fort Saskatchewan gaol, had told him that it was more economical, if arrested in Lloydminster for being drunk and disorderly, to be caught on the Saskatchewan side where the penalty was only \$5 and costs than on the Alberta side where the minimum fine was \$20 and costs. The stranger explained that in view of his weakness for drinking and acting up he was bound, sooner or later, to find himself in the toils of the law, and asked my advice about it.

Now this individual had been correctly informed. At that time the minimum fine under the Alberta Liquor Control Act for drunken disorderly conduct was \$20 while similar conduct in Saskatchewan was chargeable under the vagrancy section of the Criminal Code, there being no provision against it under the Saskatchewan Liquor Act. This incongruous

situation has since been remedied by a town by-law which applies to drunkenness in both provinces.

Before this by-law was passed, our friend true to his prediction landed in our care from time to time but always on the Saskatchewan side of the street. Then, alas, one night he came to grief. He imbibed freely in Saskatchewan and stumbled across the invisible border into Alberta where he ended up in the R.C.M.P. cells. The net result? You guessed it—\$20 and costs.

Profoundly disgusted with himself for his ineptitude, he shortly afterwards moved from Lloydminster deep into the heart of Saskatchewan. Never again was he going to take a chance. No sir. It wasn't the money involved; it was the principle of the thing.

SEVERAL years ago, an Alberta motorist was charged under the Saskatchewan Vehicles Act with entering the Meridian Highway without coming to a full stop. This highway is wholly within the province of Saskatchewan, and defence counsel with a gleam in his eye argued for dismissal on the grounds that the motorist drove from the province of Alberta onto the Saskatchewan highway. The stop should have been made in Alberta, and as a result he contended that his client was not triable under the Saskatchewan Act.

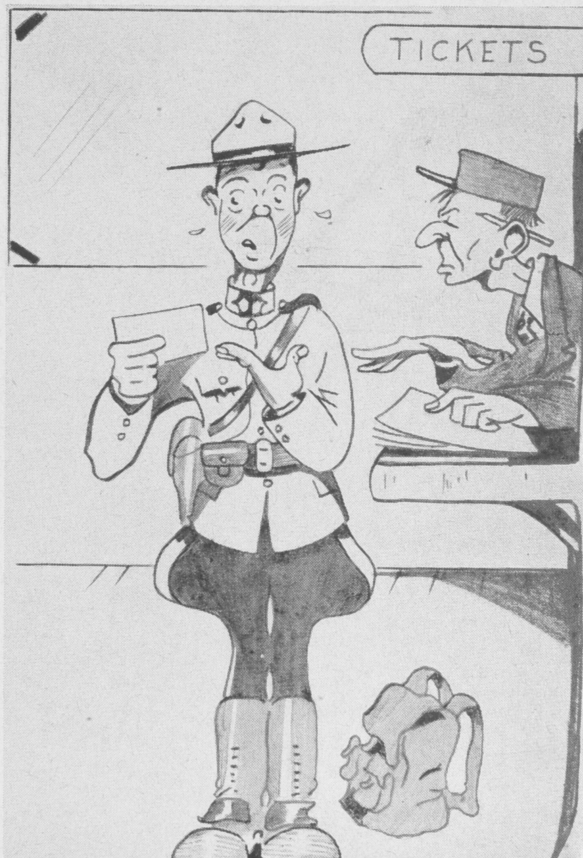
The N.C.O. of the detachment, who was prosecuting the case, knew that this contention was ridiculous but, from the puzzled expression on the face of the justice of the peace, realized that counsel had scored a point, legal or otherwise. However he was on his toes, and innocently inquired if the lawyer was registered to practise law in both provinces. It so happened that the lawyer was registered only in Alberta and had no legal status in a Saskatchewan court. The accused was convicted.

PERIODICALLY, inter-provincial queeriosities come up that would tax the legal ingenuity of a Philadelphia

lawyer. A while ago the N.C.O. in charge was called to the C.N.R. station. A dead man had been found in an upper berth of a train which had just arrived from Alberta. The deceased was en route to North Battleford where he had relatives and it seemed only logical to let the body proceed to that point so that the relatives could take charge of it and the coroner there issue a release.

But the stumbling-block was this: Though the engine and other coaches were in Saskatchewan the coach with the dead man in it was in Alberta, and the conductor's regulations strictly forbade his moving a body from one province to another.

Had the coach in question been in Saskatchewan, there would have been no trouble. The conductor stood firm, refusing to take the body across the border unless the N.C.O. issued a permit to do so. And he was becoming impatient at the delay. The N.C.O. in charge tried to look wise and I, being neither an N.C.O. nor in charge, naturally looked



But there aint no such place
as Lloydminster, Sask.

stupid. The problem was a puzzler, and it didn't help any when suddenly we remembered that the Alberta coroner was out of town. The conductor tapped his foot, looked at his watch and mentioned pointedly that his main liner already was 40 minutes late. The N.C.O. looked at me. I looked at the moon. Something had to be done. But what?

Finally, with a gulp and a here-goes-everything flourish, the N.C.O. made out a certificate authorizing the conductor to continue to North Battleford with the body. All this because the blinking train stopped with the Pullman coach 50 feet inside Alberta territory.

* * *

ON another occasion, a member of the detachment had to go to Toronto for a prisoner. At the Toronto wicket he presented a transport requisition calling for fare from Toronto to

Lloydminster, Sask., and the ticket agent after examining the requisition inquired with a twinkle in his eye, "Do you know where you're going?"

The constable answered, "Certainly. Lloydminster, Saskatchewan".

After consulting several ledgers the agent shook his head and with a frown announced that there was no such stop on the C.N.R.

Now the constable was positive that only a few days previously he had boarded a C.N.R. train at Lloydminster en route to Toronto. Not only that—he had a wife, a kid and a dog living there. The agent was talking through his hat! After a few exchanges that seemed fated to end in a draw, it suddenly dawned on the then slightly worried policeman that Lloydminster would have an Alberta listing in the railway timetable, notwithstanding that it is a Saskatchewan

Distraught constable: Not again! But, corporal, I just escorted one to Edmonton.



postal terminus. Sure enough, this proved to be the answer to the enigma. After the requisition was amended to read Alberta instead of Saskatchewan everything was fine except that the agent filled out the ticket with a censorious air, as much as to say,

"What a bright boy to be in uniform! Doesn't even know where he lives".

* * *

WELL known to all Lloydminsterites is Shorty, though that's not his real name. Shorty is a good fellow, wouldn't harm anyone for the world and is liked by all members of the detachment. Regrettably, though, he's his own worst enemy; he can't leave the bottle alone—and I'm not referring to any soft drink.

One evening Shorty was a passenger in a truck that turned over several times in a ditch. Miraculously no one was injured, and Shorty was removed to his home before the investigators arrived on the scene. Hours later the detachment received a call from him to the effect that he had just heard about a truck turning over east of town and he wanted us to investigate. To this day he has no recollection of being involved.

Next day, Shorty came to the detachment and asked us to take steps to have him interdicted. We gladly obliged, and in a few minutes he was prohibited from buying or consuming liquor in Alberta. We then pointed out that he should be interdicted in Saskatchewan, too. But this was too much for him.

"After all", he exclaimed, "I've got to have some place to buy my Christmas crock."

Thereafter it was a familiar thing to see Shorty well inebriated and having himself a time in the Saskatchewan part of the town. But not once did he violate his Alberta interdiction, by even strolling across the meridian when under the influence.

"You'll have to admit", he frequently boasted, "I cut my drinking in half, didn't I?"

USUALLY when a recruit arrives at a detachment he is handed the provincial statutes and the division instruction book and told to study them. At Lloydminster, however, he gets two sets of statutes and two sets of instructions.

I well remember the experiences of one constable. He had completed his recruit training, acted as prisoners' escort on three occasions while at sub-division H.Q., bought himself a new brief case and a pair of handcuffs, and was in his own opinion a full-fledged policeman.

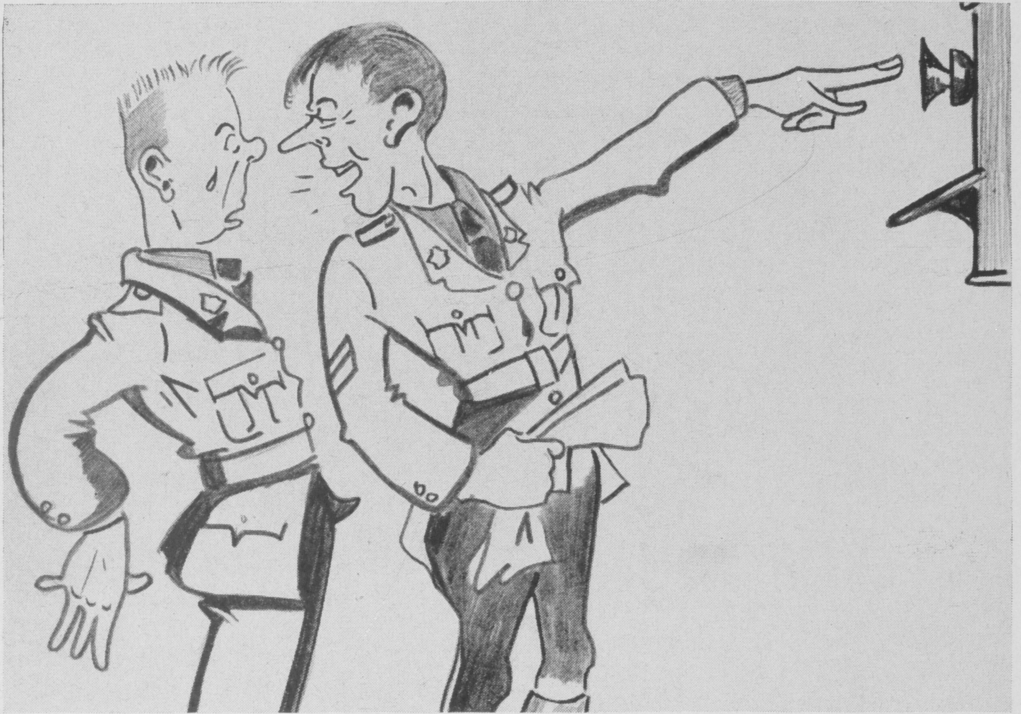
Ambitious and energetic, he was out to set Lloydminster straight. On the first day he was instructed to escort a prisoner to Edmonton. When he got back, he was met at the station and another prisoner was handed over to him—this time for Prince Albert. Upon his return, he was again met at the station—still another prisoner had been sentenced to Edmonton. By now he was beginning to wonder whether this inter-provincial business was all that it should be.

His first day in the detachment office was a nightmare. A farmer phoned and inquired if he could move a house up the highway. The constable, being an alert young man, advised him to communicate with the Highway Traffic Board, Regina, for a permit. But the farmer was not convinced. Why should he, he wanted to know, a resident of Kitscoty, Alberta, require permission from someone in another province to move a house up an Alberta highway.

The next phone call advised that a man had been found dead in town. This time our friend wasn't to be fooled.

"Is the body in Saskatchewan or Alberta?" he asked wisely.

"Saskatchewan", was the reply. The constable had noted from the detachment records that Dr. Cooke was a coroner. But this knowledge wasn't too reassuring, for he had also noted that Dr. Cooke's office was on the Alberta side of the street. Reasoning that as Dr. Cooke was an Alberta doctor he could not act as coroner in the case, the constable decided to await the return of the



Saskatchewan or Alberta, a corpse is a corpse. Phone the coroner.

N.C.O. in charge who was away on patrol.

The body remained where it was until late afternoon.

"Corporal", said our recruit, "there's a body in town—on the Saskatchewan side."

"Did you notify the coroner?" asked the corporal, showing only mild interest.

"There's no coroner around with jurisdiction", replied the constable. "This death is in Saskatchewan."

The corporal's interest kindled.

"I realize you are just a rookie and not supposed to know much", he declared, "but if you had consulted the list you would have seen that Dr. Cooke is coroner in and for the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Now call Dr. Cooke."

With this matter attended to, the corporal got down to the business of signing the mail.

"What else did you do today?" he inquired.

"Prosecuted a man for driving without

a licence on the Alberta side. My report is in the basket."

The corporal glanced at the report, looked up at the constable and slowly handed it across the desk.

"I see you are forwarding attending court costs by postal money order. That's all right in Saskatchewan, but check up on your "K" Division instructions and you'll find that in Alberta these costs are remitted by receiver general draft. Sorry, you'll have to do the report over."

The young constable was dejected, seemed about ready to apply for his discharge.

The corporal didn't blame him. For he himself well knew the complications of policing two provinces from one detachment.

* * *

YES, there are many perplexities to confront the policeman at this unique detachment. Right now I have to patrol to Kitscoty. Where's my Alberta tunic?

DON'T SHOOT THAT DOG!

By Ex-Cst. E. C. Powell*

THE detachment phone rings, and a harassed voice announces, "My child has just been bitten by a mad dog".

The obvious thing to do is grab your revolver and go shoot the animal. But, as in many cases, the obvious is wrong. What you ought to do is catch the dog so that it can be decided whether or not he actually has rabies. The finding of certain organisms in the dog's brain which is subjected to microscopic examination confirms the diagnosis, and with that to go on the child is assured correct treatment. If the animal is shot a clinical test of its brain may be impossible with the result that the victim may be subjected needlessly to the severe Pasteur inoculation treatment which is the recognized remedy for hydrophobia.

One of the oldest diseases known to man and transmissible to him, rabies infects such a wide variety of animals and birds as badgers, bats, bears, camels, cats, chickens, cows, deer, foxes, goats, gophers, hawks, hogs, horses, hyenas, mice, owls, pigeons, porcupines, rats, rabbits, raccoons, sheep, skunks, squirrels, wolves and woodchucks; but it is especially associated with dogs.

It is caused by a specific filterable virus carried in the animal's saliva and transmitted solely by bite. That is to say, milk from a rabies-infected cow, or an egg from a rabies-infected chicken, can be consumed by humans with safety.

*Reg. No. 5589, ex-Constable Powell retired from the Force to pension on Nov. 30, 1945, after 22 years' service. He is now with the Medical and Health Department, St. Georges, Bermuda.

The incubation period of the disease varies, depending on the location of the wound along the nerve path to the brain, and symptoms may take anywhere from 14 to 285 days to manifest themselves. So if you get bitten on the face take antirabic treatment at the earliest moment.

Signs to look for in a dog are: changed demeanour or habits—a friendly dog becomes cross, or a cross dog becomes friendly; restless and irritable, the dog may disappear for awhile or try to hide; high-pitched bark; drooping, swinging lower jaw. Contrary to common belief, frothing at the mouth does not signify rabidity.

Rabies is comparatively rare in Canada, and rigid enforcement of the law forbidding dogs to run at large will ensure that it continues to remain so. Available statistics show that in 1940 there were only two cases in Canada, both in Ontario. The next year four cases occurred in Saskatchewan. The year after that there was none, but 1943 produced two more cases in Ontario. A year later 16 dogs and one cat were infected, and by 1945 the outbreak had spread to 58 dogs, three cattle, one horse and a cat. As usual the stray dog was responsible.

When a dog is suspected of having rabies, it should be captured and kept under observation—unmolested by anyone, well fed and comfortable. If alive after 14 days, the animal definitely is not rabid. But it is always wise to make sure whether a dog has the disease before destroying him.

Embracing the Law

IT is sufficient to obey the law without being enamored of it, as a Collingwood woman discovered when fined for trying to kiss a policeman.

Toronto Telegram

SNOWBLIND!

BY SUPT. C. E. RIVETT-CARNAC



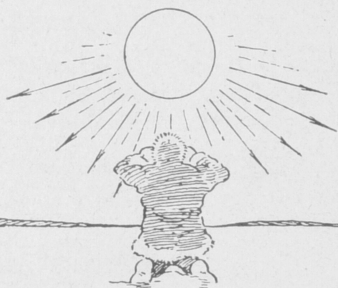
Almost out of sight we saw him, leaden-footed
in the ice,
Just a tiny fly, slow moving, on a table-cloth
of white,
Staggering, falling, rising, calling, trapped
within the Arctic vice,
With the frozen sun above him, blinding in its
spear-tipped light.

* * * *

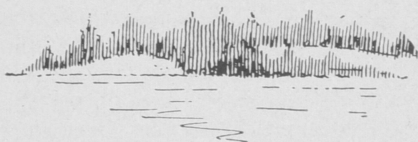
Fate had crept upon him quietly through the
timeless winter days,
All unseen the ghosts had dogged him, talon-
fingered, crooked to seize,
Day by day they'd followed after, watched the
sun's expanding rays,
Rising slowly through the seasons from the far
antipodes.

Now the Arctic sun had wakened, taken aim, and
sped its dart,
Archer of the frozen heavens, aiming from the
distant skies,
To the empty land below him with an easy
practised art,
Such the skill and such the judgment, aiming
only for the eyes!

Thus the Archer of the Sun had found him, rainbow-
coloured to disarm,
Lit the lonely trail before him with his golden-
curtained lamp;
Day by day he'd marked it northward, heedless,
thoughtless of alarm,
Thinking it his guiding beacon as he made his
nightly camp.



Round and round the space-hung heavens moved the
 Archer on his quest,
 Hungry-eyed for something moving on the snow-plain
 far below,
 Never resting, never sleeping, in the east or in
 the west,
 Circumbient, ever watchful, scanning all the ice
 plateau!



Many months had gone before him since he passed
 below the rim,
 Left the jewelled world aglitter in the silver of
 the moon;
 Taking shafts and bow and quiver, climbing down
 the crimson brim
 Of the frost-draped Arctic Ocean where it forms
 its vast lagoon.

Now again he'd come ahunting as the Spring
 was given birth,
 And the winter night departed on her velvet-
 cushioned feet;
 And he lay, not quite in hiding, past the limits
 of the earth
 With the dawn-mist wrapped about him like a
 blossom-painted sheet.

Soon he peered above the world-lip, catching
 at his fiery bow-string,
 Raised his shoulders gently . . . gently . . . as a hunter
 stalks his prey,
 Fitted arrow to his long-bow, sailing on a lifted
 gold-wing . . .
 Raider of the northern heavens, now embarked on
 his foray!

Day by day he'd waited patient as each season ran
 its course,
 Watching, wheeling, climbing higher where the ice-land
 stretched beneath,
 Searching out each hiding shadow, daily gaining
 strength and force,
 Till he saw the mortal moving, shuffle-footed,
 underneath!

Now the time had come for action! Now the Archer
 flexed his bow. . .
 Kneeled, and aimed, and drew the bow-string . . . drew
 it flaming to the chin;
 Loosed—and watched the arrow set the nether-world
 aglow
 As it sped toward its target . . . and blinding
 entered in!

* * * *

He was dead when we came near him, lying starkly
 on his back,
 And his tortured eyes stared bloodshot at the skies
 cold biting light;
 But the tale of what had happened lay, in script,
 upon his track. . .
 Where he'd staggered, blind, in circles, when the
 sun blacked out his sight!

Shawbridge Boys' Farm Once

UNDER the sponsorship of the Rotary Club, Montreal, Que., the second annual R.C.M.P. band concert at the Boys' Farm and Training School, Shawbridge, Que., took place on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 24, 1946. The program was varied, consisting of marches, popular and novelty numbers, and styled in a light vein with a special appeal for youthful listeners.

A sudden mid-afternoon thunder-storm marred the day by bursting upon the little gathering in the tiny mountain-surrounded community at the height of the proceedings. However, the performers and audience beat a hasty retreat from the campus where the concert was in progress to the chapel which is set snugly amid the trim red-

The school campus in its mountain-enviromed setting. Note the annoyed expression of several youths at being distracted from the music by an unexpected disturbance.

bricked staff buildings of the Farm, and there Insp. J. T. Brown, E.D., director of music, had the band strike up "Stormy Weather" while Nature herself supplied realistic sound and lighting effects. The elemental accompaniment reached a climax when lightning struck one of two buildings being erected to replace a previous fire casualty.

During a singsong session, the director of music twice surrendered the directorship of the band to one of the boys, a gesture that won immediate favour with the embryo conductor's companions.

In addition to the 36 bandmen, a dozen members of the R.C.M.P. Reserve at Montreal and 30 other members from "C" Division headquarters in that city attended, including a softball team scheduled to play its annual game with a team composed of boys at the Farm. The inclement weather, however, ruled this event out; in fact the rain washed away the remainder of the out-



Again Host to the R.C.M.P.

door program, and the boys and their guests adjourned to competitive indoor sports for diversion. A shield in the form of the R.C.M.P. crest enlarged and in bronze on a polished wood base was presented to Mr. George D. Young, Superintendent of the Farm. It bore a large plaque with the inscription, "Presented by members of the R.C.M.P. 'C' Division for annual competition", also a smaller plaque inscribed, "Shawbridge Boys' Farm 1945 Champions".

It was pointed out that this trophy, which it had been intended to present after the softball game, was making a belated appearance, for it commemorated the victory won last year by the boys. Regardless of which team wins, the shield is to remain permanently at the Farm to symbolize the friendly interest of the R.C.M.P. in the social and educational development of every boy there.

Mr. Young, in expressing the Farm's

appreciation for the visit members of the Force make each year, emphasized that such fraternizing gives the boys inspiration and determination to emulate the high character essential to service in the Mounted Police.

Several of the visiting policemen were escorted by proud and willing guides on a tour of the grounds and through the vocational training departments.

At a buffet dinner given by the school board the centre of attraction was a large cake donated by a Montreal pastry concern and bearing a figured design with the words, "To the boys of Shawbridge from their friends the R.C.M.P.". The repast marked the close of a successful and enjoyable day for the Police, a gala one for their youthful friends at Shawbridge.

James Penny leads the R.C.M.P. Band. The youthful conductor's companions prepare to join in as a singsong gets under way.



Some Press Comments on Our "Youth and the Police" Program

Such a movement as that started by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police "to encourage and foster more friendly relations between Canada's youth and police" could not help but build up the character of the country's youth, and through it, each would get a practical knowledge of his community—especially with regard to the personal responsibility attached to citizenship. When the young people of any community can be induced to look up to the local policeman as their friend, a great step has been taken towards combatting youth delinquency, which of late years has become very serious. The value of such a movement in the strengthening of Canadian citizenship is incalculable, and we congratulate the R.C.M.P. on its fine contribution to the practical side of youth education.

Municipal Review of Canada

The Police and Youngsters

For a variety of reasons, most of them foolish, the idea has been fostered among an important section of our youth that the police officer is "on the other side of the fence" from them. Fears and unnatural antagonisms, which have had many unhappy endings, are most often the products of this "teaching". It is, therefore, encouraging to learn that a direct effort is being made to overcome and correct this misconception wherever it exists.

Commr. S. T. Wood, head of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, has developed and put into practice a program for promoting friendship between the nation's youth and the police. Last autumn the R.C.M.P. began a series of meetings across the nation at which the youngsters of a large number of communities met with police officers to hear the story of the Force. The current issue of the R.C.M.P. *Quarterly* tells some of the results of this plan and sets forth the objectives which it is hoped to achieve through its expansion.

Up to the end of May last there had been 56 talks to 3,773 children in Alberta. In Saskatchewan nearly 20,000 children heard 471 talks and in Manitoba 122 meetings drew audiences totalling 10,461. In Ontario there were only 73 such gatherings with a total attendance of 30,721, while 5,195 Quebec children were in attendance at 16 meetings. The program has been even more concentrated in the Maritimes, and in New Brunswick alone, 441 talks had a total audience of 31,560 children.

The subject matter of these talks include a wide variety of themes such as: Policing the Far North; Duties of the Public Toward the Police; Functions of the Police in Society; Safety Rules; Courtesy; The Story of the R.C.M.P.; The Story of Our Law; You and the Police; A Friend of Yours. Thus the meaning of law and order, the value of good citizenship and the relationship between the police and the citizen is being imparted in a most impressionable manner to large numbers of Canadian children.

Commissioner Wood's program is a long-term operation and can be expanded many times. It is being carried out by a Force whose adventurous history and fine tradition make the widest possible appeal to youth. The benefit to the Force and police agencies, in terms of law enforcement and crime prevention, should in time reflect fully the measure of its influence on the citizens of tomorrow.

Toronto Globe and Mail

Done In Our Local Schools

In a recent issue of the *Patriot* we quoted the *Windsor Star* in an article where they were commending the R.C.M.P. in giving talks and lectures to the school children. We have just received a copy of the R.C.M. *Police Quarterly* for July, 1946, and were delighted to look at the many illustrations showing children being kindly talked to by members of the R.C.M.P. When making this comment we were not aware that this is being done throughout the rural schools and that our local R.C.M.P. men talk and give lectures to the boys in the schools. We certainly think this is a grand idea. . . .

There must be respect for the police officers of the day and this respect need not be fear. The youth of today must understand that laws are made for those who break

them and the only way to go straight is not to evade the law in any way, but to use it for self protection. Laws are common sense.

The right time to paint the picture of our police officers is when the child is very young. Anything they see and learn then is apt to stay with them.

Charlottetown *Patriot*

A Good Friend to Have

The attitude of the average child to members of the police force is one of suspicion tinged with fear. This is an unfortunate attitude because one of the best friends a boy or girl has is the policeman on the beat.

Very often fear of the uniformed constable is implanted in the youngster's head by well-meaning parents seeking to enforce obedience to some parental command by threatening to turn Junior over to a policeman. This is bad psychology, which teaches fear when it should encourage the child to look upon the policeman as someone he can turn to for friendly help and guidance.

In an effort to overcome this distrust among children, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have started a get-acquainted campaign in the schools which is designed to explode the old "bogeyman" myth about policemen and establish a friendly relationship based on mutual respect and understanding.

Canada's Mounties are going to tell the youthful citizens about the work the Force is doing to maintain law and order and protect life and property and prove to them that the police officer is a "pretty good guy", with a warm spot in his heart for children.

The campaign of the Mounties is a splendid idea and one that will bear good results. The better the understanding between child and policeman, the greater the decrease in juvenile delinquency. The Mounties have started something that should be copied by every municipal police force in Canada.

Regina *Leader-Post*

The Mounted Police and the Children

The juvenile attitude toward policemen is a curious thing. In some cities where carefully trained and selected officers direct school traffic the policeman may become a minor hero and friend of the children. If this attitude can be carried to adult life, lasting good has been accomplished. All too often, and mainly as a result of the huge crop of movie thrillers and cheap publications which have a habit of making so many policemen appear ridiculous, he is somebody children try to avoid.

Now Commr. S. T. Wood, head of the R.C.M.P., has a plan to try and mould childrens' opinion, to make them think of policemen as public servants essential to the well-being of the community. He plans to send his red-coated Mounties into the schools to talk about some of the exciting work the Force does for Canada and to put in a few words now and again on the less colourful subjects of "discipline" and "courtesy". There is no doubt about the average teen-aged youth today needing a few hints on such subjects and it may impress him to have a stalwart Mountie suggest that both are still required in organized society.

One item in the announcement of the plan impresses us. It suggests to constables who may be assigned this work that the children may frequently ask: "Where's your gun?" The answer is to be that the work of the moment does not require any gun-play. Such an answer, coupled with the fact that even when carrying a revolver the Mountie keeps it well buttoned up, may help put across the idea that blazing guns and law enforcement do not necessarily always go hand-in-hand, the movies to the contrary.

Commissioner Wood has already tried out his plan in schools on the Prairies and in the Toronto area and has found a wide measure of acceptance. It is a new approach to an old problem. Children need to be taught respect for law and order and to hear the story from a Mountie will likely impress them more than if the same story and ideas were told by their teachers.

Ottawa *Journal*

Policemen Friends

Royal Canadian Mounted Police are engaged on a campaign that should be widely copied. They are going into the schools to tell the children of their work. The object is to familiarize the boys and girls with the Force, and to give them the proper viewpoint in respect to policemen.

Today, there is probably less of the "bogeyman" concept of the police than there was a few years ago. Nevertheless, many parents still use the uniformed officer to scare their children into obedience and good behaviour. This is the worst possible psychology, for the little ones should be taught, for their own good, that the policeman is their best friend.

The campaign of the Mounties will have good results. Even greater benefits would result if municipal police forces would do the same sort of work.

Windsor Star

Police Seek Young Friends

Top officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are to be commended for both their enterprise and their perception in undertaking the long-range program, recently announced, to educate young Canadians in the real nature and purpose of police work. The chief aim of the plan is to convince youthful citizens that the function of police officers, particularly Mounties, is not inherently hostile or suppressive—toward children or anyone else. On the contrary, it will be stressed, the average policeman is anxious to be a friend, counsellor and protector, to serve the community by maintaining law and order.

To support this theme, the R.C.M.P. can point to its own splendid tradition of loyal service in protection of the national interest and of individual communities across the country. The Mounties have abundantly demonstrated that they need be feared and avoided only by those seeking to break the law or to act contrary to the interests of their fellow citizens. The friend-making scheme, under which members of the Force will be available to address school children and youth groups, merits cordial public support and the cooperation of educational and youth welfare authorities.

Conception of the plan is based upon excellent objectives which might well be sought, through similar or cooperative programs, by the local and provincial police forces. The city police juvenile squad has from time to time made efforts in this general direction, but not on the organized, systematic basis adopted by the R.C.M.P. A project of this sort requires continuing, long range effort.

Montreal Gazette

The New Job

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have built up a reputation for versatility and efficiency, but probably none of the present members of the Force expected to see the day when they would be called upon to give talks to school children. But it's on the books now. A plan devised by Commr. S. T. Wood is being put into operation, with the cooperation of educational authorities all across the country.

There can be no doubt about the value of the plan. In these days when crooks and "tough guys" are apt to be decorated with an artificial glamour in the eyes of youngsters, the record, traditions and appearance of the Mounties is the best antidote. No other police department can match their reputation and appeal to young people.

As we understand it, the R.C.M.P. authorities plan no special corps of lecturers. Men in the various detachments will be expected to fill this duty if they are asked by local authorities. But the R.C.M.P. officials like to do things well if they do them at all, and they provide themes for a series of addresses, and no doubt the factual material for them too. These are nicely balanced to get across some lessons to the youngsters without becoming boring. Subjects such as discipline, safety rules and courtesy are sandwiched among more glamorous titles like Policing the Far North, the Story of the R.C.M.P. and so on. Movies and even police dogs are to be used to add colour to the talks.

Given a little help from the department, we imagine the average "Mountie" can make a pretty fair fist of a lecture series. There may be a little trouble in the quizz periods which follow. Anyone who has been put under interrogation by a five or six-year-old knows that the questions can be both searching and difficult. But the Force that always brings back its man has been in tough spots before this. With a little practice, we think the Mounties can do a splendid work by their talks to children, and in the course of time they may even get to like it themselves.

Cornwall Daily Standard Freeholder



SOME ANGLES AND SLANTS ON AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS

By CPL. D. H. BEECHING

THE investigation of motor car accidents yields various types of evidence, all of which fall into either of two main classifications — “physical” or “oral”. Physical evidence embraces the automobiles involved, the damage sustained, the angle of impact, skid marks and tracks, road and atmospheric conditions, and other perceptible factors. Oral evidence, original or hearsay, embraces the observations of drivers, passengers and witnesses generally, and it is subject to many psychological influences.

Practical instructions on how to conduct accident investigations are available, and the trained investigator, as a matter of routine, first takes a general view of the accident, then focuses his attention on details, remembering of course to observe safety precautions such as diverting traffic and setting up safety lamps.

He also takes immediate action to preserve the physical evidence. As a preliminary step in this direction, the scene is photographed from various angles to include general views, partial views and close-ups. Then measurements for drawing plans are taken, and to facilitate re-

Witnesses of automobile accidents frequently disagree as to what happened, and to get at the facts the investigator must be able to distinguish true impressions from false.

locating the scene the plan must be tied in with the locality. The position of the vehicle, and, if there are more than one their relation to each other, and all pertinent physical evidence are noted. Skid marks are measured to get an idea, among other things, of the speed that the car or cars involved were travelling when the accident took place. All such physical points are closely examined and tabulated, and from them a fairly true picture of the actual occurrence often is obtainable.

A surveyor's note-book is a good medium for recording these data as it lends itself to neatness—a “must” in such investigations—and measurements and sketches can be correctly transcribed in it. All the physical evidence is concrete and in most cases it will indicate exactly what happened. If properly assembled and preserved, the plan showing the skid

marks, the estimated speed, the relative position of damaged automobiles to each other, even the damage itself, constitutes irrefutable evidence.

The psychological factors that influence oral evidence do not affect physical evidence. Here will be no lying or evasion. I wish to make it clear that I do not mean from the foregoing that the evi-

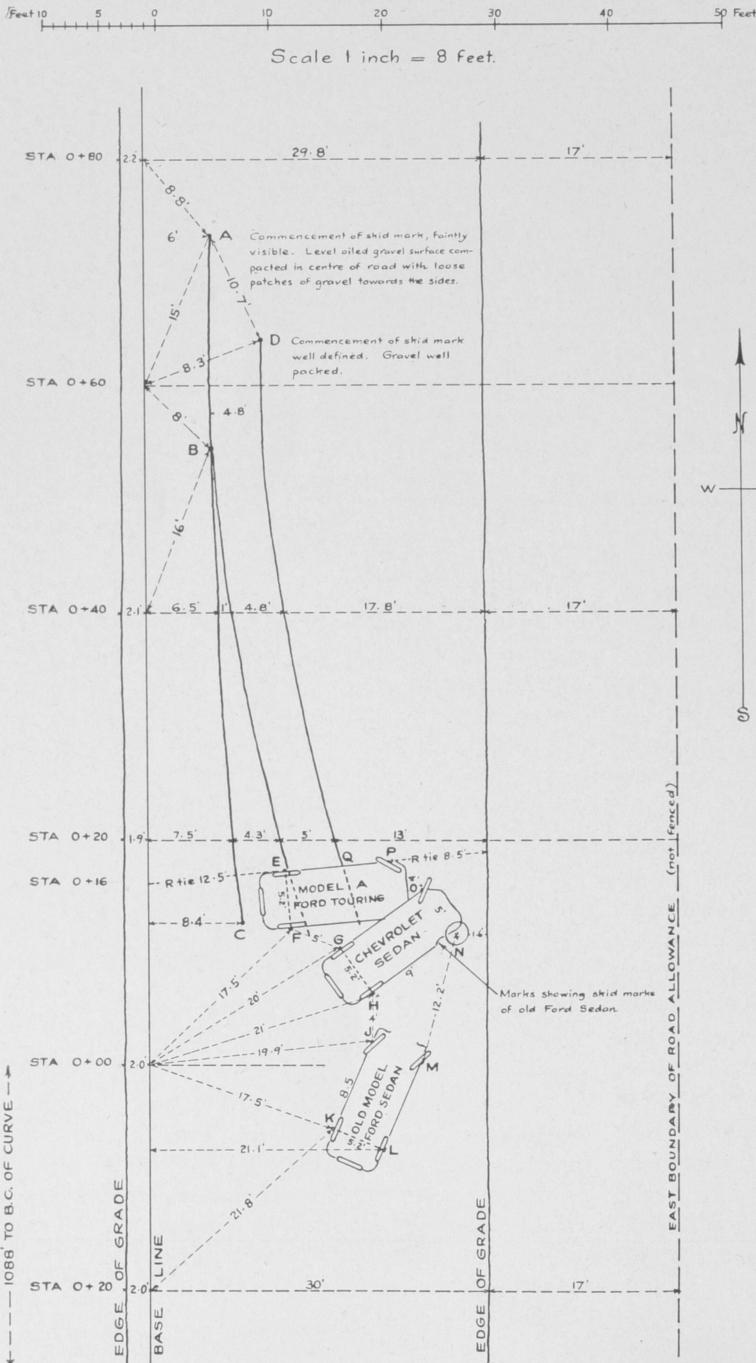
dence of eye-witnesses should be cast aside as useless; rather my point is that a firm foundation in any accident case is present through the physical evidence available, and oral evidence can be used to support and buttress that foundation.

In taking oral evidence the investigator should not lose sight of the psychological factors involved. Experience has demon-

strated, for example, that arrogance accomplishes nothing. Impatience, injustice and a blustering attitude are the marks of incompetence. The investigator should keep in mind that persons concerned in an accident, though they may have escaped serious injury, are nevertheless usually in a highly nervous condition and in relating their version of the incident will be unconsciously influenced by psychological factors.

When necessary the investigator should be sympathetic; sometimes firmness is advisable, other times the utmost patience should be exercised. Every witness is different and must therefore be handled differently; but the investigator should first size up the witness, then decide on the best way to approach him to draw out the truth.

The physical condition of the witness and the angle from which he saw the accident will have a bearing on his interpretation of the facts. Obviously a witness's perceptions as to what took place are governed largely by his eyesight and



Sample sketch of an automobile accident, drawn to scale and clearly showing the skid marks and the position of cars.



hearing. Good eyesight and good hearing versus bad eyesight and bad hearing do not always receive the attention they deserve. It is well to remember, too, that the evidence of a person who saw an accident from a distance may vary materially from that of a person who saw it at close range, or of one who actually was in the accident, also that a person's position in relation to the accident definitely determines what he could have seen and what he couldn't. Some people who have a wider field of vision will see more than others will. Some people try to see too much; their eyes move in every direction and are apt to miss some significant point, such as the route taken or the relationship to the accident of one of the automobiles. Various objects may be blurred or not seen at all, and therefore a person is not necessarily lying if he denies having seen certain things; he may have seen them, but in the excitement of the

moment those things did not register in his mind.

Some witnesses are more observant, alert, experienced, and have better memories than others, and on one's ability in these respects may rest the degree of credibility that can be placed in his assertions. Experienced capable drivers, often can foresee an accident a moment or two before it takes place. Their knowledge of road conditions, automobiles, dynamics and their personal skill at the wheel warn them in advance. Instinctively at that moment their attention focuses on a certain point, often to the exclusion of everything else, and to them, all that happens will radiate from that point with the result that the theme of their evidence will revolve around it. Like a surgeon who sees blood before the incision is made, they expect something to happen. But unlike the surgeon they occasionally think they see something happen that doesn't happen at all. Certain things hap-

pened under similar conditions before, and they are convinced those things happened again. Previous experiences may sway a witness to the extent that he honestly believes he saw some phase which occurred only in his imagination.

Very often first impressions leave hypnotic effects on the subsequent recollections of such a witness. The aspect that awakened his mind to what was happening assumes paramount importance and governs his interpretation of the accident; his attention centres on this angle and although some other aspect literally may have occurred beforehand, this witness perceives the action in a different order and may put a second or third phase first.

There is also the witness who has had no experience with accidents, has no premonition of what is about to happen; he is merely proceeding about his business, his mind dwelling on some personal problem or miles away. Naturally his account of the incident will differ from that of an experienced driver or a person who has had previous accident experience and who expects certain developments to materialize from a situation which previously ended in an accident. He occasionally draws conclusions, and likely as not he will be entirely wrong.

Induction and deduction will enter into the evidence of all witnesses; dependant upon their ability, intelligence

and reasoning power, all witnesses will infer certain things, draw certain conclusions.

Several other points come up for consideration. A car within a person's range of vision for only a second or two will seem to be going much faster than if it had been under observance for say a minute. Usually accidents occur very suddenly, and consequently conflicting, though honest, estimates of the speed held by the cars involved will be made. In most cases where two cars collide, each driver, insisting that his version of the occurrence is the correct one, will blame the other driver.

Yet it is not to be assumed that all witnesses give false statements or are unreliable. Some witnesses are dependable, others are not. Certain psychological factors are bound to diffuse their influence in varying degree depending upon the witness. Every witness will not necessarily see all the details. Each conceivably may see something different from the other, but the sum total of everything they all saw may yield a true picture of what took place.

Astuteness and clear thinking will enable the investigator to recognize the various factors for what they are worth. But first the facts must be garnered, and to do this requires special skill and tolerance.

Advantage of the Horse

IT MAY seem anomalous that, at a parade glorifying the motor car, police mounted on horses kept the crowd back from blocking the route. They were demonstrating one of the limitations of modern science. The animals were performing a service for which no machine can substitute.

The mounted policeman is a long way from obsolescence. In handling crowds, he and his horse have no equal. Motorcycles and automobiles have been tried, with indifferent success. It is a job in which both the officer and his mount must exercise intelligence, and no one has yet found a way to make a machine think. The horses will stay on strength for a long time yet.

Windsor Star

The Criminal Addict

By Cst. H. F. Price

THE problem of narcotic addiction is centuries old. It has been said that the abuse of narcotics is probably the greatest antisocial force existent today. On the subject much has been written, both fact and fiction, and descriptions of the addict have ranged from "a dope fiend" to the other extreme "a sick person needing hospitalization".

My being employed in the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act at Vancouver, B.C., has given me a deep personal interest in the problem of narcotic addiction and I have thus done considerable reading to improve my understanding of it. However, much that I read struck me as being incompatible with certain impressions which I formed from actual investigations. Several questions remained unanswered. First of these was: Why do people begin using narcotics? Second: What can be done about the resultant addiction? These questions, though for years the subject of intensive study, still defy solution.

Late in 1944 I decided to try and find at least a partial answer to both of them. Such knowledge as I had already gleaned of the situation indicated that I would have to take into account certain trends and needs in my approach. After consideration as to how best to obtain sincere and unbiased results, I decided to conduct a personal survey of the reactions of addicts themselves.

For the sake of uniformity and impartiality a set of questions was drawn up and mimeographed for use in each interview. These questions called for the following data: name; sex; date of birth; birth-place; birth-place of parents; racial origin; occupation; father's occupation; time actually employed; extent of education; other training; criminal record as juvenile; criminal record as adult; narcotic convictions; total years imprisoned; age when narcotics first used; length of addiction; number of attempts to break addiction; for what period(s); number

of times addiction broken; narcotic preferred; strength of narcotic used; name of narcotic presently used; reason for starting to use narcotics (injury, sedative, association), and background of family and home.

To obviate bias, only addicts arrested or picked up for questioning under the O. & N.D. Act were interviewed—a course that excluded the large group of persons addicted to Benzedrine and such barbiturates as Seconal and Nembutal.

* * *

THE survey began on Jan. 1, 1945, and ended Dec. 31, 1945. In its initial stages various difficulties had to be surmounted. First among these was the natural disinclination of arrested persons to talk after having received the customary warning regarding statements, and when handed over to me the prisoners were in no mood to commit themselves or to discuss their addiction. Some suspected that this perhaps was part of the technique of questioning, and much interesting information undoubtedly was withheld through their consequent fear of incriminating themselves. Many no doubt were puzzled by the contradiction of two approaches—the punitive one which by experience they knew, and the other that attempted to understand their problem.

It soon became obvious that addicts vary greatly emotionally, mentally and in their attitude toward being questioned. Where one cooperated, another was affronted. Fortunately, however, the great majority of those interviewed were known to me from past investigations, and some first-hand knowledge of their character was already available.

Several methods of questioning were employed. Mentally-dull addicts were asked direct questions and usually gave fairly direct answers. Subjects of average intelligence, who betrayed signs of hesitancy, were shown the questionnaire

and told that any questions they thought might lead to incriminating answers should be ignored. With the more intelligent and stable group the best technique was to explain the reasons for the interviews and to these I frankly told what I hoped to find. The most complete and informative answers naturally came from this latter group.

After several months, word of the survey and the purpose of it preceded me wherever I went, and it was gratifying to perceive that the fear of a double-cross was fading, even to the extent that some addicts volunteered to fill out the questionnaire and help in any way they could. But I had to contend with addicts, too, who refused to answer any questions; all habitual criminals, this type held a marked antisocial attitude.

* * *

DURING the 12-month period I completed 52 case histories, which was far short of my expectations as I had hoped to get twice that many. Of course, in a survey of this nature the greater the number of interviews successfully completed the narrower is the margin of error in the subsequent analysis.

Of the 52 case histories obtained, seven pertained to Chinese and disclosed little accurate information as the subjects did not seem to understand the questions even if put to them through an interpreter. Accordingly the figures respecting the Chinese group were separated from the other 45 cases which concerned Occidentals, both male and female.

Analysis of the remaining figures produce this statistical picture of the "average addict": Male; white; age 34.8 years; British subject of British extraction; education level, grade VIII; little parental control as a youth and little or no training to fit him for employment; engaged at honest work about 3.5 years; first arrested when 21.8 years old; began using drugs shortly afterwards, at the age of 21.9 years; convicted of 8.6 offences, involving usually possession of drugs, breaking and entering, retaining stolen

property, vagrancy, twice under the O. & N.D. Act; sentenced to 5.9 years' imprisonment; used drugs 10.5 years, cutting his amount from a pre-war 4.45 grains of morphine a day to .78 grains a day.

Thus the average addict. But when broken down the figures show this average to be misleading. For example, though the average age is 34.8 years, the average age of 28.8 per cent is 21.1 years. Again, the average age of first arrests, 21.8 years, should be considered in the light of the fact that 65.8 per cent were first arrested at an average age of 16.9 years. The age at which the use of drugs began becomes more alarming when it is noted that 54.5 per cent of those interviewed started at an average age of 17.4 years. The addiction of 25.7 per cent of those interviewed went back only 12 months or less, and 46.2 per cent had voluntarily but unsuccessfully attempted to break the habit.

That "infection" occurred on such a scale at so young an age seems surprising but it is understandable if viewed in the light of Canada's juvenile delinquency problem as a whole. It is of interest to note from figures published in 1938 by the United States Public Health Service that 16.5 per cent of a group surveyed began using drugs at the age of 19 years and under¹; by comparison our problem seems more serious, for at a similar age-level our average figure is 26.5 per cent.

Regarding racial extraction of addicts my survey revealed that 59 per cent are British; 13 per cent, Russian; 13 per cent, Chinese; nine per cent, Scandinavian, and six per cent, Southern European—Slavic, Italian, etc.

Of the drugs being used and those preferred by individual addicts, morphine tops the list, though veteran addicts favoured the smoking of opium:

USED		PREFERRED
60.5 per cent	Morphine	57.8 per cent
21.5 per cent	Opium	23.8 per cent
18.0 per cent	Heroin	18.4 per cent

¹Michael J. Prescor, Supp. No. 143 to Public Health Reports.

Of the women interviewed, all were white, and all but one were prostitutes. The sole exception was a nurse, and even here there were indications of a promiscuous sex life. It may be suggested from this that prostitution is the only lucrative occupation open to girls without training and of limited mentality and that therefore these addicts are compelled to resort to it to support their costly habit. In my opinion, however, their prostitution is a separate and parallel social problem; its roots spring from their background, improper upbringing and general lack of personality stability peculiar to addicts, and not from an expensive habit. Offences committed by this group include possession of drugs, keeping a disorderly house and vagrancy.

Addicts in the Chinese group varied greatly from those in the Occidental group. Six were born in China, the other in Canada. All were of the coolie class with little or no education. Their answers were vague and for the most part untrue; for example, three of them denied using drugs, despite the fact that their arms bore marks of hypodermic needles. None seemed to regard narcotic addiction as a failing; their fathers and friends in China were addicts and thus, to them, the use of opium was not out of the ordinary. This attitude undoubtedly will be affected by the current enforcement of anti-narcotic decrees in China.

There was no way of estimating the criminal records, previous arrests and so on of those in this group. On the whole these addicts appeared to belong to the non-criminal class who do not depend on crime to maintain their supply of narcotics.

To provide some idea of an addict's personality background, a summary of three of the case histories obtained is given. Bare facts and accurate figures can tell something of any condition, as they do in my survey, but the descriptive power of words is often needed to furnish a comprehensive story and I use it here. I wish to make it clear, however, that except for details taken from the

record or known to me personally, the stories are those of the subjects themselves and coloured by their own attitudes and characteristics.

Names are suppressed to preserve anonymity:

"A" is a likable man of 42—well spoken, personable and intelligent. He knows he is foolish to use narcotics and wants to break his habit. However, he has done so only once in 13 years of addiction and then after two months he drifted back into his old ways. His recognition of the evils of drugs hasn't done him much good because he hasn't the will-power to shun them.

He had better than average opportunities as a boy—a comfortable home, money to spend, private school education—, every advantage except proper paternal supervision.

His father died when A was a boy, leaving A's mother financially secure. A's mother was fond of him but unable to check his wilful conduct. He blames too much freedom and money and the lack of a father's discipline for his seeking out bad companions and eventual breaking away from all home ties after he quit school. He thinks he would have gone straight had he been handled more strictly as an adolescent.

On the fringe of criminal life, he supported himself legitimately for some ten years at his trade as an auto mechanic, then, at the age of 28, was caught and convicted on a criminal charge for the first time. A year later he began using drugs, following his predilection for copying the other habits of his companions. He gave no reason other than submitting to bad example.

In the 14 years since his first arrest in 1932 he has been sentenced to a total of 13 years and eight months on nine charges of breaking and entering, living off the avails of prostitution, retaining stolen property, and possession of drugs.

Despite his expressed desire to do so, it is very questionable that he will ever break away from drugs permanently. But is it not possible that firm discipline and close supervision might have altered the course of his behaviour and turned his thinking and energies into legitimate channels? Even at 29, when he started using drugs, authoritative control under parole might have curbed him. He thinks it would.

"B", a girl of 21, is serving two years in the penitentiary following her fourth criminal conviction in two years. She has been known to the police for a long time, and frequent detentions, both as a juvenile and an adult, seem to have had little effect on her as a corrective measure.

A prostitute for years—probably since the age of 14 years—, she became an addict at 17. Sullen, foul-tongued, mentally dull and utterly lacking in any moral sense, she has associated with criminals all her life and been involved in many crimes, including murder.

Immoral and criminal conduct are normal to her and she can see no reason why she shouldn't be a prostitute, thief and narcotic addict if she wants to. Her attitude to the police is resentful and rebellious; she is, she says, when released going to "get back" at the Narcotic Squad by using three times as much drugs.

Born of Russian parents in a prairie town, she came as a child to Vancouver's East End with her father when her mother deserted the family. As far back as she can remember, her father has made his living as a bootlegger and fence. His criminal associates and the clients of a prostitute half-caste stepmother were B's childhood companions. She followed the example of those she met in her home. Her schooling was casual and irregular, and she has no training for any legitimate job. She began using drugs because her boy friends did and she never tried to break herself of the habit—why should she? She does not know, nor does she care about, the ill effects narcotics exert on the human system. She uses as much as she can afford and gives no thought to the future beyond thrill-seeking and personal pleasure.

She didn't stand a chance from the beginning and it is unlikely that any attempt to help her now would be worth the effort.

* * *

"C", age 20, shows the multiple effects of a slum background. Born and raised in Vancouver's East End, he is thin and sharp faced, dressed in "zoot" clothing made from stolen cloth, shuns legitimate employment when he can live on the proceeds of crime and chooses his friends from the district's criminals and prostitutes.

He is a barber by trade, but of the few times he has engaged in honest work it has

been at manual labour. However, he is much more interested in burglary, is clever at it and plans his jobs well. He seems intelligent but does not put his intelligence to work in the proper channels. His attitude when caught is servile; his return to his criminal associations upon release is immediate.

He claims his home life was congenial. He got along well with his elder brother (who became addicted before he did) and the two of them stole together, supporting one another's criminal behaviour. Their parents made few constructive efforts in the matter of discipline. His father would like things to be different but is an ineffectual thwarted man. The mother, who dominates the household, frequently is arrested on the streets for drunkenness.

C has always been in trouble with the police; his offences as a juvenile include theft of motor car, retaining stolen property, and breaking and entering; at the age of 16 he was deemed an incorrigible by juvenile delinquency institutions and transferred to Oakalla.

He claims to have got interested in narcotics while in jail where he heard constant talk of "fixes" among the addicts with whom he was confined. Instead of the liquor on which, when 17 years old, he planned to celebrate his release he took an addict companion's advice and bought narcotics. He figured the kick must be really good, otherwise addicts would not pay such high prices for a "fix". In six weeks he was securely "hooked" and he has never tried to break the habit in his two years of addiction.

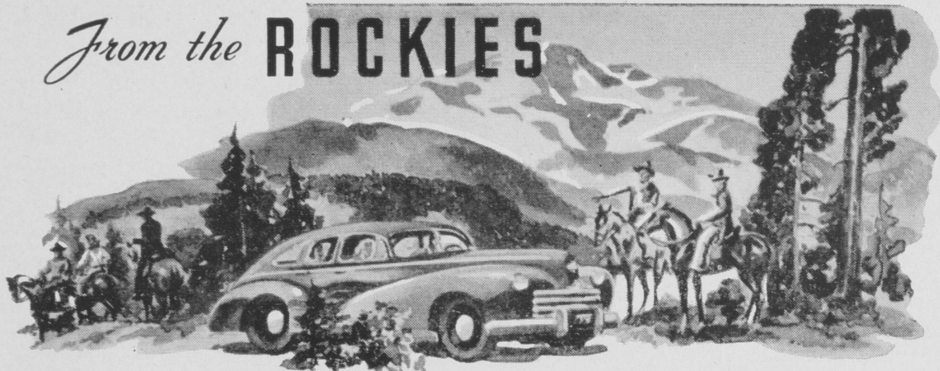
Though physically cured when recently released from jail he returned to the use of drugs at once and now is peddling them.

* * *

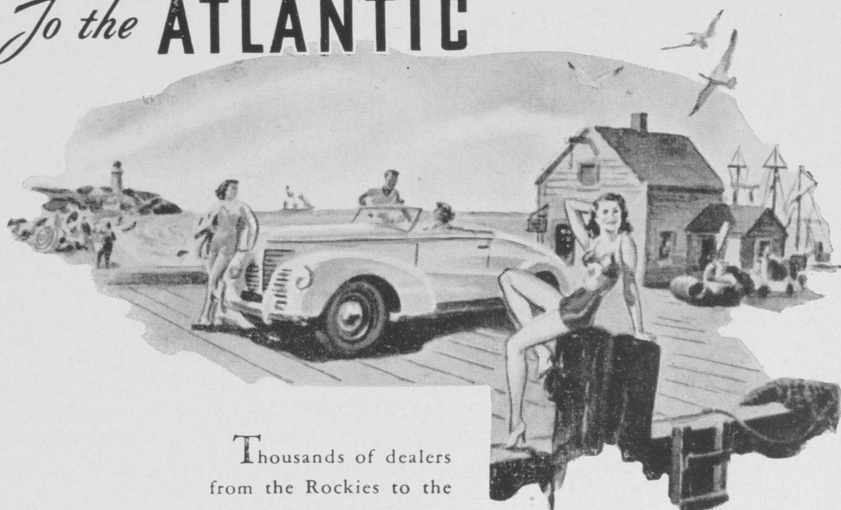
MANY interesting discussions resulted from my inquiry, and much was learned of the addict's point of view. Numerous suggestions were advanced by the addicts, but most of them disclosed a narrow outlook and were generously interspersed with flaws.

The most popular theory concerned the establishment of government-operated clinics to provide confirmed addicts daily with their narcotic requirements. This, so it was claimed, would stamp

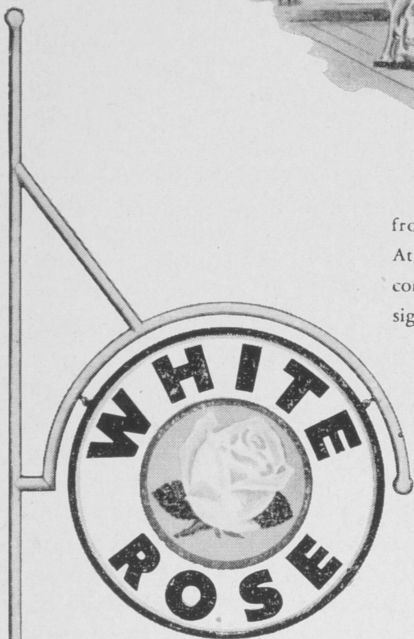
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out drug trafficking as the demand would be met legally. In this way the opportunities for non-addicted persons to obtain drugs, and the necessity of addicts turning to crime to support their habit, would be eliminated.

Of course, the feasibility of such a scheme is questionable because basically it entails government recognition of addiction as a necessary evil rather than the viewing of it in its proper perspective as a social problem requiring a positive eradication program.

The claim that one must turn to crime to support the habit does not hold true, for 65.8 per cent of known addicts were first arrested at the age of 16.9 years—well before they started using drugs. The popular conception that addiction breeds crime is, in the great majority of cases, false. Rather, the reverse is true; the use of drugs seems to follow other criminal tendencies, is an offshoot of them. For that reason this article is entitled "The Criminal Addict".

* * *

IN 1938 the Royal Commission investigating Canadian Penology found that recidivism was the most costly of crime problems. It noted also that the number of recidivists in Canada was increasing. For example: in 1925 of every 1,000 persons convicted of an indictable offence 177 were repeaters, and in 1936 the ratio was 331 out of every 1,000.

Obviously this problem must be solved and, in the process, drug addiction must perforce receive its share of attention, for the criminal records of the persons included in my survey disclose that 71.1 per cent of those persons were convicted three or more times—in other words are recidivists.

That this is so is no mere accident. The prohibitive cost of narcotics (170 times the cost of gold) forces the criminal addict to rely on theft and robbery to support his habit. One old-time addict interviewed had 33 convictions, another had 25.

Of the survey group, 52.2 per cent

had more than one narcotic conviction, the number ranging from two to 12. It is apparent from these figures that law enforcement and imprisonment have not been a deterrent to this class, and on their basis I claim that an addict of several years' standing is too inured to the habit to be reformed. Psychiatrists agree that habitual use of narcotics causes a definite personality change, characterized by a distortion and lowering of moral and ethical standards, and gradual intellectual deterioration.

A significant feature is that the number of new addicts is steadily mounting. Exact figures are not available, but from a simple listing of new addicts, as they become known, against veteran addicts who have died or, as rarely happens, have cured themselves, it is clear that new addicts are appearing at the rate of at least four to one.

Thus, at best, law enforcement today is exercising a form of control over trafficking but not stopping it. When one pedlar is arrested another springs up to take his place. But more disconcerting still, existing legislation and enforcement are not preventing new addiction.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, being a federal law enforcement body, must soon recognize, if it does not do so now, that enforcement of the Act will not alone stop new addiction. Preventive methods must be instituted. To wait until a person is an addict and then try to convict him for illegal possession of drugs seems illogical. Would it not be more sensible to dig up the roots than to continue constantly pruning the tree?

The present emphasis on apprehending and convicting addicts should be shifted, at least in part, to a program designed to prevent new addiction. That, to my mind, is what is needed now.

Another thing, which is known to every investigator employed on narcotic work, is that there is an unbroken cycle of addicts going to jail, coming out medically cured, renewing old haunts and associations, starting to use and

peddle drugs and returning to jail. To continue to investigate, convict and maintain addicts time after time and leave it at that when we know the evil is growing seems a terrible waste of public funds.

* * *

THROUGHOUT my survey, I focused special attention on the factors that lead to usage and, finally, addiction. Addicts gave many explanations why they started to use narcotics, and some attempted to justify their addiction on the grounds that it was no worse than alcoholism. Few accepted personal responsibility and most gave plausible reasons for their actions.

According to my findings, addicts begin to use drugs because of three basic and indivisible factors: (1) environment; (2) association with addicts, and (3) curiosity. These factors are indivisible, for in a proper healthy environment there are no addicts to associate with and the possibility of an unhealthy curiosity being aroused with regard to drugs is remote.

That many people associate with or come into contact with addicts without becoming addicted themselves leads me to believe that the dominant factor promoting addiction is what is loosely called "curiosity"—a wondering what the effects are, what the "lift" is—and the desire for a new thrill, coupled with poor resistance and bad judgment.

To combat the three factors mentioned, I appreciate that little can be done in certain cases. However, some constructive approaches suggest themselves.

In the moulding of character, much naturally depends on such variable environmental considerations as family background, home life and education. A large percentage of the addicts interviewed came from broken homes where parental control and understanding were sadly lacking, from families where financial and personal security were un-

known, or from slums with inadequate healthy recreation.

Like these social conditions which of course are beyond the province of the police, associating with addicts is another factor upon which it may be permissible to comment. Regarding it, it is worth noting in connection with the addiction of two of the persons included in my survey that involuntary association with addicts was imposed upon them while they were undergoing imprisonment and that, while in most cases the actual contamination took place outside the walls of the institution—is part of the "social" contacts of the pre-addict—, it might be helpful if steps could be taken to abolish the practice of confining non-addict and addict prisoners together.

However, absolute prevention of addict associations cannot be accomplished short of recognizing addiction as an "infectious disease" and establishing quarantine precautions. But the segregation of active addict prisoners from others would surely reduce these associations, and a program designed to curtail the forces that lend themselves to the recruiting of addicts would effect a further reduction.

What of the other factor—"curiosity" and its ramifications? Here, indeed, is fertile soil in which proper sowing and cultivation might be expected to bear good fruit. This curiosity mania, I feel, should be attacked through a vigorous campaign of education concentrated in the major "recruiting centres".

An effective program would require the sponsorship either of the Department of Justice or the Department of Health, and if handled by competent interested persons should, simply by pointing up the degenerating evils addiction entails, have the effect of curbing the curiosity of the uninitiated and thereby retarding addiction. It could be conducted through such media as lectures, newspapers, magazines and films produced by the National Film Board.

OPPOSITION may arise on the ground that concerted publicity of the kind proposed might have the opposite effect of drawing undesirable attention to narcotics. That is a question I must leave for others more qualified than I am to decide.

However, a parallel case is to be found in the educational campaign that of recent years has been waged with such good effect against venereal disease. Twenty years ago V.D. was taboo as a subject for public discussion; even ten years ago it was scarcely mentioned. Since then however a program of education has very definitely lowered the incidence of this dread infection to an unhoped-for level.

Like V.D., narcotic addiction is a social problem that affects directly a relatively small portion of our population but indirectly affects us all.

Especially in a financial way does the narcotic problem affect us. One of the men I interviewed has, at the age of 31, 16 convictions against him, four of them for narcotic offences. He estimated that in the last 15 years he stole goods and money amounting to \$100,000. In addition there is the cost to which the country was put in law enforcement, judicial procedure and the addict's maintenance for eight years in penal institutions. The total expense of all narcotic convicts in Canada must by now reach astronomical proportions.

* * *

BECAUSE of the correlation between "infection" and crime, much can be done in juvenile delinquency homes, Borstal schools and similar institutions by slanting psychiatric services to prevent addiction. Initial examinations would reveal any characteristics tending toward addiction, and as psychiatrists can to great extent predict and control behaviour, particularly in the incipient stages of the struggle, early corrective steps could be taken.

Most important would be the psychiatric study and treatment of the person-

ality factors that predispose youth to addiction, for reports by psychiatrists who have studied addicts reveal that most addicts fall into definite personality groups.

While I do not profess psychiatric knowledge, it is obvious to me from what I have learned in this survey that personality maladjustments contribute in great measure to addiction. Some deficiencies, even if detected at an early stage, probably are beyond remedy; but undoubtedly there are others amenable to treatment, upon which the psychiatrist could concentrate.

Psychiatric services, already utilized in most juvenile institutions, might advantageously be extended to the problem of the pre-addict.

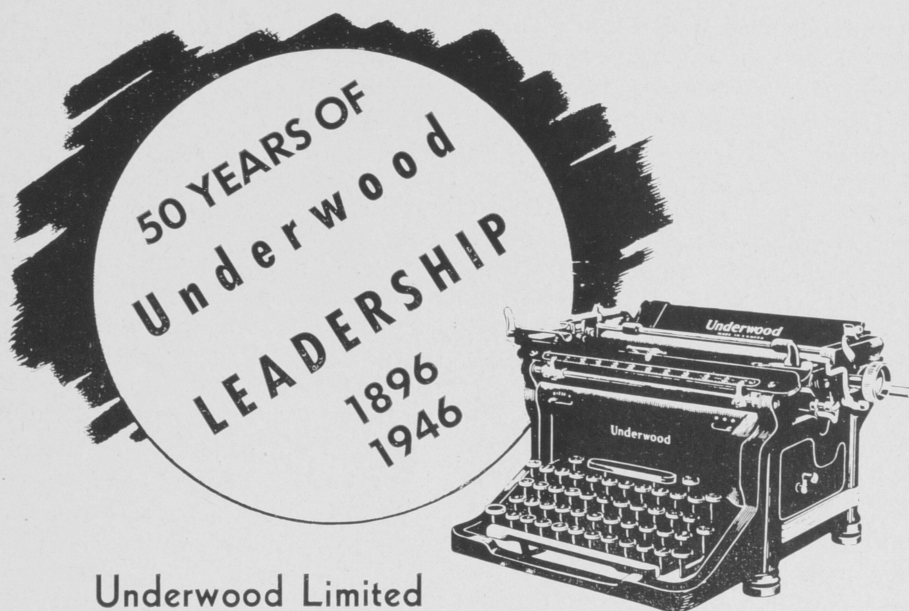
Vigorous law enforcement as a rule acts as a deterrent to criminal activities. But this is not true of narcotic offences. Where addiction and the peddling of narcotics are concerned, law enforcement has had a stimulating rather than a suppressing effect.

In 1935 the price on the street of opium was 75 cents a deck; it is now from \$10 to \$12. Morphine also soared comparably to \$20 per grain in 1945 and at present costs addicts \$14 to \$16—when they can get it.

Rigid enforcement of the Act caused the inflation, and, as a consequence attracted the attention of criminals who previously had ignored the drug field.

Juvenile delinquents, who hitherto had confined their transgressions to robbing the corner grocery or filling station, now found that there was a ready demand for drugs at high prices. Almost at once a series of robberies and hold-ups at drug stores and hospitals swept through various districts.

The young culprits began peddling their loot and in not a few cases tried some of it themselves—the first step toward addiction. Curious as to why addicts will pay such fabulous prices, these latter decided that narcotics must have a value that can be appreciated



only by the initiated and the desire to test these values first-hand soon led to usage and, ultimately, to addiction.

I am far from suggesting that more lenient enforcement of the Act be adopted. Mention of these facts is made merely to emphasize what to many is self-evident — that strict enforcement alone does not curtail addiction.

* * *

FROM my experience in narcotic work, and more particularly because of impressions and conclusions reached through my survey, I have formed certain positive ideas which, though at odds with present policy and legislation, are not offered in criticism of any government department, police body or individual; rather, they are advanced in the honest belief that some part of them may assist to evaluate recent trends in this grave social problem.

The first requirement, to my mind, is a medical and psychiatric service,

conducted under the auspices either of the R.C.M.P. or the Department of Health, whose sole function would be to concentrate on narcotic addiction.

The second need is a varied form of sentence. If the addict is a proved recidivist—one who in the past has preyed on society and probably will continue to do so—progressive sentences should be meted out to him, with subsequent convictions carrying heavier sentences; after a predetermined number of convictions he automatically forfeits his right to freedom for the remainder of his life. The ultimate aim would be to imprison addicts for as long as is necessary to protect society. The policy would prevent addicts from spreading the virus of their addiction either voluntarily or involuntarily.

Third, I suggest that a system of definite and indefinite sentences be established for first and second offenders. A parole or ticket-of-leave plan would

have to be evolved, and a parole officer employed in each of the large centres of addiction, i.e. Toronto, Ont., Montreal, Que., and Vancouver. These parole officers should be engaged solely in that capacity and selected from among members of the Force who have had experience in narcotic work. Having close contact with narcotic enforcement squads and free access to all relevant information, the parole officer would be in a position to keep himself posted on the activities of those under his supervision.

To exemplify how such a system would operate, suppose a youth is sentenced under the Act to a minimum of six months' imprisonment definite and six months indefinite. Well before the definite portion of his sentence expires—when he is cured medically if not mentally—the medical officer and the psychiatrist will examine him and assess the probabilities of his adjustment to society.

If the outlook is favourable, a parole is granted the offender who is told how often to report and impressed with the injunction that he must refrain from using narcotics or hypnotics and from associating with addicts and criminals.

This is where the parole officer's duties begin. He receives the doctor's reports and must be guided by their recommendations. He should assist his charge to secure employment and in every way encourage his rehabilitation. He should also keep him under strict surveillance and bear in mind that the slightest deviation from the conditions of parole will result automatically in his re-arrest to serve out the term of his full sentence.

During this probationary period the services of the medical officer and the psychiatrist ought to be utilized to the fullest extent with a view on the one hand to detecting any possible recurrence of addiction, and on the other to assessing physical and mental progress.

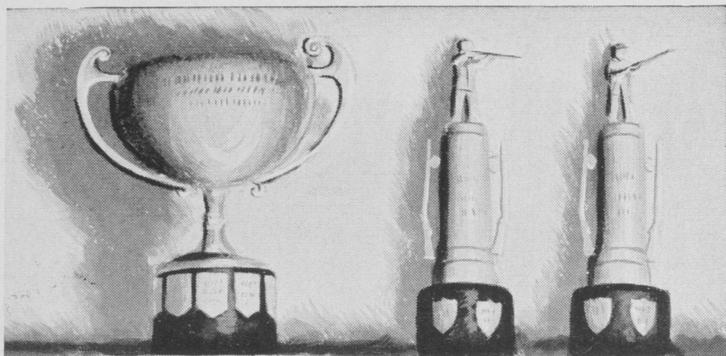
Obviously such a plan would fail unless the subject himself genuinely desired a cure. However, the possibility of failure is lessened by the processes of prediction through psychiatric channels which make it possible to weed out while they are still imprisoned most of those not likely to reform. Then, too, the threat of the unserved portion of sentence would tend mightily to cause strict adherence to the parole conditions, and I believe that the results now being achieved under the ticket-of-leave system indicate the degree of success we might expect under this plan.

The financial outlay involved, including the upkeep of medical services, would be small compared to enforcement costs. With amended legislation, the main essentials would be a few psychiatrists and trained parole officers.

Pre-addiction preventive methods might be carried out to advantage by the parole officer and psychiatrist in juvenile delinquency institutions. This part of the plan undoubtedly has controversial features, but my strongest argument for it is that of the group surveyed 65.8 per cent were first arrested at the average age of 16.9 years. This, as I see it, indicates that many youths now in these institutions eventually are bound for addiction unless preventive steps are taken.

* * *

THE number of addicts covered by this survey may seem very small to justify the changes advocated. Yet this aspect of the matter becomes less important when it is realized that the individuals involved represent a good cross section of the Canadian field, coming as they did from farms, towns and cities in all parts of Canada. They are a floating population—either pedlars drawn to Vancouver by this city's high prices, or addicts who followed in their wake.



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Old-timers' Column

H. A. Lestock Reid, M.D.

A great many members of the Force, past and present, know Dr. H. A. Lestock Reid of Prince Albert, Sask., for many years acting assistant surgeon in the Force. He resigned this appointment on Sept. 1, 1946, and as he approaches retirement from his medical practice and plans to take up residence in Ontario it is fitting that, through the *Quarterly*, we thank him for his devoted services and wish him health and happiness in his new life.

Born at Gladstone, Queensland, Australia, in 1868, Dr. Reid as an infant of eight or nine months came to Canada with his father, J. Lestock Reid, in a sailing vessel that took five months and 20 days to reach Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

In 1877 he went to Prince Albert. His father, a native of Ontario and a surveyor who in his day had travelled around the world, was at that time freighting for the Hudson's Bay Co., between Winnipeg, Man., and Fort Carlton, N.W.T. Needing a place to winter his horses and cattle he chose Red Deer Hill near Prince Albert and sent a man there to cut hay for 125 animals, then had stables built on the west side of the selected area, which sheltered his stock until the spring of 1878. The next year he sold all the animals to the H.B.C. and took up farming nine miles east of Prince Albert at a location which he named "Colleston", a name subsequently adopted by the township. Later he took up surveying for the Dominion Government.

Dr. Reid attended the Presbyterian Mission School in Prince Albert and well remembers that in 1878 about 100 Sioux arrived at the settlement from Wood Mountain to the south. They were part of the refugees who came into Canada after the Custer fight on the Little Big Horn, Mont., U.S.A., two years previously. Many of them went to work for the settlers and were most peaceably inclined. Previous to this, Chief White Cap and a small following had reached Canada after the massacre of white people in Minnesota in 1862 and had been given a reserve at Moose Woods near today's Saskatoon, Sask.

In the spring of 1880 Dr. Reid was sent to Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont., and remained there until 1886 when



Honorary Surgeon Lestock Reid

he matriculated in Arts. He registered at Trinity University and Trinity Medical College, Toronto, Ont., the same year and in 1891 received his M.D. and C.M., becoming a member of the college of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. He returned to Prince Albert the same year and launched into practice. That year, also, he was appointed coroner for Prince Albert, a post he held up to the time of his retirement.

Dr. Reid saw the North West Mounted Police barracks at Prince Albert being built; under construction some 15 months, they were completed in June, 1888. From 1891 on he assisted Dr. Hugh M. Bain, then resident acting assistant surgeon for the police, and continued in that capacity with Dr. E. C. Kitchen who, he says, succeeded Dr. Bain in 1897 shortly after Almighty Voice, a renegade Indian, made his last stand against the law.

Both Dr. Bain and Dr. Reid were in the field when Almighty Voice was being hunted in the district where the village of Hoey, Sask., now is. Dr. Reid was in charge of bringing in the wounded from that affair.

Some 18 months previously, Dr. Reid recalls, he performed a post-mortem examination on the body of Reg. No. 605, Sgt. C. C. Colebrook who on Oct. 29, 1895, had been shot and killed by Almighty Voice near Birch Hills. Dr. Reid still has the bullet he extracted from Colebrook's body. The murder had occurred while Colebrook was pursuing the Indian who had escaped from the police post at Duck Lake where he was in custody for shooting cattle on the One Arrow reservation east of Batoche.

Cornered with two companions in a bluff at Minnichinas Hills south of Hoey, Almighty Voice defiantly refused to submit to arrest. Insp. J. B. Allan, who with a small detachment had left Prince Albert to effect the fugitive's capture, rode close to the bluff and was shot and wounded. Dr. Reid took the wounded officer back to Prince Albert. These other members of the pursuit party were shot and killed: Reg. No. 3106, Cpl. C. H. S. Hockin; Reg. No. 3040, Cst. J. R. Kerr, and Mr. Grundy, postmaster at Duck Lake.

Supt. S. Gagnon (father of present Acting Deputy Commr. H. A. R. Gagnon), at that time officer commanding "F" Division at Prince Albert, took all available men, about 40, and surrounded the bluff on May 27, 1897. Some Prince Albert civilian volunteers assembled to aid the police, swelling the ranks of the besiegers to about 100. Dr. Reid, while returning with the wounded, met them on their way to the scene of action.

Dr. Reid tells us that the old brass 7-pounder cannon which had been at the Duck Lake fight in 1885 was brought into play and reinforcements came up from Regina bringing with them a 9-pounder. Both the heavy guns peppered the bluff and it subsequently turned out that they had found their mark, for when the attackers finally rushed in they discovered that Almighty Voice and his two comrades were dead.

In 1910 a Miss Margaret McKechnie of Wiarton, Ont., sister of the former deputy minister of education for Saskatchewan, came to Prince Albert training school for nurses, and two years later became Dr. Reid's wife.

During his 69 years' residence at Prince Albert, Dr. Reid, in his thirst for knowledge, made numerous excursions to various

parts of the globe. Previous to 1912 he twice went to New York, N.Y., for post graduate work and in later years made periodic trips there to study eye surgery and sanitary medication, also to take a number of courses in general surgery and abdominal diseases, to attend the Lexington Ave. babies hospital for a three months' course in children's diseases and to spend several months at the Sloane Maternity Hospital and Vanderbilt Clinic. He went to Rochester, Minn., U.S.A. (Mayo Clinic), six times and took post graduate courses at Philadelphia and Chicago. In 1913 he studied at St. Bartholomew's, London, Eng., besides attending Guy's, St. Thomas' and other hospitals in that metropolis. The same year, 1913, he extended his pilgrimage so that he could attend clinics in Paris, Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Florence and Rome.

Dr. Reid was appointed acting assistant surgeon of the Royal North West Mounted Police on July 10, 1907, vice Acting Assistant Surgeon Labrecque who in turn had replaced Asst. Surg. G. Madore upon the latter's death exactly a month previously.

In 1931 Dr. Reid, upon completing 40 years of continuous service in the province was honoured with a life membership in the Saskatchewan Medical Association, and on Oct. 4, 1946, he was appointed honorary surgeon of the R.C.M.P. in recognition of his outstanding, long and faithful service to the Force.

On Sept. 25, 1946, Prince Albert paid tribute to Dr. and Mrs. Reid at a civic farewell banquet. Many notables were present, and the main farewell address was delivered by Mr. Justice T. C. Davis of Prince Albert, recently returned from Australia where he was High Commissioner for Canada.

Down through the years Dr. Reid acted as medical adviser in a goodly number of murder and other crime cases, but he is best known for his sincerity and sympathy in attending the ills of countless members of the Force and their families.

Assistant Commissioner Sandys-Wunsch Presents Prizes

At Duncan, B.C., on Oct. 4, 1946, Asst. Commr. T. V. Sandys-Wunsch, O.B.E., of the R.C.M.P., who is on leave pending his retirement to pension, presented a sterling silver rose bowl to Cst. E. L. Hammer of the British Columbia Provincial Police.

Known as the "Sandys-Wunsch trophy", the prize is an annual award for the best score in revolver shooting by recruits of that force on Vancouver Island.

The B.C.P.P. Commr. T. W. S. Parsons, O.B.E., thanked the donor and stated that the trophy was "one more link in that golden chain of appreciation and mutual understanding which for so many years has existed between these two long-established police forces. Not often do officers of one organization devoted to law enforcement present trophies to another", he said; in fact he believed this occasion to be the first of its kind in history.

Assistant Commissioner Sandys-Wunsch, one time Dominion champion revolver shot himself, also presented Sgt. J. Young of the B.C.P.P. with the High Master medal for top score—295 out of a possible 300 in the annual competition for that force.

Both Assistant Commissioner Sandys-Wunsch and Commissioner Parsons had recently been elected honorary members of the B.C. Police Revolver Club.

"King of the Royal Mounted" Heard From

The following letter to the editor was received from Reg. No. 10105, ex-Cst. Leonard James King who served in the R.C.M.P. from July 6, 1925, until he purchased his discharge on Aug. 31, 1927:

"May I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the Quarterly. It brings to mind some of the most enjoyable times of my life in the Force.

"I served under Insp. C. 'Polly' Trundle at Rockcliffe, Ont., from July, 1925, to February, 1926, when, with Cst. Geoffrey Barrett I was transferred to Toronto, Ont., under Supt. H. M. Newsom.

"In June, 1926, I was posted to Windsor, Ont., under Cpl. Roy Nelson. We had occasional trips to Walpole Island Indian Reserve, to Tilbury, Chatham, Wallaceburg and Sarnia, where I met Corporal Lynch and later Corporal Corless. At Windsor I served with 'strong-man' H. V. Gough and had occasional duties at the Windsor race track under, as he was then, Sgt. Major A. S. Cooper.

"At Windsor I met S/Sgt. M. A. Joyce before he went North. I also met the then Insp. V. A. M. Kemp while he was en route to attend a police convention in the U.S.A., also Insp. C. H. Hill, soon after

he had returned from the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. We had some interesting times along the border in those days.

"When I left the Force I went out West, to Alberta. I returned to England in 1928 and joined the Bucks Constabulary in June, 1929.

"In May, 1932, I was transferred to the plain-clothes department on the formation of the C.I.D. in this county, and was promoted sergeant in January, 1938. In April of the same year I was transferred to the C.I.D. as detective sergeant and on August 9, this year was promoted to the rank of uniform inspector, and transferred from Chesham to Slough, where I had served my first nine years.

"I have pleasant memories of working with Detective Sergeant MacDonald, who went as Chief of Police to Timmins, Ont., with D/Sgts. H. P. Mathewson and Veitch at Toronto, Detective Constable Rolph, Toronto, D/Sgt. F. W. Zaneth, Cpl. E. S. B. 'Tiny' Covell.

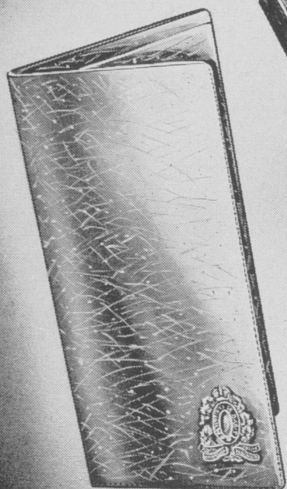
"I had some interesting experiences at Kingsville, Ont., where I was stationed on the lake front in 1927, under the Wild Bird Protection Act. I had the pleasure of meeting the late Jack Miner and his family at their lovely bird sanctuary.

"It was also interesting to work occasionally with the Detroit Police and U.S. Federal Police, and several ex-Mounted Policemen employed by Burns and Pinkertons Detective Agencies—'Jerry' Hartnett is one name I recall. We also had some good times with members of the Ontario Provincial Police, and the Windsor City Police.

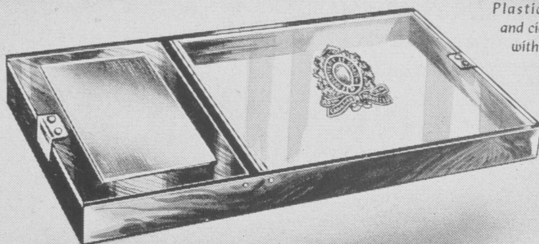
"During the war I met several members of the R.C.M.P. on service here, and though most of them were strangers to me we soon established contact by the mention of a few old-timers' names.

"I should mention, too, that it was my great pleasure to meet your Commissioner, one inspector, Sergeant Soames and 'Taffy' Mathews and some of the other men when they were in London on the Coronation contingent. You will see me seated beside Sergeant Mathews in the photo taken at the Florence restaurant, Regent Street, Piccadilly, May 13, 1937, during a dinner given in their honour (see 5 R.C.M.P.Q. 97 and 212).

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"I also met members of the R.C.M.P. contingent who attended the International Horse Show at Olympia, London, in June, 1930; my old riding sergeant F. Stoot was there.

"Well, I am about to go on duty now, so will end these few lines by wishing the Quarterly a full measure of success.

L. J. KING.

Police Station,
Slough, Bucks, Eng.
Aug. 25, 1946."

Editor's Note: The personnel of the contingent mentioned in our correspondent's penultimate paragraph, with regimental numbers shown in brackets, consisted of: Sgt. Major G. F. Griffin (5426); Sgt. F. Stoot (7930); Cpl. D. E. Forsland (7479); Csts. J. A. Tressider (10093), W. H. Maffett (10156), C. W. Anderson (10501), M. M. Carmichael (10552), J. D. Clouston (10554), C. G. Hill (10469), G. H. P. Woodall (10588), W. G. Baker (10592), W. Gardiner (10614), L. A. Austin (10619), H. J. F. Harrison (10637), H. H. Cuthbert (10644), S. A. Oldham (10648), C. F. Box (10706), W. J. Dickson (10712), H. L.

Hicks (10716), W. G. Harris (10719), C. W. Bishop (10734) and H. J. Burrough (10747). The party was in charge of Insp. T. Dann who in 1936 retired with the rank of Deputy Commissioner.

Still in Harness

Old-timers around Windsor, Ont., will remember Reg. No. 4493, ex-Sgt. Archibald Birtwistle and his years of association with that city. Now chief of police at Charlottetown, P.E.I., where even minor vandalism is taboo, he received a complaint not long ago that a treasured memento in the form of a silvered Maple Leaf had been stolen from a parked car on which it had been used as an ornament, and within an incredibly short time queries were flying thick and fast among a lot of folk in the district, especially the youngsters.

The flood of attention apparently frightened the thief into thinking that his loot was too dangerous to keep, for in a few hours the stolen decoration was turned in to the police by some boys who found it in a vacant lot. No arrest was made, but the main thing is that the chief aided by his young friends, the local kids, managed

to restore the prized Maple Leaf to its owner.

Ex-Sergeant Birtwistle engaged in the R.N.W.M.P. at Regina, Sask., on Aug. 17, 1906, was promoted corporal on Jan. 1, 1911, and sergeant on Apr. 1, 1913. Veteran

of the First Great War, he served in France with "A" Squadron, R.N.W.M.P. Cavalry Draft. While in the Force he was stationed at Indian Head and Melville in Saskatchewan and Niagara Falls and Windsor in Ontario.

A Successful Tour

FROM the Directorate of Public Relations (Army) comes word that, during the Canadian tour of Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, "the advice and assistance provided by the R.C.M.P. was most notable and many favourable comments were received. There is no doubt that the active interest the R.C.M.P. took in this tour has paid great dividends and I would like to thank you and in turn ask you to pass these remarks to all concerned".

A Blessed Island We Police

PRINCE Edward Island is Canada's most blessed province . . . It is reported that since 1937 in the whole province there has not been a single case of assault on wife, indecent assault, desertion of family, neglect of children, or contributing to the delinquency of a child.

There are no highwaymen, no gangsters, no commercialized vice, no real crime problem and no penitentiary. There are only 23 policemen for its 90,000 people, and it hasn't had an execution in 40 years.

Christian Union Herald, P.E.I.

Us and the Archbishop

THE Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, established himself with us as a man of discriminating taste when he said it thrilled and delighted him to ride with a police escort straight through all red lights.

That, Archbishop is the Life, the kind we always thought of with a capital L away back there before learning how acutely and stubbornly uncapitalized it usually manages to remain.

It is well enough to ride in the cab of a locomotive engine. It is fine to ride an elephant in the opening grand march of the circus, depicting the splendour of the Sultan's court. But for the nectar without a dreg, the rose without a thorn, the toot without a regret, give us a ride with a police escort. Us and the Archbishop.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

The Second Chance

AT A certain detachment some boys who had admitted taking shingles to make arrows were given a lecture on the evils of theft. Next day the father of one of them reported that his son had come home with the news of his offence and a startling interpretation of the counsel he had received.

"And do you know, mom", he had concluded, "I can steal again if I want to. The policeman said he'd give us one more chance."

The Scientists Survey the Crime Problem

STONE WALLS AND MEN, by Robert M. Lindner. Odyssey Press, New York. Pp. 487 and index. \$4.

CONTEMPORARY CRIMINAL HYGIENE, by 12 contributors. A source-book edited by Robert V. Seliger, Edwin J. Lukas and Robert M. Lindner. Oakridge Press, Baltimore. Pp. 231, index and notes on contributors. \$4.

Originally the purpose of imprisonment was punishment, coupled sometimes with revenge. The idea of the protection of society was present, but not uppermost. Nowadays it is coming to be realized more and more that the antisocial individual should be given a chance to correct his maladjustment and to prove his worth, but the idea of the protection of society persists. Indeed if we are to have an organized society at all, there must be a minimum standard of conduct by which all must be governed upon pain of being removed more or less permanently. Without such a standard there would soon be chaos. In his book *Everybody's Political What's What* Mr. G. B. Shaw who is, on paper at least, the most unbending non-conformist of his day, has said:

"There are men and women who are quite as dangerous (i.e. as cobras, wolves and tigers). They also must be killed, not in the least as punishment or expiation, but simply because they are unfit for civilized society, and the lives of fit people must not be wasted in restraining them." And again, "The capital punishment abolitionists must draw the line somewhere".

This is the extreme view, and it has been exemplified recently in the execution at Nuernberg of men whose crimes had shown them to be in the class which he specifies. Short of that class, there are many gradations between the criminal insane and the "accidental" offender, but it is to be noted that criminologists and penologists accept this underlying principle of penal law. The advances which criminology and penology (along with psychology and psychiatry in their relation to criminal law administration) have made is shown by the modern tendency to shift the emphasis to the reformatory side of imprisonment, or as it has been put in other words, to make the

offender understand that he is sent to prison "as punishment, not to be punished", and that he will be brought into touch with influences intended to be remedial. Dr. Lindner points out the initial difficulty in this respect when he asserts that the mere fact of incarceration is a shock in itself, and that, for the majority of law-breakers, whom he distinguishes from "criminotics", the hot humiliation of apprehension and trial is sufficient punishment.

These two new books are for the present "the last word" upon the subjects with which they deal. "For the present" we say because this aspect of social reform is now so much before the public that it is certain that a great deal more will be written as research continues with regard to it, but there can be no doubt that they will continue to be authoritative. They are written scientifically from many angles of approach to the broad problem, and the "Who's who" of contributors to the second book, (including Dr. Lindner) shows much distinction in various branches of social science. They are important books which should be read, not only by every career policeman, but by everyone concerned with criminal law administration.

Dr. Lindner's analysis of the motivation of crime and his discussion of crime in relation to the prevailing culture and economy are especially valuable. His conclusions that "The prevailing economy that obtains over most of the world is *the* important precipitant of crime; the prevailing economy is also a powerful predisposant toward crime", are both startling and challenging. However, most illuminating of all is the discussion (in both books) of the so-called "psychopathic personalities" who, although legally and, it appears, psychiatrically sane, will yet commit crimes over and over again. Of them Dr. Lindner says that they have "termite-like invaded the structure of our civilization, bearing with them, as an insect might bear, the germ of a social Black Death", and he quotes Dr. Harvey Cleckley (also a contributor to the second book) as follows:

"The courts are often hesitant to deal with them as normal human beings since it is perfectly obvious even to laymen on the

Published June 1946

Criminal Evidence

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jury that they are by no means normal. The usual result is for such people to be brought into the courts dozens and scores of times and evade serious legal penalties through the intervention of their relatives or by virtue of their mental disorder. They are frequently sent to psychiatric institutions where they are promptly dismissed only to repeat time after time and dozens of times after dozens of times their anti-social acts and their acts which bring harm and difficulty to themselves.

"It is my opinion that these so-called psychopathic personalities . . . should be frankly recognized as serious cases of mental disorder and called without equivocation psychotic (insane) and incompetent. This would make it possible for them to be treated adequately or, at the very least, for society to be protected from them."

It is rather surprising to a Canadian reader to find that, although parallels with England are drawn for some purposes, there is no mention of the Borstal system of dealing with offenders. The careful classi-

fication of young convicts, with graduated training for the various classes and measures of segregation of those likely to have a contaminating influence on others, is a feature of that system. In Dr. Lindner's book, the account of an unsuccessful experiment by which an American prison was manned with "wild and tough" young college graduates who would rather fight with the inmates than report infractions of the rules, serves to emphasize the need for wise and intelligent personnel at all levels of criminal law administration. And when both these books affirm that need, as of course they must, they are pointing to what is probably the prime factor in the success which the Borstal system has attained.

It is to be regretted that, although he has written so much that is of value, Dr. Lindner cannot be absolved of bias in his attitude toward the agencies of law enforcement. He speaks of "the pettifogging obscurantism of the judge's final summary", and "the absolute stupidity" of the jury system. Prosecutors, police, and prison officials do not escape his strictures, but it is

for the lawyers that he reserves his deadliest thrusts, for example:

"It is staggering to realize that almost the entire legal profession is employed not in supporting the law or serving the victim, but in finding ways of evasion. The most competent evaders are the most successful—and expensive—practitioners. These, characteristically, are at the service of the criminaloid and the rich. The poor man and the haphazard law-breaker take what they can get, either the inexperienced junior or one of those shabby vultures who batten upon misery and grief, who practically take up residence in the courtroom and fawn upon the judge's entourage as it enters the courthouse each morning and exits each night." One wonders whether at some time the author has been subjected to an offensive cross-examination which still rankles. If such a surmise were correct, no one would blame him for feeling resentment, but a scientific treatise is not the place in

which to express it.

If there is the shyster lawyer, is there not also the venal "alienist" whose mind (furnished, fully modern) is to let to anyone able to pay? At all events, there is no fairness in jurists and social scientists judging each others' profession at that level. Each group has much to contribute to the other and to the establishment of a better social order; the need is imperative that they find common ground.

Especially is this true upon the subject of insanity where the divergence of the psychiatric and legal standards becomes more and more apparent, so much so that the New England judge could hardly say now, as he said in 1866, that "that cannot be health in law which is disease in fact". After all, the law enforcement agencies and the social sciences have a common goal. A sound mind in a sound body is quite as desirable for the body politic as for the individual.

The Achievements of Canada's First Woman Magistrate

EMILY MURPHY, CRUSADER, by Byrne Hope Sanders, with foreword by Nellie L. McClung and valedictory poem by Lotta C. Dempsey. The Macmillan Co. of Canada Ltd., Toronto. Pp. xviii and 344. Illustrated with photographs. \$3.50.

Mrs. Emily Murphy had many claims to distinction. The light-hearted sketches and articles which, written under the name of Janey Canuck, first earned her public recognition, opened up for her a literary career with which a woman accustomed, as she was, to gracious living, might well have been content.

In 1916 she was appointed police magistrate, first for the City of Edmonton, later for the Province of Alberta. This, in itself, was another distinction, since she was the first woman in the British Empire to receive such an appointment. She filled it for 15 years, in such a way as to earn general respect, but the exacting work left little time for writing, except for the purposive writing which she undertook to advance the causes she made her own.

It is for her third career—that of a social reformer—that she will be remembered best.

Her part in securing the passage of the Alberta Dower Act and in the famous "persons" case, which ended in a decision of the Privy Council that women, otherwise qualified, were eligible for appointment to the Canadian Senate, was notable evidence of her humanist proclivities (She preferred the word "humanism" to "feminism"). Her fearless expose of the traffic in narcotic drugs in Canada, culminating in the book *The Black Candle*, brought her world-wide recognition.

The present book was written under pressure as, during the course of its preparation, the author was engaged upon an important war assignment. Despite that preoccupation, it presents an account of Mrs. Murphy's work and achievement which is adequate as well as readable. It is a fault in the book, however, that the author idealizes her subject. To her, Mrs. Murphy was

"A perfect woman, nobly planned,

To warn, to comfort, and command",
and though this attitude does credit to a great capacity for friendship on both sides, it does result in a portrait which falls short of being completely rounded.

Obituary

Reg. No. 14415, Cst. John Ritchie Dodds, 24, died at Regina, Sask., Feb. 22, 1946. He served in the R.C.M.P. from Jan. 5, 1942, until his death, being stationed at Regina and Weyburn in Saskatchewan, at Minnedosa, Man., Rockcliffe, Ont., and Metegahan, Digby and Yarmouth in Nova Scotia.

Reg. No. 5708, ex-Sgt. Herbert Harvey, 58, died at Vancouver, B.C., May 21, 1946. A member of "A" Squadron, R.N.W.M.P. Cavalry Draft, C.E.F., in the First Great War, he served in the Force from Aug. 9, 1913, to Aug. 8, 1933, when he retired to pension with exemplary service, being stationed at Vancouver, B.C., and Radville, Regina, Moose Jaw, Meyronne and Saskatoon in Saskatchewan.

Reg. No. 3045, ex-S/Sgt. Geoffrey Beeston Joy 71, died at Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 13, 1946. He served in the R.C.M.P. from Apr. 24, 1894, until pensioned Dec. 17, 1928, being stationed at Regina, Sask., Fort Macleod, N.W.T. (Alta.), and Dawson and Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory.

Reg. No. 6263, Cpl. Alexander Locke, 56, died at Edmonton, Alta., Sept. 27, 1946. He served in the R.N.W.M.P. from Sept. 15, 1914, to Sept. 14, 1918, in the former Saskatchewan Provincial Police from Apr. 16, 1921, to Aug. 31, 1928, several months after the disbandment of that force, and in the R.C.M.P. from then until his death.

Reg. No. 3730, ex-Cpl. Frank Stanley Pearson, M.C., 67, died at Dartmouth, England, May 25, 1946. After serving in the N.W.M.P. from May 20, 1900, to Feb. 23, 1901, he took his discharge and joined the South African Constabulary. Re-engaging on Dec. 6, 1906, he served in the R.N.W.M.P. at Battleford,

Sask., and Athabasca Landing, Alta., until Dec. 5, 1914, when he left to visit his brother, the then Governor of British North Borneo.

Reg. No. 10330, ex-Cst. Edward Leslie Robinson, 39, died at Calgary, Alta., Aug. 14, 1946. He served in the R.C.M.P. from June 28, 1927, to Oct. 25, 1930, being stationed at Macleod, Waterton Park, Lethbridge and anff in Alberta. Joining the Calgary City Police on Aug. 27, 1931, he belonged to that department up to the time of his death.

Reg. No. 10134, Cpl. William Patrick O'Neill Solway, 40, died at Calgary, Alta., Feb. 15, 1946. He served in the R.C.M.P. from Sept. 22, 1925, to Mar. 22, 1929, and from Apr. 1, 1932, until his death, being stationed at Regina, Sask., and Lethbridge, Peace River, Edmonton, Morley and Canmore in Alberta.

Reg. No. 5557, Cpl. Archibald Ernest Pittard, 59, died at Halifax, N.S., Nov. 12, 1946. He served in the R.C.M.P. from Apr. 18, 1913, until his death, being stationed at Lethbridge, Cranbrook and Michel in Alberta, Fernie, B.C., Windsor, Sheet Harbour and Halifax in Nova Scotia.

Reg. No. 6011, ex-Cst. Louis James Taylor, 55, died at Pincher Creek, Alta., Oct. 17, 1946. He served in the R.N.W.M.P. from Aug. 31, 1914, to Aug. 30, 1915, and from Dec. 17, 1915, to Dec. 16, 1916, being stationed at Maple Creek, Sask., and Lethbridge, Alta.

Reg. No. 10359, Cpl. Hugh William Wilson, 46, served in the R.C.M.P. from Oct. 28, 1927, died at Ottawa, Ont., on Mar. 22, 1946. He until his death, being stationed at Dawson, White Pass Summit, Whitehorse, Selkirk and Miller Creek in the Yukon Territory, Regina, Sask., and Ottawa, Ont.