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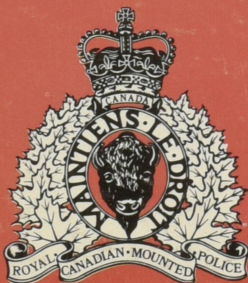
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. 42, No. 1



REVUE

TRIMESTRIELLE

de la

GRC

WINTER/HIVER 1977

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Vol. 42, No. 1



REVUE TRIMESTRIELLE de la GRC

WINTER/HIVER 1977

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Our Cover

Taken from Eastern Passage, N.S., this photo shows the sun sinking over Halifax, across the harbour to the west. Taken by Cpl. G. P. Wood, Halifax Ident. Section.

La couverture

Coucher du soleil sur le port d'Halifax (N.-É.) vu d'Eastern Passage. Photo: caporal G. P. Wood de la Section de l'identité d'Halifax.

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The Commissioner's New Year Message

This will be my last opportunity as RCMP Commissioner to wish one and all, members and friends of the Force alike, a happy and prosperous New Year.

The year 1976 was an eventful, perhaps even an historic year for the Force. Its highlights include the release of the Marin Commission Report on the RCMP, the successful completion of the XXI Olympiad, Habitat '76, the opening of the new Canadian Police College, and the appointment of a new Solicitor General.

No doubt 1977 will bring fresh challenges to all of us, but I am confident we will meet them with the same spirit and dedication which has helped us overcome problems in the past.

So once again, the very best to all for the New Year — and always.

Message du Commissaire à l'occasion du Nouvel An

Pour la dernière fois, à titre de Commissaire de la G.R.C., je désire souhaiter, à tous les membres et amis de la Gendarmerie, une bonne et heureuse année.

Pour la Gendarmerie, l'année aura été mouvementée, voire historique. Parmi les faits saillants, on compte la publication du Rapport de la Commission Marin sur la G.R.C., l'heureux déroulement des Jeux olympiques, Habitat '76, l'ouverture du nouveau Collège canadien de police et la nomination d'un nouveau Solliciteur général.

Sans aucun doute, 1977 nous apportera de nouveaux défis. Mais je suis certain que nous saurons les relever avec le même enthousiasme et le même dévouement qui nous ont animés par le passé.

Encore une fois, mes meilleurs vœux pour le nouvel an — et pour les années à venir.

Editor's Notes...

In retrospect

1976 has drawn to a close. I suppose many are glad to forget and look ahead to 1977 hoping things will be better. Yet many will look back with a feeling of accomplishment and hope 1977 will be as good. I would like to reflect back to 1976 in this note.

There is no doubt this past year has been one of the most hectic we in the *Quarterly* have had in a long time. We started a way late; then came the Olympics; we finally found Dave Bittle and lost him in five days to French language training and we lost Mrs. Scharf for about 4 months. In the latter case, she had much more urgent business which took precedence over the *Quarterly* — she presented her husband with a 6 lb. 4 oz. bouncing baby girl, Jennifer, on September 3rd! All the while we were striving hard to catch up.

This may sound like a tale of woe. It isn't, because we had some good fortune. We found Mrs. Kay Flanagan to help out while Mrs. Scharf was away and she is staying with us until Dave returns. In her we have a real jewel. Mrs. Fortier, my right arm in circulation, and Mrs. Scharf have been just marvelous and have accepted, without question, the extra workload to help catch up.

As I look back over the past year, I realize that in our drive, — and we ARE getting there — I owe a debt of gratitude to a lot of people. As you no doubt are aware, no one can put out a magazine like the *Quarterly* without a lot of help from others.

So as in the Oscar Awards' night, I want to say thank you:

- 1) to our staff for their help in the big "push";
- 2) to the "L" Directorate Translation Section who not only gave us excellent service in translating articles and editing French texts, but for the peerless quality of their work as well;
- 3) to our Photographic Section, for not only understanding our situation, but also for their speedy service and always, always, quality material which ranks with the best;
- 4) to our associate editors who push and cajole members in their Division to "... get those stories written and submitted." Without material, we are nothing;
- 5) to you, our readers, for your patience and understanding. Because in the final analysis YOU are what WE are all about.

So to all of you — thanks, thanks a lot — and here's hoping 1977 will be even better — for all of us.

Ed.

Notes du rédacteur...

Coup d'œil rétrospectif

1976 tire à sa fin. Nombreux sont ceux qui voudront oublier et voir en 1977 l'espoir d'un avenir meilleur. Certains tireront quand même une certaine fierté du passé, espérant que 1977 leur sera tout aussi favorable. Je profiterai de cette note pour jeter un coup d'œil sur 1976.

Sans aucun doute, cette année aura été une des plus mouvementées qu'aura connue la *Revue trimestrielle*. D'abord, nous avons débuté avec beaucoup de retard. Puis vinrent les Jeux olympiques. Enfin, nous avons trouvé Dave Bittle, mais le Bureau des langues nous l'a enlevé cinq jours plus tard, et M^{me} Scharf nous a laissés pour 4 mois. Dans son cas, ses préoccupations étaient plus importantes et prenaient le pas sur les affaires de la *Revue* — le 3 septembre, elle donnait naissance à une petite fille de 6 liv. et 4 on., Jennifer. Pendant tout ce temps, nous avons travaillé d'arrache-pied pour nous rattraper.

Nous n'avons pas eu que des misères. Non, il nous est arrivé d'avoir aussi de la chance. Kay Flanagan, une vraie perle, est venue à notre secours pendant l'absence de M^{me} Scharf, et elle restera avec nous jusqu'au retour de Dave. M^{me} Fortier, mon bras droit à la circulation, et M^{me} Scharf ont été merveilleuses: elles ont accepté sans discussion le surcroît de travail que nous imposait notre retard.

Mon regard en arrière m'amène à me rendre compte que notre progrès — eh oui! nous en sommes là — nous le devons à nombre de gens. Vous le savez, il serait impossible de publier la *Revue* sans la collaboration de plusieurs personnes.

Donc, comme à la Soirée des Oscars, je veux remercier:

- 1) notre personnel pour son aide dans notre grande « percée »;
- 2) la Section de traduction de la Direction « L » pour l'incomparable qualité de son travail en matière de traduction et de révision;
- 3) les employés de notre Section de photographie pour leur compréhension, leur service rapide et leur travail de qualité, qui se classe parmi les meilleurs;
- 4) nos corédacteurs qui savent inciter les membres de leur Division à écrire et à présenter des articles. Sans leur contribution, nous ne saurions exister;
- 5) nos lecteurs, pour leur patience et leur bienveillance. Car, en fin de compte, c'est VOUS qui êtes NOTRE raison d'être.

Donc, à vous tous — merci, merci beaucoup — et souhaitons que 1977 soit encore meilleure — pour nous tous.

Le rédacteur

The Maritime Provinces District

By S. W. HORRALL, R.C.M.P. Historian.

Under the British North America Act, authority over the administration of justice in Canada is shared between Ottawa and the Provinces. This distribution of power has had a significant effect upon the organization of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police wherever it has been involved in contract policing. Each of these levels of jurisdiction has traditionally sought to protect and control its own area of responsibility where law enforcement is concerned. When contracting for the services of a federal police like the R.C.M.P., local governments have usually insisted upon a command structure that parallels their own territorial jurisdiction, commanded by an officer accountable to the local body or official responsible for the administration of justice. In contract provinces, the normal pattern of organization has been a single Division corresponding geographically with the provincial boundaries under the command of an officer who is directly responsible to the Attorney-General.

By contrast, only in provinces where the R.C.M.P. is not under contract has it been free to organize its command structure without reference to the jurisdiction of provincial or municipal authorities. Since 1920, for example, Ontario has been divided into more than one operational division, while the north west portion of that province has long been attached to "D" Division, Manitoba.

There have, of course, been exceptions to this general rule. At various times in the past, command structures have existed which, in an attempt to provide a more efficient or economic form of organization, were based on common regional, geographic or historic factors. One example of this form of organization

in the Force existed in the three prairie provinces just before and during the First World War.

I

In 1905 the present provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created out of the old North West Territories. The following year a contract was agreed upon between the federal and provincial authorities for the enforcement of the Criminal Code and the Provincial Statutes in these two provinces by the Royal North-West Mounted Police. Under a similar agreement in 1912, the Force took over provincial policing in the northern part of Manitoba. These contracts remained in effect until they were terminated by the mutual agreement of all parties concerned in 1917.

While the contracts were operative no change was made in the divisional structure of the Force. There were several separate divisions in both Alberta and Saskatchewan but their commanding officers were not responsible to the Attorney-General of the province in which they were situated. Instead they reported to the Commissioner in Regina. It was Commissioner Perry who was responsible to the three Attorneys-General for the policing in their provinces. In effect, Perry wore four hats. As well as being responsible to Ottawa for federal law enforcement, he was, at one and the same time, the Commissioner of Police for each of Alberta, Saskatchewan and northern Manitoba. Interestingly enough too, during the life of the contracts the police headquarters for the three provinces remained in Regina.

It was 1928 before the Force once again returned to contract policing. In that year

an agreement was reached between the Federal Government and the Province of Saskatchewan for the take-over of provincial police duties in that province by the R.C.M.P. During the negotiations, the Saskatchewan authorities insisted upon two significant terms being included in the contract. The first of these was that there would be one commanding officer for the Force in Saskatchewan who would report directly to the Attorney-General on all matters relating to the administration of justice in the province. The second was that the commanding officer should act upon his own responsibility under the direction of the Attorney-General "... without reference to the superior officers of the Force." These conditions and the constitutional basis upon which they stood were to have a significant influence upon the organization of the Force in the Maritimes.

II

In 1932 the Force attempted to establish a regional command in the Atlantic Provinces similar to that which had existed on the Prairies from 1905-17. This was known as the Maritime Provinces District. In February 1920, the R.N.W.M.P. was re-organized as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and made responsible for federal law enforcement throughout Canada. For the first time, its duties took the Force east of the Lakehead. Headquarters was moved from Regina to Ottawa and a new command structure was established in Eastern Canada where the duties of the Force were exclusively federal. Ontario was divided into two operational divisions, Quebec into a third, while the three Atlantic provinces were organized into a single command, the Maritime Provinces District.

As a "District" the Maritime command did not quite have the status of a Division. It had a headquarters in Halifax and it had a commanding officer who usually held the rank of Inspector. The officer in charge of the District reported directly to

the Commissioner as far as federal operational matters were concerned, just like other commanding officers of a division. However, for the administration of his command he was responsible to the Commanding Officer of "A" Division in Ottawa.

From 1920 to 1932 the duties of the Maritime Provinces District were confined to assisting federal government departments and enforcing federal statutes. Its strength never exceeded thirty-seven men during these years. Of these, approximately twenty-five were detailed to carry out guard duties at the several naval installations in and around Halifax. This left only a half dozen men or so to perform investigational duties in three provinces. The bulk of their work was concerned with the enforcement of the Customs Act, Excise Act, Fisheries Act and the Naturalization Act. One of these men was Inspector J. P. Blakeney. His many articles in the *R.C.M.P. Quarterly* bear testimony to some of the fine work which was done in the Maritimes in this period. Prior to 1932, the District had only one detachment. It was opened in Saint John, N.B., in 1925.

By 1931 important changes were in store for the organization of the R.C.M.P. in the Atlantic provinces. In that year, Commissioner Starnes retired. His replacement was an "outsider". The new Commissioner was Major-General James H. MacBrien. As a career soldier, MacBrien was widely respected for his war record. During the 1920's he had served as Chief of the General Staff at the Department of National Defence. His enthusiasm for flying was well-known. MacBrien took over the command of the Force with the understanding that he would have a reasonably free hand to re-organize it.

During the next seven years, MacBrien profoundly transformed the Force from the inside out. Under his forceful leadership the R.C.M.P. took over provincial police duties in seven provinces and concluded its first municipal con-

tracts. He raised qualifications for recruits, modernized training and instituted promotional examinations for N.C.O.'s and Officers. The Canadian Police College was another of his accomplishments, as were the *R.C.M.P. Quarterly* and the *R.C.M.P. Gazette*. He greatly expanded the national police services and established crime laboratories, as well as marine and air services. MacBrien's two broad objectives for the Force were to turn it into an efficient organization and to expand its services. As one of his senior officers said, "He believed that we should do some work for our money." Given the federal nature of the country, these objectives sometimes ran into conflict with each other.

The Commissioner began his plans for re-organization shortly after taking command. On December 1, 1931, the Maritime Provinces District was abolished. Instead, the Atlantic Provinces became part of an expanded "C" Division, which also included the Eastern Arctic detachments, and was henceforth to be known as the "Quebec and Maritime Provinces District." Montreal was designated as the headquarters for the new division. Its new commanding officer, Superintendent T. Dann, became responsible for federal law enforcement throughout Quebec, the three Maritime Provinces and the eastern Arctic. The new division only existed for a few weeks. As the R.C.M.P. began to take on additional responsibilities in the spring of 1932, MacBrien was forced to modify his plans for a large regional command in eastern Canada.

The first event to bring about a change in MacBrien's proposals for the command of the Maritimes was the take-over by the R.C.M.P. of the duties of the Preventive Service of the Department of National Revenue. The Preventive Service had been organized in 1927 primarily to enforce the Customs and Excise Acts. It had about one hundred and seventy officers stationed at various points across the country, as well as a marine section consisting of over two hundred men, some twenty ocean-

going ships and smaller craft. In January 1932, the Commissioner proposed to the Government that in the interests of efficiency and economy the R.C.M.P. should absorb the Preventive Service and take over its responsibilities.

The second occurrence to influence his proposal was the negotiations to take over provincial police work in Nova Scotia. By the early 1930's, the Depression was being felt throughout Canada and provincial governments were looking for ways to cut costs. Law enforcement seemed a good possibility. Why have two police forces when one could do the job more cheaply, was the way the argument went. After all, Saskatchewan appeared to have benefited from its agreement in 1928.

Late in January 1932, MacBrien was invited to Halifax by Premier Harrington to discuss the take-over of the Nova Scotia Provincial Police. By the middle of February, the take-over of the Preventive Service and the policing of Nova Scotia were assured. The Commissioner was now faced with quite a different situation in the Maritimes than he had envisaged a few weeks earlier when he had placed the Atlantic provinces under "C" Division. The absorption of the Preventive Service men and the members of the Nova Scotia Provincial Police would greatly enlarge the responsibilities there. He decided that yet another change in the command structure would be necessary.

In spite of the contract to take over provincial police duties, the Commissioner still hoped to retain one regional command for the Maritimes. MacBrien's new plan was to create one division out of the three provinces, under one commanding officer with headquarters in Halifax. The new command was to be designated "H" Division. It would be responsible for enforcing federal statutes in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, carrying out provincial police duties in Nova Scotia and directing the work of the former ships of the Preventive Service

which would become the R.C.M.P. Marine Section.

Even this proposal was shortlived. Early in March 1932, the Premier of New Brunswick asked MacBrien to meet with him to discuss the possibility of the R.C.M.P. taking over the duties of the New Brunswick Provincial Police. Before the end of the month, a similar request came from the Premier of Prince Edward Island. In the negotiations with the provincial authorities in 1932, the agreement reached with Saskatchewan four years before was used as the model for discussion. The terms which the Saskatchewan government had insisted on in 1928 regarding the organization of the Force in the Province and the responsibility of the commanding officer were included in all the contracts with the Atlantic Provinces.

Regardless of the implications of the new agreements, Commissioner MacBrien persisted with his proposal for one regional command in the Maritimes. To make Prince Edward Island a distinct and autonomous division did not after all seem very practical. Even after the Prince Edward Island Provincial Police had been taken over, the total strength of the Force there would be fewer than thirty men. A single command structure seemed the most efficient and economical way of organizing the Force in the three Provinces.

The Commissioner's final plan for the re-organization of the Force in the Maritimes came into effect on April 1, 1932. The three provinces were withdrawn from "C" Division. They were to constitute a new Maritime Provinces District under the command of Assistant Commissioner Junget, with headquarters in Moncton, New Brunswick. The District would include three new divisions — "H" for Nova Scotia, "J" for New Brunswick and "L" for Prince Edward Island. The three commanding officers were to be responsible for the police duties in their respective provinces under the "supervision" of the commanding officer of the

District in Moncton. The administration of the three divisions would also come under the officer in charge of the District who would in addition be responsible for inspecting them. Meanwhile, the bulk of the federal law enforcement in the Maritimes and the operation of the new R.C.M.P. Marine Section was to be the direct responsibility of the regional commander.

The new command structure in the Maritimes only lasted a year. Assistant Commissioner Junget's authority over the three divisions was gradually eroded. His supervisory responsibilities over their operational duties was never clearly defined. At first the Commanding Officers did report to him on police matters, but in doing so they were not literally observing the terms of the federal-provincial contracts. There were no serious disagreements between the parties concerned, but in August 1932 the Premier of New Brunswick found it necessary to clarify any misunderstanding by reminding the Commissioner that the administration of justice in his province was solely the responsibility of the Attorney-General. By September, Junget's authority over the three divisions was restricted solely to their inspection and matters involving pay and supply.

Another factor which mitigated against the continuance of a regional command was the efficient management of the Marine Section. Moncton had been chosen as the Headquarters of the District solely because of its central location. From there, Junget was able to establish radio contact with the ships and aircraft on coastal patrol throughout the Atlantic seaboard. Most of the larger vessels, however, were based in Halifax and Junget found that he had constantly to visit that city to oversee their repair and maintenance. Clearly, Halifax was a better vantage point from which to command the Marine Section.

In February 1933, Commissioner MacBrien finally decided that his plan for a regional command had not worked.

Orders were issued for yet another change in the organization of the Maritimes. As of April 1, 1933, the Maritime Provinces District was abolished. Assistant Commissioner Junget was transferred to Halifax where he became the Commanding Officer of "H" Division. Its former Commanding Officer, Superintendent C. D. La Nauze, became the officer in charge of the Marine Section, which now became part of "H" Division. With the change, the Maritime divisions were free of any regional control and achieved for the first time the same status as the divisions in the other contract provinces.

The Maritime Provinces District was the first attempt in the modern history of the R.C.M.P. to establish a regional command which encompassed more than one province where the Force was under contract to carry out provincial police duties. To Commissioner MacBrien, such a com-

mand seemed the most efficient system of organization for the Force in the Atlantic Provinces. There were precedents for the action he took. The three provinces had been under a regional command from 1920-32, while the Force's duties there had been exclusively federal. Earlier, Alberta, Saskatchewan and northern Manitoba had been organized into one command, even though the Force was under contract. The regional command on the prairies had worked amicably, but by the time the Force returned to contract policing in the 1920's the western provinces had become more concerned about the proper acknowledgement of their constitutional rights. In the end, it was the provinces' authority over the administration of justice which was the primary factor in preventing a permanent regional command from being established in the Maritimes.

There's Been a Shooting!

by Csts. G. G. Tomlinson and E. K. Peters

Lac La Biche, a small town in north eastern Alberta, has an eight-man RCMP Detachment, but our contribution to law enforcement always seems to be overshadowed by the members in Ft. McMurray, our ever-growing industrial neighbor 150 miles to the north. There are about 1500 Indians in our jurisdiction, and it is around one of them that this story evolves.

It all started when one of our members arrested a 65 year old native who had overestimated his capacity for bacchanalian draught, and had passed out on the sidewalk. On the way to the lockup, the members noticed a small trickle of blood oozing from the back of his head. It didn't appear to be serious,

but they thought they had best have a doctor check it anyway. The doctor sutured the cut, took x-rays of his head, and admitted the man to hospital for observation. The time was 4:30 P.M. At 6:15 P.M. the hospital called to advise that the x-rays showed a .22 calibre slug lodged in the patient's head near the temple. The doctor said he was sending the patient to Edmonton by ambulance immediately, and that there was a 50/50 chance he would not survive the two-hour trip.

By 6:30 P.M., all the detachment personnel were mobilized to conduct a possible murder investigation. One member was to accompany the patient, who had been given the Last Rites, to Edmonton, while the remainder would conduct an in-

tensive investigation to locate the person(s) responsible.

The next few hours were filled with furious activity. Nothing tangible was learned in Lac La Biche, while in Edmonton, a team of doctors worked hard to save the man's life. They were having tremendous success, for not only was the patient alive, but he was lively, admonishing a nurse for wanting to stay around while he went to use the washroom!

Around midnight the answers came, both in Edmonton and in Lac La Biche. It was learned that the victim had been ac-

cidentally shot some years earlier, but, he said, he was sure a doctor had removed the bullet at the time. The investigation continued the next morning when old hospital x-rays were checked. Sure enough, a 1969 x-ray revealed a .22 calibre slug in the same place as it was now. Apparently the victim had been hunting rabbits with another fellow, now dead for more than ten years, when the other chap's rifle accidentally discharged, the bullet striking our man in the head. He awoke with a bump on the head — *and a headache like you wouldn't believe!* The year? — 1938. The bullet had been lodged in the victim's head for 38 years!

Notice to Pensioners

The following letter was sent to the Quarterly by Mr. J. P. Tétrault, Chief, RCMP Division, Supply and Services Canada. Apparently there have been many enquiries concerning medical coverage when on extended travel outside Canada. He is saying essentially that each pensioner should check the extent and duration of coverage with provincial authorities, and that Ontario Blue Cross provides full coverage regardless of duration, so long as the premium is paid. This is not an advertisement; Ontario Blue Cross is suggested as only one alternative out of, I am sure, many others. Instead it is meant to caution you to check first, so you don't unwittingly get caught in a bind. Here is Mr. Tétrault's letter.

Dear Sirs:

*Subject: Medical Coverage Outside
Canada*

This office receives many requests from pensioners with respect to hospital and medical coverage. We are able to answer most of these questions or can direct them to the correct source.

There is one area that I feel pensioners should be made aware of. When a pensioner leaves the country for an extended period of time he may not have coverage. Each province has different rules with respect to how long a person is covered when they leave the country.

I have been in contact with the Ontario Blue Cross and they have informed me that they will cover pensioners regardless of where they live in Canada if they make application and pay the required premiums. The cost is .50 per day single or \$1.00 a day for a family.

Requests for applications should be directed to the following address:

Ontario Blue Cross
150 Ferrand Drive
Don Mills, Ont.
M3C 1H6

You may wish to insert an article in the *Quarterly* bringing this information to the pensioners' attention.

J. P. Tétrault, Chief
R.C.M.P. Division
Supply and Services Canada

looking back / revenons

100 YEARS AGO

During December, 1876, United States Indians, numbering about 500 men, 1,000 women, and 1,400 children, with about 3,500 horses and 30 United States mules, crossed the line and camped at Wood Mountain, east of the Cypress Hills.

They informed the officers of the Mounted Police, who visited them, that they had been driven from their homes by the Americans, and had come to look for peace; that they had been told by their grandfathers that they would find peace in the land of the British; that their brothers, the Santees, had found it years ago, and they had followed them; that they had not slept sound for years, and were anxious to find a place where they could lie down and feel safe.

Parties of observation were immediately sent out by Inspector Walsh, commanding at Fort Walsh, and communication between Fort Walsh and the Indian Camp was established by the erection of outposts convenient distances apart.

The police took possession of all fire arms and ammunition held by parties for the purpose of trade, and sales have since been made only on permit granted by the officers of the force.

From the annual report of Commissioner J. F. Macleod of the NWMP 1877.

75 YEARS AGO

Horse and cattle stealing still continue to be the most difficult classes of crimes we have to deal with. There are 38 convictions this year for horse stealing, as against ten last year.

100 ANS EN ARRIÈRE

En décembre 1876, des Indiens des États-Unis, soit quelque 500 hommes, 1,000 femmes et 1,400 enfants, accompagnés d'environ 3,500 chevaux et d'une trentaine de mulets ont franchi la frontière pour camper à Wood Mountain, à l'est des collines Cypress.

Aux agents de la Police à cheval venus les rencontrer, ils ont raconté que, chassés par les Américains, ils ne désirent que la paix. Les plus anciens leur ont dit qu'ils auraient la tranquillité au pays des Britanniques; leurs frères, les Santees, l'ont trouvée plusieurs années auparavant et ils les ont suivis. N'ayant pas connu de repos depuis bien longtemps, ils sont impatients de trouver un endroit où ils se sentiront en sécurité.

L'inspecteur Walsh a immédiatement envoyé des équipes d'éclaireurs installer des avants-postes à bonne distance les uns des autres afin d'assurer la liaison entre Fort Walsh et le camp indien.

Ceux qui détenaient des armes à feu et des munitions en vue du commerce les ont remises aux policiers, et désormais, toute vente d'armes à ces Indiens doit être autorisée par nos agents.

Extrait du rapport du Commissaire J. F. Macleod de la Police à cheval du Nord-Ouest (1877).

75 ANS EN ARRIÈRE

Au chapitre des délits, les vols de chevaux et de bétail sont encore ceux qui nous donnent le plus de fil à retordre. De dix, l'an dernier, le nombre de condamnations pour vol de chevaux est passé cette année à trente-huit.

Some of the officers commanding again refer to the reluctance on the part of ranchers and settlers to give us that assistance which we must have if we are to cope with these crimes successfully.

The increase in horse stealing is due to the great demand for horses all over the country, the readiness with which the stolen property can be profitably disposed of, and facilities for committing the crime.

In several cases, notably the Martin case, the thieves were professional Montana horse thieves, operating along the boundary. This year we have given this special attention, and with a good deal of success. We have been in constant communication and co-operation with the Montana officials, and have received from them valuable information and assistance. The boundary line is an effective bar to the effective pursuit of horse thieves. If closely pressed by our patrols, they cross the line, and are safe from further pursuit.

From the annual report of Commissioner A. Bowen Perry of the NWMP 1902.

Certains officiers commandants mentionnent encore l'hésitation des éleveurs et des colons à nous accorder l'appui dont nous avons besoin pour lutter efficacement contre ce genre de crime.

L'augmentation de ces vols tient à la forte demande de chevaux partout au pays et à la facilité avec laquelle on peut s'emparer des chevaux et les revendre.

Dans plusieurs cas, notamment dans l'affaire Martin, il s'agissait de voleurs professionnels du Montana qui opéraient le long de la frontière. Cette année, nous avons obtenu beaucoup de succès en accordant à ce genre d'affaire une attention particulière. La communication et la coopération avec les autorités du Montana ont été constantes et nous en avons retiré une aide et des renseignements précieux. La frontière constitue un obstacle sérieux dans la lutte contre les voleurs de chevaux. Serrés par nos patrouilles, les malfaiteurs traversent la frontière et se gardent ainsi de toute poursuite.

Extrait du rapport annuel du Commissaire A. Bowen Perry de la Gendarmerie à cheval du Nord-Ouest (1902).

50 YEARS AGO

"We have for a long time felt the need of having a patrol boat of our own for use in the Western Arctic sub-district, capable of navigating the Arctic seas during the entire period during which the channels are open. In the past we have always had to depend on the commercial ocean-going vessels for the transportation of supplies and the reliefs for the personnel in the detachments east of Herschel.

You are considering having a boat built which will meet all our requirements for patrol work east of Herschel island. This ship will have to be specially strengthened and equipped for working and wintering in the ice, so that the boat may serve as a

50 ANS EN ARRIÈRE

« Nous avons exprimé pendant longtemps le besoin d'avoir à notre usage, à la sous-division de l'Arctique-Ouest, un bateau patrouilleur capable de naviguer dans les eaux de l'Arctique lorsque les chenaux sont dégagés. Par le passé, nous avons dû recourir aux long-courriers commerciaux pour le transport des marchandises et du personnel destinés aux détachements, à l'est de l'île Herschel. Vous songez à faire construire un navire qui convienne au travail de patrouille à l'est de cette île. Il devra être spécialement armé pour affronter les glaces et, au besoin, servir de base flottante à nos opérations. Il est certain qu'un tel navire nous sera très utile, et j'espère qu'on pren-

floating detachment if necessary. I feel sure that such a vessel would be very useful indeed, and I hope arrangements will be made to have a ship of this kind sent in next summer."

From the annual report of Commissioner Cortlandt Starnes of the RCMP 1927.

25 YEARS AGO

The illegal use of narcotics by teenagers received close attention. There were a few cases involving juveniles, one of whom was attending high school. There does not appear, however, to be any serious narcotic problem among the youth of the country. Marihuana has been found on rare occasions only, and its use cannot be identified with any particular age group.

From the annual report of Commissioner L. H. Nicholson of the RCMP 1952.

dra les dispositions nécessaires pour le livrer avant l'été prochain.»

Extrait du rapport annuel du Commissaire Cortlandt Starnes de la Royale gendarmerie à cheval du Canada (1927).

25 ANS EN ARRIÈRE

Nous avons accordé une attention particulière à la consommation de stupéfiants chez les adolescents. Dans quelques cas, il s'agissait de très jeunes gens, dont l'un fréquentait l'école secondaire. Toutefois, les stupéfiants ne semblent pas causer de problèmes sérieux pour la jeunesse du pays. À l'occasion, nous avons trouvé de la marijuana, mais nous ne pouvons pas en rattacher la consommation à un groupe d'âge en particulier.

Extrait du rapport annuel du Commissaire L. H. Nicholson de la Royale gendarmerie à cheval du Canada (1952).

Vegreville

Alberta-RCMP "Pysanka" Project

by Cpl. W. Husky

Located in the friendly Town of Vegreville is the world's largest Pysanka (Easter Egg) which has been dedicated to the RCMP. Vegreville, Alta., is a growing community of over 4,000 which is served by an eleven man RCMP detachment.

Why an egg of all things? The story is somewhat unusual. In 1973, the provincial government established an Alberta-RCMP Century Celebrations Committee to distribute funds in the form of grants not exceeding \$20,000 to communities who wished to establish a memorial to the RCMP in 1974. These memorials would serve to commemorate the arrival of the NWMP in Alberta in 1874.

The Vegreville and District Chamber of Commerce took advantage of the challenge. Initially it was suggested that a large fibreglass horse mounted by a red coat NWMP would be a suitable monument and would put Vegreville on the map. At another chamber meeting, when other numerous ideas were being broached, a lady proudly suggested that an Easter egg memorial be built. Why not? Vegreville is a multicultural centre with a majority of Ukrainian ethnicity. It seemed to make sense!. Thus began the story of the Vegreville Easter Egg.

Ukrainians practise a beautiful folk art of intricately and exquisitely decorating



Vegreville's Pysanka Project.

Easter eggs. (Pysanka — from the verb *pysanty* — to write). Thus the Pysanka, with its language of symbols, was adopted by the Chamber. In November 1973, application was made to the Alberta-RCMP Century Celebrations Committee for a grant of \$15,000 to erect a monument in honor of the RCMP.

The next procedure was to find someone to design a super-sized Grade A-large egg and solve the problem of painting a traditional design on such a curved surface. We contacted George Cherneko, an Edmonton architect. Two weeks later, we found out he had not taken the matter seriously!

This turn of events happened to be a blessing in disguise, for planners had to seek a new direction, a direction which turned this amazing project into a unique idea of envy. Suggestions were made to construct the monument of steel with a fibreglass skin, gunite or ceramic. Con-

siderable investigation ensued involving two main problems of weight and durability of the painted surface. The problem was, who could we get to do it?

The conundrums began to look solvable when we had the good fortune to come in contact with Permaloy Enterprise, an Edmonton based firm. Permaloy would guarantee a 25 year colorfast application to an aluminum surface, an anodizing process, known commercially as permacoating. They also drew our attention to the architectural work of Professor Ron Resch, a computer scientist, working out of the University of Utah in Salt Lake City. Mr. Resch holds a Master's degree in Fine Arts and has been an instructor in art, architecture and computer science. His capabilities and experience in all three fields combined with the lightweight anodized aluminum produced by Permaloy offered the perfect answer to all Vegreville's special needs, but it proved to be only the beginning of

an extremely challenging assignment for Mr. Resch which would take some 3000 man-hours and involve over a year's work with a computer. Professor Resch was intrigued by the challenge of researching his process in developing such a perfect spherical-elliptical surface. If he could develop this process — an egg — he then could adapt his method to any conceivable surface. Professor Resch had received a \$50,000 grant from the U.S. government which he channeled into the project. Many hours of computer time was borrowed at an estimated cost of over \$200,000.00.

Enthusiasm gained momentum and the professional cooperation, interest and involvement became almost unbelievable. As the complexity of the project grew, the original June 1974 dedication date became unrealistic. Dr. Walker and his Century Celebrations Committee must have realized the significance of the project and subsequently, time extensions were given, along with two additional grants making a final total of \$25,000. Incidentally, this was the largest grant for any individual project in the province.

Professor Resch was responsible for processing the entire Pysanka concept by computer. At the outset, he assumed research already done on free form structures could be adapted to this one. He also assumed that an authentic egg-shape had already been defined mathematically. In both cases he was wrong. He spent several months studying three previous geometries before he scrapped the old procedures and began developing a totally new geometry which ultimately led to his achieving nine mathematical "firsts" — a fact which has earned Mr. Resch and Vegreville a place in the "Guinness Book of Records". The following is a list of those "firsts":

- 1) First mathematical or geometric definition of an Egg shape.
- 2) First practical application of the theory of mathematical curve definition known as B-Splines.
- 3) First architectural shell structure in

which the surface completely closes on itself.

- 4) First authentic Egg shape to be built as a structure.
- 5) First practical realization of an engineering technique which can build any surface form by replication of only two standardized module elements.
- 6) First architectural structure whose surface geometry requirements are as complex as the aerodynamic surface definition of an aircraft or missile cone.
- 7) First architectural structure where both computer aided design and computer aided manufacturing techniques are employed to create the structural skin.
- 8) First architectural structure in which all of the pieces are literally made off the drawing board, i.e. each piece is cut out on a numeric controlled drafting table.
- 9) First architectural structure in which every part has an engraved name determined by its relative location in the structure. It can then be completely assembled by unskilled labor with only the aid of a chart.

By adapting a plotter and cutter to computer control, Resch was able to cut the pieces, placing color codes and location codes on each piece. It became a large jig-saw puzzle containing 524 star patterns, 1104 equilateral triangles, 1104 back-up triangles, 3512 visible facets, 6978 nuts and bolts and 177 internal struts. The $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick aluminum star shape and the equally thick one-foot-on-side equilateral triangles, each in one of three colors (bronze, silver and gold), had millions of combinations for a design. Paul Sembaliuk, an authority on traditional Easter egg design worked for two days with Professor Resch on sorting out possibilities and yet establishing a design which would tell the story of the dedication message which reads in four representative languages: English, Ukrainian, French and German.

"This Pysanka (Easter Egg) symbolized the harmony, vitality and culture of the community and is

dedicated as a tribute to the One-Hundredth Anniversary of the R.C.M.P. who brought peace and security to the largest multi-cultural settlement in all of Canada.

June 1975

A project of the Vegreville and District Chamber of Commerce."

The egg pieces were finally computerized, fabricated and colored. They arrived in Vegreville in eight boxes. After four weeks of voluntary labor, the Pysanka was completed. Pieces and holes were designed to 5/1000 inch tolerance which was required to ensure the shape would evolve. No model was made. The computerized egg was erected and pieced together for the first time on site — an amazing accomplishment. Very few hitches were encountered and on July 28, 1975 the dedication ceremony was held.

What the visitors will not see or picture is the elaborate internal structure of the egg. The 2,000 lb. aluminum skin is attached to the central mast at a 30 degree angle to horizontal with 177 steel turn-buckle struts. The almost horizontal central mast consists of an 8 inch pipe of ¾ inch steel. This is welded to a vertical 12 inch pipe 1 inch thick which, in turn, is installed into a 14 inch diameter, 1 inch thick column embedded into a mound of steel and concrete. This 3,000 lbs. internal structure and the 27,000 lb. base makes a rather substantial monument. Cessco International Ltd., an Edmonton firm, fabricated the massive internal structure. Along with the other "guffaws" in the development of the egg, they too scrapped the initial work order as the whole idea of the internal structure for an egg, of all things, was thought to be some joke being passed down from the top.

As wind load was a significant problem the solution was found in having the egg orient itself with the wind. Consequently, the egg will react to the wind like a weathervane. How it actually orients itself is an interesting conjecture.

Beginning from either end in sequence, a study of the beautiful pattern reveals the five distinct symbols inherent in the design. The radiating gold star on the end sections symbolizes Life and Good Fortune. This leads to the series of three pointed stars in alternating gold and silver which symbolizes the Trinity, representative of the strong devotion to the faith of our ancestors. A band of silver circumscribing the egg, with no end and no beginning, symbolizes Eternity. On the central barrel section are windmills of six vanes and points in gold and silver which symbolize the Rich Harvest. The silver wolf's teeth pointing to the centre from the silver bank, the most prominent motif of the design, symbolizes the main message of Protection and Security afforded our pioneers by the RCMP. The three colors — bronze, silver and gold — are rich colors symbolizing Prosperity. Bronze is the basic color of the design and suggests the Good Earth, the land on which our forefathers struggled for survival and existence.

Consequently, this project bears the fruit of labor and thought. It is not simply an object. The community is proud. Some 1,500 people attended the dedication ceremony on July 28, 1975. Lieutenant-Governor Ralph Steinhauer and Inspector S. Kelly officiated at the unveiling. The unveiling was somewhat of a problem for the local committee. How do you unveil an object 25.7 feet long and 18.3 feet wide which stands some 31 feet from the ground? A parachute was tried. It was not large enough! Small dedication plaques 8 inch by 10 inch were much easier.

Tourists from all over North America have heard of this unique project. Come they did. The Yellowhead Route became more significant as more and more tourists were attracted to Vegreville.

The Alberta-RCMP Century Celebrations Committee Report concludes with this statement:

"Of the great variety of projects undertaken to make the Celebrations, none can be regarded as more unique

than the Ukrainian Pysanka (Easter Egg) undertaken by Vegreville. It spectacularly contrives to combine the ancient traditions of one of Alberta's largest ethnic groups with architectural and geometric developments that represent a 'breakthrough' in modern science, thus linking heritage and progress."

An overall plan for developing this 5 acre green area through which the winding Vermilion River flows is the Town's task. A Heritage Park is conceived where each culture of the district will be able to establish some sort of cultural heritage which can be preserved for generations to come. The Pysanka will highlight the entrance to the park. Everyone from old to young, from big companies to individual citizens have helped to erect the Pysanka on its site in Elk's Park overlooking the Vermilion River on the east end of Vegreville. Their enthusiasm has resulted in the completion of what the Alberta-RCMP Century Celebrations Committee has credited with being the most unique project undertaken in honor of the Centennial. It will stand as a reminder to the future of the link between heritage and progress.

As a result of Ron Resch's work and leadership our monument will be recognized the world over not only as a unique artistic master-piece but also an achievement of nine mathematical, architectural and engineering firsts. It is the only egg in the entire world processed by computer. It will, to our knowledge, be the largest egg of any kind. Many visitors have commented that they would sure like to see the chicken! This may be the professor's next challenge. Anyway, we now have solved the perplexing problem of which came first, the chicken or the egg!

The local detachment particularly is proud to be able to continue to afford protection particularly of this magnificent object. It would be worth your while to visit the site.

Members of the Committee responsible for the project were:

Ralph Gorrie, Chairman; Wm. Dowhaniuk; J. Wilde; George Nestman; G. Miller, President; Virgil Moshansky, Mayor; J. Blonsky; J. Liden; Mrs. K. McKenzie; P. M. Shavchook, Secretary-Treasurer.

Transferred?

The *Quarterly* is **not** automatically notified of transfers within the Force and if a friend forwards your magazine to your new post, our addressograph plates remain unchanged. But it is a simple procedure to visit your nearest Post Office, fill out one of their free Change of Address Announcement cards and send it to us.

University Graduates

In June 1976, Sgt. A. Owen Maguire graduated with distinction from Carleton University in Ottawa with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Psychology. While attending university, Owen won the J. Lansing Rudd and Dobbie scholarships for high academic achievement. Prior to attending Carleton University, he was awarded Certificates in Management studies and in Public Relations at Algonquin College, Ottawa.

A native of Ottawa, Owen joined the Force in that city in April, 1958. After recruit training in Ottawa and Regina, he was posted to "E" Division where he served at a number of Detachments in Chilliwack Sub-Division, before returning to HQ Ottawa in 1965. He has been employed within Staffing and Personnel Branch until this summer when he was posted back to B.C. to the "E" Division Staffing and Personnel office in Victoria.

* * *

Cst. Jean Michel Kovacs was awarded a Bachelor of Science Degree with majors in Chemistry from the University of British Columbia in May 1976.

Born in 1945, Jean joined the force in Chilliwack, B.C., in 1969. Detachment duties took him to "K" Division and

postings to Slave Lake, Fort Vermillion and Spirit River.

In 1974, he was posted to "E" Division for university training. At present, Jean is continuing his studies in the Document Examination Section of the Vancouver Crime Detection Laboratory where he will practice and apply his skills.

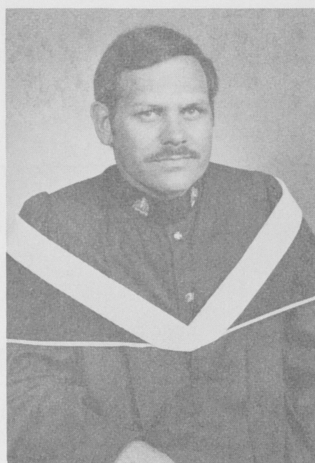
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Cpl. H. A. Frost of RCMP Headquarters graduated from Carleton University, Ottawa at the spring convocation, June 1976, with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science.

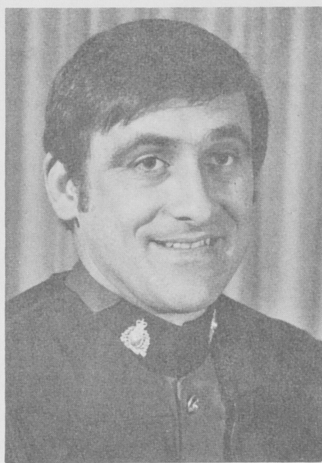
A native of Belleville, Ontario, he joined the Force in January 1963, and upon completion of recruit training in Regina, was posted to general duties at Prince Rupert, B.C. He then transferred to the Security Service at Vancouver in 1966, and was moved to Headquarters in 1971. Cpl. Frost is presently employed with the Security Service in Ottawa.

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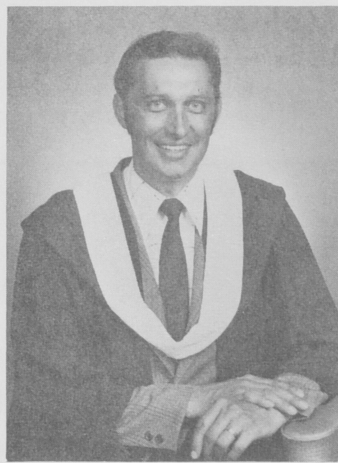
At the May 1976 convocation, Sgt. George Albert Savage graduated with distinction from the University of Regina with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Psychology.



Sgt. A. O. Maguire



Cst. J. M. Kovacs



Cpl. H. A. Frost

George joined the Force in early 1962 and received his recruit training at Depot Division. After completing his training he spend his early service in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia performing regular detachment and identification duties. He is currently posted with the Regina Crime Detection Laboratory in the Document Section.

* * *

S/Sgt. J. Ronald Henry was awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree, majoring in Psychology and Sociology, from Carleton University in Ottawa during convocation ceremonies this Spring.

A native of Bathurst, N.B., he joined the Force in 1956, and after recruit training at Depot Division he was posted to "D" Division until his transfer to HQ Ottawa, in 1972. Prior to being transferred to Ottawa, Ron began his studies on a part-time basis at Brandon University. After his transfer to HQ he was accepted by Carleton University and continued his studies, again on a part-time basis. At present, S/Sgt. Henry is in charge of the Special Projects Unit of Liaison Branch.

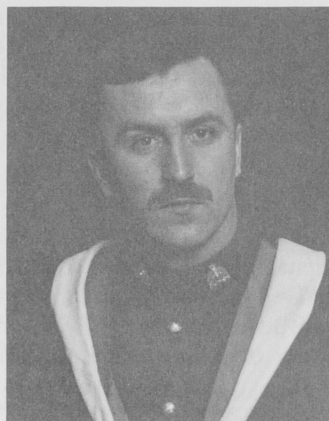
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Convocation exercises at St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish were held on Sunday, May 9th, and two members of Antigonish Detachment were among the 600 graduates. This marked the first time St. F. X. had a member of the Force among it's graduating class and the occa-

sion terminated a lengthy and commendable effort on the part of both members who combined their part-time academic studies with shift schedules and family responsibilities.

Cst. A. G. Steeves joined the Force on October 25, 1966, at Fredericton, N.B., and following recruit training at Depot and "P" Divisions, he was transferred to "H" Division where he has served on various detachments including seven years in Antigonish. Cst. Steeves is married with two children and received a Bachelor of Arts Degree.

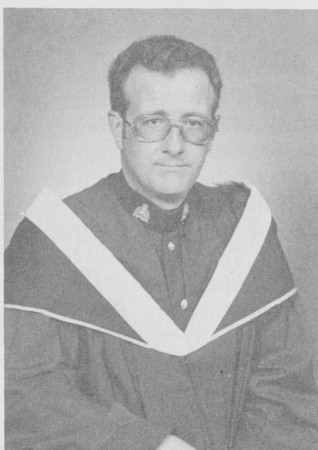
Cst. E. R. Jardine joined the Force on July 29, 1968, at Fredericton, N.B. He underwent recruit training at Depot Division



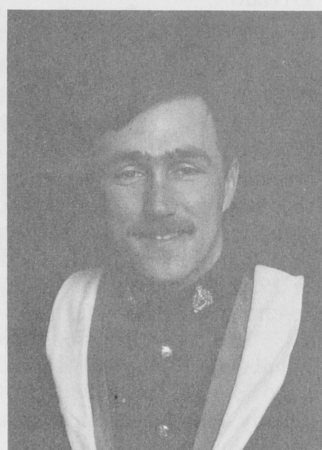
Cst. E. R. Jardine



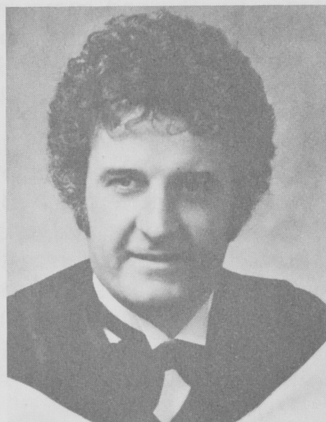
Sgt. G. A. Savage



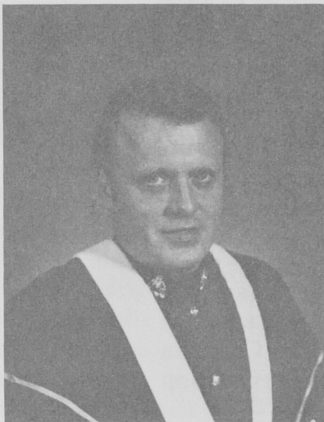
S/Sgt. J. R. Henry



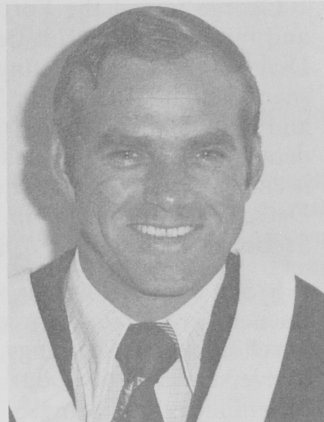
Cst. A. G. Steeves



Cpl. R. A. P. Hawkshaw



Sgt. G. H. Somers.



Insp. G. A. Butt

and has since served in "H" and "L" Divisions. Cst. Jardine is married with two children and received a Bachelor of Arts Degree. He has recently been transferred to Inverness, N.S. where he will continue general detachment duties.

* * *

Cpl. R. A. P. Hawkshaw of "K" Division Security Service received his Bachelor of Arts Degree with concentration in East Asian Studies in June, 1976, from the University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Cpl. Hawkshaw joined the Force in 1959 at Vancouver and prior to his current posting in Headquarters had spent his field experience entirely within "K" Division.

* * *

On Sunday, November 14, 1976, Sgt. G. H. (Gerry) Somers received his Bachelor of Arts degree with majors in Law and Political Science, from Carleton University, Ottawa. For several years Sgt. Somers had been attending evening classes at university and during the summer of 1976 attended full-time to complete his studies. A native of Biggar, Saskatchewan, he joined the Force at Toronto in 1958, purchased his discharge in 1964 and re-joined in 1966. He has been stationed in "K" and "O" Divisions and is presently a member of "HQ" Commercial Crime Branch. Sgt. Somers, his wife, Kay, their two sons, Danny and Kevin, and daughter, Geri-Lyn, reside in Ottawa.

* * *

Insp. Gordon A. Butt was awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree in economics and law from Carleton University during the 1976 fall convocation.

Born at Badger, Newfoundland, he joined the Force in 1959 and trained in Ottawa. He served in "H" Division until 1971, and was then transferred to Headquarters, Ottawa. He commenced part-time university studies during the fall of 1972. Inspector Butt is now assigned to "A" Division Commercial Crime Section, Ottawa.

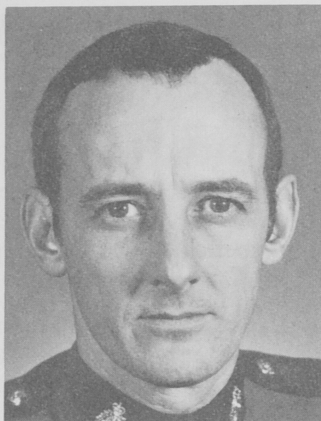
Supporting Insp. Butt in his endeavors were his wife Dawn, and their four children, Mark, Tommy, Bradley and Stephen, ranging from seven years to 10 months.

* * *

On October 16, 1976, Sgt. Jack L. Healey of Headquarters Division graduated from the Society of Industrial Accounts program, obtaining the designation — "Registered Industrial Accountant". The program syllabus includes accounting, economics, commercial law, operational auditing, data processing, statistics and management.

He studied on a part-time basis for six years prior to being selected in the fall of 1975 to attend Algonquin College, Ottawa, on a full-time basis.

As a native of Peterborough, Ontario, Sgt. Healey joined the Force in 1961 and has served in "H", "O", and HQ Divisions. He is presently attached to the Financial Manage-



Cpl. C. B. Carter



Sgt. J. L. Healey

ment Branch of "S" Directorate at Headquarters.

* * *

On October 17, 1976, the University of Ottawa conferred the degree of Master of Arts (Criminology) on Cpl. C. B. Carter. A native of Salmon Arm, British Columbia, Cpl. Carter joined the RCMP on June 30, 1964. After completing training at Regina he was posted to Alberta and served at Calgary, Banff National Park and Blairmore. He was then transferred

to Depot Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, and from there returned to Jasper National Park, Alberta, in 1972. In 1974, Cpl. Carter was transferred to Ottawa to attend university as a full-time student.

Cpl. Carter began his undergraduate studies in 1959 at the University of British Columbia and completed his degree in Physical Education and Zoology in 1971. He is presently stationed at the Canadian Police College, "N" Division, Ottawa, on the Research and Program Development Branch.

Suggestion Award Program

The following members and employees of the Force have been awarded cash and presented with a certificate from the Suggestion Award Program.

Cst. G. R. Taylor received an award of \$25.00 for his suggestion that heavy duty mud flaps be installed on Police vehicles in certain areas. Insp. D. C. Imrie, O.C. Yorkton Sub-Division, presented Cst. Taylor with his Suggestion Award Certificate and cheque on December 1, 1976.

* * *

Supt. W. J. Halloran, O.C. Corner Brook Sub-Division, presented S/Sgt. H. L. Dornan with a Suggestion Award Cer-

tificate and cheque for \$90.00 on October 26, 1976. S/Sgt. Dornan won the award for suggesting that microfiche film be shipped by registered mail rather than by air express.

* * *

Cst. J. E. Mackwell received a Suggestion Award Certificate and cheque for \$25.00 from C/Supt. H. Jensen, C.O. Lower Mainland Detachment for his suggestion to better utilize film. The award was made September 24, 1976.

* * *

Cst. D. R. Reynolds was the recipient of a Suggestion Award Certificate and

cheque for \$100.00 for his suggestion that all police cars which carry prisoners be equipped with vinyl or plastic seat covers on the rear seat. A/Commr. P. Wright, C.O. of "K" Division, made the presentation on October 1, 1976.

* * *

Insp. H. K. Hodgson, O.I.C. Richmond Township Detachment presented Sgt. D. F. McLeod with a Suggestion Award Certificate and cheque for \$65.00 on December 14, 1976. Sgt. McLeod had suggested that processed film be returned to the sender in the same manner it was received, either first class or registered mail.

* * *

On October 5, 1976, S/S/M H. F. Kathol was presented with a Suggestion Award Certificate and cheque for \$60.00 for his suggestion concerning the numbers of members' photographs retained on personnel files. S/S/M Kathol received his award from Supt. F. Schmidt, O.I.C. Administration and Personnel in Regina, Sask.

* * *

Cpl. J. B. Bagg was awarded a Suggestion Award Certificate and cheque for \$83.20, presented January 5, 1977, by Supt. E. R. Gaillard, O.I.C. "D" Division Administration and Personnel. Cpl. Bagg suggested that door locks should be removed from the rear doors of certain police vehicles, and power locks be installed instead to prevent access to prisoners by unauthorized persons.

* * *

Miss D. J. Smith was awarded a Suggestion Award Certificate and cheque for \$120.00 for her suggestion that when an "English Only" directive is issued, it be printed on low quality paper until the text is translated and appears in French side by side. This had application in other areas and subsequently, she was given a

further award. A/Commr. P. Wright, C.O. "K" Division, made the presentation September 14, 1976.

* * *

Sgt. H. E. Marshall received an award of \$265.00 for his suggestion that an alphabetical index be supplied with the C.P.I.C. Reference Manual.

C/Supt. H. A. Feagan, C. O. "L" Division, presented Sgt. Marshall with his Suggestion Award Certificate and cheque on August 27, 1976.

* * *

On April 21, 1976, Commr. M. J. Nadon presented S/S/M J. A. C. Price with a Suggestion Award Certificate and a cheque for \$790.00.

S/S/M Price had submitted a suggestion to the effect that when the Commissioner's Bulletin is first printed and the French translation is unavailable, the whole page should be used to save paper.

* * *

Insp. H. T. Gaskell was presented a Suggestion Award Certificate and a cheque for \$50.00 by A/Commr. J. E. Gibbon, C.O. "F" Division, on September 7, 1976.

Insp. Gaskell's suggestion that it was unnecessary for a member to examine a public servant's driving ability before allowing him to drive a police vehicle earned him the award.

* * *

On August 17, 1976, Cpl. K. E. Belyea was presented with a cheque for \$100.00 and a Suggestion Award Certificate by Supt. E. J. Ard, O.C. North Battleford Sub-Division.

His award-winning suggestion was that police vehicles should all be provided with a new type of pry bar for operational requirements.

Fingerprint Bureau Re-Visited

by S/Sgt. G. D. Humphrey

Automation of the Fingerprint Bureau in Identification Services at Headquarters has created world wide interest. Fingerprint images are electronically recorded on magnetic tape. Included on another track on this two inch-wide video tape is the classification of the impressions. The classification, otherwise known as the "address", is compared with a search print at computer speeds and the most likely impressions displayed on television monitors for visual comparison and identification by technicians. Fingerprint searches that took hours under the manual system can now be done in seconds. This system, the first of its kind, has attracted visitors from far and wide, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Africa, the Philippines, Europe, England and the U.S.A. to name a few. Visitors to the Bureau have become almost a daily occurrence.

Recently the Bureau was honored by a guest of special significance. Mr. Frank J. Smith, one of the original five members of the Fingerprint Bureau, paid us a visit. Mr. Smith left his home in London, England, and came to Canada at the age of sixteen. After trying coal mining in Springhill and working in a hotel in Edmundston, New Brunswick, he joined the RNWMP in 1919 at the age of 18, and was posted to Depot Division for training. One year later, Cst. Smith together with several troops and a train load of horses, brought "N" Division to Ottawa. They rode their mounts up Bank Street to Lansdowne Park where they were temporarily billeted in the exhibition sheds. The scarlet-coated riders of the plains occupied quarters which, a short time before, had been used to house poultry. Mr. Smith recalled that the first man up in the morning would sound reveille by crowing like a rooster.

The Canadian Fingerprint Bureau had been started in 1911, primarily from the efforts of one man, Edward Foster of the Dominion Police. In 1920, the Dominion Police was absorbed into the Force. Control of the Bureau was transferred to the RCMP and Insp. Foster became a member of the Force. In 1921 Cst. Smith was transferred to the fledgling Fingerprint Bureau. At the time the Bureau consisted of Insp. E. R. Foster, the founder, a secretary



R/S/M F. J. Smith, No. 1 Provost Company.

Miss Ella Cody and four regular members. Miss Cody eventually resigned and entered a convent to become a nun.

Smith was taught fingerprints by Insp. Foster and served in the Bureau for the next 19 years. By 1940 Smith was Sgt. in charge of the Bureau, but there was a war on. Having come from a military family, he was determined to get into action, and, over the strong objection of his superiors, went overseas with No. 1 Provost Company. At war's end he held the rank of Major. Returning to Canada in 1947, he retired from the Force and military life to go into business. An upholstery business, a hotel and a tavern later, he retired again. Major Smith and his wife now reside in the beautiful Gatineau Hills' north of Ottawa where he leads a full and active life.

Mr. Smith delighted the staff on the Fingerprint Bureau with his vivid first-hand accounts



Mr. Frank Smith tries his hand at comparing fingerprints using modern technology, while (L-R) Ass't Commr A. M. Headrick, S/Sgt. G. D. Humphrey, C/Supt. A. F. Wrenshall and Supt. C. D. Tiller look on.

of the founder of the Bureau, members of the original staff and the Force in general. The weekly ritual of drawing rations, which consisted of bacon, flour, pepper and other staples along with not one, but two rolls of toilet paper. The married members drew double rations. The Commissioner inspected every Saturday morning and members stood to their houses, desks or whatever. He recalled the feeling of the men in both forces when the Dominion Police was absorbed by the RCMP. Members of the Force viewed former Dominion Police members as "night watchmen" and Dominion Police members viewed RCMP members as tin soldiers steeped in the excrement of the male member of the bovine species.

The Force survived however. Pay was low and discipline harsh by today's standards, but somehow, he said, the job got done.

The passing of time may tend to mellow the bad memories and enhance the good ones;

however one gets the impression that our predecessors worked hard and played hard. Undoubtedly there was a strong sense of comradeship, loyalty and willingness to serve.

A keen sense of humor and a marvelous memory combined with Mr. Smith's love for the Force gave a lift to all who met him.

RCMP PENSIONERS

Please

**notify *The Quarterly* of your
change of address. This will
ensure that you receive all
copies of the magazine.**

Assistant Commissioner J. B. Giroux Awarded Royal Victorian Order

In the late afternoon of July 23, 1976, A/Commr. J. B. Giroux was invited aboard the Royal Yacht Britannia, with other members of the Queen's security force, for the final reception being held before her departure from Canada. The situation was not new for A/Commr. Giroux. Being the RCMP co-ordinator for the Queen's security during her visit to Canada and the Olympic Games, he had been invited aboard her yacht on more than one occasion. This time, however, was to prove different. Upon entering, he was asked to stand aside from those the Queen was greeting. Why, he didn't know. His answer: Her Majesty was pleased to present him with the Royal Victorian Order for his personal service to her, and for ensuring her safety while in Canada. The Queen wished to thank all members of the RCMP who served on her security team during the Royal Visit.

The award, — member of the Royal Victorian Order was presented to A/Commr. Giroux as the most senior member of the 175 man RCMP team serving the Royal Family. To more fully understand the importance of this honour a brief history of the Royal Victorian Order is here mentioned.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century the British Prime Minister had almost complete control over all official awards and honours.

When early in 1896, the Prime Minister Lord Salisbury was asked by Queen Victoria's private secretary to give his views on a proposal by Her Majesty to institute an order which would be entirely in her personal gift he could see no objection. He made the proviso, however, that the Government must not be asked to contribute to the expenses incurred.



Assistant Commissioner J. B. Giroux

He agreed it would be an excellent idea to keep the new order entirely in the hands of the Sovereign. He considered that recipients would be honoured all the more, not only because it was a personal gift which had been paid for the Sovereign but because the award expressed in a most gracious manner Her Majesty's own feelings toward recipients and her appreciation of their personal service.

The Royal Victorian Order was thus instituted on 21st April 1896, on the strict understanding that the Government would not be expected to contribute towards its cost.

The purpose of the Order was to regard personal service to the Sovereign, and the statutes ordained that those admitted as ordinary members of the Order's several classes were to be such persons as might have rendered extraordinary or important or personal services to the Sovereign or who might thereafter merit Royal favour.



The Royal Victorian Order

The statutes ordained that the honorary members of the several classes were to consist of foreign princes and foreign persons to whom the Sovereign might think fit to confer the honour of being received into the Order for personal services

At the time of the institution of the order, while its Knights Grand Cross and Knights Commanders ranked junior to the equivalent ranks in other existing orders of chivalry, members of the third class, namely Commanders, ranked senior to members of the third class or Companions of the Order of the Bath, of the two Indian orders and of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George. In addition, the Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order wore their badge round the neck, while the Companions of all the

other Orders wore their badges over the breast together with any other campaign and commemorative medals or decorations.

Today, as in the past, an appointment to the Order is still very much a personal gift of the Sovereign.

The Order consists of five classes (Knights or Dames Grand Cross, Knights or Dames Commanders, Commanders, and members of a fourth and fifth class), and it includes a medal in three grades — silver-gilt, silver and bronze. There have never been any limitations to the number of appointments; these are made entirely at the discretion of the Sovereign.

Queen Victoria bestowed awards in the order sparingly and only on those who were either relatives or close to her personally or who had rendered service of a personal nature in connection with her private affairs.

King Edward VII has been described as being far "less rigorous" in his interpretation of the words "important personal service" and it would appear that he quite often put a case containing an M.V.O. medal into the hand of one who had rendered some comparatively small service which had added to his pleasure and comfort. As he did not always remember to tell those responsible for keeping the records that he had made these gifts, it was not always easy to maintain an accurate note of the names and descriptions of all recipients of the junior awards. He used the Order very much as a personal "present", and it was once jokingly said that it depended on his ability as a cook whether the head chef at the place where the King was spending a holiday received a silver-gilt, silver or bronze medal of the Royal Victorian Order. We read in Lord Hardinge of Penshurst's fascinating book *Old Diplomacy* that "King Edward had rather foreign ideas about decorations. He liked people to be plastered with them".

It was not until the reign of King George V that the Order began to justify its position in the order of precedence of

British Orders and decorations, and soon after his accession it came to enjoy a unique prestige as a high honour and a valuable personal gift from the monarch.

King Edward VIII opened the ranks of the order to ladies, and his first action thereafter was to make his mother a Dame Grand Cross therein. He made no other appointments in the Order, but after his abdication one or two of those who had assisted him personally at that sad and difficult time received appointments to the order from his successor.

King George VI treated the Order in a manner similar to that adopted by his father, but possibly in an even more personal manner, and certainly no one received any appointment therein without his most careful consideration. The present Sovereign, as in so many other matters, has followed the wise and careful rules laid down by her beloved father. As a result, many persons who cannot aspire to the Garter, Thistle or Order of Merit, look upon the Royal Victorian Order as the most desirable honour, preferable to all others, even the Order of the Bath.

Planning for the Queen's visit began a year before the Olympics. Because of her double role as head of a foreign state and head of the Canadian Government, arrangements had to be made to meet the needs for security during her personal visit, and that of her official Olympic visit. It was this task, no small job indeed, that was assigned to A/Commr. Giroux. During a visit by the Queen, or any other member of the Royal Family, the RCMP has overall responsibility for their safety. In cooperation with other police forces and agencies, the RCMP must prepare a security plan and co-ordinate its im-

plementation. Areas of concern are protocol, transportation, and communications. Sub-committees are established for each area with the Security Co-Ordinator being available to each one of them.

Besides his duties as Security Co-Ordinator, A/Commr. Giroux acted as the Queen's Security Liaison Officer, the RCMP representative on the special committee for the 1976 Royal visit. His role in this capacity, besides being advisor to the federal co-ordinator on security matters, was to accompany the Queen during her visit and act as the Queen's Canadian Police Officer.

If possible, the Queen's security force is chosen on the basis of experience. For a task of this importance familiarity with procedures and other members of the team is crucial. A/Commr. Giroux, himself, is certainly no novice. He has served on Royal visits in 1951 and 1959. In 1967 he was Division Security Liaison Officer for "A" Division during the Queen Mother's visit.

"It was quite an honour for me to be chosen", said A/Commr. Giroux, "but I hasten to say that it was my men who really earned the award. Her Majesty could hardly give a similar honour to everyone who participated, so instead, as senior officer, I was selected. However, it really belongs to the entire RCMP contingent for their excellent service to Her Majesty."

Note: *As near as we can ascertain, the Royal Victorian Order has never been bestowed on another member of the Force in similar circumstances. Ed.*

DRIVE WITH CARE

The life you save may be your own.

Medal of Bravery Awards

After receiving the Commissioner's Commendation for Bravery on August 16, 1975, Constables G. B. Calder and R. D. Noye, of Coquitlam, B.C., are now among the nine Canadians who have been awarded the Medal of Bravery this year by the Governor General. The two Constables received their awards for freeing a man from a burning car on June 6, 1975, suffering burns themselves in the act. An excerpt from an article in the *Vancouver Sun* on August 28, 1976, explains what the two men did.

Calder recalled in an interview that on June 5 at 2 A.M., he received a call from Unit "B" Freeway Patrol to say an overturned car was burning in a ditch on Lougheed Highway at the Cape Horn interchange, near the Port Mann Bridge.

He said that when they arrived a man pinned behind the wheel of his compact car was screaming, "God help me — God save me!"

Flames were quickly spreading to the rear gas tank area when Calder jumped into the ditch to try to pry the car window or door open with his hands after fire extinguishers failed to douse the blaze.

"I found the door and managed to pry it open a couple of inches," said Calder. "Then I went down again and braced my feet. I was joined by Noye. Because of the heat we couldn't stay in the ditch long, but we finally managed to pry the door open with our hands."

Calder made seven trips into the ditch to free the man, who was later treated in hospital for severe burns, cuts and shock.

He and Noye were also treated at Royal Columbian Hospital for burns.

Calder, 25, said that at the time of rescue he didn't stop to think about his own safety.

"The car could have exploded, I suppose."

He credits Noye, 21, for the success of the rescue.

"Without him we wouldn't have got the fellow out," Calder said. "He was the only one to follow me down to the ditch."

"I'm quite excited to have the award but at the time it was just part of the job."

Paper Chase

According to the editors of the *Courier* in Campbell River, British Columbia, "Getting out this newspaper is no picnic. If we print jokes, people say we are being silly; if we don't, they say we are too serious and need a laugh. If we stick too close to the job, the boss says we ought to be out hunting for news. If we're out too much, he wonders where we were instead of being here for phone calls and unannounced visitors.

"If we don't print contributions, we don't appreciate genius. If we do, the

paper is filled with rubbish. If we make a change in the other fellow's write-up, we are too critical: if we don't, we are sloppy or asleep.

"If we clip things from other papers, we are too lazy to write them ourselves: if we don't, we are too stuck in our own stuff. Like as not, someone will say we swiped this from some newspaper. We did."

From the August, 1976, Issue of *Constabulary Gazette*.



Damage to train — 3 million and climbing.

A Man Named Virgil

by Cst. F. S. Creaser

At 10:15 P.M., on the beautiful sunny evening of June 9, 1975, I was on routine night patrol in the Chestermere Lake area, six miles east of Calgary, Alberta. I received a radio call to attend a truck-train crash, on a level crossing where the CP Rail main line runs through the hamlet of Carseland, some thirty miles south east of my location. I arrived at the scene just before sundown. On the way to the scene, full emergency equipment in operation, I imagined a picture of what must have taken place, as this was in the same area of several other level crossing accidents. I imagined a half ton truck,

either coming or going from Carseland, struck by a fast moving train, swept several hundred feet down the rail grade, and the dead or dying in the mangled wreckage of the vehicle. Such was not to be the case tonight.

My first mistake was the location. Speeding east on highway No. 24, I could see the crash scene several miles away, on, up and over a crossing, one mile west of the hamlet of Carseland, on a very seldom used district gravel road. The highest thing around this area was the rail grade itself, built above the flat prairie grain

fields on both sides. The gravelled road, running north and south, goes up an incline, over the railway tracks and down the other side like thousands of other crossings on side roads across the prairies. On my arrival at the scene in the long shadows of dusk, I could not believe what lay spread out several hundred yards to the east of the crossing. Many thoughts crowded my mind as I drove up to the crossing, the dominant thought being, that I wished I was on leave somewhere, anywhere else but here, at this moment.

This was not a typical crossing accident. This truck appeared to have held its ground, for a second or two anyway, and fought back with sheer weight. Although after some hours, the totally destroyed truck was mostly located, the initial scene indicated the train took the worst of the crash. This train's big mistake, was to pick on a fully loaded semitrailer unit, instead of an empty farm pick-up. Although there was a string of 63 fully loaded boxcars still on the track, west of the crossing, the pile of 22 fully loaded boxcars and flat cars east of the crossing was unbelievable. The rail cars were stacked three and four deep, spread out, over and around the high gravel rail grade. Three huge locomotives, each weighing over two hundred tons, had careened down the north side of the grade, into a waterfilled slough, where they lay over on their sides, and settled into a sea of mud and diesel fuel, thousands of gallons of which poured from their ruptured tanks. There were broken boxcars, flatcar loads of large pipe and about a dozen piggyback semitrailer units, smashed beyond description, laying in every direction. One of these semitrailers contained badly needed parts for all terrain vehicles, ordered over eighteen months previously from a Calgary firm for shipment to Russia. They made it thirty miles. Another semitrailer buried under several boxcars, was found three days later, full of sides of beef. The truck had held a constant cool temperature, and when pulled out from under by a D9 Cat and put on its wheels, not one of the sides of beef had fallen off the hooks inside the

trailer. The devastation caused by this wreck is unforgettable.

Before I was out of my police car on my arrival at the scene, a young trainman ran up and stated he knew where the truck was, but no one had seen the missing driver as yet. He stated we would require professional rescue help, with torches and hydraulic jacks to rescue anyone, alive or dead, from the truck, as it was buried upside down beneath several train cars near the east end of the wreckage. I immediately radioed Calgary Telecoms Center, requesting additional members to the scene, and units from the Calgary City Fire Dept. rescue and ambulance services. We then made our way east, along the south side of the wreck in an attempt to check out the truck. It was getting quite dark by this time, and several hundred persons had already arrived on the scene. Several boxcars had gone down the south side of the rail grade and through fences out into grain fields and knocked down power and telephone poles along the right of way. Power lines were on the ground; people were climbing under wreckage, some were smoking, some were looting. The Carseland Hotel tavern, one mile to the east had emptied its patrons to the scene, along with most of the town's occupants. The wreck was in full view of No. 24 highway which runs parallel to the railway on the south side. I had a large crowd and a traffic jam almost immediately.

I picked out a few locals whom I knew by face only, and asked them to get as many people back from the wreck as possible. It would only have taken one of those boxcars to shift position, most of them hanging over each other in mid air, and I would have had another twenty persons killed or injured. It occurred to me that a person does some stupid things in a time of crisis. Here I was in the dark, crawling under thousands of tons of twisted wreckage, looking for a man in a spot where only an angel could survive. The thought crossed my mind that I was no angel, and the only intelligent thing to do was to get the hell out of there. At that

time I did not know what many of those boxcars contained, and I didn't relish being burned to death by some smoking looter. The truck I checked out turned out to be an overturned semitrailer that had been piggyback on a flat car.

I had been at the scene almost an hour now, and had found no sign of the driver. I had too many other problems by that time to worry about looking for a man's body under thousands of tons of junk with a flashlight. Several members of Strathmore Detachment and Highway Patrol arrived at the scene within the hour, along with Cst. Don Georgeson, Calgary Sub-Division dogmaster, with PSD Czar. With the help of several Calgary Fire Dept. ambulance paramedics personnel, we now had crowd control. PSD Czar searched the area of the wreck and the surrounding area for several hours, but due to the large crowd and diesel fuel everywhere, he could not find our missing trucker. Czar eventually had to be taken home, as he contacted diesel fuel on his fur, and became ill trying to clean himself. Several members of our office caught looters in the act. They were eventually turned over for prosecution to members of the CP Rail Police who arrived in force around midnight from Calgary. One boxcar was completely loaded with LP records and eight track tapes. These items were on top of the list for looters, as they were small and all over the area. I had a lump in my throat the next morning when a D9 Cat buried all the records and tapes in a swamp next to the three locomotives.

By about 1 A.M., several top brass of CP Rail had arrived, and the wreck foreman and mechanics were thinking up a plan for salvaging the wreckage. These men were very co-operative during my investigation, as they put finding the missing truck driver ahead of their own job of cleaning up the mess and trying to reopen the main line, which costs thousands of dollars per hour when closed. This track was closed several days. We soon found the cab of the truck near the crossing, but

it took several hours to find the trailer, which was buried beneath an overturned boxcar in the west end of the swamp on the north side of the grade.

Preliminary investigation revealed that the driver of the large semitrailer American circus truck, had stopped in Carseland for gasoline and a snack at the hotel tavern about 9 P.M. One older man was alone in the truck as it left Carseland, driving west on a gravel road out of town, along the north side of the track. The semitrailer was long and low, fully loaded with an all-steel ferris wheel, which uses the semitrailer as a base when the ferris wheel is set up at circus locations. The truck had driven one mile west of town and turned south, in an attempt to cross the up and over rail grade crossing to return to No. 24 highway.

The fresh grooves cut into the wood crossing timbers indicated the semitrailer had high-centered on the crossing timbers, and was unable to go backward or forward to free itself from the crossing. The tractor unit being a 1956 model, looked as if it had already lived several full lives, and had been driven a few million miles over the past twenty years on the circus circuit. The old truck was just too tired to move the trailer in this circumstance.

Before I had arrived at the wreck, locals from Carseland had rescued the engineer and fireman from the lead locomotive lying in its swampy parking place. Although cut up and slightly injured, but mostly just badly shaken up on their wild ride into the swamp, the engineer stated the train approached the crossing, at approximately sixty miles per hour, pulling a fully-loaded eighty-five car freight. An emergency stop for that size train at that speed would take well over one mile, and he stated he only had about a half mile from where he first saw the truck across the track. The engineer and fireman both said they saw a man on the crossing, waving his arms, at the exact second of impact. They both said he was right on the crossing about one foot from the north rail, on the west

side of the truck. I figured the man would have to have been the Lord himself to escape uninjured, being so close to the point of such a tremendous impact. I thought if the suction from the lead locomotive drive wheels in full emergency stop did not pull him under, then the trailer would surely have hit him and thrown him under the train, as the front of the trailer went east with the wreckage immediately after impact. Reasonable thought — but in this case — not correct.

I personally attended the scene until 2 P.M. the next afternoon, 22 hours after going on shift. No body had been recovered. At 5 A.M. that morning (June 10) the wreck train arrived on the scene from Calgary, with over one hundred track gang aboard. By 10 A.M., the huge rail mounted crane was lifting boxcars on the west end of the wreck, so we could search under them for our elusive driver. Two huge rail-mounted cranes eventually arrived, one on the west end from Revelstoke, B.C., and the second one arrived on the east end, brought up from Moose Jaw, Sask. It would eventually take both cranes and a few D9 Cats to move each of the mud-bound locomotives. All these men worked day and night for three and a half days. Still, no truck driver was located.

After being at the scene off and on for several days, Insp. Roy of Calgary Sub-Division and our section NCO, S/Sgt. Corson inspected the wreck site at 11 A.M. on June 12. Insp. Roy mentioned after all the man hours of searching, he hoped we would soon find some evidence of the driver, so we could turn the wreck scene over to the CP Rail police. My only mutter to that statement was that if this had been a passenger train when I arrived here on the evening of the 9th, Sub-Division would still be looking for a mountie and a marked car, probably in California or somewhere.

To cut a longer story short, at 1 A.M. on June 13, our office received a report of a man in the Carseland Hotel tavern, matching the description of the missing

trucker. Four days and three hours after the crash, Virgil Lausen, age 57 years, of Spokane, Washington, finally got hungry and came out of hiding. Sgt. Art Stirrett of our office immediately arrested this man and escorted him to Foothills Hospital, Calgary, for a complete physical and mental checkup. Lausen stated he was not injured, but he did not know how or where he was. Later in the afternoon of the 13th, with the help of a Calgary GIS member, Lausen finally admitted he remembered the crash and gave a full statement of the entire incident. He stated he lived for several days in a grainery within sight of the wreck, but for some untold reason, was afraid to come forward. This entire area was searched several times, but one can see the wreck site for miles in any direction across the flat prairie grain fields, and the grainery Lausen stated he had been hiding in for several days was never located. Lausen's driver's license was suspended in the State of Washington, and so could not hold a valid driver's license in Alberta.

Lausen was eventually convicted in Strathmore, Alberta, of two fairly minor Highway Traffic Act offences. He was fined the usual twenty dollars and costs for driving without a valid operator's license and fined the maximum five hundred dollars for leaving the scene of an accident. Needless to say, when I filled out the Motor Vehicle Accident report, some of the figures were enough to shiver my timbers. Damage to the circus truck and load was estimated at ten thousand. Damage to the train and load was three million and climbing. Salvage operations by CP Rail crews continued at the wreck site well into July, and it took several days to lift each of the locomotives from the swamp. To get cranes and D9 Cats close enough to lift the locomotives, hundreds of truck loads of gravel were dumped into the swamp to build roads to the north side of the rail grade.

Fines and costs have long been paid to the court, but who is paying the damages, is to me, still a mystery.

Gee! Thanks Denis!

by Sgt. E. M. J. Woods

Sgt. Denis McCulla of the Toronto Drug Section recently received a letter from an inmate of Warkworth Institution where that inmate is serving a seven year sentence. Here is that letter:

Friday, September 3, 1976

Dear Denis:

As I am sitting here, reflecting on past events, it suddenly dawned on me that I have never taken the time to thank you for your straight-forward and honest testimony at my trial. I would like you to know that I appreciate the measure of courtesy and respect for property which your officers exhibited during their search of my apartment and also during any subsequent meetings with both Maxine and myself.

One rather humorous thing that has happened to me here at Warkworth has been my contact with Benno Sternig. I had just been introduced to Don Cleveland and I mentioned to him that you had seemed to have a keen interest in him during the spring of 1974. As we sat discussing the various aspects of our cases I happened to mention that I had a high regard for you and that I believed you to be a man of principle and high integrity.

Apparently, Benno had been eavesdropping on the conversation and my comments proved too much for his state of apoplexy, struggling to say something that sounded like "Crooks, goddam crooks... they're all crooked..." Well I'll tell you, it was slightly funny because he got all wound up stuttering and stammering about his law suits, etc. He developed a discomforting habit of spitting slightly when he talks in a hurry so that people who are listening have to bob and weave around to stay out of range.

When we put on the Xmas show we'll include a short, portly gentleman (German accent) who will wander through some of

the skits hollering about his latest, "Did I tell you who I am suing now?" Benno has now decided to sue Arthur Maloney for some reason.

In any event, Don Cleveland also sends his regards, and asked me not to discuss his progress in tennis. (I'm giving him tennis lessons.)

One more thing — if you happen to see Bernie Campbell just mention to him that he got me here under false pretenses. At the trial he said that we could have our own television sets in the cell — well, it's not true! Tell him, from me, that if I'd known that at the trial I might have changed my plea.

Seriously, I'm doing okay, teaching school to a class of some illiterate and primary grade level inmates and finding the job both challenging and interesting. With best regards,

David Shand
Warkworth Institution
Box 760
Campbellford, Ontario

P.S. I forgot to mention that Maxine is now back to work in the data/systems field with a consulting company located close to the apartment. She's doing quite well and is even making more in salary than she was with the bank — all in all, everything will turn out alright in the end.

The writer of this letter originally received a sentence of 2 years less a day for importing drugs into Canada but upon appeal by the Crown, the sentence was extended to 7 years in accordance with Section 5 (1) Narcotic Control Act. The persons mentioned in the letter are also from the drug culture with previous contact with Sgt. McCulla. It sure is nice for a policeman to hear "Gee! Thanks!" — especially from an inmate you helped convict.

The Development of Law Enforcement

By William and Nora Kelly

It is hardly possible to set a date when man first tried in a formal manner to set up some form of organized protection for himself, his family and his property. In earliest time such protection arose from tribal customs and the laws came into effect as man was able to record them in writing.

Early tribal leaders exercised their powers to establish codes of conduct, procedures to discipline those who broke the rules and the punishment to be meted out. Crimes against individual tribesmen were handled by the injured party and crimes against the tribe as a whole were handled by the tribal leaders on behalf of the tribe. Punishment meted out was usually of a crude type. Mutilation of the offender which often included branding, was common.

Around 2100 B.C. the King of Babylon codified the customs of his country in the *Laws of Hammurabi*. They listed individual responsibilities and penalties. *Messengers* are referred to as those who were to carry out the requirements of the Laws.

Egypt had a criminal justice system about 1500 B.C. and a hundred years later was known to patrol its coastlines collecting customs duties. Down through the centuries Persia and the Greek city states had their own policing system. It has been suggested that Sparta, through its particular authoritarian police system, was the first "secret police" system in our history.

Solon, the ancient law-giver of Athens (638-559, B.C.) was asked to state what he thought was the most essential factor of an ideal community. It was "when those who have not been injured become as indignant as those who have".

During this same period Plato (427-347 B.C.) the Greek philosopher, wrote about such things as the state, law, justice and punishment. To him punishment should be not only retributive but a means of reforming the offender. He thus became one of the earliest proponents of rehabilitation of the offender.

The Romans maintained order by using the military of the day. The Praetorian Guard, although established to protect Emperor Augustus (27 B.C.) and his property, was used to keep the peace in the City of Rome. About this time, Seneca, a first citizen of Rome (4 B.C. — A.D. 65) observed that "punishment is designed to protect society by removing the offender, to reform its subjects and render others more obedient". Thus he added a dimension to punishment that remains to the present time; that of using punishment inflicted on guilty persons as a deterrent to others.

It was common practice for the Romans to carry law and order to the countries they overran and to maintain the *Pax Romana*. Old records show that they used civilian magistrates in these countries, investigated such crimes as arson; breaking and entering and theft; theft and murder. They organized traffic police and border police to prevent smuggling and collect customs duties.¹

Law enforcement among the Jews according to the Bible was administered by the King, High Priest and Elders of the Tribe. When the Romans, who had control of the area later to be known as Israel, attempted to take images of the Roman Emperor into Judaea in 26 A.D., the Jews held a sit down strike. At this time the

¹ Davis, R. W., *Police Work in Roman Times*.

Romans prosecuted the Jews for breaches of the peace and possession of arms without authority. The patterns for civilian confrontation with the authorities was thus set at an early date.

But law enforcement in Europe did not develop very much in the first 5 centuries A.D. because of the chaos that existed as a result of many wars which created great strife and turmoil. In England during this period the Celtic people were groping for ways and means to establish a form of law and order. They had learned considerably about such things as a result of the earlier Roman occupation. But when they were invaded by Anglo-Saxon tribes from Germany about 500 A.D. the seeds were sown for a form of individual and group responsibility for security.

In France the Frank-Pledge system was established in the seventh century. It provided for the responsibility of each man for his neighbour and the group for each man. In A.D. 875 Charlemagne issued a set of laws dealing with crime, among other things. The laws were to be enforced by the feudal lord as a representative of the King. A form of jury system was also established. Leading citizens were asked to give their opinion on various matters and were sworn to do so. They were known as *Jurata* (those sworn) and their decisions were known as "true saying" or *veredictum*. These are the origins of the words we now know as "jury" and "verdict".²

About this same time the developments in relation to individual and community security in England were proceeding slowly. Small communities by force of circumstances were self governed and they were forced to provide means to defend themselves against offenders within and without. It was at this time that such things as trial by ordeal and trial by combat were resorted to. Trial by ordeal required, for example, a suspected person to walk on hot coals. If his wounds healed without festering he was deemed to be innocent. The victor in a trial by combat was also looked upon as innocent.

The oath began to be used not only by the opposing parties but by those who were willing to swear to the accused's innocence. Fines and other forms of punishment were evolving. Restitution was required for the victim, escaping accused were returned to the community they had escaped from. Where the accused person could not make restitution his family or his community were made responsible. These developments were significant and were the basis of similar things to be found in our present laws.

King Alfred the Great (870-901) initiated a frank pledge system but somewhat formal to prevent "criminals from running away from and avoiding the punishment from which the law inflicts". The King promised his protection and guaranteed a state of peace, in return for his subjects living up to the law. This became known as the "King's Peace" a term which has been used ever since. Later in a set of measures called *Judicia Civitatis Lundoniae*,³ in the region of Athelstan (925-940) all male adults were invited to enroll in voluntary guilds or associations for the "suppression of thieves, recovery of stolen property and mutual authority against losses by theft". Meetings were held at regular intervals under the guidance of "headsmen" for the purpose of regulating activity. "Lordless men", those who had not attached themselves to guilds or associations were bidden to attach themselves to a lord who would be responsible for them, and, if necessary, answer for them if charged with an offence against the law. In this way it was hoped to indoctrinate the ordinary people in their responsibilities as citizens, and create a sense of collective responsibility, a principle which continues to this day.

A later development in 975, in the reign of King Edgar (the Peaceful) saw the use

² Day, Frank B., Germann, A. C. and Gallati, R. J., *Introduction to Law Enforcement*, Springfield, Thomas, 1962, p. 41.

³ Moriarty, Cecil, CH., CBE., LL.D., *Police Procedures and Administration*, 6th ed., Butterworth and Company, London, 1955.

of the terms "hundred" and "tything" for the first time in legislation. A "hundred" was the name applied to a group of one hundred to one hundred and twenty warriors and their families and a "tything" was one-tenth of this group. The terms had been in use in England for several centuries and appeared to have been brought into the country by the early continental tribes that colonized early Britain. Because of the size of the area occupied by a "hundred" it also referred to the territorial division in which they lived. A "tything" similarly became a part of the local administration in southern England and came to be known as a township.

King Edgar's law clarified the matter of bail and bondsman. The term "borh" meant either a lord, or an association or guild to which an individual was connected. It was their responsibility to ensure that an offender was brought and held for justice. If the offender failed to appear then his "borh" must pay the penalty.

In the year 1030 A.D. in the reign of King Knut, a further decree required that every "free man over twelve winters old" be enrolled into a hundred and tything. This was obviously designed to bring all people under some form of control. The kingdom had already been divided into shires made up from a number of hundreds. Each hundred had a court and annually the head of a tything (or borough) pledged its loyalty to the hundred court. This is the basis for the form of local government that developed in England in later centuries and continued in North America many centuries later. The basis of such development simply arose out of the need for better security for the community and a means of enforcing the laws.

It was to be another eight centuries before an organized police force as they are known today, was to be established. But the shire-reeve system was well established at this time. This functionary had a dual function of being both policeman and judge in his responsibility to enforce the "King's Peace". In this

system those known as "headboroughs" or "aeldors", later to become aldermen, sworn to bring all local offenders to justice were the forerunners of the earliest constables.

William the Conqueror came to England in 1066 bringing with him considerable knowledge of the law and its enforcement. Early in his reign he established a legal code which was largely a restatement of English law as it existed at that time. William appointed Norman shire-reeves (sheriffs) to look after his interests in the shires (counties of later date), but mainly for the collection of monies, particularly fines from those who had broken the law. Some years later another factor brought into the lives of the English was that of mercenaries and members of the King's household who preyed upon them, extorting money and thus creating a great deal of poverty and consequently crime. Men were hanged for stealing, and mutilation was another form of punishment for the same crime. It was clear from the reports that hanging had been the punishment for some time before 1124 A.D. when forty-four men were hanged and six mutilated for stealing, at Huncote in Leicestershire, all sentenced at what became to be known as the "Bloody Assize".⁴

Efforts to improve the police systems continued. In 1164 certain measures were laid down by Henry II at the Assize of Clarendon to assist in keeping the peace. Sheriffs were commanded to assist one another in the pursuit of "reported felons", the forerunner of the later English custom of hue and cry. In 1195, Richard I appointed certain knights to "swear to the King" all men over the age of 15 to keep the peace.

But still the Norman form of law enforcement which continued long after the reign of William the Conqueror, brought many complaints arising from the general discontent and resentment of the people.

⁴ Soames, Alwyn, *The English Policeman*, Allen and Unwin, 1953, London.

Finally, Royal consent was obtained by the lords to set up a "court leet" as a substitute for the shire-reeve (sheriff) system. This court was held in the locality where crimes were committed and presided over by the local lord or someone nominated by him. It had both criminal and civil jurisdiction and suited the English desire for local control. This type of court proved popular and shire-reeve's court became a thing of the past and the "court leet" spread throughout the land. The position of sheriff however was maintained.

But it is clear from a reading of history that abuses continued long after the court leet was established. Sheriffs on behalf of the King, continued to extort money from the people and generally oppressed them. The situation grew worse until in the reign of King John (1199-1216), the "meanest man ever to sit on an English throne", the lords and barons seized the city of London in order to bring the King to terms. In this way he was forced to recognize the rights of the lords, the barons, the church and the common people. In 1215 (June 15) he signed the "Great Charter of Liberties", the *Magna Carta* and while even that was to be roundly infringed for several centuries it set the seal on the people's rights of that day and is the basis of many rights of the present day, even though many such rights were not claimed in 1215.

The various clauses of the Charter indicate what had been taking place. Persons were put to trial with just a simple accusation against them and no credible witnesses produced. Others were imprisoned other than by lawful judgment of their peers and obviously justice was being denied to many. An interesting point was raised by Clause 45 of the Charter, which stated that justiciaries, constables, sheriffs or bailiffs would not be appointed unless they "know the law of the land and keep it well". A further provision ordered that "twenty-five barons are to be elected to keep and cause to be kept the peace and liberties granted", and to deal with any violation of the Charter by the King. The

King was not above the law, he, too, was to be policed.

The misdeeds of despot John and the weaknesses of Henry III who followed him, one of the feeblest Kings in English history, left the country in confusion and disorder.⁵ In addition there was an increase in crime throughout the land, barons plundered each other and preyed upon others and "whole villages were often plundered by bands of robbers". But in the reign of Edward I (1272-1303) the "English Justinian", the Statute of Winchester (1285) set the basis for a system of law and order and laid down the principle that the policing of an area was the duty of the inhabitants. This Statute provided that the "hundred" (the territorial division) was to be answerable for all offences committed within it, and everyone between fifteen and sixty years of age was to have arms in his house prescribed according to rank and property, ready for use in keeping the peace. Hue and Cry was to be re-established and fresh pursuit was to be undertaken everywhere and anywhere until the offender was caught or had reached sanctuary, usually within some religious order. Watch and Ward was to be kept in the towns. Town gates were to be locked between sunset and daybreak and six men were to guard each gate. Twelve persons in each borough were to make up a watch and in smaller municipalities, a number according to the population. In addition, patrolling had to be done by those on gate-guarding duty. London (outside of the actual city of London) was divided into twenty-four wards, each with six watchmen under the supervision of an alderman. The "watch" was authorized to arrest offenders and take them before the mayor. The "local" nature of policing was taking hold and the more formalized watch and ward system was a forerunner of organized police forces some centuries later.

⁵ Browne, Douglas G., *The Rise of Scotland Yard, a History of the Metropolitan Police*, Harrap, 1957, p. 15.

The Statute of Winchester did not apply to the city of London itself. Matters there were in such bad order that to bring about any semblance of control, the mayor was deposed and the government of London was placed under the control of a military functionary. King Edward made great efforts to bring the principle of mutual responsibility to life and there are many examples in the Exchequer Rolls of inhabitants who were fined for not doing their duties as citizens and as the law required. Except for the city of London, which even to the present day has its own regulations for the enforcement of the law within the city, the Statute of Winchester applied to the whole country and its contents were a major step in setting a basis for the enforcement of the law as well as setting out laws which were to be enforced. Under the Statute among other things when robbery and murder were committed, the "hundred" in which the crime was committed was made responsible for compensation if the criminal was not caught.⁶ It also provided for the appointment of two constables in every "hundred" to make a half-yearly inspection of arms. It also provided for the appointment of Conservators of the Peace, later to pass into the Justice of the Peace category, to take a more active part in the enforcement of laws in general. Bailiffs were specially appointed under the Statute to police the prostitutes in cities and towns, keep them in selected parts of the city and keep a register of all those taking part. A red globe was required in front of each licenced brothel, giving rise to the term "red light district" by which similar districts in present day cities are known, some seven centuries later.⁷

Edward II (1307-1327) although comparatively feeble, brought in the "Statute of Frank Pledge". This was extremely important as it reaffirmed the authority of the "court leet" and particularly its responsibility (fallen into disuse) to report to the King on the state of crime and all offences committed against the law.

In the reign of Edward III (1327-1377) the powers of the Conservators of the

Peace were enlarged. An Act was created establishing the "Justice of the Peace". Edward took a personal interest in seeing that only the best men were chosen for these positions. At first they were merely peace officers, appointed by the Crown, but later were given judicial powers. The Justice of the Peace was allowed a clerk, and two petty or Parish Constables who like himself were unpaid and committed to hold the appointment for a year. The term constable had been brought to England by William the Conqueror. In France it had been one of the highest offices in the land. The origin of the term is to be found at the time of the Eastern Roman Empire, and comes from the Latin *Comes Stabuli* "Count of the Stable". In England the office of constable, originally a very high one, was downgraded somewhat by the appointment of constables of ships, of garrisons, of castles, or garrisons of ships, of troops and many other things. A hereditary constable in the form of a High Constable of England was established but none were related to law enforcement until much later, in the year 1252 (Henry III).

The petty constables in 1361 were subordinate to the high constables and the constable of the "hundred". The Justice of the Peace, who was subordinate to the sheriff, was a local man of considerable repute, but in these early days it was one thing to look after purely local and relatively minor affairs, but such a system was of little use in serious matters such as local uprising.⁸

In the cities and towns there was a reluctance on the part of the better types of persons to stand for the position of Justice of the Peace and men of lesser stature were appointed and this led to serious corruption. This situation continued for a century or two. Constables were permitted to pay substitutes to do their annual civic duty, and these were

⁶ Soames, *English Policeman*, Allen and Unwin, London, 1935.

⁷ Day, *ibid.*, p. 47.

⁸ Browne, *ibid.*, p. 16.

often worthless types who functioned without any degree of efficiency and who were more concerned with using their position to extort money from offenders than assisting in the enforcement of the law. Such constables (and their substitutes) had very important duties, some they could not avoid, such as serving summonses and executing warrants. But it is easy to imagine the lack of efficiency created by other responsibilities such as supervising watchmen, investigating offences and enforcing hue and cry. The appointment of sworn constables did not diminish the citizens' collective responsibility for enforcement of the law. But the situation had developed to the point where "everybody's business soon became nobody's business".

The system of sheriffs, justices of the peace and constables, which had started with such high hopes gradually began to disintegrate forcing merchants to hire their own police in the face of increasing crime.⁹ They became known as "merchant police" in effect the beginning of our present industrial security system.

Rogues and thieves were to be found in all sections of the land for several centuries. And particularly so in the Tudor and Stewart period. In 1584 during the reign of Elizabeth I, an effort was made to establish a better police system in the City of London and Westminster. The area was divided into twelve wards, each under the supervision of a "burgess" elected annually. This had some favourable effect against crime in the City, but hardly any in Westminster. Quarrells among various bodies and individuals, all of whom were unpaid, broke out over the jurisdiction they had been given. In the Civil War of 1655-57 crime was rampant and Cromwell put England and Wales under military police rule and divided the country into twelve military districts, one of which was the City of London itself. A provost marshal, and mounted troops to patrol the districts controlled the civilian population but this was only for a period of two years, during which time a system of spying was set up which had not been

forgotten when Peel first tried to establish the metropolitan police in 1821 some 150 years later.¹⁰

When Charles II came to the throne in 1660 after Cromwell, law enforcement in the City of London hardly existed. Efforts were made to put it back on a firm footing and in 1663 magistrates were empowered to swear in extra men for emergency duties, the first special constables. But justice was at very low level. The King created a new system of night police for England. An Act provided for one thousand watchmen who would become known as "charlies" after the King's name.¹¹ But just as important, street lighting was installed, wider thoroughfares were made and paved streets came into vogue. But shocking crime continued to prevail throughout the land in spite of efforts to cope with it.

In 1737, for the first time, George II permitted town councils to levy taxes to pay for police protection, but the rate of crime continued to rise. Samuel Johnson, who went to London in 1737 to try his fortune, gives the following description of the Strand, the street that leads from the City of London to Trafalgar Square:

"Prepare for Death if here at night
you roam,
And sign your Will before you sup
at home.
Some firey Fop, with new
Commission vain,
Who sleeps on brambles till he kills
his Man;
Some frolick Drunkard, reeling from
a Feast,
Provokes a Broil, and stabs you for
a Jest."

Hanging had been the punishment for felony since the reign of Henry I (1100-1135) and perhaps even earlier. In the

⁹ Radzinowicz, Leon, LL.D., *A History of English Common Law and its Administration from 1750*, volume 2, Stevens and Sons Limited, London, 1956, p. 28.

¹⁰ Browne, *ibid.*, pp. 19-20.

¹¹ Day, *ibid.*, p. 29.

reign of Henry VIII for example, two thousand persons were hanged in one year for robbery and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth in one year, three hundred to four hundred were hanged.¹² As late as 1800, Sir William Blackstone estimated one hundred and sixty offences were still punishable by death, including "private stealing or picking pockets above one shilling" or shoplifting above five shillings, housebreaking and uttering counterfeit money. But such punishment had little effect on lowering the crime rates then or in earlier times.

In the beginning of the 18th century, many justices made a mockery out of dispensing justice. In the City of London, justices, known as "trading justices" did a lucrative business in dispensing so-called justice. In court there was an attempt to appear to be fair and deal with the accused in a businesslike way, but unpaid justices were known to make huge sums of money by dealing clandestinely with accused persons.

They became involved in actual conspiracies with criminals and with their connivance¹³ "the largest criminal organization London had ever seen" was built up. Jonathan Wilde, paid to enforce the law, literally planned crime and then for a price enabled the owners to retrieve their stolen goods without any questions being asked. He was finally hanged at Tyburn in 1725. This experience with "thief takers" was to affect the reputation of those who attempted to enforce the law for some time yet to come.

Earlier, in the reign of William and Mary (1688-1702), Anne (1702-14), and George I (1714-1727), special efforts had been made to correct the situation in connection with the growth of crime. Parliamentary rewards were introduced to put a stop to the depredations of highwaymen and then extended to other criminals. This system was soon looked upon by the prosecutor, the police and witnesses as an easy way to make money. Some rewards were as high as forty pounds and were shared by the officials

named above. The reward of a certificate exempting the holder from civic duty in the Parish where the crime was committed became a valuable document and brought from ten to fifteen pounds when sold. Minor crime was ignored, constables and watchmen were looking out only for those who committed felonies and for whom rewards were offered.¹⁴

The efforts made in 1707 to have "ward beables" patrol the streets by day to arrest vagrants proved unsuccessful. If matters could get worse, they did. In 1728 a writer of the time wrote about London, "the streets of this City and Westminster having for a considerable time been grievously pestered with Street-Robbers, the audacious villainy was got to such a Height that they formed a Design to rob the Queen in St. Pauls Churchyard, as she privately returned from Supper in the City, to the Palace of St. James' as confessed by one of the Gang when under sentence of Death...."¹⁵

In 1737 in the City of London, an Act was passed providing for the appointment of extra constables and watchmen and a number of paid patrols for day and night duty, amounting to nearly one thousand men. Such a force was under the direction of two city marshals assisted by six men, but the effect was short lived and crime continued as before.

A few years previously, in 1729, a man named Colonel deVeil was to be found in the Commission of the Peace for Westminster and Middlesex. This magistrate through energy, honest and fair treatment, in eighteen years brought a remarkable degree of respectability to the magistracy. In 1739 he moved to Bow Street where he opened a "public office" and showed great courage in enforcing the law and facing many an angry crowd in

¹² *The Royal History Reader*, Nelson, London, 1898.

¹³ Browne, *ibid.*, p. 20.

¹⁴ Browne, *ibid.*, p. 21.

¹⁵ Soames, *ibid.*, p. 61.

the course of carrying out his duties, which included the investigation of crime. He died about 1744 and he was succeeded in his position by at least five magistrates in the short term of four years.

But in 1748, Henry Fielding, the novelist (the author of *Tom Jones*), whose past had been anything but wholesome, was appointed a magistrate for the same area as deVeil, Westminster and Middlesex. His office in Bow Street became the head office of the Bow Street Runners and Robin Redbreasts. Fielding served as magistrate for six years but the service he and his half-brother, John Fielding, rendered is an important part of the history of the development of the English police system. When he was appointed, a magistrate was unpaid and was expected to live on the fines. The constables in assessing this system, decided they too could impose a fine and release the prisoner without taking him to a magistrate; the watchmen did the same thing. As a result every kind of offence could be committed without fear, if one had enough money to bribe the watchman or the constable.¹⁶

Such a system lent itself to abuse and it was abused by all concerned. But Fielding, to take away temptation of any kind, advocated a good salary for life for a magistrate. He moved into his Bow Street office along with his blind half-brother, John, who was to be closely associated with him in the development of what can be considered as a sincere and successful attempt to combat crime of that day.

His devotion to police reform was untiring. He made an inquiry into and submitted a report on "the cause of late increase of Robberies, etc." The government somewhat alarmed at the serious state of crime reported gave Fielding the responsibility of dealing with it, together with the money required. He hired specially chosen parish constables from the ineffective parish constable system, who were called "thief takers" according to custom. They later became known as the Bow Street Runners. Fielding in his

report had mentioned drunkenness and gambling as the main contributory causes of crime. In 1684 it was calculated that the yearly average of distilled spirits manufactured was one half million gallons a year. Sixty-nine years later (1753) it had risen to five and one half million gallons. Tax free gin was dirt cheap. Retailers would stand in the doorways of their gin shops and invite people to enter the shop and "get drunk for a penny, and dead drunk for two pence".

Fielding, with the help of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, organized horse patrols to check highway robbery on the roads leading to London. In 1763 they began to "guard the different avenues leading to the metropolis". After a few years such patrols fell into disuse. In 1805 the patrols were reinstated with a strength of about 50 men and a number of inspectors. They wore a uniform, which included the scarlet waistcoat of the Bow Street Runners, hence the term "Robin Redbreast" which was applied to them.

In 1797 Colquhoun in his "treatise of the Police of the Metropolis" had this to say about the Fieldings: "Those who will contemplate the character and conduct of this valuable man, as well as that of his brother, the late Sir John Fielding, will sincerely lament their excellent ideas and accurate and extensive knowledge upon every subject connected with Police of the Metropolis, and of the means of preventing crimes, were not rendered more useful to the Public. It is to be hoped, however, that it is not too late, since the state of society, and the progress and the increase of crimes, call loudly for the establishment of a responsible preventive system."¹⁷

Henry Fielding who had been six years in office died in 1754. John Fielding, although blind had been appointed as a Justice in 1750 and in 1754 just before his half-brother died raised to the Commis-

¹⁶ Soames, *ibid.*, p. 64.

¹⁷ Colquhoun, *A Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis*, 1800, 6th edition.

sion of the Peace, and served there for twenty-five years until 1779. He died in 1780. He stands out as a police reformer and the organizer of the first organized group of persons established to sincerely combat crime. As a magistrate he had executive as well as judicial functions. He not only directed his policemen but he administered justice when the culprits were found. But his insistence of stipendiary (paid) magistrates, as a basis for any proper enforcement system, was a revolutionary suggestion in his day. He not only advocated many improvements in police systems but took an interest in street lighting for the security of citizens moving about the city at night, and in which he received the support of the government. The Fieldings in organizing the Bow Street Runners established "... a register of offenders, a network of communications by which their crimes, movements and personal appearance could be made known throughout the country".¹⁸ Truly the fathers of modern policing.

After Fielding left Bow Street in 1779 there was slow progress in attacking the problems of crime and this continued with some setbacks until 1829, when the Metropolitan Police was formed. Civil disturbances of the past, especially the Gordon riots of 1780, were in the minds of those in authority, as well as the need for better general law enforcement. In 1782, the Home Office came into existence as a separate department. Increases in the staff of "thief-takers" though not large took place, new offices of the peace were opened in several places in the London area, a "night patrol" of sixty-eight men armed with cutlasses, but no uniform was in existence as well as a part time police force. But still the idea of a fully paid police force was not accepted. A uniformed paid police force was looked upon as a form of militarism the country did not want. In 1786 a new Police Bill introduced by William Pitt provided for three paid "Commissioners", but the Bill was withdrawn for "technical" reasons.¹⁹ It should be noted that in Dublin, Pitt's Bill

had some effect and in the same year there was set up a paid constabulary under three commissioners of police.

In 1792 a "Police Bill" but relating more to the administration of the office of the justice of the peace, became law. It was a very important Bill, from a historical police point of view. It appointed seven public offices in the metropolis, each with three *stipendiary* magistrates (at four hundred pounds per year) who were to be constantly on duty. Each office was to have about six police officers, also paid. Only intended as an experiment for three years, twenty years later it was made permanent. The term "Police" was now being used more closely to its present day meaning. Originally the term had been imported from France by Scotland in 1714, when Commissioners of Police were appointed in Edinburgh. At that time the term applied to local government. The term was used by the Fieldings in relation to law enforcement and it became official in Pitt's Bill.

Although the metropolitan police is often given the credit for being the first organized police force in the English-speaking world, it can be argued that a part of what became the London metropolitan police, was indeed the first police force to be formed. In the late 1700's the plundering of ships in the London docks, the pillaging of warehouses, the conspiracies between receivers of stolen goods and ships' officers and revenue officers and even the raiding of ships in the rivers in daytime, had reached crisis proportions which called for drastic action. It was estimated that three thousand ships visited the port of London each year. The idea of a River Police force, pressed by Colquhoun and supported by influential magistrates, resulted in the announcement on June the 26th, 1798 of the immediate establishment of a Marine Police Institution²⁰ with

¹⁸ Radzinowicz, *ibid.*, vol. 3, pp. 31-32

¹⁹ Browne, *ibid.*, p. 44.

²⁰ Browne, *ibid.*, p. 49.

headquarters at Wapping New Stairs, with an establishment of eighty. This resulted in the development of a small fleet of police "barges", all armed, Marine Police Guards on Quays and a registry of all those authorized to be employed on loading and unloading ships and about the docks. At first it had a superintending magistrate in charge, a resident justice, a clerk, a chief constable and fifty petty constables.²¹ Patrick Colquhoun, a great supporter of organized and paid police, had been active for many years in attempting to establish some form of organized police. He was in charge of what was known as the Board of Police Revenue among his many other interests and although he has achieved fame as a writer on police matters he is the real founder of the first organized police force authorized by any English government.

In 1800 Colquhoun and Jeremy Bentham, the well known reformer, were instrumental in having passed in parliament the Thames Police Bill, which formalized the River Police organization. This was 29 years before the formation of the Metropolitan police.

In the early 1800's general crime flourished. The war with France had ended in 1815 and for several years there was a serious depression, and the ranks of the unemployed were swelled with discharged soldiers. Riots arising out of the Corn Laws occurred the same year and a parliamentary inquiry did little to improve upon what was already known about the need for reform in the sphere of law enforcement and particularly the police.

The idea of organized and paid police forces was gradually being accepted. However, The Thames River Police, The Bow Street Runners and the "mounted patrol" had proved a success and it was being shown what could be done with organization and proper direction in the matter of law enforcement.

It was obvious to all that the nightly watch system of policing was useless in combatting the overwhelming degree of

crime that existed. It was estimated that around the year 1800 there were three thousand receivers of stolen property in the metropolis.²² The courts were meting out severe sentences, the laws of evidence were being developed, new laws came into effect but crime of all sorts remained. The death penalty for relatively minor crimes (estimated at two hundred and twenty-nine by a witness in the House of Lords in 1819) had little effect upon it. What was lacking was a well organized police force responsible for the prevention and detection of crime.

London was not the only problem for the authorities in the early 1800's. Riots elsewhere in the country required attention. A series of murders (the Shadwell murders) in London itself brought public criticism of those responsible for enforcing the law. Reformers were hard at work trying to get the government to establish an organized police force. A Commons Committee was formed in 1812 to look into enforcement problems and inquire into the Night Watch System. Its report suited the reformers but the same year the Prime Minister, Spencer Perceval, was shot dead in the lobby of the House of Commons. His party was soon defeated at the polls and police reform was temporarily set aside.²³ Sir Robert Peel had a reformer's zeal in relation to law enforcement and as the Chief Secretary for Ireland he had formed in 1814 a police force called the Peace Preservation Police, the forerunners of the Royal Irish Constabulary.²⁴ In Dublin the police were known as "peelers" fifteen years before London was to use the same term. In 1822 Peel became Home Secretary and immediately started to work on Police Reform. A select committee was appointed and a few of their recommendations came into force, such as the appointment of a head constable to each police office and a uniformed Daily Patrol of twenty-seven men was formed to

²¹ Soames, *ibid.*, p. 101.

²² Colquhoun, *ibid.*

²³ Browne, *ibid.*

²⁴ Browne, *ibid.*, p. 65.

patrol the city by day. But the effect on crime was minimal.

But Peel's influence and prestige were increasing with the years. In 1828 a committee of the House of Commons was appointed by himself, as Home Secretary, "to inquire into the cause of the increase in commitments and convictions in London and Middlesex and into the state of the Police of the Metropolis and districts adjoining". The Committee reported that a decisive change should be made and the following year (1829) a "Bill for Improving the Police in and near the Metropolis" was passed in parliament. The ultimate authority for administration of the police was that of parliament and it authorized a "Police rate" of taxes for police purposes.

On September 29, 1829, after over a thousand years of trying to find the means to combat crime and keep the communities secure, a paid, full time, uniformed police force was established.²⁵ The people of England had found that the acquiring of rights and freedoms and the development of the law are not sufficient. There was need for a system which placed the responsibility for enforcement on those who had reason to be efficient and who could be made accountable if they were not. The fact that they were paid enhanced their desire to be efficient rather than hinder it and at the same time they came under the control of those who paid them, the tax payers.

One thousand policemen in six divisions went on the beat. Unarmed except for a rattle and a baton, and clothed in a distinct uniform of civilian cut with "top hats" and buttons bearing the word "police". The establishment of a police force was not popular with everybody and there was need to gain public support. The selection of recruits was therefore important and good character was a necessary requisite. The fundamental principles of the new police force are as sound today as they were one hundred and fifty years ago.

- (1) The police must be stable, efficient and organized along military lines;

- (2) The police must be under government control;
- (3) The absence of crime will best prove the efficiency of the police;
- (4) The distribution of crime news is essential;
- (5) The deployment of police strength both by time and area is essential;
- (6) No quality is more indispensable to a policeman than a perfect command of temper, a quiet, determined manner has more effect than violent action;
- (7) Good appearance commands respect;
- (8) The securing and training of proper persons is at the root of efficiency, and
- (9) Public security demands that every police officer be given a number;
- (10) Police headquarters should be centrally located and easily accessible to the people;
- (11) Policemen should be hired on a probationary basis;
- (12) Police records are necessary to the correct distribution of police strength.²⁶

While Sir Robert Peel has always received the credit for the establishment of the metropolitan police, it should be noted that Sir Charles Rowan, one of the first two commissioners, had been asked earlier by Peel to make a detailed plan for the establishment of a "new police" and his plan was accepted in its entirety. By 1830, the force consisted of more than three thousand men, but success came slowly. The criminals driven out of London had caused a rise in crime in outlying areas and therefore created a need for other police forces. Although some were

²⁵ Browne, *ibid.*, p. 65.

²⁶ Hewitt, William H., *British Police Administration*, Thomas, Springfield, 1965.

created immediately it was not until 1856 that all counties in England and Wales had country and borough police forces, nearly all established with assistance from the Metropolitan Police.

The public's original suspicion of the police and the resultant hostility gave way to respect and confidence but only after many years of good police service. The

experience of the English people with corrupt constables, watchmen, guards and magistrates over centuries could not be easily forgotten. But as crime decreased and communities were made secure, the terms "Peeler" and "Bobby", originally uncomplimentary, were later to be accepted as terms of affection.

Is There No Honour Among Thieves?

by Csts. J. W. A. Chisholm and W. J. Spencer

Members of the Snow Lake Detachment in Manitoba had been troubled in the past with break-ins at one particular business establishment. This store, by a small matter of coincidence, is named the "B & E. Snowmobile Shop" (that's Bill and Edith, not Break and Enter).

On November 16, 1975, the proprietor contacted members to advise that the shop had been broken into. However, he could find nothing missing or damaged. As there were no suspects, the investigation was unsuccessful and the matter was concluded.

On January 24, 1976, he reported that the shop had been broken into again. However, this time a new \$1,600.00 Mercury outboard motor had been stolen. Both the motor and the shipping crate which contained it were gone. Subsequent investigation revealed that two local men, Norman McLeod and Donald Rupp were responsible. They were arrested and confessed to the offence. It was only learned at this time that the motor had been stolen on the first break-in back in November. With the passing of time, the culprits became worried that they might have left fingerprints on the shipping crate from which they had removed the motor. Thus they broke in the second time and stole the empty crate.

At the time of the arrest, members demanded the return of the motor. It was

two very red-faced individuals who explained that they did not have it. They had hidden it under a boat at Wekusko Lake some 5 miles away. However, they advised that when they returned to claim their booty, it had been stolen from there by person(s) unknown.

Faced with the prospect of heavy restitution when their case came to trial, the two partners-in-crime turned detective. It is assumed that they had a good idea of who had requisitioned the motor from Wekusko Lake, as one day later they recovered the motor in Cormorant, Manitoba, some 150 miles away. Neither would reveal from whom they had obtained it and this fact is still unknown.

On February 10, 1976, both men appeared in Snow Lake Judges Court and pleaded guilty to the charges and were assessed a fine and placed on probation.

Aux membres retraités de la GRC

S.V.P.

Aviser la *Revue Trimestrielle* de tout changement d'adresse si vous désirez recevoir tous les numéros de la revue.

divisional dispatches...

Headquarters Division (Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 21109, Sgt. and Mrs. R. A. Welke, a daughter, Carlo Joy, on Sept. 8, 1976, Ottawa, Ontario.

To Reg. No. 23165, Cpl. and Mrs. J. D. MacDonald, a daughter, Kelly Erin, on May 13, 1975, also another daughter, Leslie Megan Chantal, on July 7, 1976, Ottawa, Ontario.

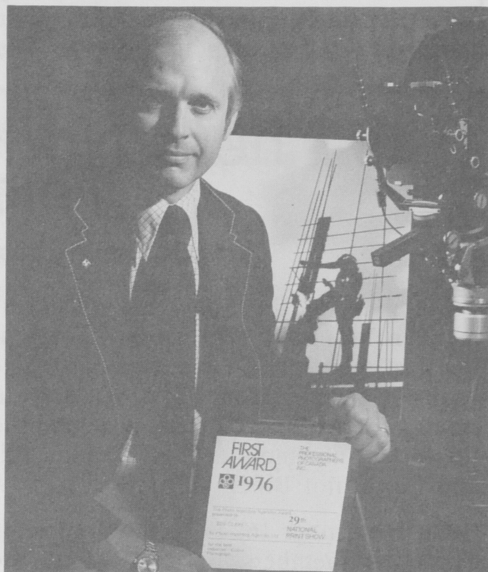
Steel Worker Wins At the 29th annual print show of the Professional Photographers of Canada, held at Saskatoon this year, Sgt. R. W. Clarke, NCO i/c Chilliwack Identification Section, was awarded first prize. Approximately six thousand entries were submitted by professional photographers from all over Canada and only 600 were accepted. Of the three photographs Sgt. Clarke submitted, "The Steel Worker" was given the first Award for the best industrial colour photograph. "Birth of an Escalator", a photograph which won the provincial award for 1976, was also selected and is presently travelling in the loan collection.

University Grads On November 14, 1976, both the Quarterly's editor and his wife graduated from Carleton University during their fall convocation at the National Arts Centre. Though this is not an unusual achievement as far as a university is concerned, it is, I believe, unique for the Force. Never before have a member and his wife, to my knowledge, started part-time studies at approximately the same time, and graduated from the same university during the same convocation ceremony.

S/Sgt. Roenspies was born in Humboldt, Saskatchewan. He joined the Force in 1956, and following training in Depot Division, served in Prince Rupert, Masset, Q.C.I., and Burns Lake, B.C. In 1960 he transferred to "G" Division and was posted to Whitehorse, Y.T., where he met his wife, Terry.

Mrs. Roenspies was born and raised in Montreal, P.Q. She acquired her Teaching Methods Certificate at St. Joseph's Teachers College, and taught school for several years in the Montreal area. In 1960 she accepted a teaching position at Whitehorse where she met her husband, Joe. They were married in that city, and two of their children, Colleen and Royce, were born there. (Their third child, Michaela, was born in 1967 while they were stationed in Arctic Red River, N.W.T.)

Several postings later (Dawson City and Mayo, Y.T., Coppermine, Arctic Red River and Fort Providence, N.W.T.), they were transferred to Ottawa in 1969. In the fall of 1970, S/Sgt. Roenspies

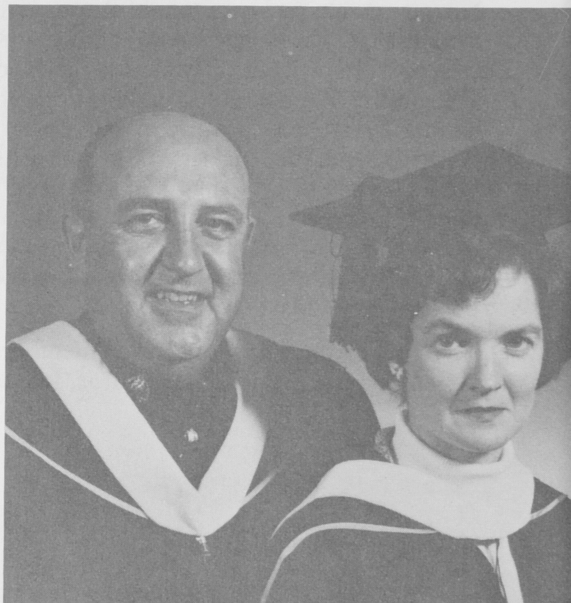


Sgt. R. W. Clarke displays his award for his photograph "Steel Worker", visible in the background.

began attending night classes at Carleton University. In 1971, his wife began as well.

I asked S/Sgt. Roenspies if he now considered all the time and effort spent obtaining his degree worthwhile. "At times it was difficult for both of us," he admitted, "and if not for the moral support we

S/Sgt. and Mrs. Roenspies majored in History/Sociology and Political Science/Sociology respectively.



were able to give each other, we both might have thrown in the towel. I do believe, however, it was hardest on our children. There is no way to explain to children aged 3, 5 and 7, that you have made a commitment and must see it through. There was no way to satisfactorily explain why I couldn't attend a father/son Cub banquet, for example, or why my wife couldn't watch a music demonstration or a ballet class. Yet, when we accepted our degrees, our children applauded the loudest. Maybe they were happy it was all over. I like to think they were proud."

Knowing his children as well as I do, I'm sure it was the latter. (*David Bittle.*)



Mess President, Ian Cooper highlights Harry Armstrong's career to the Mess gathering.

End of an Era You've heard the expression before and you'll hear it again, but it was most appropriate as members of the Senior NCO's Mess, Headquarters, Ottawa, gathered to honor S/M Harry Armstrong on his retirement from the Force after twenty-nine years service.

It was fitting that a combined gathering of Senior NCO's and Officers were present on October 29, 1976, to wish Harry well, as almost everyone to a man had had Harry as an instructor during the equitation segment of recruit training.

Mess President, Sgt. Ian Cooper, outlined Harry's service from September, 1947, when he joined as a Reserve S/Cst. at "N" Division, to his retirement in September, 1976, as "N" Division S/M. Who would ever forget those one-liners in the stables?

"Haven't got much time now",
 "Four feet from nose to croup", and
 "Everybody got a hoss?"

Harry's career has had many highlights. He was on the Coronation Ride in 1953. He has been around the world with the Ride. He has appeared in Hollywood movies. He popularized the Bow Tie. He is known to thousands of members and associates across Canada.

He was presented with a silver tray and a plaque by the President on behalf of the membership of the Mess.

In response, Harry pointed out that during his service, he had always put the Force first and encouraged those in attendance to do the same. We wish Harry and his family the best of everything in his retirement. Ambassador for the Force — a legend in his own time — the end of an era. All these can be applicable when you speak of S/M Harry Armstrong — RCMP — Retired. Thanks Harry! The Force is better for having had you in it. We are better having had your training and the example you have set for us all.

Retirement On October 29, 1976, the staff of the Tailoring Section gathered to bid farewell to one of its long time employees, Arnaud Chabiague, who



L-R Master Tailor Albert Reiter, Arnaud Chabiague and Supt. L. H. Winters.

retired after 29 years of service. A native of Lachine, Quebec, he learned the tailoring trade at Montreal and Saint-Jean, Quebec. He also had his own business for a year. In 1946, he moved to Ottawa and in 1947, joined the Force as a Special Constable to work in the HQ Tailor Shop. In 1948, he transferred to Rockcliffe to head the Tailor Shop there, where he stayed until 1955. He returned to the HQ Tailor Shop as shop foreman, a position he held until his retirement. Mr. Chabiague's career as a Special Constable ranged from April 21, 1947, to February 26, 1951. He elected to become a Public Servant and served from February 27, 1951, until his retirement. He and his wife reside at 220 Hillview, Gatineau, Quebec. The staff of the Tailoring Section presented Mr. Chabiague with an engraved pipe and tobacco holder commemorating his service with the Force.

Levee Once again, one of the most popular New Years day Leves in town was held in the Ottawa area Senior NCO's Mess. Over 800 members and guests enjoyed the sumptuous spread the Mess has become famous for, such as suckling pig, beaver, muskrat, elk, reindeer, white-tailed deer, mule deer, caribou, buffalo, glazed ham, arctic char, and mounds of cheezes, crackers, shrimp, nuts — the list goes on and on.

The Welcoming Committee included S/Sgt. Bob Stone, the Mess President; Sgt. Ian Cooper, past



Sgt. Gary Lyons, with a look of obvious relish, eagerly awaits the announcement, "Let the feasting begin."

President; Sgt. Gary Lyons, Levee Organizer; S/Sgt. Laurie Furlonger, Vice President; Sgt. Pat Shafer, Secretary and Sgt. Tom Edwards, Treasurer.

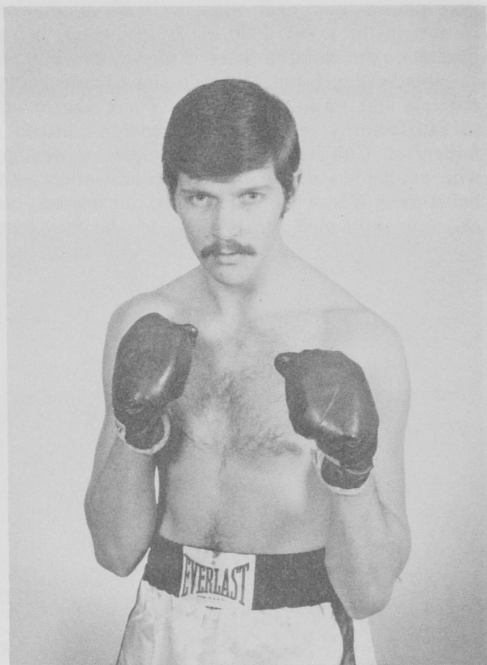
A number of special guests attended, including Commr. M. J. Nadon, D/Commr's R.H. Simmonds and J. P. J. P. Drapeau, Commr's M. F. A. Lindsay and W. L. Higgitt, both retired.

Members of the Mess and the Canadian Armed Forces mingled freely and all agreed that in a day when a lot of traditions are being assailed, this is one function that must be preserved.

Christmas Party At the "R" Directorate Christmas Party held in HQ Division Senior NCO's Mess December 18, 1976, members of the Directorate took the opportunity to wish C/Supt. G. R. Hamelin and his wife good luck on his retirement from the Force on December 30, 1976. On behalf of the Directorate S/Sgt. R. C. Neidig presented Chief Hamelin with an engraved tray while Mrs. Neidig presented Mrs. Hamelin with a Hummel figurine.

The Hamelins will continue to reside in Ottawa.

Boxing Cst. Tom Mundell, stationed here in Ottawa with the Headquarters Commercial Crime Branch, won the welterweight division of the all-Ontario Golden Gloves Tournament of Champions in Toronto on Sunday, January 30, 1977.



Cst. Tom Mundell

Enroute to the Golden Gloves championship, Cst. Mundell defeated Arvo Punkenin of Sudbury, Ont., in a unanimous decision, knocking him down twice in the third round of a 3-round fight. Punkenin was a former 3-time Canadian and 4-time Ontario champion.

In the championship bout, Cst. Mundell defeated Jimmy Bland of Toronto in identical fashion, knocking him down twice in the third round to win a unanimous decision.



L-R Florence Neidig, S/Sgt. Ron Neidig, C/Supt. George Hamelin and his wife, Leslie.

Named to the Ontario Boxing Team, Cst. Mundell will represent Canada against boxers from the USA in Syracuse, N.Y., on February 13. If successful, he will travel to Hawaii to participate in the North American Golden Gloves Championship.

Tom joined the Force in 1971. After training at Depot Division, he was posted to "K" Division, serving in Fort McMurray, Andrews and Edmonton, Alberta. In October, 1974, he transferred to HQ, Ottawa where he has remained since. He became interested in boxing prior to joining the Force when he enrolled with the B.C. Amateur Boxing Association and fought as an amateur.

I am sure our readers will join me in wishing Cst. Mundell all the very best in the coming tournaments.

Regimental Dinner The Ottawa area Sgts.' Mess held its 23rd Annual Regimental Dinner on November 20, 1976, at the HQ Division Mess.

Head table guests were Sgt. E. R. Ward, junior mess member; Rev. Father Dale Crampton; Commissioner M. F. S. Lindsay (rtd); C/Supt. J. H. Carroll, C.O. HQ Division; Sgt. I. M. Cooper, Mess President; Mr. Lloyd Robertson, guest speaker; Commissioner M. J. Nadon; Commissioner W. L. Higgitt (rtd); Insp. N. Rodda (rtd); S/M J. Maguire, senior mess member.

Among the veterans who attended were Reg. No. 9476, S/M J.E.T. Smaridge (rtd) and Reg. No. 9112, S/Sgt. W. J. Christie (rtd).

The highlight of the evening was, of course, the address by the guest speaker, Mr. Lloyd Robertson, one of the anchormen of CTV National News.



Lloyd Robertson addresses the gathering at the Regimental dinner. Seated next to him is the Mess President, Sgt. Ian Cooper.

Mr. Robertson spoke on a number of topics, drawing a roar of laughter on his opening remarks when he mentioned that it finally dawned on him on his flight from Toronto why Sgt. Paul Hughes, the dinner organizer, was so interested in having him attend after he had made the move to CTV from CBC. "I finally realized," he said, "that you have here, standing before all you policemen, a real, live defector!"

He commented briefly on his move to CTV, saying it was one of the most difficult decisions he has ever made. Contrary to popular belief, he felt that as a newscaster with CTV he could better do his job of expressing the consciousness of Canadians, of informing Canadians about themselves, of heightening their awareness of themselves to the point that Canadians generally will remove their blinkers about themselves, and believe in themselves so they would no longer look outside their own country to work or be entertained — "... because it is here your roots are: *because this is what you are!*" He went on to say the only way Canada will *ever* be strong, no matter what ethnic adjective is put before the word "Canadian" (English-Canadian, French-Canadian, German-Canadian), is if we understand ourselves *in this country*. He saw his job in the television media, as generally do other media personnel, as trying to help establish that Canadian identity.

Mr. Robertson touched on other topics — how the news is compiled; how they decide on lead stories; police/media relations and so on. He said that his relations with the Force had always been excellent and he couldn't remember a single untoward incident between himself and the Force. But prior to coming to Ottawa he asked several of his media friends if they had had any complaints. One made the comment that at times there is a tendency to "float" the news instead of giving the "straight goods." This has the effect of adding to confusions and certainly to the distortion of the news being generated from the media to the public. Far better, he said, to say — sorry we can't give you anything now, or, we can give you this much, or, we can give you the whole thing; then to live with that decision, because we are, after all, in an open and democratic society.

He mentioned too, that at times, we tend to look askance at ourselves, our heritage and our history. In reply he read a comment by an Irish writer, Patrick O'Donovan, who made a TV program a few years ago about various parts of the Commonwealth. He had been exposed to the usual cliches in Canada of its identity being torn between Britain on one hand and the USA on the other; of political fragmentation and of its harsh climate. "Yet," said O'Donovan, "if Canada is not an earthly paradise, it has qualities which set it apart. Its foreign policy is unselfish, its quality of life is still gentle. It is singularly tolerant, its history is a great deal more innocent than that of many of the great nations, and on the whole it is a country singularly without grievances and does not wear the chips with which some other countries have loaded their shoulders... [against others]."

"Our Canadian psyche is assailed from time to time", he concluded, "by forces from within and without our borders. If there is any one thing we must do then as members of the media and as policemen, it is to behave responsibly. We have to look inside ourselves and know what our responsibilities are and define them very carefully, because

what we have built is impressive to so many countries of the world, we don't want to loose it — we *can't* lose it. It is then we must stand up and be counted. After all, we're Canadian, aren't we?"

Lloyd Robertson — gentleman — peerless newscaster — staunch Canadian!



On February 13, 1976, possibly the largest single group ever to receive the award, were presented Long Service Medals by the then Solicitor General of Canada, Warren Allmand. Three other awards were made as well, one of which was the gold clasp and stars to a serving member, Commissioner M. J. Nadon. Pictured here L-R are: Front Row — Insp. R. L. Duff, D/Commr. C. R. Eves (rtd.) gold clasp and stars, A/Commr. A. C. Potter, silver clasp and stars, Solicitor General Warren Allmand, Commr. M. J. Nadon, C/Supt. J. H. Carroll, C. O. HQ Division, Insp. J. A. M. Deschenes. Middle Row — Insp. R. D. Crerar, S/Sgt. C. S. Balik, S/Sgt. R. T. Adie, Sgt. E. R. Kelly, Cpl. R. J. D. Jeaurond, Sgt. R. J. Davis, S/Sgt. S. M. Middleton, S/Sgt. W. W. C. Sutton, Sgt. J. R. Wickie, Insp. R. Kropiniak. Back Row — S/Sgt. C. M. Clark, Sgt. V. R. Dahl, S/Sgt. H. Dick, Insp. K. T. Kereluk, Sgt. P. L. Whittemore, S/Sgt. G. P. J. Lafreniere, Cpl. D. M. Murphy, S/Sgt. D. B. Smith, Sgt. T. O. Lewis.

A Division (Headquarters — Ottawa, Ont.)

Birth To Reg. No. 21446 Sgt. and Mrs. Victor G. A. Rambaut, a daughter, Jennifer Mary, on Nov. 4, 1976 at the Grace Hospital, Ottawa, Ontario.

Top Shot On October 1, 1976, Members of "A" Division gathered in their lounge to witness the presentation of the trophy for the best pistol shot in "A" Division's Annual Revolver Classification.

This year the award went to Cst. J. R. Chretien, scoring 300 out of a possible 300.

Quebec Police Sporting Events The Regional Competition of Quebec Police Sporting Events took place in Hull, P.Q., on August 28 and 29, 1976. "A" Division entered the ball tournament, along with the shooting and track and field events. "A" Division qualified to enter the competition because of our jurisdictional responsibilities in areas of western Quebec. Other participants in the Regional Competition were Quebec Provincial Police, Hull, Gatineau and Aylmer Police Departments. Gatineau Police



The Outaouais contingent which includes the RCMP and policemen from Aylmer and its environs.



S/Sgt. Guy Sauvé presents a photograph of the plaque to Mrs. Donna Marino.

won the Regional Ball Tournament, but it was a different story in Revolver and Track and Field where our teams won almost everything, walking away with the team trophy for the second year in a row. Twenty-five members participated at this Regional event, including the C.O. of "A" Division A/Comm'r. J. U. M. Sauvé.

On September 24 and 25, 1976, nine members of our Track and Field team and seven from our Revolver team met stiffer opposition at the Provincial Competition held at Three Rivers, Quebec. This meet had large contingents from Montreal Urban and Q.P.F., who dominated the meet. Despite the stiff competition the following members of "A" Division excelled to win medals: Cst. Diane Bérubé in the women's 1500 meter, Cpl. Don April in the men's 5000 meter open, and Sgt. Pete Leppard's Revolver team of Csts. Serge Bissonnette and Pierre Bisson in the police combat course.

Special mention goes to Cst. Jean Desjardins who worked very hard to organize and plan our contribution, and to the Commanding Officer, who not only participated but offered much moral support.

Retirement After serving over twenty-six years in the Force, Sgt. Gordon Ernest Woodley, retired on November 3, 1976. Gord enlisted on June 17, 1948, and after training served in "F" Division until being transferred to "A" Division in July, 1951, where he served until he retired. Viewing Gord's

postings within the Division, one is left with the feeling that the only position he didn't hold was that of Commanding Officer. Whatever his plans for the future may be, we all wish him the very best.

Commemorative Plaque Unveiled On December 2, 1976, at the "A" Division's NCO's Mess a plaque was unveiled by Mrs. Donna Marino, which honoured the memory of her husband, Sgt. Marino who passed away earlier in the year. The ceremony illustrated the high regard in which Gerry was held by all ranks for his unselfish devotion to the Division and the Force.

Mrs. Marino was presented a framed photograph of the plaque by the President of the NCO's Mess, S/Sgt. Guy Sauvé.

At the conclusion of the ceremony a small, friendly social was held, topped-off with a cold buffet and beverages.

Retirement On December 30, 1976, Sgt. Saul Oake was medically retired to pension. Saul enlisted at St. John's, Newfoundland, January 5, 1953, and from training was transferred to the Protective Sub-Division in "A" Division where he served until October 1954. Saul served in "H" Division and HQ Ottawa before returning to "A" Division, where he served with the Security Service until his retirement.

For those wishing to keep in touch, Saul will be residing at 3 Massey Terrace, Lucerne, Quebec.

C Division (Headquarters — Montreal, Quebec)

Like 1,500 other members of the RCMP, I took part in the security of the Olympic Games, as a detached member of the Public Relations Sub-

Committee, which formed a link between the information media and the security forces. I keep, however, a unique souvenir of my participation in

the Olympic Games, having been a torch-bearer for the 144th kilometer of the flame relay. On the morning of July 16, 1976, I carried the torch for a one-kilometer distance, approximately twelve kilometers east of Hawkesbury in the direction of Rigaud.

Everything started in the Spring, when I heard that certain members of "C" Division had applied to COJO (Olympic Organizing Committee) in order to participate in the Games as torch-bearers. Although I was convinced that only the higher standard athletes were to be eligible for that honour, I eagerly filled in the participation form, secretly hoping to be selected. I was indeed quite surprised, a few weeks before the opening of the Games when I was invited to a rehearsal in the Hawkesbury area.

When I arrived, I realized that this was in fact a general and final rehearsal. Everybody was there: bearers, officials, security members, even reporters. The age of the bearers varied from 12 to 70 years. We all boarded a bus which stopped at every kilometer to drop off the assigned runner. The officials spoke to us about our role, which consisted in lighting our torch from the torch carried by the previous bearer, in running our kilometer within five minutes, and in transferring the flame to the following bearer. We also were advised that that torch, immediately after having fulfilled its symbolic role, would be given back to us, blown out and cleaned, accompanied by a certificate testifying to our official role of Olympic torch-bearer for the Montreal Games.

The day of rehearsal went by without any incident, though we could feel the anxiety among us. When my turn came, I took off at an accelerated rate, but a few moments later, realized that my speed was exceeding my capacities. Slowing down was out of the question, however, since the chronometers were on and all eyes were turned my way. So, it was breathless, after a race of 2 minutes and 55 seconds, that I was lighting the torch of the 145th kilometer bearer. Later on, I was called to try on the costume I was to wear during the actual ceremony, a red shirt and white vest bearing the Montreal Games symbol in the front.

On the day of the relay, after a restless night, I was up at 5:30 AM, in fear of missing the Hawkesbury appointment, set for 7:00 AM. That day, while I was running, I kept my arm stretched before me, keeping an eye from time to time on that flame which had come from Olympia. Cold sweat was running down my back while I thought of the chain of bearers who had been carrying the flame. It was with deep emotion and pride that I transferred the flame to the next runner.

My torch is now out and I guard it preciously with photographs of the event, which, without the assistance of Constables Desrochers and Roussel of the Montreal Criminal Identification Section, would not have been obtained. Also, I was pleased when, at the start of the first week of the Olympic Games, I met Maria Mouskoulidou, tragedian, who had lit the flame in Greece, together with Nancy Henderson and Stéphane Préfontaine who lit the Olympic flame in



Cpl. Olivier proudly carries the Olympic Torch on its way to the Olympic Stadium in Montreal.

Le caporal Olivier — un de ceux qui ont transporté le flambeau jusqu'au Stade olympique de Montréal.

the Montreal Stadium. Fortunately, at that very moment, a bystander, equipped with a camera, was on the spot, so that my souvenir is now highlighted by photographs of the flame relay, from its early start to its final moment.

Submitted by Cpl. P. Olivier.

Comme 1500 autres membres de la G.R.C., j'ai participé, moi aussi, à la sécurité des Jeux Olympiques en tant qu'attaché au Sous-comité des Relations publiques, qui se voulait le lien entre les média d'information et les forces de sécurité.

Je conserve cependant un souvenir unique de ma participation aux Jeux pour y avoir été porteur de la flamme olympique sur une distance d'un kilomètre. Ainsi, dans l'avant-midi du 16 juillet 1976, j'ai couru le 144^e kilomètre du trajet de cette flamme, un peu à l'est de Hawkesbury, en direction de Rigaud.

Le tout a débuté au printemps lorsque j'appris que certains membres de la Division «C» avaient demandé au COJO (Comité Organisateur des Jeux Olympiques) de participer aux Jeux comme porteurs

de la flamme. Même si j'avais l'impression que seuls les athlètes de calibre supérieur étaient éligibles à cet honneur, je m'empressai quand même de remplir le formulaire de participation dans l'espoir d'être choisi. Quelle ne fut pas ma surprise, à quelques semaines de l'ouverture des Jeux, d'être convoqué à une répétition dans la région de Hawkesbury.

Arrivé sur les lieux, j'appris que c'était la répétition générale et finale. Tout le monde s'y trouvait : coureurs, officiels, personnel de sécurité, voire même des journalistes. L'âge des coureurs variait de 12 à 70 ans. Nous primes place à bord d'un autobus qui s'arrêtait à chaque kilomètre pour y laisser le coureur assigné. Les officiels nous expliquèrent notre rôle, qui consistait à allumer le flambeau à celui du coureur précédent, à courir le kilomètre en moins de 5 minutes et à transmettre la flamme au suivant selon le même rituel. On nous informa également que le flambeau, après avoir rempli sa tâche symbolique, nous serait remis, éteint et nettoyé, accompagné d'un certificat attestant notre rôle de porteur officiel de la flamme olympique lors des Jeux de Montréal.

Cette journée de répétition se déroula sans heurt même si l'inquiétude régnait parmi nous. Mon tour venu, je détaalai, pour me rendre compte, quelques instants plus tard, que ma vitesse dépassait mes capacités. Pas question cependant de ralentir alors que les chronométrateurs étaient en marche et que tous les regards étaient fixés sur soi. C'est donc à bout de souffle, après une course de 2 minutes et 55 secondes, que j'allumai le flambeau du coureur suivant, au 145^e kilomètre. Par la suite, je fus convoqué à l'essayage du costume que je devais porter lors de la course — maillot blanc arborant le sigle des Jeux de Montréal à l'avant et short rouge.

Le 16 juillet, après une nuit de sommeil agité, j'étais debout à 5 h 30 afin de ne pas rater le rendez-vous de 7 h à Hawkesbury. Ce jour-là alors que je courais bras levé, jetant un coup d'œil de temps à autre sur mon flambeau, une sueur froide me coulait le long du dos, à l'idée que j'étais un maillon de cette chaîne de coureurs chargés de porter cette flamme venue d'Olympie. C'est avec émotion et fierté que je transmis la flamme au coureur suivant.

Mon flambeau est aujourd'hui éteint et je le conserve précieusement. J'ai aussi les photographies de cet événement; je les dois aux gendarmes Desrochers et Roussel de la Section de l'identité judiciaire de Montréal, qui méritent d'être félicités étant donné les conditions difficiles auxquelles ils ont eu à faire face.

Quelle ne fut pas ma joie, au début de la première semaine des Jeux Olympiques, lorsque je rencontrai la tragédienne Maria Mouskoulidou, qui a allumé la flamme en Grèce, ainsi que Nancy Henderson et Stéphane Préfontaine qui ont allumé la vasque olympique au stade de Montréal. Par un heureux hasard, un badaud muni d'un appareil-photo se trouvait sur les lieux à ce moment-là. Ainsi, je puis revivre mes souvenirs grâce aux photographies prises le long du parcours de cette flamme, du début à la fin.

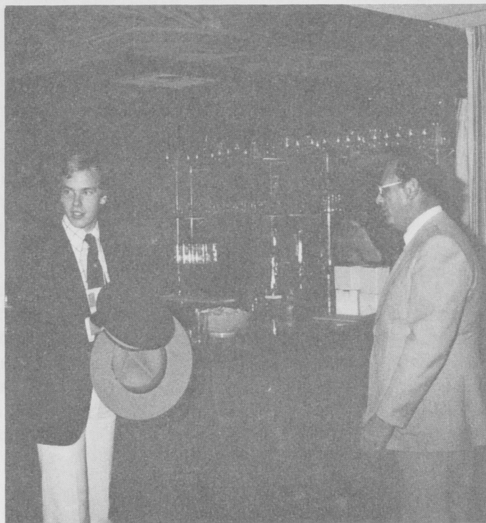
Collecte de Sang Une collecte de sang organisée conjointement par la Croix-Rouge et notre Section de prévention du crime et de relations publiques a eu lieu le 21 décembre dernier au quartier général de la Division «C».

Cette clinique, dont l'objectif était de 150 chopines, visait à renflouer la banque de sang de la Croix-Rouge en vue de la période difficile du temps des Fêtes. La coopération enthousiaste du personnel a permis de recueillir 173 chopines, ce qui est un excellent résultat pour la saison et une nette amélioration sur les cliniques précédentes.

Nous tenons à remercier tous ceux qui ont contribué à ce succès et nous désirons remercier le surintendant G. Kennedy qui mérite une mention plus qu'honorable pour avoir donné, à cette occasion, sa 50^e chopine de sang.

A Prince Visits During the Games of the XX1st Olympiad, Montreal welcomed a great number of VIP's who took advantage of their stay to visit the host city. On this occasion, the RCMP was trusted with the responsibility of protecting the famous visitors, many of whom had dealt with the RCMP under similar circumstances during the 1967 World Fair in Montreal.

Foremost among the VIP's, was His Serene Highness, Prince Albert of Monaco. During his stay in Montreal, on July 29 last, Prince Albert honoured the RCMP by accepting an invitation from the "C"



His Serene Highness, Prince Albert of Monaco, left, and Assistant Commissioner J. P. Drapeau, Commanding Officer "C" Division, during the presentation of the cap and stetson to Prince Albert.

Présentation du képi et du «stetson» au prince Albert. Son Altesse Sérénissime, le prince Albert de Monaco, à gauche, et le commandant de la Div. «C», le commissaire adjoint, J. P. Drapeau.

Division Commanding Officer, Assistant-Commissioner J. P. Drapeau and from Chief Superintendent Guy Marcoux to visit "C" Division headquarters.

Prince Albert was first received at the Officers' Mess where, on behalf of the Director of the Monaco "Sûreté publique," he presented the Commanding Officer with a badge of the Monaco police. Then, Mr. Drapeau, speaking for the RCMP, offered His Highness a cap and a stetson meant to enhance the famous collection of the Police Museum in Monaco. This exchange was followed by a dinner served in the Officers' diningroom, attended by Prince Albert and his entourage.

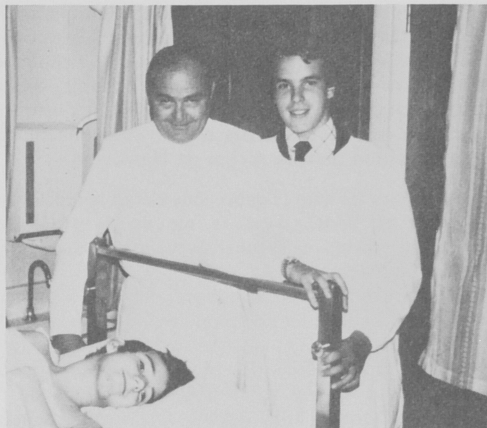
After the dinner, Prince Albert asked to visit the Shriners Hospital for handicapped children where he met a young patient, François Bernard, the son of Sgt. Armand Bernard, in charge of the Prince's security.

The visit of Prince Albert to our "C" Division Headquarters has left all those present with a lasting memory, the young Prince having gained everyone's respect with his dignity, kindness and simplicity.

Visite princière Lors des Jeux de la XXI^e Olympiade, Montréal a accueilli de nombreux dignitaires qui ont profité de leur séjour parmi nous pour visiter la ville. À cette occasion, la G.R.C. s'est vu confier la responsabilité d'assurer la protection de ces illustres visiteurs. Nombreux étaient ceux pour qui la G.R.C. avait joué le même rôle lors de l'Exposition universelle de Montréal en 1967, et ce fut avec plaisir qu'on renoua connaissance de part et d'autre.

Parmi ces dignitaires, on remarquait la présence de Son Altesse Sérénissime, le prince Albert de Monaco. Durant sa visite à Montréal, plus précisément le 29 juillet dernier, le prince Albert honora la G.R.C. en acceptant l'invitation du commandant de la Division «C», le commissaire adjoint J. P. Drapeau (maintenant sous-commissaire) et du surintendant principal Guy Marcoux.

Le prince Albert fut d'abord reçu au mess des officiers du quartier général, où il présenta au commandant un insigne de la police monégasque, au nom du Directeur de la Sûreté publique de Monaco. Monsieur Drapeau se fit le porte-parole de la G.R.C. et offrit à Son Altesse un képi et un «stetson» destinés à enrichir la collection du Musée de Police de Monaco.



Prince Albert, right, and Mr. Alfred G. Laupheimer Jr., Consul of Monaco, U.S.A., visit François Bernard, son of Sgt. Armand Bernard who was in charge of the Prince's security, at the Shriners Hospital for Handicapped Children.

Le prince Albert, à droite, et M. Alfred Laupheimer, Consul de Monaco aux États-Unis, rendent visite à François Bernard, à l'Hôpital des Shriners pour enfants handicapés. François est le fils du sgt Armand Bernard, chargé de la sécurité du prince.

Cet échange de cadeaux fut suivi d'un dîner servi à la salle à manger des officiers, dîner auquel participèrent Son Altesse, le prince Albert, et son entourage.

Après le dîner, et malgré un horaire très chargé, le prince Albert de Monaco demanda à visiter l'Hôpital des Shriners pour Enfants Handicapés où il rencontra le jeune François Bernard, fils du sgt Armand Bernard chargé de la sécurité du prince. Le jeune Bernard était alors patient de cet Institut.

La visite du prince Albert de Monaco au Quartier général de la Division «C» laisse un souvenir mémorable chez tous ceux qui y ont participé. Le jeune prince a su rallier toutes les sympathies par sa dignité, son amabilité et sa simplicité.

par le surintendant principal G. Marcoux

D Division

(Headquarters — Winnipeg, Man.)

Births To Reg. No. 28080, Cst. and Mrs. Sherman Allen, a daughter, Lori Margaret, on July 27, 1976, at Winnipeg, Man.

25th Anniversary On October 1, 1976, Vivian A. Sholdice, Dauphin Sub-Division clerk, was honoured by fellow workers, friends, and members

of the Force on the occasion of her twenty-fifth anniversary of service with the Government of Canada. Vivian was presented with a Certificate of Service and twenty-five year pin by the Officer Commanding Dauphin Sub-Division, Insp. B. K. Van Norman. S/Sgt. N. J. G. Searle, Sub-Division NCO, presented Vivian with a plaque bearing a bronze crest of the



Insp. B. K. Van Norman presents Certificate of Service to Vivian Sholdice.

Force and a purse of \$50.00, on behalf of Sub-Division personnel. Congratulatory letters received from members who had worked with Vivian in past years were read during the lunch.

Farewell On the occasion of his retirement after serving twenty-nine years in the Force, S/Sgt. W. S. "Bill" Munn was honoured by friends and members at a Farewell Dinner and Dance at Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, Centennial Hall on June 20, 1976.

Guests of Honour were: Mayor Karen Devine, Portage La Prairie; the O.C. Winnipeg Sub-Division, Supt. and Mrs. R. E. Keiser; Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Rae, Portage La Prairie; Sgt. and Mrs. R. G. Smith, Portage La Prairie; Mr. and Mrs. George Burton, Dauphin, Manitoba; and Ms. Kay Stanfield of Calgary, Alberta.

Sgt. Ross Smith, NCO i/c Portage La Prairie Rural Detachment, on behalf of members of all RCMP Units at Portage La Prairie, presented "Bill" with a live-firing, miniature-scale, seven-pounder cannon, used by the NWMP on the march west, and artistically crafted by Dr. D. W. Rae.

"Bill" and his wife Mary are now residing in the

Cst. R. S. Steen receives the C.O.'s Commendation and a plaque from the Town of Steinbach. L-R are: Councillor Herman Loewen, Steinbach Police Commissioner, Cst. Steen, Judy Steen and Supt. R. E. Keiser. (Carillon News photo.)



S/Sgt. Bill Munn thanks his many friends and associates. He is flanked by his wife, Mary, and Sgt. Ross Smith.

Gainsborough area, south of Portage La Prairie, Manitoba.

Commendation At approximately 3:00 AM on September 23, 1976, in the Steinbach Municipal Detachment office, Cst. R. S. Steen heard shots coming from the area to the east of the Detachment office. On investigating the shots, he located a known criminal who had recently been released from Headingly Correctional Institute. Cst. Steen had to take cover under a small footbridge as the area was too well lighted and he did not wish to expose himself to the armed suspect. He identified himself as a police officer and asked the suspect to throw down his weapon, to which he received an immediate reply that the suspect intended to shoot a "pig."

The suspect, while incarcerated in the Correctional Institute had told fellow inmates that he would return to Steinbach upon his release and kill a police officer.

Although Cst. Steen had drawn his service revolver, he did not fire any shots, but instead, continued to talk to the suspect, who had moved considerably closer to the Constable and was some thirty feet away when the suspect was finally convinced to drop his firearm.

During the interval between the firing of the first shot and the laying-down of his weapon, the suspect had fired eight or nine times. His 308 calibre rifle had been stolen the night before, along with sixty shells, from the Stylerite Hardware Store in Steinbach.

Cst. Steen was presented with a Commanding Officer's Commendation for displaying courage, tactfulness, and perseverance in performing a dangerous duty by successfully apprehending an armed and emotionally disturbed person. The presentation was made at Steinbach by Supt. R. E. Keiser, Officer Commanding Winnipeg Sub-Division on October 22, 1976.

C.O.'s Commendation On November 3, 1976, Cpl. F. G. Chappel was presented with a Commanding Officer's Commendation by Supt. R. E. Keiser,

Officer Commanding Winnipeg Sub-Division. The Commendation was for displaying courage, tactfulness and perseverance in performing a dangerous duty in successfully apprehending an armed and dangerous person.

On April 19, 1975, while stationed at Flin Flon, Manitoba, Cpl. Chappel was investigating a complaint of a son, who, with a loaded rifle, had ordered his parents out of their home. Phoning the suspect, Cpl. Chappel arranged to meet him, unarmed and without uniform, accompanied by two local citizens who were friends of the suspect.

On entering the residence, Cpl. Chappel was met by the suspect, who pointed a loaded, cocked 30-30 Winchester at him. Considerable conversation took place between the two, during which threatening gestures were made with the rifle and a .22 calibre Cooney Repeater. The suspect was eventually convinced to leave the residence with Cpl. Chappel and his friends to get something to eat. On leaving the residence, the suspect was placed under arrest.

Remembrance Day Since its inception in 1873, the Force has been traditionally paramilitary in character. Members of the Force have served with distinction in many campaigns as a special military unit. The tradition is exemplified each year on November 11th when a member of the Force is selected to represent the members who served in time of war, by forming a part of the four-man Armed Forces party that stands guard at the cenotaph on Memorial Boulevard in Winnipeg.

Police Community Relations A policeman is usually a friend of the community, but there are



Cpl. F. G. Chappel receives the C.O.'s Commendation from Supt. R. E. Keiser, O.C. Winnipeg Sub-Div.

times when try as he might, he just doesn't stand a chance. So Constables Émile Chiasson and Gary Sims discovered at the Dauphin Fair last July. The little girl they were trying to assist found neither of these constables as comforting as the lady she was looking for. During the 45 minutes the youngster was lost, she said only one thing: "I want my mommy."

Farewell An Admin. and Personnel party bid farewell to Supt. and Mrs. W. B. Drew, and Insp. and Mrs. D. G. Byers prior to their transfers to Ottawa. During the party Red River Carts were presented to the happy couples along with best wishes for success, happiness and an early return to "D" Division.

Depot Division (Headquarters — Regina, Sask.)

Retirement December 1976 marked the end of a lengthy association with the RCMP for P/S Les Yates. Les took employment with the Force in August, 1956, after having previously been employed in garages in Moose Jaw and Watrous, Sask. He also

served with the RCAF from 1940 to 1945.

He started his service with the Force as the driver of the Division fire truck and as a mechanic. He notes that in recent years he has been the sole mechanic at "Depot" as the staff depleted in the late sixties. Many fond memories go with him in his retirement and he states that he has enjoyed his service and his association with the Force.

At a recent "coffee time" presentation Les was presented with some "ham radio" components to help wile away the hours with his hobby. Commissioner Nadon who was visiting the Academy was on hand to make the presentation.

Shooting 1976 saw increased participation in shooting competitions and as usual, members of the Small Arms staff continued the tradition of excellence. Cpl. J. F. R. Lambert won the Connaught Cup as best shot in the Force, and went on with Grand Aggregate wins at Bismark, North Dakota; and at both St. Vital and Winnipeg, Manitoba. Cpl. G. S. F. Faulconbridge won the Mid-West Championships at Fargo-Moorehead, North Dakota.



L-R: Mrs. Yates, her husband Les, C/Supt. R. J. Mills, C.O. Depot Division and Commr. M. J. Nadon.



The Four-Man team, L-R: Cpls. J. F. R. Lambert, K. R. Doll, G. S. F. Faulconbridge and R. A. O. Gomes. Several of those trophies were won in recent matches.

In addition to the Small Arms Members, we were all represented by recruits and other staff members at Brandon, Manitoba. The Four Man Team of Cpls: J. F. R. Lambert, K. R. Doll, G. S. F. Faulconbridge and R. A. O. Gomes of the Small Arms Section set a new Canadian Record of 2374 out of a possible 2400.

Sports Day Earlier this summer the recruit sports day was held at the sports field.

With the band leading, the troops and competitors marched in.

After the dust had settled at the end of the day, "5-76/77" Troop had emerged victorious as the overall winner and winner of the "Tug-o-War". Cst. McKenzie of "8-76/77" Troop was the overall male athlete as he won the triple jump, one mile, and cross country events. He placed second in the long jump and high jump and ran on the winning "8-76/77" Troop relay team.

Cst. R. Backus was the top female competitor of the day, winning both shot put and javelin events and placing second in the 100 yard dash and third in the discus.

Medical Treatment Center October 7 marked completion of extensive renovations to the "Medical Treatment Center" (Post Hospital). The renovations were made necessary since the inclusion of the female troops as members of the Force. Certainly the improvements were long overdue for the medical staff.

Members of "2-76/77" Troop, represented by Cpl. Eric Wheeler, their troop counsellor, presented \$736.52 to the Canadian Cancer Society. The money, which represented the balance of their troop fund after the Graduation expenses had been paid, was donated in memory of Mrs. Irene Begg, mother of Cst. Gary Begg.

New "D" Block Work has now been completed on the new barrack block, and two troops have moved in to give it the "old break-in test." In addition the Driver Training Staff have set up offices in the building after many years of cramped accommodations in "A" Block.

E Division

(Headquarters — Victoria, B.C.)

Marriages Reg. No. 25852, Cst. L. B. Silzer to Christine Bjornson, on Sept. 4, 1976, at Abbotsford, B.C.

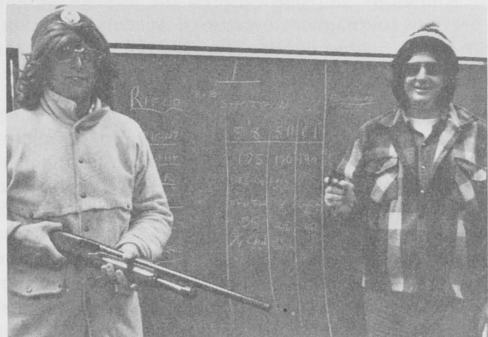
Births To Reg. No. 27313, Cst. and Mrs. H. McDonald, a daughter, Lara Anne, on Nov. 8, 1976, at Prince Rupert, B.C.

To Reg. No. 24556, Cst. and Mrs. R. J. Rogalski, a son, Ian Robert, on October 25, 1976, at Kamloops, B.C.

Business Partners On October 26, 1976, the Kitimat Detachment held a "Business Partners" meeting at the Kitimat High School. The object of the meeting was to educate the local business community on security, bad cheques, and shop lifting. Talks were given by Cpl. Lewis and Constables Burt, Cusator and Bandurka. Approximately 120 persons were in attendance as were the local news media. The evening was highlighted by a surprise "skit" in which Cpl. Rick Harries and Cst. Hank Gerrits posed as two hold-up men and robbed a previously arranged "victim" at the meeting. After the "robbery," the group was invited to describe the hold-up men, which, to say the least, was hilarious. At the conclu-

sion of the evening, the business people indicated that the presentation was very successful and requested another be held as soon as possible.

Police community relations is, as we all realize, a very important part of our duties and the meeting



The two holdup "perps.", Cst. Hank Gerrits, left, and Cpl. Rick Harris. (The Northern Sentinel photo)



Kamloops RCMP Softball Team L-R, Bottom Row: Gerry MacKinnon, Brian Miller, Shawn Wylie, Terry Morphy, Alex McLean, Ken Hunt, Bobby Yaskiw, Ty Dawiskiba. Top Row: George Brost, Waverly Conan, Al Peters, Art Olivier, Ken Tassel, Ken Wingenbach, Al Karp, Doug Shaw, Fraser Morrell, Milt Wilhelms.

was a great success. The idea was obtained from Burnaby Detachment, who has had a series of these meetings for some time. Reflecting on this program, it is felt that all detachments could benefit from it.

All-Police Softball Tournament On September 11 and 12, 1976, members of the Kamloops RCMP Softball Team hosted the 9th Annual B.C. All-Police Softball Tourney.

Kamloops had been chosen the site for all the previous tournaments because of its central location. It will probably continue to host the tourney for some years to come.

There were 15 teams representing various City Police Forces as well as RCMP from British Columbia and Alberta. The host team — and tournament winners — were lead by Cst. Shawn Wylie who won the Best Pitcher Award and the "S/Sgt. Keith Harrison Memorial Trophy" for being the most valuable player. This trophy was presented by the Calgary City Police in memory of S/Sgt. Harrison who was killed in the line of duty, and who had been a previous Tourney "most valuable player." Lower Mainland District RCMP (Vancouver) were the runners-up.

We believe this to be the largest Police Tourney in

Canada and would welcome enquiries from other provinces regarding entries, etc.

Win Some — Lose Some During a programme to promote Safe Driving Week in 1975, members of Campbell River Detachment canvassed the local business community and received pledges of goods or services which were awarded daily with a certificate of Safe Driving to individuals selected for good driving habits displayed during the normal traffic flow. The grand prize was transportation to Vancouver by Pacific Western Airlines, two nights at the Georgia Hotel and tickets to an NHL hockey game. The promotion was well publicized by our local press and considered an overall success with one unpredicted exception. The following letter is self-explanatory.

Cst. R. T. Hancock,
Campbell River RCMP Det.

Dear Constable Hancock:

On behalf of my wife and myself, I would like to thank you for the excellent dinner we had at the Diftwood Dining Lounge as a winner of your Safe Driving Week.

Also thank you for the certificate. Will hang it up in the wreck (sic) room.

Yours truly,
Edward B. Hrechuk

P.S. But while we were out to dinner, our house was broken into.

Prize Catch Supt. W. (Jock) Taylor (Rtd.) and his fishing companion, Mr. Percy Owens, show off the results of their fishing labours during 1976. The catch is a B.C. Spring Salmon which Jock caught on July 6, 1976, and which resulted in their being presented with the Esquimalt Anglers Award for the largest salmon caught by members of their association during 1976. Statistics show that the salmon weighed 37½ pounds and measured 36 inches long.

With a fish that size, it's difficult to predict whether Jock will rest on his laurels, or will try for an encore.

Soapbox Sensation When the RCMP decided to stage the first annual Soapbox Go-Cart derby in Sparwood, a Kaiser Resources community in the east Kootenay area of B.C., it became the talk of the town. The derby was born after members of the Coal Miners Day committee approached the local detachment with the idea that our members set up some sort of event for the annual summer celebration. A local advertising program was instituted with the assistance of CFEK radio in Fernie, B.C., and the local Free Press newspaper. A soap box sporting a



Little wonder Jock, left, and his friend, Percy, are smiling!



"Gentlemen, start your... ah... engines?"

navy blue paint job, fire-engine red wheels and a small red light affixed to the hood was constructed by one of the more artistic members of the detachment. The derby itself was broken into three separate categories: ten years and under, eleven to fourteen years, and the special event which entailed a drag race between the Lions Club, Rotary, Firemen, and the RCMP. Eight members of the detachment took part in the event acting as cart pushers, crowd controllers, barricade operators, a starter and a driver.

The young people in the community responded very well with 28 machines entering the race in the two youth categories. The only mandatory restrictions were that the four-wheel ships could not be motor driven, and all drivers had to wear a helmet whether it be a hockey, motorcycle or ski-doo helmet. The town of Sparwood does not have many sweeping hills, so to compensate four members acted as pushers at the starting line, giving the four racers in each heat a twenty-yard push.

Trophies were donated by the Coal Miners Days committee, and the local bank manager and community priest acted as judges for the races. A Vancouver television crew was on hand to film the events which were watched by a large local crowd. By the time the dust cleared from the hillside forty-five minutes from the first starting gun nine trophies had been handed out. One injury occurred when the driver of a sleek yellow machine, blitzing the hill in sight of certain victory in his heat, veered out of control near the finish line, running into a bystander who was treated for a leg cut and bruise.

As a result of the hearty enthusiasm shown by the community and the participants, we hope that the event will become an annual police/community relations project.

F Division
(Headquarters — Regina, Sask.)

Harvest Ball The annual "F" Division "Harvest Ball" was held in the Elizabethan Ball Room of the Regina Inn on September 24, 1976. The social function was attended by some 250 persons from points throughout the Province. Some excellent dance music was supplied by the RCMP Orchestra from Ottawa. The function also provided an opportunity for the presentation of Long Service Medals. The Medals were presented by the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan, The Honourable George Porteous, M.B.E., C.M. The recipients were then congratulated by the C.O. "F" Division A/Comm'r. J. E. Gibbon, and their wives were presented with a rose by Mrs. Gibbon. A historical reflection was brought to the "F" Division Harvest Ball when Sgt. Drummond Hudson accepted on behalf of the band, a plaque presented by A/Comm'r. Gibbon in recognition of the Band's "Centennial Year", 1876 to 1976, and as a "thank you" for the excellent music provided.



The Honourable George Porteous presented Long Service Medals to the following members, from left, who are accompanied by their wives: Sgt. A. D. Grier, Sgt. A. E. Fry, Insp. S. M. Elves, Insp. A. Antoniuk, Sgt. M. L. Langman, and Cpl. J. H. Horton.

Provincial Police Golf Tournament On July 6, 7, and 8, 1976, the Provincial Police Golf Tournament was held at Holiday Park Golf Course, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, with Cpl. R. A. Brucker, North Battleford Rural Detachment; Cpl. Terry Brennen, Depot Division; Cst. Greg Colwell, Melville Detachment; and Gary Drake, Prince Albert City Police being the four competitive winners to represent the Provincial Team at the Dominion Police Golf Tournament. The team departed on August 31 for the St. Hyacinthe Golf and Country Club, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec. A practice round was played on September 1, and the competition rounds played on September 2 and 3. Bob Brucker and Gary Drake finished second on the handicap side with a score of 274, six under par, two strokes behind the Manitoba team.

Golfing Events The golf season this past year gave everyone a chance to make their best and worst shots as three events were held during the summer. The first event of the season took place on June 28, 1976, when Lloydminster Detachment hosted the Seventh Annual Inter-Sub-Divisional Golf Tournament between North Battleford and Edmonton Sub-Divisions. With a turnout of approximately 38 golfers, and under the watchful eye of several golf coaches on the fifth hole watering stop, North Battleford Sub-Division showed their superiority by winning the event. They were led by Cpl. R. A. (Bob) Brucker who won the championship flight. The tournament was blessed with beautiful weather, and was a success due to the fine efforts of the Lloydminster Detachment and their two principal organizers, Wayne Organ and Gerry Barkhouse.

The second event of the season was held at the North Battleford Golf and Country Club on July 12, 1976, with the principal organizer being Cpl. J. W. B. (Barry) Bell, Battleford Town Detachment. Approximately 30 golfers took part in the 18 holes of play with Sgt. W. H. (Bill) Smith, North Battleford Identification Section, capturing top honours worked on a handicap system.

The third event of the season was the Annual Fall Tournament held on September 20, 1976, and was hosted by the Meadow Lake Detachment, with the two principal organizers being S/Sgt. J. E. Lounsbury and Cst. Brian Stephenson. Approximately 21 golfers took part, Cst. Wayne Ross winning the Championship honours with a score of 79. The first flight was won by Al Chmil, Manager, Royal Bank of Canada, Meadow Lake, Sask., and the second flight by Cst. Don Taylor, Loon Lake Detachment.

Regimental Dinner On May 12, 1976, at 6:00 PM, members of the North Battleford Sub-Division and their guests kicked off a Regimental Dinner in the facilities of the Royal Canadian Legion. The Master of Ceremonies for the evening was Cpl. W. H. M. Young and head table guests included: C/Supt. G. W. Reed, representing the C.O. "F" Division; Supt. E. J. Ard, Officer Commanding, North Battleford Sub-Division; Supt. K. C. Ziegler, Officer Commanding, Saskatoon Sub-Division; S/Sgt. D. C. Zorn; S/Sgt. D. K. Embree; Cpl. J. J. A. Mundle; and guest speaker, Dr. T. J. Kelly, Principal of the Vancouver Community College.

The Master of Ceremonies opened the dinner by calling upon S/Sgt. D. C. Zorn to say grace. The head table guests then were introduced by Cpl. W. H. M. Young and a brief address of welcome was given by Supt. E. J. Ard. C/Supt. G. W. Reed was then called upon for a few words of welcome and presented S/Sgt. D. K. Embree with the RCMP Long Service Medal. Dr. T. J. Kelly was introduced by Cpl. W. H. M. Young and gave a most interesting and informative message. The guest of honour was



Long Service Medal recipients, accompanied by their wives are, from left: Sgt. R. D. Parsons, Cpl. M. G. Carpenter, S/Sgt. H. R. Armstrong, and ex-Cpl. W. D. Millar. The C. O. "F" Div., A/Commr. J. E. Gibbon is on the right.



Cpl. R. W. Pick in the vintage uniform and S/Sgt. R. G. Riley, dressed in today's uniform, flank the newly-unveiled cairn.

thanked by Cpl. J. J. A. Mundle and the evening concluded with the traditional festivities which everyone seemed to enjoy.

Yorkton Sub-Division Annual Ball The Yorkton Sub-Division Annual Ball was held at Kamsack on September 17, 1976, and the CO "F" Division took advantage of the occasion to present Long Service Medals and certificates to one ex-member and three serving members of the Sub-Division. A/Commr. A. W. Parsons was on hand to present the Long Service Medal to his son, and of special significance is the fact that he also swore his son into the Force some twenty years ago.

Annual Steak Barbeque Prince Albert Sub-Division has long been noted for its fellowship among members. Even though we hold title to being the largest Sub-Division by area in the Force, 1976 proved our reputation is justified.

On June 16 we held our Annual Steak Barbeque to honour 28 departing members. Some 121 members and their wives attended. Gifts were presented — some tears shed — and some jokes shared. There were even traces of the "March West" evident.

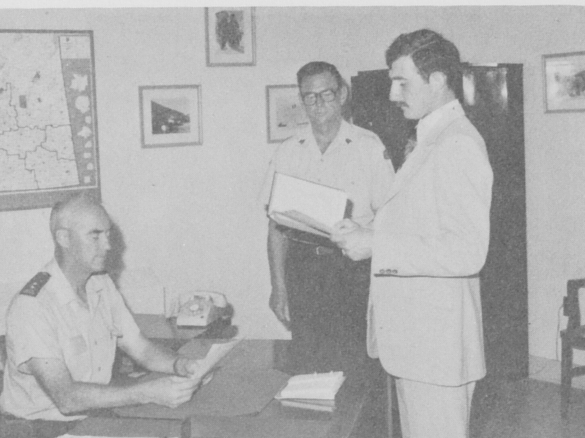
Among the departing members, Supt. and Mrs. Light have had a long association with this Sub-Division and while their full time residence ceases, we know their association will continue.

Historical Site Opened An interpretive shelter, marking the original site of the North West Mounted Police post at Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan was officially opened October 1, 1976, by representatives of the Federal and Provincial Governments and the

Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The site was officially opened by Mr. Ron Malis, Director of the Prairie Region for Parks Canada. A historical plaque was unveiled by the Honourable N. E. Byers, Minister of the Dept. of Environment, and Mr. J. Kowalchuk, former Minister of the Dept. of Tourism and Renewable Resources. Assistant Commissioner J. Gibbon, Commanding Officer "F" Division and Supt. P. C. Morin, Officer Commanding Regina Sub-Division represented the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The shelter is located near the original corner stones of the old post on the present Fort Qu'Appelle Golf Course. The historical plaques located inside the shelter give an account of the significant part the post played in the development of the town of Fort Qu'Appelle and the surrounding area, as well as the duties and salaries of members of the North West Mounted Police at that time. Then salaries ranged from the Commissioner's at \$2,600 per year to non-commissioned officers' at \$1.00 per day and constables' at 75¢ per day.

The first detachment was established in Fort Qu'Appelle in 1877 where five men under Sub/Inspector French were stationed in a small log cabin in a coulee where the shelter now stands. The Detachment grew steadily and in 1880 "B" Division moved from Fort Walsh under the command of Superintendent Walsh and Inspector Steel. New barracks and stables were constructed immediately and for the next two years "B" Division's task was to protect the CPR and patrol the cart trails by which the first settlers were entering the west. To this post came Sitting Bull in 1881 in a last vain plea for refuge



Cst. W. C. Ard is sworn into the Force on July 12, 1976, by his father, Supt. E. J. Ard, O. C. North Battleford Sub-Div., while S/Sgt. K. G. Ross looks on.



On August 3, 1976, David William Sihikal was sworn into the Force by Supt. F. Schmidt, left. David, center, poses with his mother and father, Cpl. Bill Sihikal, who is attached to Security Service in Regina.

for his Sioux Indians. Sitting Bull was firmly refused anything more than enough food to keep them barely alive. There were no hostile incidents but the situation was one of implicit danger, particularly with Indians from the Qu'Appelle Reservations living in the vicinity. Later that same year Sitting Bull left the Qu'Appelle Valley, making his way south through Wood Mountain and eventually surrendering to the

Americans at Fort Buford. He was later killed under most tragic circumstances.

The detachment strength at Fort Qu'Appelle has varied from time to time until at present the Detachment consists of 10 male and 1 female regular members, 4 NCO's, an Indian Special Constable, 2 public servants and 6 guards and matrons, all under the command of S/Sgt. R. G. Riley.

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

Regimental Ball On Saturday, October 23, 1976, 160 couples attended the annual "H" Division Regimental Ball held at the Nova Scotian Hotel, Halifax. Head table guests included Attorney General Leonard Pace, Chief Justice I. MacKeigan, Q.C., and Vice Admiral D. S. Boyle, Commander Maritime Command. All in all it was an excellent evening of dining and dancing.

Children's Christmas Party On Saturday, December 11, 1976, the annual Children's Christmas Party was held at the combined NCO's Mess at the Division HQ Building. About 100 children of members and public servants were in attendance. Ice cream, cookies and milk shakes were provided for the children who were then visited by "Santa" laden with gifts and candy for all.

Officers' Mess "H" Division Officers' Mess on December 4, 1976, was the scene of a pre-Christmas Reception for serving and retired Officers and their wives from within the Division. Everyone seemed to enjoy the relaxed and sociable evening.



Receiving guests are, from right: C/Supt. and Mrs. D. J. Wright, Supt. and Mrs. C. J. Reid, Cst. and Mrs. D. G. Ingersoll.

Sydney Sub-Division

Regimental Dinner On May 27, 1976, the Annual Sydney Sub-Division Regimental Dinner was held at the Canadian Forces Base, Sydney, N.S. with approximately 75 members attending. Head table guests included the Commanding Officer, C/Supt. D. J. Wright; Supt. W. J. Fraser, Rtd.; the O.C. Sydney, Sub-Division Insp. S. F. Thompson; Col. MacLellan, Commanding Officer Cape Breton Militia; Lt. Col. W. G. McEwen, C. D. Officer Commanding Canadian Forces Station, Sydney; W/O Wall, PMC Sergeant's Mess, Cape Breton Militia. Judge Leo MacIntyre of the Provincial Magistrate's Court was the guest speaker and provided a number of humorous anecdotes concerning members that he has known, and about earlier times with the Force and Judiciary.

On this occasion, the guest of honour, S/Sgt. Joe Easton, "mounted" for his last horseback ride, prior to retiring as the NCO i/c Port Hawkesbury Detachment.

Golf Golfing reigned as the most popular sport during the summer season in Sydney Sub-Division, with the Sub-Divisional Tournament being held at Seaview Golf and Country Club, North Sydney, N.S., on July 27, 1976. The tournament was well attended and all members and guests enjoyed a beautiful day on the golf links and a fine dinner thereafter. S/Cst. "Robby" Robertson of Sydney Airport Detachment captured the award for the low gross.

* * *

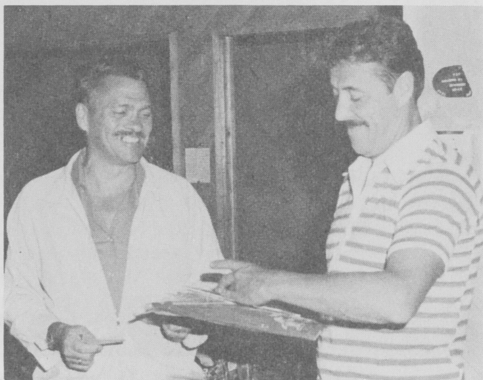
The Annual Ingonish Open sponsored by the Sydney Sub-Division Sports and Recreation Club and the members at Ingonish Beach Detachment, was again a rousing success. It was held at the beautiful golf course at the Keltic Lodge, Ingonish, on September 21, 1976. Many members from throughout the Division as well as members from other Police Departments attended and enjoyed a



Insp. S. F. Thompson, O. C. Sydney Sub-Div., welcomes his son, Cst. S. B. Thompson, to the Force, while S/Sgt. G. M. Carlisle looks on.

beautiful day on the scenic course. The customary grand meal was supplied by local ladies. Cst. "Hank" Lamond of the Sydney Mines Town Police Department, captured the trophy for the low gross.

Lobster Party The Annual Sydney Sub-Division Lobster and Transfer party was held on July 16, 1976, at the Canadian Coast Guard College at Point Edward, N.S. A large crowd attended, and the abundance of lobster added considerably to the evening. The Officer Commanding, Insp. S. F. Thompson, presided at the farewell presentations for the following members: Insp. E. W. Hamilton to O.C. Truro Sub-Division; Sgt. J. F. Dickie to NCO i/c New Glasgow Det.; Sgt. E. R. C. Brooks to NCO i/c Alberton Det. "L" Div. (P.E.I.); Cpl. J. B. MacDonald to Halifax International Airport; Cpl. R. G. Humble to NCO i/c Pictou Municipal Det.; Cpl. J. D. White to NCO i/c Meteghan Detachment and Csts. D. P. King, G. A. Manuel and G. J. Fiander, all transferred to Halifax Sub-Division.



Insp. E. W. Hamilton, right, presents S/Sgt. A. C. Davy with the winner's trophy.

Truro Sub-Division

Golf On September 15, 1976, Truro Sub-Division hosted a second Golf Tournament for this year at the Mountain Golf and Country Club in the Truro area. Approximately 35 members attended this function. The winner was S/Sgt. A. C. Davy, with Cpl. J. Blackman as runner-up. All those participating thoroughly enjoyed themselves especially when the time came to devour the Bar-B-Q Steaks.

Retirement On September 28, 1976, approximately 50 persons gathered at the Lions Club in Truro to bid a fond farewell to Sgt. P. S. Dornan who retired after over 24 years in the Force, the last seven being with the Identification Section in Truro Sub-Division. A Brass Fireplace Set was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Dornan along with best wishes for the future on behalf of all members in Truro Sub-Division.

Regimental Ball The Annual Regimental Ball was held on October 29, 1976, at the Regional



Chief Allard admires his plaque which features the crest of the RCMP surrounded by the 10 provincial and two territorial emblems. (Shirley L. Spencer photo)

Vocational School and again it was a tremendous success. 150 couples enjoyed the excellent meal and a fine evening of dancing to the music of a local group,

"Vintage." Head table guests were: our O.C., Insp. E. W. Hamilton; Sydney Sub-Division O.C., Insp. Thompson; C.O. "H" Division, C/Supt. D. J. Wright; C.I.B. Officer, Supt. D. Christen; Major Proctor, Armed Forces, Camp Debert, and County Warden Ed Lorraine and their wives.

Retirement Chief John Allard who has retired after 35 years of service with the Town of Hantsport, N.S., all as Chief of Police, was honored at a banquet given at the Community Hall, Hantsport, May 6, 1976. The banquet sponsored by the Town Council of Hantsport was attended by approximately 125 persons which included present and past members of the RCMP, representatives from other town police forces, town and civil leaders and other friends. During the evening a number of presentations were made to Chief Allard among them being a handsome plaque presented by S/Sgt. Bud Abell, NCO i/c Windsor Detachment in appreciation of many past services to members of the RCMP. Many members of the Force, who served in Nova Scotia, past and present, will remember Chief Allard as a good friend and as a policeman always willing to co-operate in any aspect of his work. Everyone wishes him well in his retirement.

J Division

(Headquarters — Fredericton, N.B.)

Royal Visit The glitter of royal splendor awaited crowds that thronged to the University of New Brunswick campus at Fredericton, N.B., on July 15, 1976, to glimpse Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth as she arrived for a Provincial dinner at McConnell Hall. Alighting from her limousine Her Majesty was greeted by the Honourable Richard B. Hatfield, Premier of New Brunswick.

Retirement C/Supt. G. R. Gordon, Commanding Officer "J" Division, presented a retirement certificate to Mrs. Freda O'Donnel, and a 25 year service pin award to Mr. E. W. Patterson on their retirement December 30, 1976, from the Public Service of Canada, Mrs. O'Donnel was employed at "J" Division for 20 years and Mr. Patterson for 25 years.

Cst. F. D. Shaw of Fredericton Detachment salutes Her Majesty the Queen and the Premier of New Brunswick, the Honourable Richard Hatfield.



K Division
(Headquarters — Edmonton, Alta.)

Marriages Reg. No. 26253, Cst. A. Smith to Verley Mary Julie Sargeant, on June 19, 1976, at Munarski Park, Alta.

Births To Reg. No. 30049, Cst. and Mrs. R. J. Bigland, a daughter, Marcia, on Feb. 17, 1976, at Calgary, Alta.

Retirements On April 23, 1976, C-125, L. M. (Len) Bray was honoured at a Retirement Party at the "K" Division HQ. Approximately 60 friends and acquaintances gathered to bid farewell to Len and his wife, Astrid. Len had been employed by the Force since 1953, the majority of which was spent as a chauffeur working out of the S/M's office here in "K" Division. A/Commr. E. R. Lysyk presented Len with a Plaque containing the crests of the Force.



Len Bray, left, receives his plaque from A/Commr. E. R. Lysyk.

Re-organization Edmonton Sub-Division of "K" Division was the largest Sub-Division in the Force. The Sub-Division was first formed on April 1, 1932, and was policed by approximately 19 men. Since that time, Edmonton Sub-Division increased to the strength of approximately 712 men and women. The administration, as of July 1, 1976, consisted of two Officers, one Sub-Division NCO, five Section NCO's and one Traffic NCO. Within the Sub-Division there were 42 Detachments and Units.

Due to the great size and number of personnel, a plan for the re-organization was formulated. This plan was approved by Ottawa.

Under the new plan, the Section NCO positions were eliminated. "Edmonton Support Services" was established, maintaining under its control only the Units providing a "Support Service," e.g. Drug Squad, Provost Section, Immigration and Passport, naming only a few. The remainder of the Sub-Division was divided into six Sub-Divisions and each was placed under the control of an Officer Commanding.

Vegreville Blood Donor Clinic Throughout the years on a continuing basis, Blood Donor Clinics have been held in the Province of Alberta in various centres. For the Clinics held in Vegreville, an award is given to the organization having the highest percentage of the membership donate blood. The award is known as "The Grant Fowle President's Plaque."

Being a community minded member, Cst. K. E. Finlayson of Vegreville Detachment suggested that members participate wholeheartedly in the Blood Donor Clinic being held on April 15, 1976, to attempt to capture the award. As a result of the enthusiasm and evident "esprit de corps" displayed by Vegreville Detachment, Highway Patrol and Town Detail members, they made a concerted effort



Members of Vegreville Detachment who helped capture the Blood Donor Award.

which resulted in ten out of eleven members stationed here donating blood. There would have been one hundred percent attendance; however, due to medical reasons, one member could not donate. When the count was in, we had captured the award.

It was learned that one hundred and eighty four pints of blood were collected at this Clinic and those of the other organizations or groups competing in the contest. Presentation of the award was made at the Vegreville Detachment office to Sgt. D. A. Haubrick by Mr. Irvin W. Cowan, President of the Vegreville Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

Red Deer Sub-Division Golf Tournament With the sanction of the O.C. Red Deer Sub-Division, Supt. S. A. Rammage, the Red Deer Golf and Country Club was the scene of another annual Sub-Division Recreation Golf Tournament, on May 27, 1976.

Overall low qualifier in the original qualifying round was Cst. L. Eaton of Innisfail Detachment. Champion Flight was won by Cst. B. Wilson stationed at Olds, who over-powered[†] ex-S/Sgt. J. Moss



Insp. J. Fream welcomes Rosemary Backus...



... and her brother, Peter, to the Force.

(recently retired as Red Deer Sub-Division NCO). Consolation Trophy in this flight was won by Cst. A. Carlisle stationed at Stettler.

Beautiful weather, a delicious outdoor steak barbeque of Alberta Beef, the highly rated golf course and good sportsmanship resulted in an excellent day which we hope will be repeated next year.

First Recruits On August 3, 1976, Peter L. Backus of Ponoka, Alta. was sworn into the Force by Insp. J. Fream at the Red Deer Sub-Division Headquarters. Peter's sister Rosemary, joined the Force on July 13, 1976, and is presently undergoing Recruit Training at Regina.

Peter and his wife Laurette will be expecting their first baby in the near future. Peter and Rosemary's parents are Dr. and Mrs. Backus of Ponoka, Alta.

Dr. Backus, besides being the Coroner for the area, has been associated with members of the Force for many years. There must be a good reason why Peter and Rosemary are not in the same troop, but the Backus family can be proud of having the first brother/sister engagement in the history of the Force.

Bi-Centennial Celebrations On June 13, 1976, Cst. Barney Roth, Cpl. Ken Holmes, Cpl. Jerry Jantz and Cpl. Bill Bradshaw of Lethbridge Sub-Division, participated in the U.S.A. Bi-Centennial Celebrations in Fort Benton, Montana. Two members were dressed in the original uniform of the Force and two members were dressed in the present-Flag to the Town of Fort Benton and in return received a plaque which is a replica of the million dollar bronze statue unveiled on this date in the Fort Benton Town Park. This statue commemorates the Lewis-Clark Expedition of 1804. The replica plaque now hangs in the Conference Room in Lethbridge Sub-Division Headquarters. For those of you who

do not recall Fort Benton, Montana, in your history of the Force, this is where Commissioner French and Assistant Commissioner Macleod travelled to from the Cypress Hills in 1874 to obtain supplies and was where they hired the famous Jerry Potts, well known Peigan Indian Guide.

The Fort Macleod Centennial Ride also visited Fort Benton and conducted their ride before several thousand appreciative Americans. This group is made up of High School students from the Fort Macleod area and they perform a musical ride on horseback daily on the grounds of the fort in Fort Macleod during the summer months. They are under the direction of Sgt. Dave Rooke of the Fort Macleod Detachment.

Lethbridge Sub-Division Golf Tournament Lethbridge Sub-Division held 5 mixed and 1 men's Golf Tournament this past summer at Nanton, Magrath, Medicine Hat (Men's Only), Fort Macleod, Waterton Park, with the wind-up tournament at Taber on September 28, 1976.

Winners of Men's Championship Flight:

Nanton — S/Sgt. Bob Morrison
Magrath — Cst. Mike White
Medicine Hat — Wayne Dame
Fort Macleod — Cst. Mike White
Waterton Park — Brian MacDonald
(Federal Park Warden)
Taber — Rich Chapman

Winners of Ladies Championship Flight:

Nanton — Mrs. Vicki Nicholson
Magrath — Mrs. Doris Waugh
Fort Macleod — Mrs. Sandi Bradshaw
Waterton Park — Mrs. Karen Carney
Taber — Audrey Jevne

The weather for all tournaments was excellent except that there was a traditional 76 MPH wind blowing in Fort Macleod.

Kids Picnic On Sunday, September 12, 1976, 93 members and their kids attended the annual Lethbridge Sub-Division "kids picnic" held at Indian Battle Park in Lethbridge. Mr. Chuck Cockburn (Post Garage) and his wife attended to cooking and serving corn-on-the-cob and hotdogs, as well as serving A & W Root Beer. Sgt. and Mrs. Chuck Poytress ran a Mini Olympics for the kids and handed out gold, silver, and bronze medals (paper) to the winners. The annual Constables vs NCO's ball game was won by the NCO's because there were only two Constables in attendance. Officer Commanding Supt. Al Niedzwiecki and several teenagers assisted the Constables in their defeat. Cst. Pete MacDonald arrived at the picnic on a mini-trail bike dressed as Sgt. Bozo, the clown, and entertained the children for well over an hour. Pete had been told that before he became a Sergeant, he had to be a clown, and as he is a very dedicated policeman, he acted accordingly.

Hands Across The Border Cst. George Prouse and Cst. Lonnie Walker, in Review Order No. 1, attended the 44th Annual "Hands Across the Border Ceremonies" on July 25, 1976, at the Glacier Park Lodge at East Glacier, Montana. The ceremonies are held annually, one year in Waterton Park and the following year in East Glacier. Members of the Montana Highway Patrol represented the United States at this ceremony. This ceremony is held as a goodwill gesture between the two countries and is sponsored by Rotary International.

St. Albert Sub-Division Golf Tournament On August 31, 1976, Fort Saskatchewan Detachment hosted its second Annual RCMP Golf Tournament.



On May 4, 1976, Supt. A. J. Cairns presented S/Sgt. R. A. Sales with the Commissioner's Plaque, awarded "... for his actions on May 16, 1974 near Hines Creek, Alberta, wherein he arrested an armed and emotionally disturbed man."

It was a one day medal tourney with 53 entries and 7 flights. Cst. Harold Walters of Edmonton C. & E. picked up the honours after beating Cpl. Pat King of Fort Saskatchewan Det. in a play-off hole for the Championship Flight. Through the co-operation and generosity of the local merchants, all golfers went home with a prize after an excellent steak dinner. Here's hoping that the third Annual Tournament will be even bigger and better.

L Division

(Headquarters — Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

RCMP Auxiliary Police Organizer Retires "These boys are credit to themselves, their community and province. Their standards are high and this is borne out by the number of auxiliary members who

have been accepted into the RCMP Regular Force," says Orin R. Simons, the founder of the first RCMP Auxiliary Force in Canada. Mr. Simons recently retired as Director of the P.E.I. Emergency Measures

L-R: Mr. Don Ross, Deputy Co-ordinator — Civil Defence, Mr. Orin Simons (rtd.), Aux/Cst. Roger Craig and C/Supt. H. A. Feagan, C.O. "L" Division.



Organization; however, it was in 1962 that as Co-ordinator of Civil Defence for P.E.I. the RCMP Auxiliary Force was organized.

One of the hardest parts of organizing the Auxiliary Police was finding money for uniforms, arms and equipment. "It was tough going at first but the Force quickly gained a reputation for providing valuable service in times of emergency and wherever crowds gathered." The general public and members of RCMP "L" Division will attest to Mr. Simons statement.

The C.O. "L" Division, Supt. H. A. Feagan; Cpl. N. O. Curry, NCO i/c Protection of Property Section; Mr. Don Ross, Deputy Director of Emergency Measures Organization, P.E.I.; several distinguished guests and 55 RCMP Auxiliaries honored the founder of RCMP Auxiliary in Canada at a Regimental Dinner at the Kirkwood Motel, Charlottetown. A plaque mounted with the crest of the Auxiliary Police badges was presented to Mr. Simons by A/Cst. Roger Craig, President of the RCMP Auxiliary in "L" Division, as a token of the esteem in which Mr. Simons is held with the Auxiliary Police.

Military life occupied many years of Mr. Simons career following pre-war years with the Canadian Engineers. In 1942 he enlisted in the Royal Canadian Artillery. After Officers' training he went overseas as a staff officer for the Royal Canadian Army Service Corp. Next he joined the 5th Canadian Division of Service Corp where he saw action in Italy as O. i/c Ammunition and Explosives Advance Points for the Division. After the fall of Italy he went to Northwest Europe where he was serving at war's end. He retired from active military service in 1946 having been awarded the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division for his service in Italy.

Mr. Simons came to Charlottetown where he became associated with the Real Estate firm of Shaw-Simons Realty and in time became president of that firm.

Military life beckoned him once again with his

rejoining the army as Military Advisor at the Charlottetown Garrison, the position he held until appointed Co-Ordinator of Civil Defence for P.E.I. in 1958. At this time Mr. Simons was awarded the Canadian Forces Decoration.

Retirement finds Orin and his wife Marg between their home in Charlottetown and their summer cottage at Stanhope Beach.

Lobster — Bingo Party On September 18, 1976, members of "L" Division NCO's Mess and their wives gathered at the Kirkwood Motel, Charlottetown, to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Clary Gillis, and to welcome new NCO's to the Division.

Clary Gillis, radio technician, will be retiring in November after being with the Force for 27 years. Sgt. Frank Delorey, Mess President, presented Mr. Gillis with an engraved tray and an Honorary Life Membership to the Mess. Laura Delorey presented Mrs. Gillis with a bouquet of roses.

The new NCO's who were welcomed to the Division were — S/Sgt. Gene Brooks, Cpl. George Batt, Cpl. Paul Saulnier, Cpl. Darrell Campbell, Cpl. Don James and Cpl. Andy Vos.

An enjoyable evening of bingo ended with Cpl. Gene Anderson winning the jackpot — a 19" television. Following the bingo everyone enjoyed a delicious lobster plate.

Annual Fall Golf Classic The Annual Fall Golf Classic was held on September 23, 1976, at the beautiful Brudenell Golf Club, Brudenell, P.E.I. Forty-eight members of "L" Division Recreation Club attended. The overall winner was Cst. Gary MacDonnell of Alberton Det., with a highly envied score of 87. A number stopped totalling their score after it passed the aggregate of 150, so high member for the tournament was not declared.

A "get-together" was held following the tournament at Montague Detachment, where the experts discussed the strategy (?) employed during the day. All in all, a good day for all who participated.

M Division

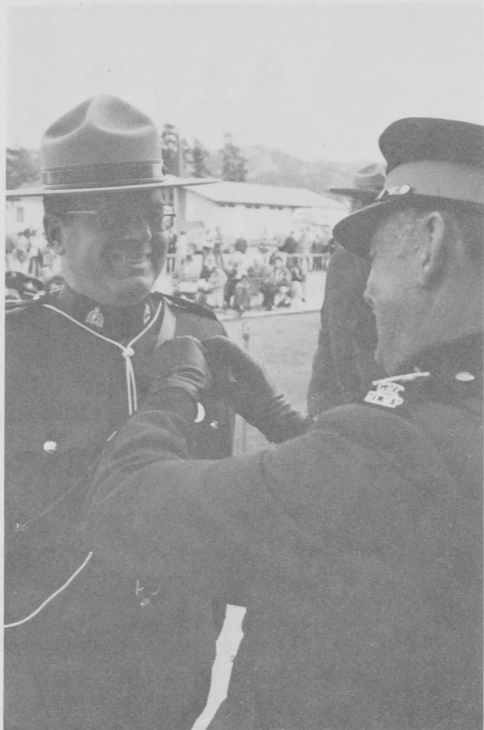
(Headquarters — Whitehorse, Y.T.)

New Headquarters Opens September was a month long awaited. For on the 17th of that month, members of "M" Division saw the dedication of the new "M" Division Detachment Headquarters Complex.

On September 16 and 17, many members, ex-members, and other dignitaries arrived from all parts of the country to attend the ceremonies and the Regimental Ball that was to follow in the evening. At 2:30 PM the dedication ceremonies began in front of

the new building. Commr. Nadon, C/Supt. Nixon, and Mr. Allmand, along with other dignitaries addressed the 400 plus audience that watched. Members of the RCMP band were on hand to entertain during the dedication.

During the ceremonies, the Commissioner presented Long Service Medals to S/Sgts. W. C. Shupe and R. J. Kleininger, and to Sgt. H. C. Purdy. C/Supt. Nixon was the recipient of several presentations on behalf of the Division, one in particular



Commr. M. J. Nadon presents S/Sgt. W. C. Shupe with a Long Service Medal.



Commr. Burton of the Alaska State Troopers presents C/Supt. H. T. Nixon, C.O. of "M" Division with the State Flag and a plaque, which symbolises the close ties existing between their Force and the RCMP.

from Commissioner of Public Safety in Alaska, Richard Burton, who presented the C.O. with the Alaska flag and a plaque depicting the State of Alaska.

Although we were not able to occupy the building at the time of the dedication, the public was given a brief tour of its interior.

At 6 PM, the festivities for the Ball began with a cocktail hour. Guests were received by Commr. and Mrs. Nadon, C/Supt. and Mrs. Nixon, Commr. Burton of the Alaska State Troopers, and Major Maoine of D.N.D. The 550 members, dignitaries and guests were seated to a prime rib of beef meal which was served buffet style.

At the conclusion of the meal, the guests were introduced to Safety Bear, the Travelling Bear of the Alaska State Troopers. Safety Bear is part of the Alaska PCR Section which travels to all schools in Alaska.

The Grand March was then called by ex/S/Sgt. Ray James of Yellowknife, after which the guests danced to the music of the RCMP Band until the wee small hours of the morning.

Transfers During October, S/Cst. J. Russell of the Whitehorse Provost Section was promoted to the rank of Constable. Cst. Russell is presently undergoing recruit training, and hopes to return to "M" Division upon completion of his training.



Cpl. Dennis Levy presents a farewell gift to Cpl. Al Hutchinson, right, and his wife, Diana.

C/M J. A. Fisher, a telecom operator in the Whitehorse Comcentre, was also engaged as a regular member in October. Cst. Fisher is also undergoing recruit training in Regina, and would like to return to the North.

Cpl. Al Hutchison, and his wife Diana, were transferred in November to Headquarters Division in Ottawa. Al was a CIB Reader in Whitehorse and will undertake new duties in the Commercial Crime field.

One Full Century On January 21, 1977, a resident of Carmacks, Y.T., Reg. No. 4007, ex-Cst. Frank Goulter, reached a milestone many of us aspire to, but few of us achieve. On that day Frank celebrated his 100th birthday.

Frank joined the RNWMP May 11, 1903, at Depot Division, and two months later he transferred to "E" Division, then southern Alberta with headquarters at Calgary. On October 1, 1904, he left for Skagway, Alaska, enroute on transfer to "H" Division, then Whitehorse, Y.T. He was stationed in both Whitehorse and Dawson City, before leaving the Force, time expired, on May 10, 1908.

We sincerely hope you had a Happy Birthday, Frank, and many happy returns.

Combat Pistol Competition On September 16, 1976, the 16th Annual RCMP/AST Police Combat Competition was held at the range at S/Cst. Clarke's residence at Mile Post 929.9 of the Alaska Highway. The competition consisted of the RCMP PPC, total points 300, and the AST course, total points 300; Out of a possible 3,000 points, the Alaska State Troopers won the match with an aggregate score of 2938, 296X, to the RCMP's 2929, 292X. Top shooters of the match were: Sam Barnard, AST — High Aggregate; Reg Jensen, RCMP — High AST; Sam Barnard, AST — High RCMP.



Alaska State Trooper and RCMP handgun teams.

The second Annual VIP Match was held with Deputy Commissioner Don McQueen and Chief Superintendent Harry Nixon competing. Out of a total of 220 points, Deputy Commissioner McQueen scored 210, and Chief Superintendent Nixon scored 196.

The competition was planned to coincide with the opening of the new "M" Division Headquarters building. Awards were presented on the evening of the 16th by Commissioner Nadon. The travelling trophy provided by the Capital Hotel was presented to Captain Bob Penman of the Alaska State Trooper team. The members of the Alaska State Troopers attended the opening of the "M" Division Headquarters building on the 17th, and also the Annual Ball and Banquet held at the Rec Centre that night.

O Division (Headquarters — Toronto, Ont.)

Old Timers' Halloween Dance HMCS York, Toronto, was the scene of the most active social event of the year on Friday, October 29, 1976, sponsored by the RCMP Old Timers Hockey Club. This Club was formed last year as an "O" Division House League team as well as actively pursuing the tournament circuit organized by the Ontario Old Timers Hockey Association and the Canadian Amateur Old Timers Hockey Association.

The players and their families have been enthusiastic from the start as was attested to at the dance, where the wives, dressed in the team sweaters, sold booster buttons, T. Shirts and mugs as well as bar tickets. A satisfying lunch of cold cuts and salads was served and dancing was to the music of Disc Jockey Larry Williamson.

During the evening, he announced many requests, including one of "Please Release Me" for "Vic, Paul, John, Sonny, Fred and Chickie", who got six years in today. He and many others didn't realize these were not RCMP members, but six long-sought-after organized criminals who were sentenced to six years in prison that day!

Prizes were awarded for very imaginative costumes as well as door prize draws. The calibre of the prizes indicated the business community is also behind these 35-year plus hockey players.

RCMP Donation The Hamilton-Oakville detachment of the RCMP made a \$150.00 donation to Big Brothers of Hamilton Association's camp fund.

The RCMP detachment had secured \$100.00 in federal funds for police community projects. This figure was increased by the local RCMP members who added another \$50.00.

The presentation was made on July 22, 1976, to the Big Brother Association by Corporal Ron Scott of Oakville and Constable Bernie Campbell of Hamilton.

Both Corporal Scott and Constable Campbell are Big Brothers in the Hamilton-Oakville area.

John Guest, Executive Director of Hamilton Big Brothers said he was very appreciative of the members' gesture and ensured that the money would be used to send Little Brothers from the agency to camp.

Lower Mainland District (Headquarters — Vancouver, B.C.)

Plaque Presentation S/Cst. Jack Edward Huget, in charge of the Burnaby Detachment Provost Detail, retired from the RCMP at the end of September, 1976, and will officially leave the Force on April 1st, when his retirement leave ends.

Jack joined the Force at Edmonton in August, 1950, and remained there until being posted to Burnaby Detachment in September, 1964. On retirement, he chose to take up residence at Sechelt, British Columbia, where he says there are many things he can take up to keep him busy. He also has extensive travel in his plans.

It is probably fair to say, every member is missed when he leaves the Force; but in Jack's case, this is especially so because his constant willingness and good nature left an imprint which will long be remembered at Burnaby by those who served with him. Good luck Jack, from all of us at Burnaby.

Steady Up On September 27, 1976, as a result of an inmate disturbance within the BC Penitentiary involving a hostage-taking, Lower Mainland District's Tactical Troop #1 took over positions within the Federal Institution. The 37 man group were commanded by Inspector Les Holmes, with S/Sgt. John Graham as second in Command.

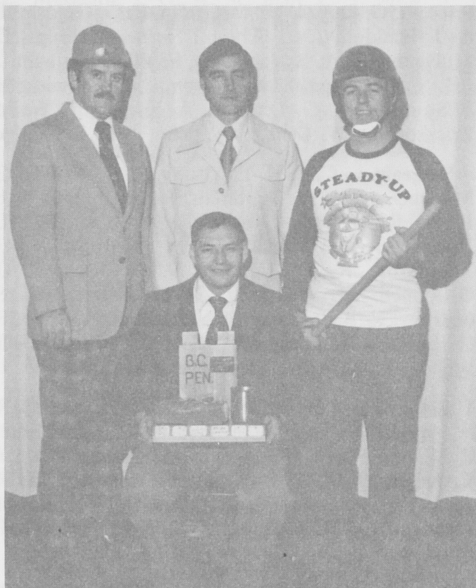
Throughout their long stay at the Penitentiary, which featured 16 hour shifts, the troop morale was high, despite very trying and difficult conditions. Inspector Holmes worked longer hours than the men and did much to solve problems and improve their comfort. At one point he obtained bedding which turned an old prison laundry into temporary sleeping accommodation, so off duty members could obtain some rest. He secured food in the form of hamburgers from a well known restaurant chain, during the first 2 days.

On November 5, 1976, as a wrap-up and informal "de-briefing" the Troop held a social session at Vancouver's Canadian Legion #30. Catering was by "Mother", an elderly lady who has satisfied the gastronomic needs of a generation of policemen.

As Inspector Holmes could not benefit from the overtime provisions, he was presented with a special-



Insp. Bob Galbraith, Asst. O. I. C. Burnaby Detachment presents a plaque to S/Cst. J. E. Huget on his retirement.



Back row, L-R: Sgt. Bob Evans, Sgt. Dennis Smith, Sgt. John Graham. Seated: Insp. Les Holmes.

ly constructed trophy made up of pieces of debris from a damaged cell block and which bear the inscription:

"W" Les Holmes, in Appreciation,
LMD TAC #1, Sept.-Oct. 1976"

Sgt. L. R. Evans, Troop Rifleman, was presented with a children's yellow "hardhat" suitably identified and inscribed. Sgt. Evans had temporarily mislaid his riot helmet at the Penitentiary and no other protective headgear would substitute due to his head size.

Thus this "new" replacement was a humorous reminder of this misplacement.

The Troop Instructor and 2 i/c S/Sgt. John Graham was singled out for a special T-shirt bearing the words "Steady Up" which happened to be his favourite remark to the troop while under his firm training hand. It is heartening to see discipline in the Force still prevails under a spirit of mutual respect and cooperation, unaffected the appreciation of men for their commanders, — and each other.

promotions

The following regular members of the RCMP have received promotions since publication of the Summer 1976 issue of The Quarterly:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION

Inspector — S/Sgts. H. Dick, J. L. A. LePage, C. L. Fietz.

Staff Sergeant — Sgts. H. A. Vivian, H. M. Bell, R. H. Byrtus, P. Martin, W. C. Maffett, G. H. Wilson, R. J. Gatland, J. C. Roenspies, E. L. Silcox, W. V. Price, G. G. Duff, L. T. W. Griffin, R. G. Goldsmith, A. J. Haddon, J. C. Schram, H. B. A. Hopps, D. Mulvenna, B. A. N. Jacobsen, E. W. Falkenham, J. J. L. E. LeFebvre, L. N. Cowan, C. L. Hyswick, H. S. Stone, J. M. G. Leonard, A. H. Hamm, W. M. Erickson, D. W. Benson, A. Sehn, J. R. Burbridge.

Sergeant — Cpls. H. E. Young, R. S. Dew, C. G. MacPherson, F. H. Goodman, W. B. Charlesworth, R. A. Ross, I. F. Dreger, A. J. Somers, G. L. Haslam, R. J. Watson, D. M. Murphy, R. G. Thompson, R. D. Bonnar, D. A. Rich, J. G. O'Connell, E. F. Lynch, F. G. Palmer, D. S. Murphy, H. B. Stanbra, M. J. Fallon, F. R. Davis, B. D. Sells, F. G. Campbell, G. M. Gordon, S. G. Wilcox, E. R. Ward, D. P. Alexandre.

Corporal — Csts. E. J. Corcoran, G. D. Henry, R. N. Armstrong, B. W. Crawford, K. W. MacMillan, R. W. Murray, A. L. M. Richer, G. A. Sanderson, J. E. Adams, J. R. Lyons, J. Bastarache, J. P. C. R. Jean, R. C. Perkio, K. R. Danforth, J. Y. L. M. Bélanger, J. R. G. Lehoux, K. K. Hainsworth, T. P. Sharkey.

A DIVISION (Eastern Ontario)

Staff Sergeant — Sgts. P. S. L. Roy, G. P. Surette, J. W. Brennan, J. W. Krusinckas.

Sergeant — Cpls. E. S. Murphy, V. G. A. Rambaut, J. G. D. St. Denis, L. R. Dean.

Corporal — Csts. M. A. Dubé, P. H. C. Durant.

B DIVISION (Newfoundland)

Staff Sergeant — Sgts. H. G. Kennedy, L. R. Healey, L. H. Reilly, R. E. Sparks.

Sergeant — Cpls. E. F. McCue, H. E. J. Johnston, A. D. Kirbyson, P. M. McIntee, A. M. Conrod, W. W. Smith, R. P. Dionne, C. R. Dominie.

Corporal — Csts. L. C. MacDonald, R. J. Hynes, M. G. A. Pitcher, P. R. Cranmer, G. R. Avery, E. V. Horsman, C. E. Copp, G. D. T. Clark, D. W. G. Caravan, F. E. Rayner, J. A. Praught, J. D. G. Daley, J. A. Richards, W. W. MacDonald, D. B. Nicholson.

C DIVISION (Quebec)

Assistant Commissioner — C/Supt. J. F. S. R. Duchesneau.

Staff Sergeant — Sgts. E. H. Boyd, J. G. R. Drouin.

Corporal — Csts. J. A. C. P. Girard, J. J. M. M. Prince, J. G. R. Tarte.

D DIVISION (Manitoba)

Inspector — S/Sgts. G. J. Druchet, E. F. Hamilton.

Staff Sergeant — Sgts. H. Eckert, D. R. Belfry, F. J. Ross, D. McDonald, N. D. Dech, K. N. Jensen, J. E. McQuade, R. M. Tramley, R. W. McCrossin, E. J. Kohlman, E. F. Henderson.

Sergeant — Cpls. D. B. Bowers, G. E. F. Baye, G. W. King, E. D. Flynn, L. C. Campbell, R. J.

Douglas, T. W. J. Moriarty, R. G. Muddle, D. Lacoste, H. N. Geddes, T. N. Baldwin, D. A. Stewart, C. A. Barager, N. G. W. Dickson, D. J. French, J. W. Anderson, E. A. Carlson.

Corporal — Csts. R. C. Paul, W. R. Eckford, D. R. Herzog, I. Baltkalns, J. W. Rushton, H. E. Hilstrom, M. L. Bergerman, M. J. Kerelchuk, B. H. V. Boleen, T. M. Hampel.

DEPOT DIVISION (Regina, Sask.)

Staff Sergeant — Sgt. H. Stoliker.

Sergeant — Cpl. W. J. Robertson.

Corporal — Csts. A. M. Aleksich, W. D. Lawson.

E DIVISION (British Columbia)

Staff Sergeant — Sgts. L. Biggemann, G. E. C. Danielson, E. Malinowski, D. C. McDonald, M. D. Walker, J. B. Heyland, S. G. Grimson, H. P. Costello, S. C. Anderson.

Sergeant — Cpls. T. L. McIntyre, R. E. O'Connor, E. G. Wingerter, N. J. Medley, R. D. Holland, J. T. Ehler, A. G. Marcotte, D. B. Burke, M. H. Nelson, K. A. Dorkin, J. W. Johnson, T. G. Bomba, R. E. Udahl, J. B. Connolly, B. Mucha, R. J. Aird, G. D. Peter, R. H. Striker, J. D. A. Lecomte, R. M. Fjermestad, W. J. Thomson.

Corporal — Csts. D. L. Peters, H. Schmidt, R. J. Thorogood, B. B. Dodd, R. W. Paquette, J. C. Niblett, T. P. Driscoll, J. R. Fox, R. D. Morris, B. G. Clarke, R. E. Svenson, T. A. Assaly, R. C. Olsen, L. E. Nurse, G. H. McLaughlin, A. H. A. Rowe, R. A. Lewis, T. M. Brown, B. V. Wiseman, R. K. Schmidt, R. W. D. Johnsen, E. E. Wasylenska, J. E. H. Sherstone, B. T. Schaufele, R. I. Sutherland, R. H. Salmons.

F DIVISION (Saskatchewan)

Inspector — S/Sgt. E. E. James.

Staff Sergeant — Sgts. J. G. Nicholson, B. Kolodkewych, J. R. Warner, J. W. Jacques, J. L. Hill, D. J. Ross, H. R. Armstrong.

Sergeant — Cpls. D. E. Arndt, G. A. Goozee, J. R. Munro, G. M. J. Wood, B. R. Roberts, D. G. Johnston, J. H. Horton, B. L. Kazakoff, R. A. Young, H. S. Simon, M. W. Cheavins, T. G. Ashcroft, J. L. Moore, G. A. Smith, J. Merten-Feddeler, M. F. Robinson, L. E. Hall, S. G. Shortt, L. G. Chivers, D. N. Buchanan, H. E. Stienwand, T. W. Hluska, G. H. Colburn.

Corporal — Csts. R. J. Embury, L. R. K. Rollins, H. H. Esson, R. D. Clark, T. A. Trevors, C. A. McNish, B. A. Prawdzik, A. H. Wesner, M. K. Spurgeon, O. B. Scott, W. K. Mauthe, M. Van Herk, R. A. Pearson, J. K. Monaghan, B. L. Linklater, K. S. Burns, C. H. Hargreaves, L. W. Marcella, R. W. Glenney, D. R. Aitkens, W. A. McLellan, T. B.

Chilibecki, A. C. Ryz, W. E. Turk, D. E. Hall, R. J. G. Boyd, L. J. Baker, G. L. Goodridge, J. A. Fedorowich, R. W. Heide, R. D. Wiebe, G. E. Stewart, F. B. Rogers, J. W. Inglis, P. D. Schlivert, H. J. Fogen.

G DIVISION (Northwest Territories)

Staff Sergeant — Sgt. J. R. H. Scott.

Sergeant — Cpl. G. W. Hewins.

Corporal — Csts. L. R. Wentzell, K. W. King, R. G. Wilson, J. G. Mackie, D. J. Grittner, W. G. Johns, K. A. Craig, D. L. Huget, E. C. Auch, R. E. Fogarty, E. J. Grant, G. R. Strainer, N. C. E. Davidge.

H DIVISION (Nova Scotia)

Staff Sergeant — Sgts. G. A. Smith, J. F. Dickie, W. A. Porter, R. S. Durling, L. S. Robbins.

Sergeant — Cpls. J. Plomp, R. V. Murphy, J. B. MacDonald, C. A. McAndrew, E. W. Smith, J. D. White, R. A. Messer, R. A. Peers, R. G. Humble, D. H. Pushman.

Corporal — Csts. J. Webb, J. S. Currie, C. C. MacDonald, P. R. Woolridge, J. F. Lynch, R. W. Gaudet.

J DIVISION (Fredericton, New Brunswick)

Staff Sergeant — Sgts. R. L. Smith, J. H. Barnstead.

Sergeant — Cpls. K. H. Latchford, E. Cole, E. O. L. McBeath, J. G. R. St. Jean, C. J. Mew, S. V. Wadden, W. W. Nichol, P. W. Smith.

Corporal — Csts. A. R. Parnell, J. W. Oliver, H. B. Cameron, E. J. Simon, R. W. Mather, B. L. Simpson, T. J. Quigley, J. M. J. Hanssens, L. W. Cochrane.

K DIVISION (Alberta)

Inspector — S/Sgt. L. L. Pearson, Sgt. B. C. Dechant.

Staff Sergeant — Sgts. R. L. Harvey, G. E. Flake, K. W. A. Swan, L. W. Grant, S. E. Dungate, L. S. Douglas, R. G. Mills, W. Bodnaryk, F. K. Campbell, J. M. Paterson.

Sergeant — Cpls. R. T. Byam, A. J. Walter, A. Smilgis, L. J. Doree, S. Kushniruk, A. N. Chamberlain, A. J. Sweet, W. W. Patton, W. H. Glover, A. Hildebrand, R. J. Nay, T. G. Annett, J. M. Bird, R. A. Pennoyer, F. D. Murray, C. D. Kroeker.

Corporal — Csts. B. J. Smith, D. J. Smith, R. Plecas, G. R. Shaw, O. B. Williams, M. A. Hopkins, B. W. Roth, A. D. Napier, M. T. Horn, J. T. J. Fell, J. J. Zubkowski, E. Sellner, C. E. Sackett, A. P. Palmer, L. S. Anderson, M. G. Hanke, D. G. Young,

W. J. Sharp, D. W. Nicklin, G. H. Miller, J. C. Ferguson, W. D. Wilkinson, R. W. Bridger, T. H. Woods, R. B. Marchand, A. W. Stillwell, C. A. Gill, J. H. Graham, H. M. Dop.

L DIVISION (Prince Edward Island)

Staff Sergeant — Sgts. C. W. S. Follett, E. R. C. Brooks.

M DIVISION (Yukon Territory)

Inspector — S/Sgt. E. R. C. Brooks.

Staff Sergeant — Sgt. H. D. Gillespie.

Corporal — Csts. K. R. Munro, W. G. Bliss, D. W. McFadyen, G. R. McLennan, T. J. Hewitt, W. H. Elwood.

N DIVISION (Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Staff Sergeant — Sgts. K. J. Downey, L. G. Doughty.

Sergeant — Cpls. M. Keller, E. L. Campbell, R. F. M. Mangan, D. S. Johnston, K. A. Fader, G. W. A. Denstedt, R. D. Beitel.

Corporal — Csts. G. C. Grégoire, K. G. Albertan.

O DIVISION (Ontario)

Superintendent — Insp. D. H. Heaton.

Staff Sergeant — Sgts. E. L. Parker, L. F. W. McKiel, L. N. Giles, C. C. S. Guyer, E. A. Lewis, M. L. Mooney.

Sergeant — Cpls. L. W. Dendys, W. E. Bishop, W. M. Bell, D. A. Guild, J. L. Cook, G. W. Coulter, T. C. Stewart, A. H. Godin, R. G. Dicks, S. Orobko, H. W. Cascagnette, L. D. Storr, D. F. Willett, J. W. Townsend, J. H. Hartling, J. P. O'Grady, A. J. Poulton, F. W. Goode, D. L. Clark.

Corporal — Csts. M. L. Cottell, R. Schneider, R. C. Hopkins, J. A. S. Stiles, J. A. Tyler, F. E. Whyte,

D. A. Griffiths, R. E. MacFarlane, R. E. Grosset, G. S. Benedict, A. P. Johnson, S. W. Matell, T. G. Roos, W. N. Hardiman, L. D. Welch, W. G. Bray, J. P. Rowland, T. T. Wheeler, J. J. Euale, W. G. Bush, W. F. Yetter, B. A. Denofsky, W. J. Walker, G. W. Forbes, G. Zaccardelli.

P DIVISION (Lower Mainland, B.C.)

Chief Superintendent — Supt. H. Jensen.

Inspector — S/Sgt. H. Sadowsky.

Staff Sergeant — Sgts. J. A. L. Hamilton, L. L. Pearson, A. R. Nylund, F. C. Rhodes, L. S. Allchin, B. I. Greenwood, R. B. Giesbrecht, R. S. Zaharia, G. A. Monk, T. Charlton, T. L. Stewardson, R. G. Dow, E. B. MacKenzie, D. H. Silzer.

Sergeant — Cpls. D. N. McDermid, C. A. K. Beecroft, R. M. DeRoos, W. M. Newhouse, K. R. Ohly, J. T. Randle, R. E. Madden, J. R. Redfern, D. F. McLeod, R. W. Kostiuk, E. G. Raaflaub, R. D. Bateman, A. J. Cronan, T. E. Jordsvar, W. S. Wazney, R. G. Poulter, M. W. Mellow, D. C. Brown, R. M. Baspaly, R. M. Irvine, V. L. Mawhinney.

Corporal — Csts. D. W. Jeffrey, H. G. Hume, T. H. Story, D. I. Reid, E. A. Defer, D. D. Wakelam, D. B. Haynes, P. R. Rowe, B. W. Hollingworth, K. F. Burleigh, R. C. Hood, T. D. Dawiskiba, R. W. Badyk, D. J. Brost, R. G. Teather, W. P. Bresser, J. T. Cooke, W. S. Dawson, D. M. Hupka, G. C. White, W. A. Schauer, J. A. Stott, M. H. F. Robertson, L. W. Lacoste, L. H. Nyland, R. R. Bylo, H. W. Roppel, H. L. Johnston, J. T. A. T. Dixon, W. H. Thomson, K. L. Rein, D. M. Thomson, C. E. Prouty, S. M. Golab, G. R. Wade, J. D. Smith, J. E. Williamson, W. P. Rennie, E. J. Kott, D. G. Silcox, J. Stevenson, B. J. Wladichuk, B. Leicht, J. T. Hyland, D. J. Fleming, R. K. Ulmer, A. L. Carter, R. N. Boothman, K. G. Alford, J. C. Westman, B. A. Papp.

retirements

The following members of the Force retired to pension during the period November 12, 1975, and October 1, 1976.

Reg. No.	Rank	Name	Div.	Date
16539	S/Sgt.	N. V. Hindle	E	Nov. 12
C/627	C/M	J. P. G. Grant	HQ	Feb. 9
C/174	C/M	K. C. Fraser	Depot	Mar. 29
16767	S/Sgt.	R. F. Sault	E	Mar. 16
18468	Cpl.	G. C. Murray	K	Mar. 7
15879	S/Sgt.	J. McComb	F	Mar. 6
C/371	C/M	F. M. Wotton	O	Apr. 30
17699	S/Sgt.	J. J. Lawlor	J	Apr. 30
18480	Sgt.	R. N. Eberley	K.	Apr. 30
19283	Cpl.	C. W. Tupper	J	Apr. 29

Reg. No.	Rank	Name	Div.	Date	
15295	S/Sgt.	J. J. Moss	K	Apr.	28
17455	S/Sgt.	D. Norton	K	Apr.	25
17692	S/Sgt.	W. Ormshaw	HQ	Apr.	25
17800	S/Sgt.	K. J. O'Callaghan	F	Apr.	23
17192	S/Sgt.	C. W. Kary	HQ	Apr.	19
17434	S/Sgt.	B. Braun	K	Apr.	19
17643	S/Sgt.	D. P. Luchak	HQ	Apr.	19
16483	S/Sgt.	T. R. Tobiason	HQ	Apr.	18
21195	Sgt.	R. S. Bell	HQ	Apr.	18
14874	S/Sgt.	H. W. Fry	E	Apr.	10
16775	S/Sgt.	W. P. Tyrrell	E	Apr.	10
15273	Sgt.	A. C. Fryer	E	Apr.	7
16086	Sgt.	W. Welyohka	E	Apr.	6
19260	Sgt.	W. Whittaker	K	Apr.	5
15840	S/Sgt.	H. A. Muir	HQ	Apr.	4
17251	Sgt.	W. Ottenbreit	K	Apr.	4
17233	Sgt.	R. D. Rushton	J	Apr.	2
15923	S/Sgt.	K. McKenzie	F	Apr.	1
18910	Sgt.	K. B. Bowron	E	May	30
15456	S/Sgt.	B. F. J. Brown	E	May	25
C/217	C/M	E. W. Bailey	D	May	23
C/175	C/M	M. M. Schreiner	Depot	May	20
17271	Sgt.	G. J. M. Love	HQ	May	17
18188	S/Sgt.	J. W. G. Clark	K	May	17
16697	S/Sgt.	G. A. Wheatley	K	May	17
15241	S/Sgt.	B. H. Barber	HQ	May	10
17652	S/Sgt.	R. R. Sheppard	K	May	9
17713	S/Sgt.	W. H. Dustan	K	May	9
18349	Sgt.	A. E. Brown	E	May	8
14922	Sgt.	L. W. Berrow	E	May	6
17196	S/Sgt.	J. P. C. F. Garnier	C	May	2
17309	S/Sgt.	L. W. Wells	HQ	May	2
19387	Sgt.	R. J. Siddle	E	May	1
17294	S/Sgt.	A. T. Gawthrop	F	June	30
16829	S/Sgt.	K. C. Brown	O	June	30
14007	S/Sgt.	L. V. R. Geldreich	E	June	28
17853	Cpl.	W. J. A. Hesse	Depot	June	25
19319	S/S/M	H. S. Davis	E	June	25
C/92	C/M	M. D. O. Green	HQ	June	15
17576	S/Sgt.	D. S. Peddle	K	June	14
17002	S/Sgt.	A. E. Sharman	A	June	13
17409	S/Sgt.	R. C. Heembrock	HQ	June	6
18646	Sgt.	J. S. Cummins	HQ	June	1
19512	Cpl.	L. G. Clement	K	July	31
15846	S/Sgt.	W. G. Flewelling	D	July	31
16879	S/Sgt.	K. R. Aquilon	E	July	18
S/18	S/Cst.	C. M. Ross	J	July	18
C/287	C/M	M. J. A. Soublière	HQ	July	16
17372	S/Sgt.	W. E. Mason	K	July	15
15841	S/S/M	R. G. Moulton	HQ	July	11
17083	S/Sgt.	J. Vetesi	O	July	8
0.487	A/Commr.	E. W. Willes	E	July	8
17604	Cpl.	E. K. Cullen	E	July	7
19516	Cpl.	W. E. J. Giroux	K	July	4
19534	Cpl.	W. D. Millar	F	July	4
S/138	S/Cst.	C. Fosseneuve	F	July	4
16785	Sgt.	R. W. McCarthy	E	July	2
16969	S/Sgt.	W. R. Biggar	K	July	1
17485	Sgt.	A. G. R. Hayden-Luck	D	Aug.	31
18843	Sgt.	D. W. Allen	K	Aug.	31
15872	S/Sgt.	G. E. Taylor	HQ	Aug.	31
17582	S/Sgt.	D. J. Gilligan	HQ	Aug.	29
19629	Cpl.	S. M. Ferguson	B	Aug.	29

Reg. No.	Rank	Name	Div.	Date
19064	Cpl.	L. T. Mills	E	Aug. 27
19615	Cst.	R. E. Long	E	Aug. 26
15881	S/Sgt.	J. L. G. Charron	C	Aug. 23
17206	S/Sgt.	D. J. Moss	A	Aug. 22
17103	S/Sgt.	R. H. Maxwell	D	Aug. 16
S/126	S/Cst.	P. Benjamin	M	Aug. 16
19548	Sgt.	J. F. Clancy	B	Aug. 15
16256	S/Sgt.	S. Lawryk	HQ	Aug. 13
17136	S/Sgt.	R. G. Allen	D	Aug. 4
18671	Sgt.	H. V. Cameron	D	Aug. 4
17072	S/Sgt.	W. Weiss	J	Aug. 1
17070	S/Sgt.	R. J. Gran	P	Sept. 25
17640	Sgt.	T. R. Dafeo	K	Sept. 21
17257	S/Sgt.	J. D. Cunnin	F	Sept. 16
17255	S/Sgt.	J. Check	D	Sept. 16
14175	Sgt.	M. O. Nord	HQ	Sept. 15
17889	S/Sgt.	L. A. Marshall	D	Sept. 8
0.629	Insp.	G. T. Piccott	H	Sept. 7
19075	Sgt.	B. A. Adams	K	Sept. 6
15743	S/Sgt.	B. C. Lensen	HQ	Sept. 6
18715	S/Sgt.	D. E. Lively	N	Sept. 5
C/125	C/M	L. M. Bray	K	Sept. 5
15067	S/M	B. H. M. Armstrong	N	Sept. 2
0.545	Supt.	J. A. McCullough	G	Oct. 1

OBITUARIES

C/890, Civilian Member Marguerite Patricia Kelso died of cancer on November 26, 1976, at Ottawa, Ontario. Born December 8, 1926, at Buchanan, Saskatchewan, Mrs. Kelso joined the Force on June 1, 1971. Her entire service was as a translator in HQ Division Security Service.

Reg. No. S/844, S/Cst. Frederick William Sealey, age unknown, died October 6, 1976, at Saanich, B.C. S/Cst. Sealey was engaged June 1, 1928, from the Department of Marine and Fisheries as a radio operator for the Schooner "St. Roch", which was then due to be launched. Records maintained at that time of such personnel were poor indeed, so much so that the file does not give date or place of birth, etc. We do know S/Cst. Sealey left the Force November 16, 1929, to join the engineering branch of the Government Radio Service.

Reg. No. 11758, ex-Sgt. Walter Douglas Cain, 70, died August 28, 1976, at Victoria, B.C. He was born March 13, 1906, at Yorkton, Sask., and joined the RCMP August 17, 1932, at Vancouver, B.C. After training at Depot Division he served at "D" and "N" Divisions until he was transferred to "G" Division July 1, 1935. He served at Aklavik, Cambridge Bay and Coppermine, N.W.T., until he purchased his discharge August 22, 1939. He served in the Canadian Army Overseas from August 7,

1943, to April 8, 1946, attaining the rank of Major. He again joined the RCMP June 21, 1946, and served at Winnipeg, Victoria Beach, Charleswood, Grand Beach, and Tuxedo, Man. During his service he earned promotions to corporal May 1, 1956, and to sergeant November 1, 1959. He retired to pension April 25, 1962.

Reg. No. 29026, Cst. Joseph Rene Paul Mondou, died suddenly on October 13, 1976, at Verdun, Quebec. Born January 21, 1952, at Granby, Quebec, Constable Mondou joined the Force on May 25, 1971. After training, he was transferred to "A" Division where he served in Ottawa, Sudbury and Elliott Lake. Transferred to "C" Division on February 2, 1976, he served in Montreal.

Reg. No. 7304, James Gilbert Erickson, 83, died, November 14, 1976, at Milk River, Alta. He was born March 16, 1893, at Kennedy, Nebraska, U.S.A., and joined the RNWMP on May 10, 1918, at Lethbridge, Alta. Three days later he joined the RNWMP Cavalry Draft of the C.E.F. He returned to police duty July 1, 1919, and was stationed in Letbridge, Alta., until he purchased his discharge July 21, 1920.

Insp. Jules Arthur Couillard, Rtd., 65, died September 15, 1976, at Ottawa, Ont. He was born

- October 5, 1910, in Quebec City, P.Q., and joined the RCMP September 22, 1933, at Ottawa. After training at Depot Division he was posted to "C" Division where he served in Montreal, Trois Rivières and Chicoutimi. After attending the British Empire Exhibition at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1938, he was transferred to "D" Division where he served in Winnipeg, Minnedosa, Lac du Bonnet, and Whitemouth Detachments. During his service there he earned a promotion to corporal on April 1, 1941. On December 1, 1944, he returned to "C" where he was stationed at Chicoutimi, Cabano and Quebec Detachments, earning a promotion to sergeant on May 1, 1952. On May 1, 1955, he was appointed Sub/Insp. and transferred to "J" Division. He later served in "A", "H" and HQ Divisions, receiving a promotion to Inspector in 1957. He retired to pension May 16, 1969.
- Reg. No. 6901, ex-Cst. Kenneth Campbell Sharp, 79, died May 23, 1976, at Lethbridge, Alberta. He was born in Bowmanville, Ont., July 2, 1896, and joined the RNWMP April 24, 1918. He immediately joined the C.E.F. "B" Squadron RNWMP, but left the Force when demobilized from the C.E.F., July 9, 1919.
- Reg. No. 6314, ex-Cpl. Horace Aldom Hanson, 83, died January, 1974, in Victoria, B.C. He was born November 23, 1890, at Wroxall, England, and joined the RNWMP on September 25, 1914, at MacLeod, Alta. He was promoted to corporal April 15, 1915, but left the Force September 24, 1915, to join the C.E.F., where he saw service with the Indian Army in several countries. He was discharged in 1919.
- Reg. No. 14007, ex-S/Sgt. LeeVerne Roy Geldreich, 57, died September 12, 1976, at New Westminster, B.C. He was born May 15, 1919, at Bow Island, Alta., joined the RCMP January 21, 1941, at Lethbridge, Alta., and was sent to Depot Division for training. He was stationed at Regina Town Station, Strasbourg, Indian Head and Balcarres, Sask. He left the Force January 30, 1946, and served with the Lethbridge City Police in Alta. On June 29, 1951, he rejoined the Force, retiring June 28, 1976. During his latter term of service he was stationed in "E" Division at Trail, Natal, Cloverdale, White Rock, Richmond, Qualicum Beach and Burnaby, earning promotions to corporal May 1, 1960, to sergeant November 1, 1967, and to staff sergeant, June 1, 1972.
- Reg. No. 15801, ex-Sgt., Joseph Alcee Bernard Brasseau, 48, died September 8, 1976, at St.-Jean, Que. He was born March 11, 1928, at Ile aux Noir, P.Q., and joined the Royal Canadian Navy February 6, 1947, where he served until November 15, 1948. He joined the RCMP June 7, 1949, and after recruit training at Depot, was transferred to "A" Division in Ottawa. On February 25, 1951, he was transferred to Whitehorse, Y.T., and later to Old Crow. Returning south he transferred to "C" Division, serving in Montreal, St. Jean, Quebec City, and Dorval until he retired to pension February 8, 1974. During his service he earned promotions to corporal May 1, 1961, and to sergeant October 1, 1972.
- Reg. No. S/160, ex-S/Cst. Lyal Kyak, 57, died July 2, 1976, at Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. Born June 9, 1919, at Button Point, N.W.T., he joined the RCMP September 1, 1943, as a Special Constable and served in that capacity until he retired September 15, 1971. He had been stationed at Pond Inlet, Craig Harbour and Grise Fiord, N.W.T. For more on this remarkable man, see *Quarterly*, Vol. 41, No. 3., Summer, 1976, "G" Division social notes, Page 61.
- Reg. No. 32682, Cst. Ardene Mary Bosse, was killed in the crash of a private plane on August 8, 1976, at Grand Lake, N.B. Born March 3, 1945, at Woodstock, N.B., Cst. Bosse joined the Force on July 28, 1975. Posted to "J" Division, she served at Hampton Detachment until her death.
- Reg. No. 20979, Cpl. Allan Ian Fox, died of a stroke on October 10, 1976, at his home in Coxheath, N.S. Born August 10, 1937, at Saint John, N.B., Cpl. Fox joined the Force on June 15, 1959. He was subsequently posted to "H" Division and served at Pictou, Tatamagouche, Amherst, New Glasgow, Sherbrooke, Halifax and Dartmouth. Promoted to Cpl. on October 1, 1968, he was transferred to HQ Division ("C" Directorate), in 1969. Returning to "H" Division in 1970, he served at Dartmouth, Halifax, Meteghan and Sydney Detachments.
- Reg. No. 21252, Cpl. Denis Grenville Patterson, died on September 24, 1976, at Sydney, N.S., of a heart attack. Born February 23, 1941, at Sudbury, Ont., he joined the Force on January 14, 1960. Following recruit training, Cpl. Patterson was transferred to "H" Division where he served at Pugwash, Pictou, Halifax International Airport, Bridgetown, Dartmouth, Halifax and St. Peters. He was promoted to Cpl. on October 1, 1971.
- Reg. No. 10660, ex-Sgt. James Stewart Hamilton Taylor, 73, died September 20, 1976, at Ottawa, Ont. He was born November 15, 1902, at Ottawa, and joined the RCMP in that city on July 27, 1929. He was posted to "A" Division, and on April 1, 1952, to Headquarters Division. During his service he earned promotions to corporal April 1, 1941, and to sergeant January 1, 1951. He retired to pension July 31, 1955.
- Reg. No. 9629, ex-Cst. George Douglas Bennett, 81, died September 29, 1976, at Clyde, Ohio, U.S.A. He was born April 10, 1895, in London, England, and saw service in France with the C.E.F. Demobilized on May 17, 1919, he joined the RCMP November 9, 1920, at Lethbridge, Alta. In July, 1921, it was discovered he had contracted tuberculosis and received a medical discharge from the Force on November 7, 1922.
- Reg. No. 11204, ex-Cpl. Horace Douglas Angus Brabant, 68, died September 27, 1976, at Whitehorse, Y.T. Born May 16, 1908, at Edmon-

ton, Alta., he joined the RCMP November 16, 1931, at Vancouver, B.C., and received his recruit training there. He was posted to Alberta where he served at Edmonton, Banff, Radium Hot Springs, Breton, Edmonton and Bannville. He transferred to "E" Division in 1938 and served in Vancouver and Victoria. In 1946 he was transferred to Whitehorse, Y.T., where he was promoted to corporal in 1947. In 1949 he transferred to "D" Division and saw service in Winnipeg and Manitou, Man. He retired to pension December 17, 1951.

Reg. No. 8468, ex-Cpl. Arthur Ray Hopkirk, 76, died November 27, 1976, at West Vancouver, B.C. He was born October 4, 1900, at Toronto, Ont., and joined the RNWMP at Campbellton, N.B., on July 23, 1919. He was stationed in Ft. MacLeod, Alta., and was promoted to corporal September 1, 1921. He took his discharge from the Force June 16, 1922.

Reg. No. 11610, ex-Cst. John Bennison, 81, died August 13, 1976, at Sydney Mines, N.S. He was born January 11, 1895, in Wigan, Lancashire, England, and saw military service with the Royal Navy from 1918 to 1919. He joined the Nova Scotia Police August 18, 1930, and the RCMP when the N.S.P. were absorbed into the Force April 1, 1932. He enlisted in the Canadian Army April 23, 1940, and served overseas until demobilized July 7, 1945. Throughout his service with the Force he served in Marine Division and sailed on the "MacBrien," the "St. Roch," the "Big Bend" and the "French." He retired to pension March 31, 1955.

Reg. No. 11673, ex-Cst. Archibald Frederick Plummer, 75, died September 13, 1976, at Vancouver, B.C. He was born June 27, 1901, at Newmarket, England, and joined the Royal Navy on July 9, 1918. He was posted to Canada to instruct members of the Royal Canadian Navy in the use of wireless. He stayed in Canada joining the Alberta Provincial Police when his enlistment term expired from the Navy, but when the APP were absorbed by RCMP on April 1, 1932, ex-Cst. Plummer joined as well. He left the Force March 31, 1935, time expired. His entire service was spent in Calgary, Alta.

Reg. No. 11672, ex-S/Sgt. Harold Philip Keeler, 73, died November 27, 1976, at Ottawa, Ont. He was born May 1, 1903, at Bristol, England, and served with the London Metropolitan Police from 1924 to 1929. On June 4, 1930, he joined the Alberta Provincial Police, but on April 1, 1932, he joined the RCMP when the APP were absorbed by the Force. He served in Edmonton where he was promoted to corporal July 1, 1939. In 1947 he transferred to "A" Division and was promoted to sergeant on May 1, 1948. On May 1, 1952, he was transferred to HQ Division and promoted to staff sergeant November 1, 1953. He was discharged to pension November 30, 1955.

Reg. No. 12537, ex-Cst. Charles Edward Potter, 66, died October 17, 1976, at Vancouver, B.C. He was

born May 17, 1915, at Ottawa, and joined the RCMP at Ottawa, January 28, 1935. After training in Depot Division, he was posted to "J" Division where he was stationed in Fredericton and Moncton, N.B. In 1936 he was transferred to "F" Division where he was stationed in Regina, Lanigan, and Estevan, Sask. In 1941 he was posted to "E" Division where he served in Vancouver and Abbotsford, B.C., until invalided to pension on March 31, 1950.

Insp. James Peter Blakeney, Rtd., 94, died October 15, 1976, at Windsor, N.S. He was born May 29, 1882, at Jeddore, N.S., and joined the Dominion of Canada Police Department on March 1, 1912, during which time he rose to the rank of sergeant. When the Dominion Police were absorbed into the RCMP February 1, 1920, Insp. Blakeney transferred as well, continuing his duties on the Halifax dockyards. He was promoted to staff sergeant in 1931 and on April 1, 1932, he was appointed Inspector and placed in command of Halifax Sub-Div. He was transferred to Fredericton C.I.B. in May, 1938, and to Saint John, N.B. in 1942. He returned to "J" Division HQ, in mid 1943 where he remained until retiring to pension October 1, 1946.

Reg. No. 11772, ex-Sgt. Lionel William Broadway, 78, died November 14, 1976, at Coquitlam, B.C. He was born in London, England, on May 23, 1898, and joined the C.E.F. on April 17, 1916. He served in England, France and Belgium, and was demobilized May 31, 1919. He joined the RCMP on September 1, 1932, at Regina and after training at Depot, was posted to "K" Division. He earned promotions to corporal November 1, 1943, and to Sergeant January 1, 1951. During his service he was stationed at Edmonton, Vegreville, Camrose, Inisfail, Bassano, Calgary, Banff and Field Detachments. He retired to pension October 31, 1952.

Reg. No. 7386, ex-Cst. Maurice Alloys Van de Kerkchove, 83, died November 1, 1976, at Vancouver, B.C. He was born May 16, 1893, in Flanders, Belgium, and joined the RNWMP on August 24, 1918, to serve with the C.E.F. being sent to Siberia. He purchased his discharge from the Force on January 29, 1920. During his service he was stationed in Vancouver.

Reg. No. 12171, ex-S/Sgt. Thomas William Brown, 70, died October 27, 1976, at Dartmouth, N.S. He was born November 22, 1905, at Burin, Nfld. and joined the RCMP as a S/Cst. on April 1, 1932, in "H" Division. One month later he joined the regular Force as an ordinary seaman in Marine Division. He was promoted to Chief Petty Officer in 1934 and to Coxswain in 1938. In 1939 he transferred to the RCAF and was sent to Britain where he attained the rank of flying officer. He transferred back to the RCMP on October 14, 1945, promoted to corporal May 1, 1946, to sergeant June 1, 1947, and to staff sergeant

November 1, 1952. He retired to pension July 31, 1953, having served on Police boats Preventor, P.B. No. 10, MacDonald, Captor, Adversus, Alachasse, Islander, Brule, French, Fort Walsh, Fort Pitt, Irvine and McBrien.

Reg. No. 11870, ex-Cst. Scott Eric Alexander, 65, died May 14, 1976, at Ottawa, Ont. He was born July 4, 1910, on Gambier Island, B.C., and joined the Force at Vancouver, B.C., on November 15, 1932. He was immediately posted to Vancouver and later to Esquimalt before being assigned to the schooner "St. Roch." He was later transferred to Vancouver, but in 1938 took up duties at Edmonton, Calgary and Drumheller in "K" Division. In 1939 he was posted to "G" Division, and served at Cambridge Bay and Aklavik Detachments, N.W.T. In 1941 he transferred to "A" Division, Ottawa, until he left the Force on January 27, 1942.

Reg. No. 14317, ex-Cst. George Robert Gordon, 59, died May 22, 1976, at Burnaby, B.C. He was born August 27, 1916, at Killyfassey, Ireland, and served with the Tadanac Police Dept. in B.C. before joining the RCMP November 11, 1941. After training in Depot Division he was stationed in Vancouver, moved back to Regina for 4 months, then to "E" Division once more. He served at Vancouver and Esquimalt, but in 1946, he returned to "F"

Division, serving in Regina Town Station and North Battleford. He purchased his discharge from the Force on March 26, 1947.

Reg. No. 14213, ex-Sgt. William Robert Gordon, 64, died August 25, 1976, at Nanaimo, B.C. He was born December 5, 1911, at Lethbridge, Alta., and joined the RCMP at Vancouver, B.C., on July 10, 1941. After training at both Depot and "N" Divisions he was posted to "O" Division, where he served in Toronto and Thorold, Ont. He again returned to Depot and "N" Divisions for short periods before being posted to "K" Division in September, 1943. Serving in Edmonton for a year he moved to "G" Division for 4 years, being stationed in Whitehorse and Dawson City, Y.T., before returning to "E" Division. He served in Nelson, Vancouver, Dawson Creek, Burns Lake and Nanaimo, B.C. During his service he was promoted to corporal May 1, 1955, and to sergeant November 1, 1959. He retired to pension January 18, 1968.

Reg. No. 6480 ex-Sgt. Walter Bearsford Dobbin, 83, died October 16, 1976, at Calgary, Alta. He was born June 15, 1893, at Rothesay, N.B., and joined the RNWMP at Edmonton, Alta., on November 4, 1915. After training he was stationed at McLeod, Alta, but left the Force November 3, 1916. He rejoined the Force less than a month

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NOUVELLE ADRESSE

CASE POSTALE, N° DE LA R.R. OU DE L'APP., NUMÉRO ET RUE

VILLE	PROVINCE	CODE POSTAL

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later, and left again a year later to join the Alberta Provincial Police November 14, 1917. He joined the RCMP once more on April 1, 1932, when the APP were absorbed by the Force, and was invalided to pension June 30, 1945. During his service he was stationed at Edmonton, Olds, Drumheller and Medicine Hat, earning promotions to corporal June 1, 1935, and to sergeant November 1, 1943.

Reg. No. 19743, Sgt. William Donald Murray, 38, died August 21, 1976, at Kamloops, B.C. He was born July 14, 1938, at Kennedy, Sask., and joined the RCMP at Nelson, B.C., January 4, 1957. After training at both Depot and "N" Divisions he was posted to "O" Division. He served at Toronto Town Station, Hamilton, Chatham, Ohsweken and Windsor before being transferred to "G" Division HQ, and on January 27, 1960, was posted to Forth Smith. Three months later he was posted to Cambridge Bay, but on October 12, 1961, he was transferred to Yukon Sub-Div. He was stationed at Whitehorse, Watson Lake, Beaver Creek and Haines Junction, but in 1966 returned to the N.W.T. as NCO i/c Fort MacPherson Detachment. On October 12, 1967, he was transferred to Criminal Records Section in HQ Ottawa. On June 22, 1975, he was transferred to Kamloops, B.C., where he died of cancer fourteen months later. During his service he earned promotions to corporal May 1, 1966, and to sergeant October 1, 1973.

Reg. No. 24070, Cpl. Patrick Douglas Baker, 30, died May 24, 1976, at Regina, Sask. He was born February 12, 1946, at Barrie, Ont., and joined the RCMP July 23, 1965, at New Westminster, B.C. After training at Depot Division he was posted to "K" Division. He served in Edmonton, Swan Hill, Fort McMurray and Vegreville before he was transferred to Depot Division as an academic instructor March 30, 1974. He was promoted to corporal October 1, 1974, but succumbed to cancer in mid 1976.

Personnel of the New Brunswick Provincial Police, Moncton Sub-Division, 1929: Back Row: L-R — W. F. McMahon, E. M. Lyons, J. J. Muir, R. Goulette, Leonard Copp, Burton Teed. Centre Row: G. P. Stewart, W. A. Carleton, G. B. Lacey, E. J. St. Pierre. Front Row: F. H. Russell, Haze Holder.
Submitted by: Sgt. R. E. Yeomans

Le personnel de la Sous-division de Moncton de la Police provinciale du N.-B. (1929). Dans l'ordre habituel: 3^e rangée: de gauche à droite, W. F. McMahon, E. M. Lyons, J. J. Muir, R. Goulette, Leonard Copp, Burton Teed. 2^e rangée: G. P. Stewart, W. A. Carleton, G. B. Lacey, E. J. St-Pierre. 1^{re} rangée: F. H. Russell, Haze Holder.
Photo fournie par le sgt R. E. Yeomans

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