

# THE THUNDERBIRD JOURNAL

Security Branch Newsletter





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## EDITORIAL POLICY

The Thunderbird Journal, a Security Branch Newsletter, is to be published quarterly and is an authorized DND Periodical in accordance with CFAO 57-12.

The aim of the Thunderbird Journal is to provide a focal point for the wide array of Branch activities, to be informative and educational, and to foster professionalism and esprit de corps.

Items suitable for publication in the Journal will vary in terms of topics and format but can include both items of Branch-wide interest as well as more informal reports of local events. Content must be suitable for publication in a journal representative of the Security Branch. Articles may be submitted directly by base/station Security Officers, Detachment Commanders, or a representative of a Military Police Militia Unit, to the Directorate of Security, subject to the approval of appropriate command or SIU Headquarters as applicable.

Letters to the editor, questions, or editorial comment will be welcomed, however, readers are reminded that such items must relate to Security Branch activities rather than matters which are more properly addressed elsewhere, for example, in the Personnel Newsletter, etc.

## PUBLICATION SCHEDULE

Season	Final date for receipt of articles, letters, etc. by D Secur	Publication Date
Winter	15 Nov	30 Jan
Spring	15 Feb	30 Apr
Summer	15 May	30 Jul
Fall	15 Aug	30 Oct

There is a ten week lead time for submission of articles to D Secur. This remains as the absolute minimum time necessary to meet the publication schedule allowing for translation, word processing and subsequent printing. Your adherence to these time restrictions would be greatly appreciated.

Any future articles should be forwarded to Capt D.L. Grady, D Secur 3-2-2, (2-9214).

## COVER PHOTO

The new official badge of the Special Investigation Unit.

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# Notes from the *Director of Security*

I thought I would preface this issue of the Journal with some comments on the RMP March concerning which, there seems to be some misunderstanding.

The March is an annual event first staged in 1977 as part of the Royal Military Police Centenary. The aim of this event is to encourage physical well-being and to maintain the spirit of goodwill and international friendship. It is not a race and not a competition in the usual sense. The March, open to military and civilian teams and to individuals, is now staged jointly by the city of Chichester and the Royal Military Police and in 1983 drew in excess of 5,000 marchers. Beginning in 1977, the Canadian Forces Security Branch has always fielded a team, sometimes from CFE, sometimes from Canada, and occasionally from both.

At the 1980 Directorate of Security Conference, it was decided to formalize Canada's participation by designating a command each year which would be expected to select and train a team for participation in the March. CFSIS and the SIU were to be considered commands for this purpose. Although some small help could be expected from the Military Police Association, commanders were expected to defer all costs of their team's transportation, accommodation, registration and incidental expenses. The schedule was decided as follows:

- 1981 — Mobile Command (Replaced by AIRCOM)
- 1982 — Air Command (Replaced by SIU)
- 1983 — Maritime Command
- 1984 — Training System
- 1985 — Communications Command
- 1986 — Special Investigation Unit
- 1987 — Canadian Forces School of Intelligence and Security
- 1988 — National Defence Headquarters

In 1981 owing to financial constraints set by the Commander, Military Police in Mobile Command were unable to enter a team and AIRCOM jumped into the breach. In 1982 the SIU took up the slack left by the 1981 change. Historically, Canadian teams have made arrangements with the RMP organizers to assist in setting up the tent city at the Training Center and in return, have received free accommodation and meals at moderate cost. Nevertheless, it must be clear that no matter which command dispatches the team, that command is responsible for all expenses.

Consequently, we are totally dependant on the benevolence of the respective commanders. From this explanation, it should be evident that in any given year, D Secur neither selects the team nor funds it. The designation of a Branch Team however, in no way prohibits participation by other Sec 81 and MP 811 personnel. In fact, should others be interested, full details of the 1984 March are now in the hands of Command Security Advisors. Hopefully, with the blessing of their Commandant, MPs in Training System will furnish the Branch Team for 1984 as scheduled.

Turning to the Military Police Association, a vast number of ex-members of the police elements of the former services, as well as former Branch members, are literally lining up to join the CMPA in response to the membership campaign. This display of esprit de corps and comradeship is most gratifying and should serve as an example to us who are still serving. With the help of some of these retired comrades (and the Bell Telephone Company) we had the satisfaction recently, of locating a Canadian Provost Corps veteran of the D-Day landings in France. The Department of Veterans Affairs is sponsoring a pilgrimage to Normandy in June to commemorate the 40th Anniversary of the landings there and I am pleased to announce that included among those WWII veterans, will be ex-WOI (RSM) Christopher Edward Harper MID, Bronze Star, not only a retired Military Policeman, but also the former Chief of Police of Westmount, Quebec.

Any progressive organization must adopt a forward look and plan for its future, as I believe we do in this Branch. Nevertheless, an occasional glance backwards into our history is helpful in order that the lessons of the past may be applied to the future. The presence of many ex-Military Police members in the CMPA makes our progress into the future more certain, as being sure of our roots, we are able to step forward on a solid foundation of experience and tradition.



# General

## Editorial Staff CHANGES

The following Editorial Staff changes have occurred:

Maj J.M. JONES D Secur 3 — Managing Editor vice LCol F. LEIGH; and

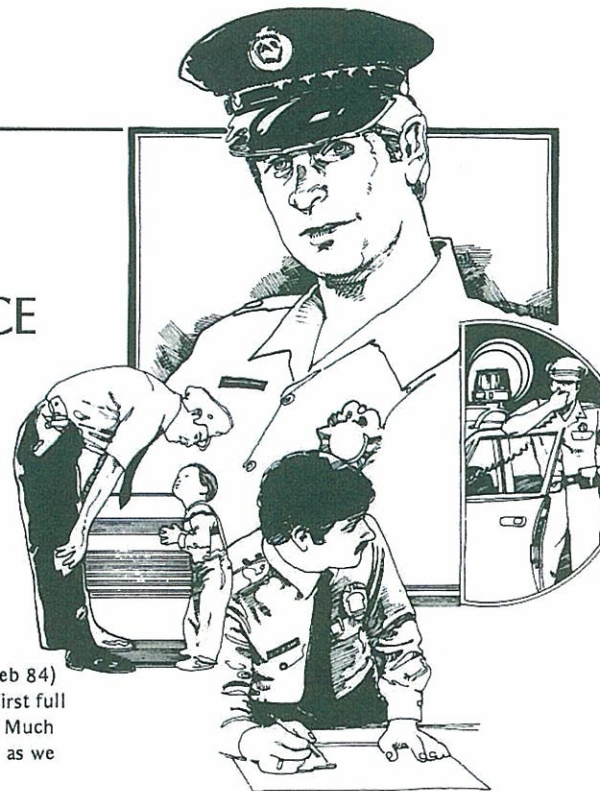
Capt D.L. GRADY D Secur 3-2-2 — Assistant Editor vice Capt K.T. HECK.

BRAVO ZULUs to LCol LEIGH whose driving force, perseverance and dedication made the "Journal" possible and to Capt K.T. HECK whose ceaseless effort on the production side of the house contributed immensely to the first class publication we now enjoy.

Sincere appreciation and a heartfelt thanks is extended, from the Director and all Branch members for a job well done.



## CANADIAN MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION UPDATE



At the time of writing this article (25 Feb 84) the CMPA had only just completed its first full year of activity and a lot has happened. Much remains to be done but this will happen as we develop and grow.

### Membership Status

Membership has increased from last year's 750 to our present membership of approximately 1,500. This figure represents an increasing number of militia personnel and about 200 retired members. Regular Force membership totals approximately 1,200 members, out of a Branch strength of 1,850. A membership distribution chart is shown below.

### Funding of Regional Activities

The most difficult problem the CMPA Executive Committee has experienced is the funding of regional events. While this was not a serious problem it was becoming increasingly difficult to evaluate and approve requests solely on the basis of existing guidelines contained in the CMPA Constitution. It became obvious that we needed some clearer terms of reference to guide both event sponsors and the CMPA Executive Committee. The need for regional coordination of funding requests was also evident. Thus a formula for cash allocations, terms of reference for the funding of regional events, and a method for regional coordination was developed and forwarded to all Command Headquarters, units, bases and stations. This formula will ensure equity of funding, and will assist the CMPA Executive Committee to evaluate and approve requests. Highlights of the formula are as follows:

- Cash revenues will be allocated equally between regional events, routine projects and Branch activities, and major projects;

- All regional expenditures should be forecasted and submitted to the regional coordinator annually. The CMPA Executive Committee can then review all applications concurrently, assisting in an equitable distribution of funds (this process will require some reasonable advance planning by event sponsors);

Regional coordinators are:

Maritime Region — SO Secur MARCOM

Quebec Region — SSO Secur FMC

Central Region — SO Secur CFTSHQ

Western Region — SSO Secur AIRCOM

Pacific Region — Det Comd PDSIU

CFE — SO2 Secur CFE

All Others — CMPA Executive

For full details please refer to the CMPA proposal of 07 Feb 84 which should be available at all locations.

### Finances

An audited financial report will be prepared for 01 Apr 84, and published in the Summer Journal. The formula for funding of regional events mentioned in the preceding paragraph, pointed out that approximately \$2,400



remained uncommitted for the period 01 Apr to 30 Sep 84 and budget requests were requested via the regional coordinators by 15 Mar 84. At the time this report is being written it is not known of course what these requests will include, but the results will be published with the Summer edition of the Journal as well.

A major project, now under active study and for which funds have been set aside, is that of a gift for CMPA members retiring with an annuity from the Canadian Forces. Full details on this proposal will be published in a later edition of the Journal for the approval of CMPA members. The CMPA Executive Committee are now developing and reviewing the proposed terms of reference, rules of eligibility, gift suggestions, and financial implications. While we are not yet in a position to make a formal proposal for CMPA approval, the Executive Committee is of the opinion that we should mark the retirement of our members in some suitable manner as we are concerned that many members now retire after long and valued service without any formal recognition from the Security Branch and its members. There will also be a requirement of course to so recognize members retiring from the Militia as they are full participating members of CMPA. Any comments or suggestions you may have to help in the development of the proposal are encouraged. No action will be taken of course until the project is approved by the membership at large. Mention should be made that the retired members fee of \$6.00 Only just covers the costs of producing and mailing the Thunderbird Journal, and revenue from retired members will not be used for this purpose.

### Lapel Pins

It is with some trepidation that we mention this item. In the last Journal it was stated that the pins had already been distributed, which turned out to be incorrect. The lead time required for Journal articles is quite lengthy, and at the time of writing we had been assured by the manufacturer they would be available in early Jan 84. It later became evident that this was incorrect, but it was too late to retract or modify the article. Hopefully (again at the time of writing) the lapel pins have now arrived.

### Retired Members

A list of approximately 900 retired Security Branch personnel was compiled from every possible source, and invitations extended to join the CMPA. The results were almost instantaneous and encouraging, with 200 positive replies, and many more expected. There is now no doubt whatsoever that the interest in renewing old ties and comradeships is there. Our retired members cover the spectrum from pre-WW II to recent retirees. We now have a surprisingly large number of members who were demobilized in 1946, but who kept in contact in one way or another. Welcome to all! A particular thanks to those who sent along some extra names and addresses.

At the moment, the CMPA is not geared to organize or sponsor any social events for retired members but we would encourage event sponsors to include them in some regional events if possible. Once the budgetary process is well organized, and major events forecasted well in advance, these events can be advertised in the Journal, and retired members made aware of future activities. These members can then contact the event organizer for further details. The CMPA membership directory may also assist in locating retired members in specific areas.

While we cannot list all retired members here, as they are in the membership directory published separately, a couple of members should receive specific mention:

J.H. Cartlidge, WO 1 (ret'd) who reports that he was the first policeman by trade in the RCAF Police, having remustered to that trade in 1939. He later remustered to aircrew as a pilot. Any comment from our readers?

T. Jamieson Quirk, Maj (ret'd). Maj Quirk, whose name may be familiar to many former C Pro C members, enlisted in the Artillery in 1927 and later transferred to the C Pro C with which he served in WW II. He retired from the Army in 1960. While it may be open to challenge, it seems that we have no other member with an earlier enlistment date.

### Association Participation

The CMPA Executive Committee is striving to develop the Association, and in particular, to develop programs and activities which will benefit as many members as possible. We are most anxious to receive any suggestions our members may have, so don't be shy in committing your ideas to writing and forwarding them along. We do have limitations on what we can do, both in terms of finances and resources, but it is important that the Executive Committee be kept aware of the general membership's feelings and interests. So, if you think you have a good idea, how about sharing it?

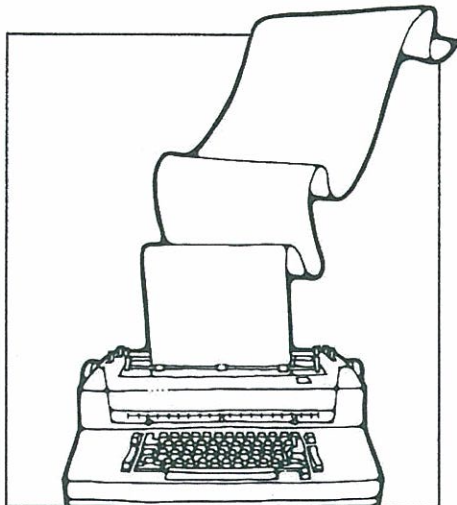
### Potential Projects

The CMPA Executive is now looking at a couple of projects recommended by members. The first concerns a Branch medallion to be awarded for various events, and useful for a variety of purposes. The general idea is to produce three medallions, gold, silver and bronze with either the Security Branch badge or the CMPA logo on one side, and the other side left clear for engraving. A ribbon with the Branch colours of green and gold will be included. The medallions would be approximately 1-1/2 inches in diameter. If produced the medallions can be made available either free of charge or for a nominal fee (depending upon final cost and demand) and used to mark or recognize individual or team achievements for a wide variety of events such as military training achievements or competitions, sports

events, etc. The Executive Committee have not yet done a survey to determine if there is a real or perceived need for such medallions, but it might be nice to have a standardized form of medallion.

Another project suggested is that Branch Christmas cards and stationary be produced. A Christmas card is already available through the kit shop at CFSIS, however the idea is to produce one of much better quality. The production of such a card, and the purchase of a large enough stock to keep the per-card cost to a minimum, will require a significant cash outlay. The real question is whether there will be an actual demand for the cards? The danger of ordering a large quantity only to have them sit on a shelf for years must be considered. The same applies to stationary of all types. If sufficient interest is indicated however we can explore the possibility of having a good quality Christmas card produced, with a changeable insert which can carry an individual unit message, etc. The same can be done for Branch stationary which can then be over-printed with a unit's title, address, etc.

Both of these projects involve considerable cash up-front to develop a mould or a die, and an initial purchase of sufficient quantities to keep the cost down. The CMPA Executive is reluctant to proceed with this type of expenditure unless we know there is a real interest and demand. Any comments or suggestions you may have on the medallions or Christmas cards and stationary will be welcome.





# THE THUNDERBIRD

## The Security Branch Badge

The background heraldry and origins of the Thunderbird, the badge of the Canadian Forces Security Branch, was included in the 1982 Winter Edition of the thunderbird Journal. It is repeated below for the benefit of our new members, particularly those who retired prior to integration of the Canadian Forces.

Within a wreath of maple leave or, a cartouche argent edged or charged with a thunderbird affronte head turned to dexter proper. Beneath the cartouche a motto ribbon or bearing the motto SECURITAS sable. The whole ensigned with the Royal Crown Proper.

The thunderbird is a mythical Indian spirit, probably derived from the eagle, whose name signifies the voice of thunder. It is one of the most common emblems of the Northwest Coast Indian tribes and is often the crowning figure on carved totem poles before a chief's house. It is believed to be a symbol of supremacy and power in the life of the tribe. The mystique surrounding this emblem varies according to the legends of the tribe concerned. The common features of its attributes, however, concern its role as a protecting spirit, one who gives wise counsel and guards the tribe from evil and misfortune. The face on the breast symbolized dual transformation. These attributes make it an appropriate symbol for the Security Branch of the Canadian Forces. It is a bold and striking emblem, distinctive in appearance and identifiably Canadian.



## Legend of The Thunderbird

### No. 6

The Mink is the son of the Sun and lives at Qalogwis. He is foolish, amorous and full of curiosity. He killed his friend Land Otter because he coveted his wife and Frog-Woman disliked him because he has a long face, small eyes and smells. He is very greedy and fond of sea eggs. He steals clams from the houses of the women by the shore and when they complain, he turns them into starfish. Yes, Mink is greedy and covetous, but most of all he is foolish. One day he thought he would carry the Sun in his father's place. So, arising early and before his father, he took the shining ball out to make the day, but he could not carry it and dropped it on the earth between Bella-Bella and Bella Coola where it set the forests on fire. Then were all men and animals greatly afraid for they thought the whole world would burn. They called out to Thunderbird who sent Tsona, his cousin. He put on his magic garment and there was thunder, lightning and a great hailstorm which put out the fire. Even today, when the forests burn, Thunderbird will protect his people and spread his cloak and bring the rain. For his cloak is the clouds, which bring the rain in season.

"Old Tsimshian Legend".



# Branch Activities and Development

## Part IV

## LEADERSHIP

### The Selection of Leaders

by Col (ret'd) A.R. Ritchie

### Talent Spotting

It is safe to say that all organizations (commercial, industrial, military or financial) are constantly concerned with the even present quest to produce adequate leaders. The measure of success achieved in this matter will inevitably be reflected in the continuing success or failure of the enterprise. In recent times there have been myriads of studies conducted by universities, psychologists and management consultants, all designed to identify the unique quality, or qualities, that are consistently present in all successful leaders.

These studies have examined traits ranging from physical factors such as height, weight and health, to psychological factors such as self-confidence, dominance and sensitivity. While they have identified some differences between those who lead and those who follow, NOT ONE OF THESE TRAITS held true for all leaders across the whole range of leadership situations. In fact researchers have found very little consistency from one situation to another. One individual might be a very good manager of a department but a terrible manager of a hockey team. In one classic study, a researcher formed play groups of "passive", follower-type children and allowed them to develop their own way of doing things. He then introduced a "dominant" type child to each group. These leader types immediately attempted to control the groups, issuing orders left and right. These orders were completely ignored when they conflicted with the way the original group had grown accustomed to do things. Finally the "leaders" got the message and only ordered the group members to do things they already wanted to do. In other words, only by conforming to the rules laid down by the "followers" could these dominant types assume command.

We firmly believe that each organization must ensure that there exists a clear understanding of the qualities essential for successful leadership at each level. Not only must they be understood but they must be documented. In a military organization, we venture to say there is little disagreement that every leader must possess the qualities of self-control (discipline), communication skills, intelligence (more on this later), motivation and personal acceptability. These qualities, for the most part, can be acquired by most individuals, albeit there is nothing much an individual can do if he has poor health, physique and a low IQ.

### Selection Approach

Different organizations use different methods to produce the leaders required for the present and the future. Here are a few of the more common ones:

**Local Talent.** This system starts with the recruiting (or hiring) process. The idea is to bring in enough people with basic leadership potential to fill future vacancies. It also assumes juniors moving up the ladder to senior positions. There are pros and cons to this policy. While it probably ensures a cadre of people who possess a thorough knowledge of that particular unit, it frequently leads to establishing unrealistic standards for initial recruits. It is a paradox that most organizations tend to seek out people with more qualifications than can be justified. This will, without fail, create a high incidence of drop-outs. Why hire only potential leaders when the majority will always be "followers" by virtue of establishment realities?

**Outside Talent.** As implied, this system seeks to obtain a high percentage of its leaders from other organizations. In the military, there has always been a highly visible system of "transfers" between services, branches and corps. This has several advantages. First it provides a service wide field of promotion for the potential leaders thus decreasing the undesirable loss of these people due to boredom or lack of challenge. It also brings a fresh approach and "new blood" to a unit. This is often a good thing, and more than offsets any disadvantage attributable to new surroundings.

**Consultant Assessment.** While not too prevalent in the Forces, many large corporations rely on highly specialist personnel advisers, in consultant agencies, to hire middle and top executives

for them. It has some merit, but in the long run will be no better or no worse than the corporation's understanding of what and who they are looking for.

### Qualities and Potential

Qualities are those aspects of a person's behavior that exist and which are possessed. Some examples: health, physique, appearance and intelligence. Potential is the intangible aspect of the personality that can be nurtured and developed with the proper training or stimulation. Some examples are: knowledge (technical competence), motivation, loyalty, flexibility, and so on. The neat trick in selecting a person for a leadership position is to get your priorities straight and ascribe the proper values, or weight, to each of the qualities you have selected.

As previously stated, the qualities for different positions will often vary. If you ask ten people to list, in order of importance, the characteristics they consider most important in a leader, you will get ten totally different answers. I once listened to a senior officer argue, with much feeling, that loyalty was the thing. Find the chap who is loyal, and you have your leader. Humility is often held to be a cardinal virtue, however, one of our prominent thinkers, William F. Buckley, put the record straight when he said, "Nobody has the right to be humble, who has no reason to be proud, otherwise you are simply inferior". Still others will make a case for sensitivity, flexibility, creativity, and the list is endless.

Despite our stand that there is not a consistent list of prerequisites for every leadership situation, we will go out on a limb and list a few characteristics to look for when selecting an individual for a job. We believe the following are requirements for the great majority of leadership posts:

**Intelligence.** This is the, or should be, your start point. What is it? How do I know if "X" has more than "Y"? How can it be measured? The dictionary definition is as good as any, "having an active and discerning mind; the ability to reason". Apart from administering an IQ test, there are several traits that indicate intelligence in a person. Look for curiosity and inquisitiveness, for a good attention span and good powers of concentration. Do the persons know what is going around them? Can they give you a



few basic facts on their last job, the town they live in, the school or schools they attended, their reading habits? Rarely, if ever, will you find someone who fits the mold you have shaped, in every respect. What I am really saying is, if you have to give in on something, let it not be intelligence.

**Motivation** (determination, desire, ambition, energy). We have already discussed this subject at length. Just remember this truism: It is a fairly simple matter to find someone who can do a job; it is not nearly so easy to find someone who will do the job.

**Knowledge and Experience.** We place this third or fourth because it is the most overworked quality in the whole lexicon of hiring techniques. Of course it is important but I suggest it will not take the candidate far without intelligence and motivation. After all, the bright, determined person will soon learn.

**Personal Acceptability.** By this we mean you must ensure that the selection process finds a person of good character and morals. Neatness, courtesy and civility are exterior signs but you do not want a liar, cheat or a drunkard. Try and judge the candidate's energy because a really lazy person seldom becomes a successful leader.

### Technical Versus Administrative Skills

All organizations, without exception, require people to perform technical and administrative functions. By technical skills we mean the ability to perform the basic operational work of the organization. Some examples: engineers in construction companies, doctors in hospitals, welders on assembly lines, accountants in banks or navigators in ships and aircraft. Administrative skills are required by those who work in logistical and support services and include functions related to clerical, supply, personnel, transport, records or purchasing.

A study conducted by a well known firm of management consultants shows that as a person climbs the management ladder there is a progressive increase in the volume and importance of administrative duties, and a corresponding decrease in technical duties. For example, the time of the president of a large manufacturing company is almost entirely devoted to administrative tasks such as budgets, financing, supply, marketing, shipping, personnel and capital costs. On the other hand, a shop foreman at the same plant is almost wholly preoccupied with technical work such as layouts, assembling, testing and quality control.

This theory has been tested on a wide variety of organizations with surprisingly little difference in the result. The theory is illustrated in the following graph:

We have used management position (leadership) titles of a large company but you will see that it can readily be related to a military environment, simply by substituting equivalent titles, with perhaps a Command or Base commander substituted for the president.

The point is that highly skilled technical people do not always make good leaders. For one thing, technical people are not always exposed to administrative tasks, and may be understandably inept if suddenly placed in a leadership position. Therefore, do not fall into the trap of selecting a leader solely because of the candidate's technical competence.

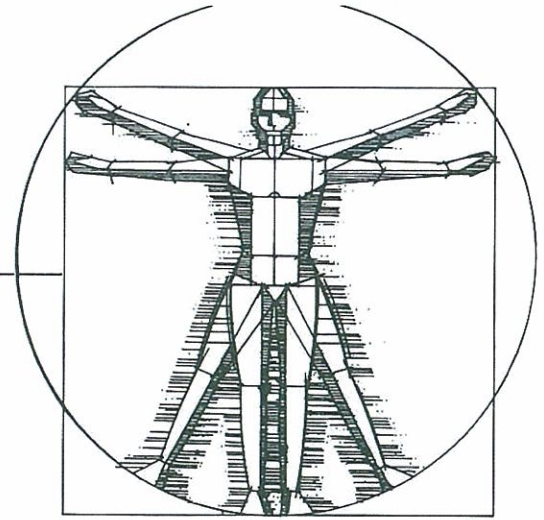
(This concludes the series on Leadership.)

Administrative	100	PRESIDENT	0	Technical
	75	VICE-PRESIDENT	70	
	50	PLANT MANAGER	50	
	25	CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT	25	
	0	SHOP FOREMAN	100	



# THE EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT COURSE

by Maj John MacKenzie —  
Special Investigation Unit



During my recent attendance on the Executive Development Course at the Canadian Police College, I had the opportunity to meet and participate in discussions with twenty-five senior police officers from across Canada and the Caribbean. It became evident that we in the Canadian Forces share common concerns in policing with our civilian counterparts. It is in this light that I take the opportunity to pass on to you, some of those immeasurable and intangible experiences of fellowship and new found knowledge gained.

The Canadian Police College is a vital component in assisting the police community to meet the challenges we face today and those that will confront us in the future. During the course we identified a number of factors impacting on the police role, primary amongst which are continuing financial constraints, changing social standards, increasing public accountability, the rapid expansion of private policing and new breed of policeman; well educated and motivated, yet a product of his culture.

In our response to these challenges, we as police managers can no longer afford to exhibit the same type of inflexible, reactive, traditional thinking that has often characterized the police in the past. Our responses must be reasoned and logical. Our solutions and proposals must be thoroughly researched and reflect the most contemporary technology, behavioural dynamics and organization strategies.

Above all, we must achieve a unity of police purpose and coordination of effort. The Canadian Police College, through its centralization of resources and the capability of bringing together police managers from across the country to learn and exchange concepts, can greatly facilitate the unity we must attain to be effective in our purposes. It is imperative, therefore, that this institution be a dynamic, unifying focus to assist the police in serving society.

I will briefly address the topic, resistance to change. To say that this is a difficult and dynamic period in which we live is to be guilty of understatement. The only consistent principle

seems to be that of change itself. We are daily impacted by economic, political, moral, technological and environmental change. We are indeed in an age of uncertainty.

The police, no less and perhaps more, are uncertain of their direction in this age. We are confronted with a increasing crime rate, sophistication of criminal acts, and crime that has its base in political motivation. We must be prepared to combat these with fixed resources.

We experience a changing morality, a shifting of culture patterns, the enactment of increasingly liberal legislation and exposure to greater public accountability. We meet these very powerful factors at a time when the composition of the police, the police mosaic if you will, is itself changing.

My class, EDC 83-3, essentially comprised a group of managers who are one or two managerial generations away from exercising decision making powers on a force-wide basis. We have above us, with some enlightened exceptions, a group of men who, while their dedication and integrity are beyond question, have often been resistant to change during a time when change is imperative. They have accepted certain technological innovations because the benefits are so patently obvious as to preclude rejection.

The factors inherent in resistance to change are well known, and to some extent are present in all of us. Change threatens the security of the orderly ways we have known in the past. It threatens to make life more difficult. We develop a vested interest in our usual way of doing things. The new way is always strange, threatening and laden with uncertainties, even if it is an improvement over the old.

In respect to the police organization itself, in such areas as human behaviour and resources, career management, organization structure and management style, the present day police executive often lags far behind his counterpart in private industry.

Peter Drucker has described an organization as a social entity, and declares that its leaders have an obligation not only to the society in which it operates, but also to the employees of that organization. If an organization is to survive today, it must anticipate environmental and internal conditions by altering its own policies and structure in time to meet these new conditions as they arise. In an era of continued financial constraints, enlightened, humane personnel programs and management strategies may be some of the few benefits an organization can offer to its employees.

Machiavelli in his 16th century treatise, *The Prince*, declared that there is nothing so difficult to initiate as a new order of things. That appears to be equally true today; yet it is imperative that the contemporary police executive remain open to change.

In the same treatise, Machiavelli proposed methods to build an organization that, by establishing a solid foundation, would permit those following to be successful in their endeavours.

We as police executives should follow that philosophy, now and in the future, by ourselves remaining open to change. There is a generation of leaders following close behind us. It is to them that we must pass the philosophy of enlightened contemporary management techniques. It is upon them that we must depend for the future of policing in the Canadian Forces.

As you can surmise, I totally enjoyed the course. For those of you who are afforded the opportunity to attend, don't miss it. For the less fortunate, feel assured, that those who do attend will have gained immeasurably and intangible experiences which will benefit the Branch as a whole.



# MESS DINNER

1. On 8 November 1983, 128 Military Police of all ranks from Prairie Region had the honour of hosting MGen A. Pickering, CIS, at a Mess Dinner held at CFB Winnipeg. Twenty-three units from CFS Sioux Lookout to CFS Beaverlodge were represented. Sixty-eight personnel were junior ranks, the majority of whom were attending their first formal Mess Dinner. Most personnel expressed the opinion that they would like to see this become an annual event in Prairie Region.

2. In his address following the dinner, MGen Pickering expressed his wholehearted support for this type of event as an excellent forum for fostering goodwill and fellowship within the Branch. He indicated to LCol Stevenson, the SSO SECUR, Air Command Headquarters, that he was prepared now to accept an invitation for next year. He also stated that he would like to see similar events organized in all regions.

3. MGen Pickering's remarks were directed primarily at the younger members in attendance. The theme of his address dealt with the unique and important role played by the Military Police in the CF. He stressed that the demands and expectations placed on the Military Police present a challenge that requires special qualities and a degree of professionalism that sets them apart from their peers.

4. During the gathering that followed the dinner, the CIS made himself available for many informal discussions, with various individuals and groups. This gesture was appreciated by all in attendance and served to strengthen a common bond between all ranks.

5. The organizing committee was very pleased with the excellent attendance on rather short notice. Special mention was made during the after dinner speeches of CFS Sioux Lookout who had 100% attendance. This was only made possible by the excellent cooperation with other Station Sections as the Station Fire Fighters "stood-in" to answer calls. Others had driven in by car from as far away as Calgary. A special welcome was also extended to Hauptman Hans Wilken of the Feld Jaeger who attended from CFB Shilo.

6. All around the event was considered a success and will no doubt serve as a prototype for future get-togethers within the region.

General view of personnel enjoying an excellent meal.

Photo from left to right: LCol Stevenson, SSO Secur, Air Com HQ; MGen Pickering, CIS, Pte (W) Stutt, Vice PMC, CFB Portage La Prairie; CWO Lavoie, PMC, WDSIU, CFB Winnipeg.



8 NOVEMBER 1983



# THE SPECIAL INVESTIGATION UNIT

The conceptual design of the Special Investigation Unit official badge first appeared in 1971 under the sponsorship of Lieutenant-Colonel A.J. Murtagh, then commanding the Unit. For sundry reasons it was not considered to be a propitious time to proceed with the idea and no action was taken until November 1979 when Lieutenant-Colonel G.L.R. Bruce, then Commanding Officer, authorized use of the central motif as an unofficial Unit emblem in

accordance with regulations. In October 1982 Lieutenant-Colonel P.A.H. Dupille, Commanding Officer, submitted the design through the Directorate Ceremonial and, with unreserved support of the Security Branch Advisor, Chief Intelligence and Security, and Vice Chief of Defence Staff, the badge design was accepted in its present form. It received formal approval of Her Majesty the Queen in September 1983.

## OFFICIAL BADGE



National Defence Headquarters  
February, 1983

*[Signature]*  
Director of Ceremonial

The badge may be described, in layman terms, as follows:

**The Frame** — the Canadian Forces "Miscellaneous Units" frame, comprising a wreath of maple leaves, with a motto ribbon surmounted by the Crown;

**The Thunderbird Head** — reflects the relationship of the Special Investigation Unit to the Canadian Forces Security Branch and denotes protection (security against evil and misfortune) and wise counsel (security intelligence), both of which are Unit functions;

**The Key** — denotes Special Investigation Unit detective measures which provide access to truth through perseverance, accuracy, sincerity, honesty and loyalty;

**Colours** — the central disc divided diagonally with the Security Branch colours of green and gold, and bisected by a scarlet stripe denoting the alliance between the CF Security Branch and the Corps of Royal Military Police formally established in July 1982; and

**The Motto** — "Securitas Per Veritatem" (Security by way of truth), a condition in accordance with facts or reality, represents the surest basis of defence against threats to the security of the Canadian Forces.



## Canadian Embassy BEIRUT

by Sgt D. Abbott



Greetings from the hotspot of the middle east. MCpl Walt Oates, Cpl Kevin Haggerty, Cpl Yves Boulanger, Cpl Guy Pelletier and Cpl Bob Sequin and myself are now settled in to an interesting life and job in Beirut, Lebanon.

Prior to our arrival we all spent two weeks being briefed and trained in the role of MP security guards with External Affairs, in Ottawa. The briefings are valuable insights into the different world of Embassy duties.

We arrived in Beirut in two groups. Due to an unexpected snowstorm in Ottawa the first group was diverted to Zurich, Switzerland for an overnight stay. Needless to say we enjoyed the stopover. The second group had several nights in Paris due to the closure of the Beirut airport. Once on the ground in Beirut we were warmly welcomed by Sgt Dan Lynch and his crew.

Adjustment to life in Beirut is learned very quickly. Intermittent shelling, sniping, car bombs and the horrendous traffic problems made life interesting. We have a saying here, "Never a dull moment in Beirut."

The work at the embassy is completely different from any other MP function. Continuous searches with a metal detector of all visitors to the Embassy is carried out by the duty MP SG, assisted by the MCpl. The daily number of visitors keeps things busy. The normal shift schedule of 4 on, 4 off is followed with two weeks leave provided. The Sgt lives in an apartment alone, while the remainder of the MP SGs live in a 17 room mansion overlooking the Beirut airport and the sea. As usual the MP SG apartments are the hub of entertainment for all the Canadian staff. The nightly curfew of 2000 hrs curtails most parties but we manage to make up for the lost time.

The foreign allowances provided by DND is sufficient for all the MP SG personnel to live on with no problem, unless you wish to eat steak everynight. Some personnel have even saved money here by cutting back on luxury items such as cameras and clothes.

We have been on the ground for two months and we have noticed that time flies very quickly. Travelling on courier duties to Cyprus, Syria and Jordan break the daily routine and provide an enjoyable respite from the conflicts of Lebanon.

As the Arabs say "Inshallah" (if God is willing) spring will come soon and we will rotate back home.



# MILITARY POLICE CFB OTTAWA

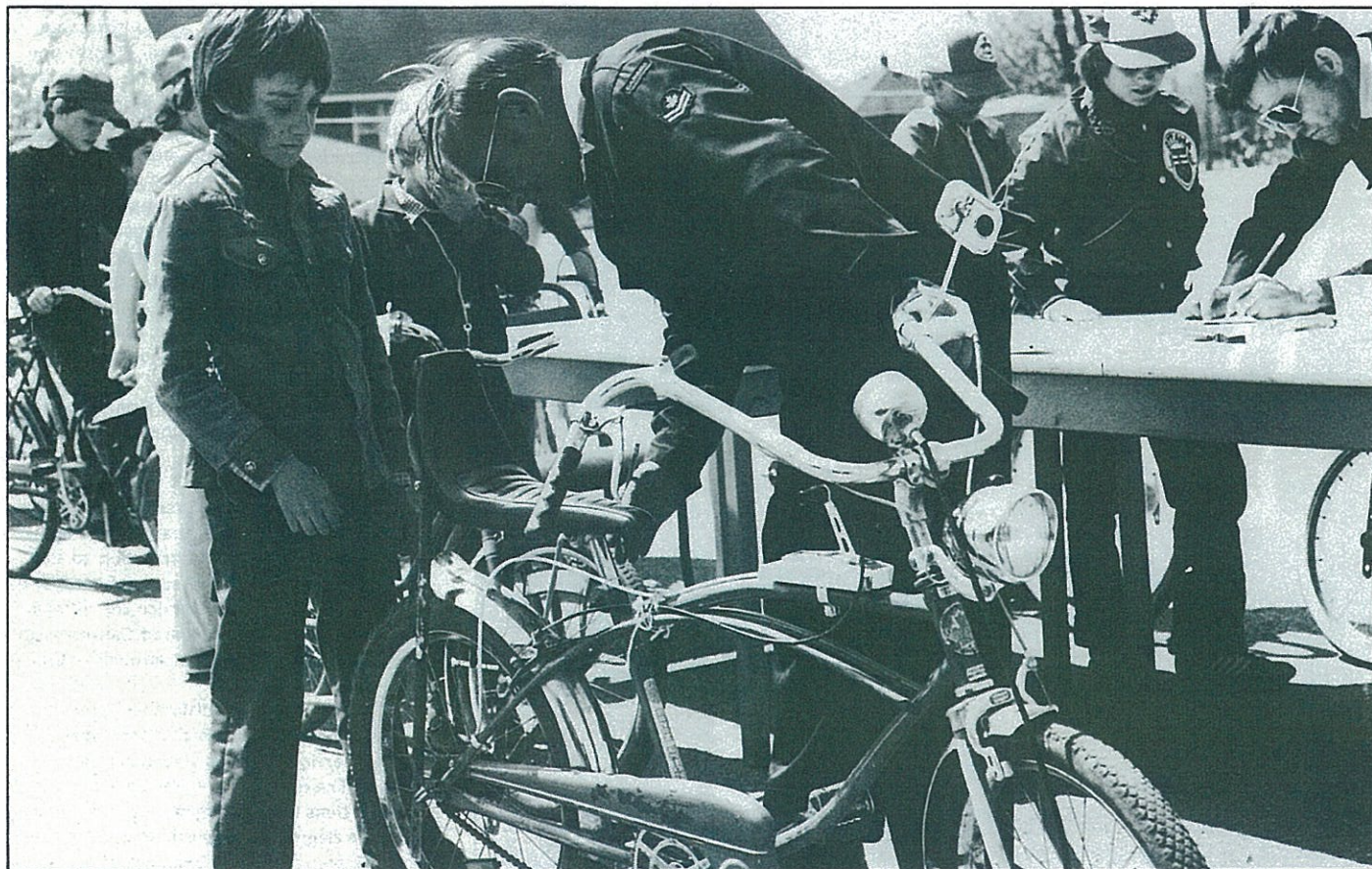
## INVOLVEMENT IN THE COMMUNITY

by Sgt Colin Dewar

Verification by Pte Pellerin.,



Mechanical inspection by MSE Safety Section  
(MCpl Brine).



CFB Ottawa Military Police Section has one Sergeant employed on Youth Liaison duties, who actively pursues the arm of CIS Directive issued in 1978, which proposed a service which would provide Military Police and the children of service families with opportunities to relate and interact in ways that would reduce suspicion and alienation and would strengthen mutual trust and respect.

The B Secur O of CFB Ottawa has introduced a Youth Liaison program that would bring our MPs closer to the youth of our communities.

CFB Ottawa is rather unique, in that it is divided. We provide service to CFB Ottawa South (Uplands) which has 766 married quarters, and to CFB Ottawa North (Rockcliffe), some 12 miles distant on the North side of the city, which has 602 married quarters.

The Uplands and Rockcliffe communities are a separate entity with each having their own activities, schools and community councils. In addition to policing each of the communities, we also provide a community service.

Our Community Services/Youth Liaison NCO, Sgt Dewar, is tasked with this duty. He is our liaison with both community councils through meetings and direct involvement with their many activities.

School patrols on both sites are active and efficient. They are financed by the community councils and supervised by the vice principals and Sgt Dewar. For service that the patrollers provide, they are thrice rewarded with pizza luncheons during the school year and, in June, the patrollers are taken to a Montreal Expo game. The school patrols have proven to be a real asset to the communities and the Military Police by assisting students in crossing busy streets at intersections and cross walks. The patrol has a strength of about 40 at each site.

Our Block Parent programs work in conjunction with the Gloucester and Ottawa Block Parent programs. This involves talks at the schools, assisting Block Parent Coordinators and the screening of applicants.

Neighbourhood Watch program has just been implemented. This program involves neighbourhood surveillance, home inventory (marking valuable items) and home security. Engravers, inventory sheets and decals are provided to the communities by us for this purpose.

In addition, we participate in the Ministry of Correctional Services Preventive Intervention program (PIP). This is a deferred action program or voluntary probation for children who are crying out for attention, usually they are



children who are neglected by single or working parents. The case workers and law students from Carleton University, as part of their program, assist assigned juveniles back to the ways of society. Police forces in the Ottawa area usually only charge juveniles as a last resort after deferred action has proven unsuccessful.

Prior to the termination of the school year, bicycle rodeos are held at our schools to further solidify our relationship with the community population. This has proven to be a major undertaking, but effective and well-received. It involves many Base Sections and police forces of the Ottawa area.

Our Military Police Community Fund draws the proceeds from our Found Property Auction. To date, proceeds have been returned to the communities in the form of two computers for our schools, four bicycles for our rodeos, gift certificates and trophies for the slow bicycle race (slowest wins), community appreciation certificates, grant for minor hockey, and grant for Elizabeth Park Cooperative Nursery School.

Presentations concerning police-related subjects have been presented to various sections on the Base, as well as to Boy Scouts, Cubs, Guides, Beaver, Girl Guides, schools and different community groups, to increase their awareness. We take an active part in many community activities, from clocking baseballs on radar, entering a float in a parade, demonstrating our breathalyzer at the Fitness Fair, entering a smooch race during Winter Carnival, stopping in for a visit at Teen Town, helping coordinate the longest human chain in the world along the Rideau canal, to riding a bicycle on patrol and shooting the breeze with our Base residents.

Draw for 10-speed bicycle: Vice-Principal Dale Marcellus, Sgt Dewar, Maj Dallaire (B Secur O).



## CUSTOMS TRADITIONS AND THE SIU



by CWO Gus Preiswerck

The modern tendency to scorn and ignore tradition and to sacrifice it to administrative convenience is one that the wise would be well advised to resist. It is unfortunate that in the minds of some there is confusion regarding military tradition and the role it plays in the Canadian Forces. Tradition in the Force is the principle quality we call patriotism, dedication, loyalty, honour, courage, and the resultant pride in one's unit and in the service Canadians in the past have learned to their sorrow that sometimes people must stand and fight for the principles they cherish. Essential characteristics of a military force charged with the defence of people are the standards of training, the levels of discipline, and the quality of leadership, which together constitute professional competence. The goal, then, is to prepare the sailor, soldier and airman to face with confidence and spirit the stresses and demands of modern warfare.

The history of our forces over the years gives ample confirmation that custom and tradition made a strong contribution to the building of high morale and sense of purpose fostering that pride in the service and in themselves that has so often inspired Canadians to press on in adversity and win through victory.

Customs and traditions serve many purposes, one of which is that they span the years of service life from one generation to another. The respect and observance of customs and traditions bridge the gap caused by persons from one element when working with persons from another element. Their observance and



respect of the tradition opens doors and form a common ground which greatly enhance the conduct of our daily business no matter what the nature of the duty may be. The respect for traditions and adherence to custom earns considerable respect and enhances the trust, so essential to all Security Branch tasks.

The understanding and appreciation of customs and traditions is most apparent in the PD SIU area of responsibility with the close proximity of Naval, Land and Air installations.

The respect and understanding of traditional naval customs and terminology such as "Decks", "Heads" and "Bulkheads" and "Coxswain" all enhance our ability to communicate with sailors.

While dealing with Air Element personnel the comprehension of Air Force jargon is of paramount importance in our quest for information. Terminology such as "Wing", "Flight", "SWO" enhance our ability to communicate.

Similarly the respect for Army traditions and customs as they are encountered in the various regiments and units in our respective area is of paramount importance. The comprehension of "Sergeant Major", "Colour Sergeant" and "RSM", respect for and the use of the parade squares all augment our enquiries at hand.

Time spent in familiarizing ourselves of the customs and traditions of the units in our jurisdiction will prove an invaluable asset and will enhance the conduct of our duties as well as prove personally enjoyable.

The successful conduct of Security Branch Duties often depends upon us selling ourselves in enlisting the aid and support of other members of the Forces. By our respecting, and understanding of customs, traditions and jargon we might well improve our overall effectiveness as Military Police persons and the objectives of the Security Branch in general. None of us should be that shortsighted as not to learn about others, knowledge of others enhances our personal satisfaction and our worth.



## INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE WOMEN

by Capt (W) P.M. Samson,  
B Secur O, CFB Chilliwack

From the 3rd to 7th October 1983 the International Association of Women Police (IAWP) held their 21st Annual Training Conference in Vancouver, BC. Through the endeavours of the Director of Security, Col R.T. Hall, it was made possible for me to attend the seminar.

The IAWP is a group of police officers that have joined together to further the education and training of police, both male and female. This is not a feminist organization determined to eliminate their male counterparts but one interested in reducing and removing barriers that may thwart a person from attaining a full professional posture.

The conference theme for 1983 was "Police Work Environment". Discussion and lectures were presented to cover a wide field of topics, such as:

- Économic and Law Enforcement
- Technological Changes in Forensic Science
- Women in Supervision
- Surveillance Techniques
- Cell Work.

Speakers came from England, Jamaica and from several cities across Canada and the United States. They represented such agencies as the RCMP, Scotland Yard, FBI, various city police forces and a number of universities.

Those that attend the conference (men and women) came from all parts of North America and represented a cross section of police agencies. They ranked from Assistant Chief of a 3,500 person force to Sergeants, Constables and Privates first class. Individual police experience ranged anywhere from two years to thirty-two years. All in all an impressive group.

Through prior arrangements four Military Police Sergeants from CFB Chilliwack were able to attend the three lectures dealing with the changes in Forensic Science. These Sr NCOs appeared to enjoy themselves, as a matter of fact they didn't want to return to Chilliwack but wanted to join the Utah State Troopers.

The conference was not only enlightening but enjoyable. The information learned and friends made will only serve to increase a person's potential.

If you are interested in joining IAWP send \$20, name and address to Sgt Carol-Ann Haliday, Vancouver Police Department, 312 Main St, Vancouver, BC, V6A 2T2.

If you are interested in the 22nd Annual Training Conference read on:

The 22nd Annual IAWP Training Conference will be held at the Hyatt Regency in Dearborn, MI, on September 17 — 21, 1984. Training will include firearms and firearms retention; personal assessment evaluation; self-defense and take-down holds; vicarious liability and the use of deadly force, among many other topics. Firearms and self-defense training will include practical application and hands-on experience. A handgun competition is also planned.

Conference Director Judy Anne Eckstein can be contacted at Warren Police Department, 29900 Civic Center Dr., Warren, MI 48093, or call: (313) 574-4700.



# AN ADDRESS PRESENTED TO THE THE CANADIAN PROVOST CORPS ASSOCIATION



(MARITIME DIVISION)

SEPTEMBER 1982  
BY MAJOR (RET.) A.E. MAC ASKILL

May I begin by offering sincere congratulations to the members of the Canadian Provost Corps Association (Maritime Division) for achieving this memorable milestone in continuing to remember our comrades who served our country so well in peace and war.

I would like to personally thank your President, Bill Robarts, for inviting my wife Una and me to this Reunion. However, there were some strings attached. He invited me to the "Annual Banquet" and asked me to give a "short talk" on any subject of my choosing except "politics and religion". I might add that this was sage advice because it would appear that there are few people who are able to accurately analyze either our political or economic society. In Harpers Magazine in 1847 was the following quotation: "It is a gloomy moment in the history of our country. The domestic situation is in chaos. Our dollar is weak throughout the world. Prices are so high to be utterly impossible. The political cauldron seethes and bubbles with uncertainty. Russia hangs, as usual, like a cloud on the horizon. It is a solemn moment. Of our troubles, no man can see the end".

In a sense one might be tempted to say we have merely completed the circle and in 1982 the same situation exists. Canada just celebrated its 115th birthday and despite the doom and gloom that is rampant in the land, we are still privileged to live in one of the best democratic countries in the world. It goes without saying that members of the Canadian Provost Corps in peace and war have played a part in preserving our democratic way of life. So if you will permit me, I would like to briefly review our history.

The Canadian Provost Corps was formed on June 15, 1940. It is in reality a descendant of older organizations in both the Canadian and British Armies. The Articles of War of the various British Monarchs from the Middle Ages until the passing of the Army Act in 1879, make many references to the Provost Marshal and his Provost Company, and their duties which were connected largely with discipline.

In 1557 under "Bloody Mary", he had as part of his Headquarters establishment a Chaplain, two Judges, two Gaolers and two Hangmen. History would lead us to believe they were all busy. And in 1625 during the reign of Charles I, we see that the Provost Marshal was responsible for the execution of punishment awarded by Military Court, as well as being allowed to take summary action. The Provost service was responsible to carry out military punishment whether the sentence be one of detention or death.

Canadian history is devoid of any mention of a provost service prior to 1914, and if there was a Provost Marshal during the Northwest Rebellion or for the South African expedition, no mention is made of this.

During the first World War, military police were employed on detachments at the various military districts in Canada and on April 23rd, 1918, the Corps of Military Police with an establishment of 850 in Canada, 294 in England and 160 in France was formed. There were 34 horses on strength.

At the outbreak of war in September, 1939, each District had a number of Garrison Military Police on its war establishment. These,

together with battalion and other regimental police, patrolled streets in the larger cities and operated guardrooms at the various centres of troop population. From this inauspicious start what was later to be the Canadian Provost Corps grew to a strength of approximately eight thousand officers and men at the end of the war.

The history of the Canadian Provost Corps in Europe is naturally bound up with its work on traffic control, the prime function of provost in battle. Despite battle, the need for disciplinary patrols never ceased and the investigators were always kept busy.

In Canada during World War II, the force grew. In the Spring of 1941, the Canadian Provost Corps assumed the responsibility for the movement of Prisoners of War and Internees. During the next two years, 26,000 prisoners were taken over at ports and moved under escort to various camps across the country. In July 1942, the responsibility for absentees and deserters was taken over from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Administration of a Detention Barrack was a provost responsibility from the start. At one time 31 barracks with a staff of over 800 had rooms for 2,000 non-paying guests.

On November 1, 1942, A-32 Canadian Provost Corps Training Centre was established. In September 1942, Canadian Women's Arm Corps Provost were added to the list. By 1945 the strength of the Corps in Canada reached 3,500. During Post War, Canadian Provost Corps Personnel served in Canada, Korea, the Middle East, the Congo, Cyprus, NATO a



wherever Canadian troops have served. The Provost Militia was formed and 12 CPROC militia companies were operating in Canada. The Canadian Provost Corps was integrated in the Canadian Forces Police and Security Establishment in 1965-66.

What kind of men and women were they, these soldiers who wore the badge of the Royal Crest and go under the name of Provost? They were certainly not supermen. They were not a special breed, designed precisely for their task. In war you would see them at the crossroads, in towns and at river crossings. In peacetime you would find them in garrisons, camps and cities, and in Europe, Cyprus and in the desert. Few win personal honours and seldom are they mentioned in despatches, but their service was no less exemplary because of this.

There are many callings which were less dangerous and more remunerative. They were not tough fellows except in the physical sense. They did not go around with night sticks commanding all to obey. Neither were they intolerant and devoid of the milk of human kindness. They were unpopular at times, but only with those who refused to conform with the established order of things. At other times they were extremely popular, particularly with the blind children who they supported monetarily and who they taught to swim, and with the small boys and girls who they taught to play baseball and hockey. Handicapped children were also their great love and no effort was spared to bring a little happiness into their lives.

These, then, were the men called Provost. Just Canadian soldiers with a different mission. Their desire to help may have been generated by long exposure to the misfortunes of other people. In any event, it was a quality well preserving and perhaps through helping others, they became better people themselves. They certainly learned patience, perseverance, tolerance and understanding.

The work was always demanding, sometimes uncomfortable, perhaps discouraging at times, seldom glamorous, but always interesting. And so it will remain, so long as people are the principals involved.

As former members of the Canadian Provost Corps you have come here this weekend with a shared pride in who you are and what you have accomplished.

I am confident that you are better persons for having served your Country and you will leave with a shared determination to be better citizens and to continue to have love and mutual respect for your neighbour and all mankind.

Associations of this nature do much to preserve and enhance a united Canada, and as a source of pride and inspiration, both to ourselves and to Canada. Thank you.

## SALUTE FROM CFB LONDON

by WO R.A. Diotte

How often have we, the Military Police, had to take a back seat to the civilian police; or thought that we had to? For some of us, too often. However, here in CFB London we don't take a back seat to anyone. Our professionalism, enthusiasm, and training has won us respect and acceptance as an accredited enforcement agency in the eyes of local courts, RCMP, OPP and City Police forces. Although we receive the odd pat on the back for services and assistance rendered to civilian police forces, I would just like to highlight our most recent.

Det Sgt Charlie Wright, London City Police Vice Squad, retired this month after 37 years on the City Police. Charlie is known by many members of the Provost Corps, before unification at CFB London, and many other MP after unification. I personally recall Charlie in 1964. Charlie was always willing to assist us when needed back then and right up to his retirement. In this day and age where information is concerned, no one is too anxious to pass anything. However, Charlie would say, "You got a badge, and a need, you get it! At Charlie's retirement, CFB London MP gave him a plaque recognizing his assistance and friendship over the years. His reply in the form of a card was received the contents of which should be passed on to all military policemen and women:

"Dear friend Rick,

Sincerest thanks for your presentation on the occasion of my retirement party last week at Wolseley Barracks. This was greatly appreciated and will have a place of honour in my home. Please thank the MP members for their kindness.

One of the pleasures in getting older must be in having such decent, fine men as yours as friends and I appreciate the time that we spent together over the years. I realize that the public have little conception of what a policeman has to do as part of his service to the public and the misconceptions they have of our duties. Having spent 37 years amongst you, I know only too well the sadness, frustration, and despair that every one of us feel as certain aspects of our job, but I also know that unique love, devotion and brotherhood that we coppers have for each other.

Please give my warmest regards to my brothers of the MP. In a profession of big men, you stand tallest in honour and integrity."

God bless you chaps,

signed Charles Wright



# OUR MPs IN COMPETITIVE SKIING

## WITH NATO FORCES

by Sgt Rock Pinard of D Secur 2

The title alone should be intriguing enough to catch the eye of most readers, regardless of the sport they prefer.

Over the years, Hockey has probably been the most recognized sport in which MPs have taken part, either to keep fit or just to enjoy themselves. Lately, skiing has become for some MPs, a very enjoyable sport although still very scary to others.

In about 1978, the Royal Military Police decided to invite the Military Police from other NATO countries to take part in what became known as the "RMP Allied International Ski Championship". This yearly event takes place at the RMP Adventurous Training Centre, in Gunzesried-Sage, about 5 km from Sonthofen and 40 kms west of Garmisch in the Bavarian Alps. Normally the team representing the Canadian Military Police is made up of 4 MPs from 4 MPPL Lahr, LMPS Lahr and Baden MPs. This year Lahr and Baden MPs could not afford to send anyone due to the yearly Tac Eval taking place at the same time as the Allied Ski meet, however the 4 MPPL were in a position to supply two members.

Col Hanglin, Provost Marshal BAOR, was determined to have Canadian participation and therefore, he appealed to Col Hall, D Secur, in order to field members of the Branch, whether serving in Europe or in Canada. D Secur took up the challenge and myself and Sgt Jack Paré, from SIU SECT, Montreal, hurried to Germany to join with Cpls Cardinal and Emery in Lahr.

Col Hanglin, BAOR Provost Marshall offering a well deserved cup of tea to Cpl Emery on completion of his cross country run.

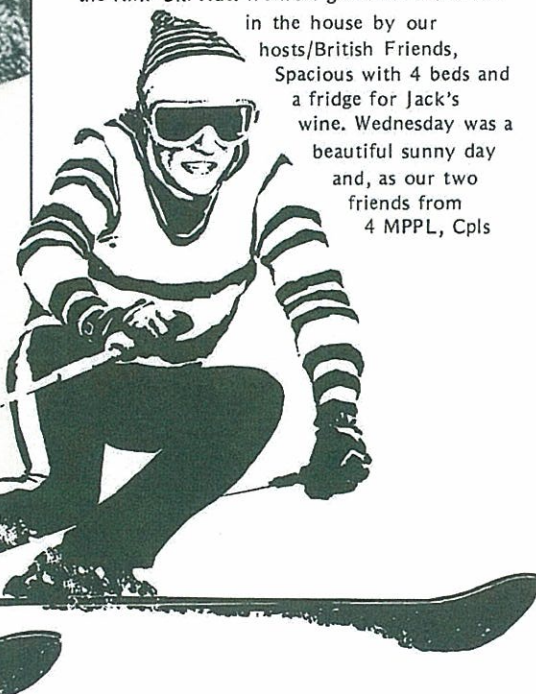


The other participating NATO teams this year were: British, Dutch, Germans, Italians, French, Americans as well as one team from Shape, comprised of two Belgiques and three Norwegians.

Once the two members from Canada were chosen, there arose the question of financing! Rations and quarters were provided at the RMP ski centre at nominal cost for the period 31 Jan to 12 Feb 84, however the ski lift tickets were to cost a total of DM130 (\$65.00) and the entry fee per member for the four events (Slalom, Giant Slalom, Downhill and Cross-Country) amounted to DM50 (\$25.00). The tab for rations and quarters could easily be claimed as we were on duty, however entry fee and ski lift tickets... did not appear in any book as being a claim payable by the crown. This is where The Canadian Military Police Association came up with a cheque for \$100.00 to pay for the total entre fee for the four members. The four participants were very pleased and thank the Association. (Through this, I have now learned that the Association can benefit members in one more way.) All we had left to pay, out of our pockets, were our lift tickets when we skied.

On 29 Jan 84, myself and Sgt Paré arrived in Lahr on SF 761. First things first, so Jack told me, and directly for the airfield snack-bar we headed for a good old... Riegeler! On Monday morning, arrangements were made with the CO 4 MPPL for our transport to the RMP Ski Hut on Tuesday and for crash helmets (which are a must for the downhill event, I think it has to do with speed and big trees along the course). All teams normally spend two weeks at the RMP Ski Hut. The first week is to practice and the second week, usually the first full week in February, is when the races are held.

On 31 Jan 84, Jack and myself arrived at the RMP Ski Hut. We were given the best room in the house by our hosts/British Friends, Spacious with 4 beds and a fridge for Jack's wine. Wednesday was a beautiful sunny day and, as our two friends from 4 MPPL, Cpls





Cardinal and Emery, had to return to Lahr for a GOC's parade, myself and Jack headed for the slopes in order to build up our legs for the upcoming competitions.

On Saturday, 4 Feb 84, Col Hall arrived at the RMP Ski Hut with our two other members, Cpls Cardinal and Emery. That day however it was our turn to be on "Fatigue and Fire Picket". This means you wash dishes for 60 people, peel potatoes, (75 pounds of them) clean the kitchen and dining room, then at midnight till 0600 hrs next day, you stay up on fire picket.

Sunday morning, I introduced Cpls Cardinal and Emery to the hills. One day to get to know the area where the competitions were to be held is not much, however we covered many miles. At 1500 hrs all teams were present for the opening ceremonies along with many guests of honour.

Monday, 6 Feb, the races started, but ... we were not as ready as the "Italian Olympic Team". German MPs and British MPs who have, for the last 5 or 6 years, been practising on those hills from November to the start of the races. We started with the slalom, the racing puzzle! And did it twice in driving snow.

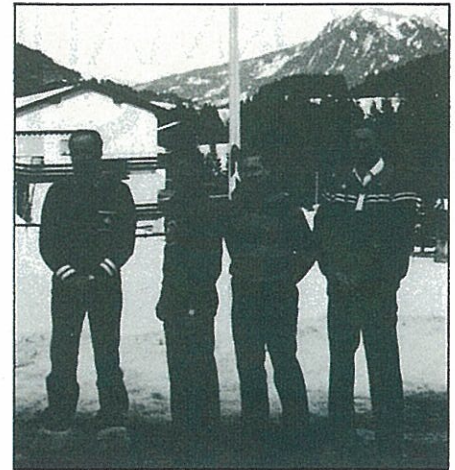
On Tuesday we skied the Giant Slalom, only once, due to even worse conditions of torrential rain. The Giant Slalom seemed less of a puzzle, fewer gates and a longer course, we all enjoyed it. Wednesday, we were to do a 12 km cross-country race. I have no believable excuse, other than a cold, but I did not take part, counting on the other three members. Cpl Cardinal retired from the course as his skis refused to go uphill and seemed only capable of

going downhill backwards. We only managed to have two members finish thereby receiving no points (as you need at least three individual times to accumulate points) in that event. Thursday we were to have a compulsory downhill practice but due to heavy snow, it was cancelled and the "child" sleeping in everyone of us, woke up and skied powder all day, including our D Secur who showed us how to ski heavy powder and even to fall gracefully (and often). On a couple of occasions, we did power stops in powder using our arms, well extended up front sometimes resulting in a somersault. It was a most enjoyable day.

As the weather and heavy snow conditions forced the cancellation of the downhill race on Friday, the racing committee decided to have a "Super Giant Slalom", which was about one mile long, had 15 gates, fast new snow and guys who wanted to let go. The fastest was a young Italian, 46 seconds. He won every race that week and consistently arrived at the bottom, in one piece, and 7 to 10 seconds faster than anyone else. It was beautiful to see but, impossible for us to imitate. During this Super Giant Slalom is where we saw the most spectacular falls and recoveries, however no one was hurt, physically I mean. The point system worked this way: if you came in 5th place you had 5 points, 20th place — 20 points. The cross-country race was double, if you came 5th you had 10 points and 20th — 40 points.

Saturday, 11 Feb, the pressure was finally off and most participants sat around with a well deserved drink. Saturday night was the presentation of the "well done" and "thanks for being here", at the German Military Caserne in Sonthofen. The Italian team came first, we came seventh and the Dutch stole eight place. There was a gift/souvenir for every team and every member. Our individual overall positions for the Alpine events were: myself, 16th; Cpl Cardinal, 20th; Sgt Pare, 22nd and Cpl Emery 25th, out of 36 racers. All in all, it was a great experience, we have learned a lot about ourselves, and ... the agony of defeat.

On Sunday, 12 Feb, all members departed the RMP Ski Hut to return to their respective units, including five RMP ski teams who competed against each other after the Allied were finished with the slopes. It was hard to return

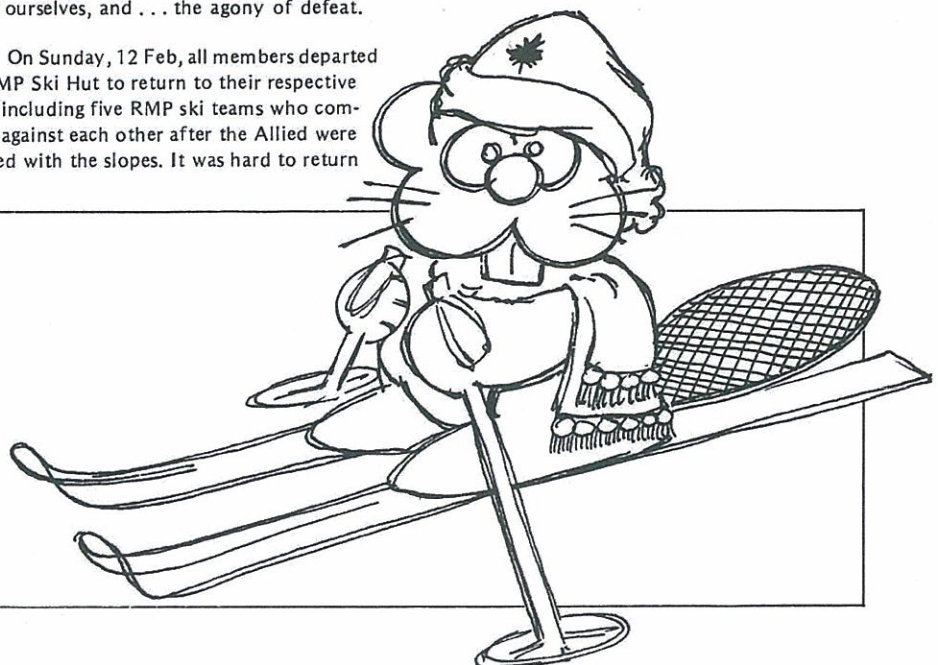


Pictured left to right are Sgt Paré, Sgt Pinard, Cpl Emery and Cpl Cardinal representing the Canadian Military Police.

to work on Tuesday, after spending two weeks on the hills in the fresh air and soft snow, however ... I know it is a dirty job, but someone has to do it.

In a final note, I would like to wish future Canadian Teams good luck, keep trying, and to aspiring team members do not stop practising. Shortly we should steal at least fourth or fifth place. It is too soon to make announcements but I believe D Secur has thoughts on canvassing Branch-wide for prospective team members, a training session and then a better organized assault on the Gunzesried Valley.

SKI HEIL!





# INFORMATION CARVED IN STONE?

by Maj J.D. Munton



Technology has a history of a frequently both curing and causing the problems of mankind. In the past half century waves of technological advances have increased in frequency and intensity. These waves in the minds of some people such as Alvin Tofler, have become so powerful as to have formed Future Shock. Solid state micro-tech has given vastly superior reliability and speed in electronic systems, but has left us dangerously vulnerable to Electro Magnetic Pulse energy, the achilles heel of modern weapon systems. Computers have provided the ability to store and manipulate huge amounts of data in an incredibly short period but are vulnerable in respect of the reliability and authenticity of the information being handled.

We first carved our information into such media as rock or baked clay tablets, all terribly slow, awkward, difficult to store, usable only once, and difficult to transmit; however, long lasting durable and almost impossible to significantly change or alter. Modern computers and the associated media they employ are very fast, easily store vast amounts, can transmit huge amounts of information in seconds, and can be used over and over again. However, they are tremendously volatile and anything can be totally changed or significantly altered in microseconds. Once done it is almost impossible to detect, a very dangerous situation considering the importance of the information they control.

But, wait, another technological advancement may yet let us "chisel in stone" once more. Oh, we won't use a chisel or a stone, but a slab of DREXON, and a laser to make pits/no pits in the surface of the material. This new media offers us a chance to recover some of the reliability of stored information without the loss of speed, ease of portability or storage capacity. Its importance is not just for reliable data but programmes as well. At last a media that those of us concerned with computer security can consider as a friend and ally.

The Drexon laser card is a spinoff of optical laser disk technology. As depicted in Figure 1, these cards hold information in microscopic pits on a protected under layer.

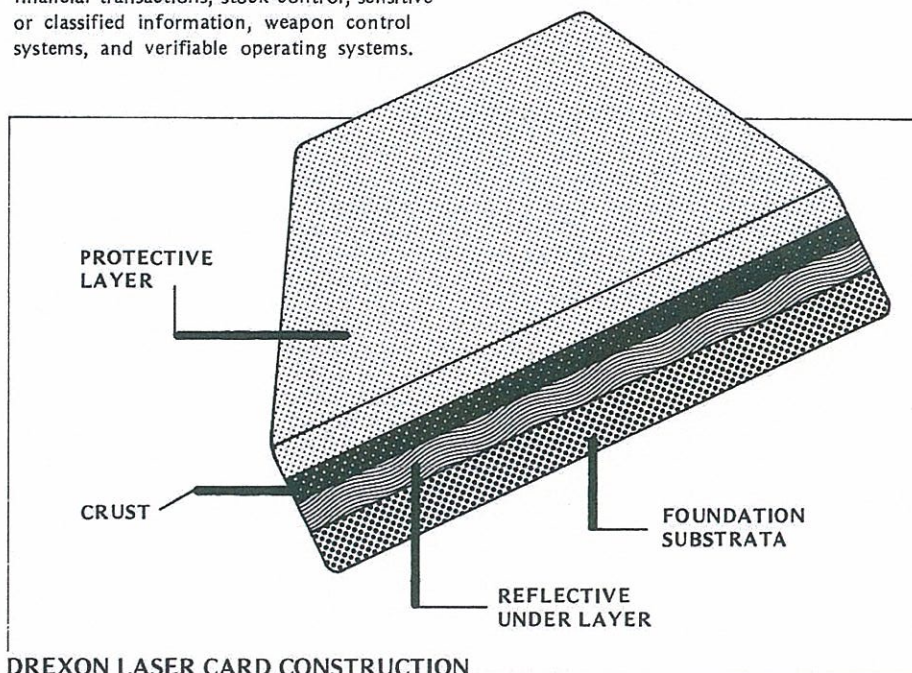
They are read by a laser beam reflecting off of that layer into a photo detector. The cards presently sell for approximately \$1.80 each and can hold two megabytes of information, equal to about 500 pages of text. The inventor claims that shortly with the fine tuning of his system, the cards will hold from 6 to 25 megabytes.

Each card is composed of several layers like a sandwich. Drexon, the meat, is a patented mix of silver and gelatin between two slices of impact, scratch resistant plastic. The material is rolled out in 1000 ft long sheets and is then cut into pieces the size of credit cards. A tiny 5 milliwatt laser about the size of a pin records data onto the cards by burning a series of microscopic pits in the reflective material. The card will be available in two versions, as a read only memory for permanent storage of programs or information and as a blank card for recording data. Both versions will hold the information permanently. It cannot be erased for re-recording or even be significantly altered and still be usable. This is a far more secure form of media than we have ever had, ideal for financial transactions, stock control, sensitive or classified information, weapon control systems, and verifiable operating systems.

Cards can be updated with new information on unused areas of the surface but the original data remains for historical/audit requirements. Licensees already signed up for use of the cards include NCR, Toshiba, Wang, Sharp, Ericsson, Fujitsu and Honeywell.

We now have a cheap, rugged, high density medium that has fantastic potential for secure computer operations and security in general. General uses could include I.D. cards that securely hold all personal data; passes that incorporate reliable access controls that are not effected by magnetic fields usually found in various areas of computer environment and medical alert cards with complete patient history, etc.

Technology has given us this "seed". It is up to us, those dedicated to the secure and reliable operations of computers in the Canadian Forces to ensure it is planted and that such innovations are encouraged to grow in the systems we support.

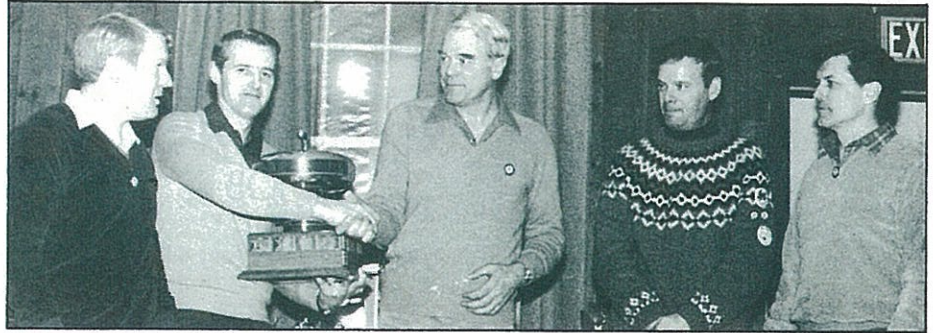


DREXON LASER CARD CONSTRUCTION



# CFSIS ANNUAL CURLING BONSPIEL

"A" EVENT trophy is presented by Col R.T. Hall, DSECUR NDHQ (center) to the winning team from CFSIS. L.-R. Maj D. Ashton, Capt W.J. Francis, Col Hall, MWO J.E. Jean and Capt E.L. Schyf.



"B" EVENT trophy is presented by LCol R.J. Donovan, Comdt CFSIS (center) to the winning team from Petawawa. L.-R.: Sgt O'Brian, WO Bates, LCol Donovan, Sgt Lynch and Cpl Allen.



"C" EVENT trophy is presented by Mr. J. Eldon (center) owner of McDonalds and sponsor of this event to the winning team from CFB Borden. L.-R.: Cpl (W) Murphy. Pte W. Gates, Mr. Eldon, Cpl Crozier and Capt A.D. Jones (B Secur O).



"D" EVENT trophy is presented by Maj D. Ashton, OC MP Trg Coy CFSIS (2nd from left) to the winning team from CFSIS. L.-R.: MWO E. Robichaud, Maj Ashton, Sgt I. Maclean, Sgt J. McNamee and Sgt J.G. Ouellette.



On 27 – 28 Jan CFSIS sponsored the annual Security Branch Bonspiel consisting of thirty two rinks from across Canada.



# Confirmed Scuttlebut

## BRANCH MEMBERS DECORATED

The Director of Security, Col R.T. Hall is pleased to announce that three members of the Branch have recently been appointed to the Order of Military Merit. This Order has been established to recognize conspicuous merit and exceptional service by members of the Canadian Forces. The three members so honoured are:

Major J.G. Plante, 5 MPPL  
MMM, CD

WO J.R. Marquis, SIU St Hubert  
MMM, CD

Sgt J.W. Gillies, CFB Shearwater  
MMM, CD

Congratulations to all! You are now numbered amongst the most distinguished members of the Security Branch and the Canadian Forces. (editors note: Other serving Branch members of the Order are listed in the summer 1983 issue of the Thunderbird Journal).

## CDS COMMENDATION

### CAPTAIN D.R. THOMSON, CD

#### CANADIAN FORCES BASE GAGETOWN

During the night of 11 – 12 October 1982 Captain Thomson, as Base Security Officer at Canadian Forces Base Gagetown, was requested to respond to a situation involving a distraught soldier who was firing his rifle in the vicinity of occupied barrack blocks. After initiating a dialogue with the depressed soldier, Captain Thomson convinced him to surrender his weapon.

Captain Thomson's professional and unselfish actions in defusing this dangerous situation reflect highly on himself and is in keeping with the highest traditions of the Canadian Forces.

APPROVED/NON-APPROVED

G.C. E. Thériault  
General

22 November 1983  
Date

## COPING ON THE JOB

"The hardest thing about milking cows," observed a farmer, "is that they never stay milked."

That's true of a lot of things in life -- you may even feel that way about your job. No matter how much you get done, there's always an unfinished pile. No matter how many problems you take care of, more always seem to crop up.

But would we really want it any different? If we solved all the problems our jobs contain and no new ones to look forward to, what kind of a job would we have left? And would anyone really be needed to fill it? Soft, comfortable, trouble-free jobs don't pay very well or last very long.

It's amazing how many people secretly look forward to the day when they'll be promoted to a better job with fewer problems. They forget that solving problems is what most of us get paid for. The higher paid the job, the tougher the problems you have to handle.

It takes some people the better part of their careers to find this out. They envy the rewards and power of being the "boss" but rarely appreciate the never-ending troubles, frustrations, difficulties and irritations that go with it.

We cannot advance very far in any line of work unless we're willing to come to grips with the problems associated with our jobs. And the bigger the job, the more problems there are. Those who supervise others not only have their own problems to worry about, but everyone else's too!

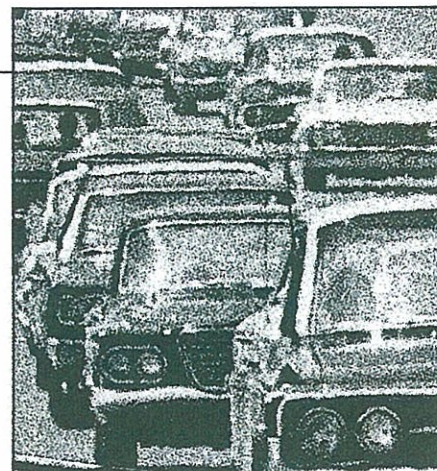
Problems are what give people a chance to succeed. If you never had any, how would anyone know how capable you are? Intelligent people welcome problems as a chance to show what they can do. They take a personal challenge every deadline or delivery date they have to meet, every difficult or unpleasant person they have to work with, every hard or demanding job they have to do.

Like milking cows, one of the hardest things about coping with the problems of any job is simply that a person must keep on coping with them day after day. But is that really bad? If it weren't for those problems, what would we do for a living?

## SOMETIMES LITTLE THINGS MEAN A LOT

Reprint from Brown's Beat,  
Ottawa Citizen, 23 Jan 84

Joan Fawcett of Broadmore Avenue was having car trouble on St. Laurent Boulevard, drawing angry reactions from heavy traffic. Her car would move, but very slowly. Flashers appeared behind her and the man driving indicated he would provide cover while she limped her car off the road. After getting onto parking lot, her rescuer drove away. She saw only that it was a Military Police car.





# Military Police *Blind Fund*

After discussion with the Editor, it has been decided to use the Journal as a more timely and effective means of bringing Blind Fund news to the attention of MP.

Since the retirement of the former Chairman, LCol R.E. Gladstone, in Jun 83, several changes have occurred among the Officers and the Directors of the Fund. The current list is as follows:

## OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION

LCol B.N. Wright	Chairman
Maj D.G. Blundell	Assistant Chairman
Capt M. Sabourin	Secretary
Sgt G. Neilson	Treasurer

## DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION

Maj. S. Tremblay  
Lt A. Smith  
CWO A.G. Powell  
CWO J.G. Smith  
WO F. Houle  
Sgt A. Lusignan  
Sgt J.P. Morneau  
MCpl M. St. Laurent

Every unit should have received the 1982 Annual Report; if not, contact Maj Tremblay, NDHQ Ottawa, local 2-6747, who will gladly send you a copy. The Committee has already started working on the 1983 report and, therefore, would appreciate any articles and photos units may wish to have published.

On 25 Nov 83, the Seventh Annual Meeting was held at NDHQ. Some 25 people attended including representation from Comox, Montreal, St-Jean, and the Ottawa area. Many items were discussed and the most important are summarized as follows:

## FINANCIAL REPORT

Balance as of 31 Dec 83		\$160 975.85
Contributions		
Received	\$109 900.60	
Interest	27 397.69	137 298.29
Donations	\$109 219.77	
Misc. Expenses	1 097.65	110 308.42
Cash on hand as of 25 Nov 83		\$187 965.72 *

\* This amount includes the \$100,000 term deposit investment which was reinvested for a year with two separate companies, Community Trust and International Trust (\$50,000 each) at 10.25% and 10% respectively. The investments were made this way to protect our money in the event either company went bankrupt as most companies only guarantee up to 160,000 on repayment. Not shown on the financial report is the annual disbursements sent to seven different schools. This year donations amounted to over \$47,000.

## DONATIONS RECEIVED (DEC 83 to 15 FEB 84)

CFB Comox	\$ 4,000.00
CFLA, CFB Borden	\$ 60.00
CFB Chilliwack	\$ 3,500.00
Col J.R. Stone	\$ 100.00
CFB Moncton	\$ 1,500.00
St. Patrick's Public School, Ottawa	\$ 25.00
Canadian Police College, Ottawa (Executive Development Course	\$ 250.00
CFB Penhold	\$ 500.00
Monch Publishing Group, Vienna, Virginia (Col Wer little)	\$ 300.00
CFB Suffield	\$ 200.00
CFB London	\$ 749.00
CFS Barrington	\$ 500.00
CFB Baden	\$ 3,178.54
CFS Carp	\$ 600.00
	\$15,462.54

## PROPOSALS (BLIND FUND PROJECTS)

At present the only proposal under review is from the Edmonton General Hospital (sponsored by CFSPDB). Since the beginning of 1984, the following money has been approved for expenditure by the Fund:

Visually-Impaired Children Club — North Bay	\$1,000.00
Pasqua Hospital — Regina	\$2,500.00
École St-Charles — Valcartier	\$6,150.00
Lac St-Joseph Centre — North Bay	\$5,000.00

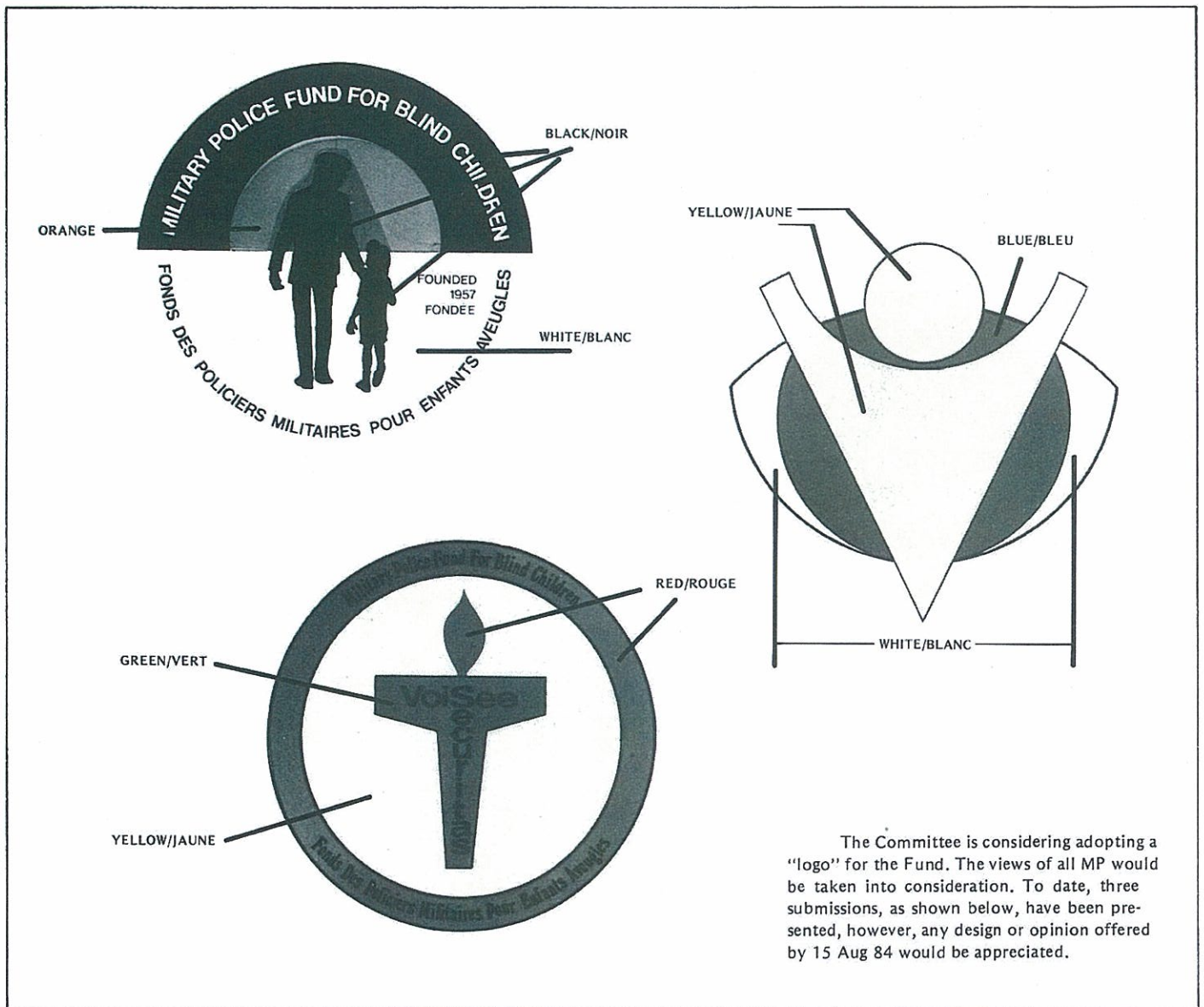
The Committee is always looking forward to receiving submissions from your area. If you can identify any needs which the Blind Fund can satisfy or a project which will make life easier for blind children, the Committee will be more than happy to consider your proposals.

## ALBUM VOISEE — UPDATE

As mentioned in the Thunderbird Journal (Autumn 83), a box containing 25 albums Voisee has been sent to all the Military Police Sections at bases and stations including CFS Alert. To date a number of bases and stations have already sold their first box of albums and have ordered a second one.

The sale of the album Voisee is going very well and your continuous support in this worthwhile venture is greatly appreciated. If you require additional records you can contact the director in charge of the distribution WO F. Houle, NDHQ Ottawa, DSecur 4-3-3, telephone (613) 992-0438 or WO C. Gauthier, NDHQ/AU MP Section, telephone (613) 992-7710.





On Tuesday, 20 Dec 83, Capt Legere and a delegation of six MPs from CFB Trenton delivered a cheque in the amount of \$2,500 to the Trenton Memorial hospital.





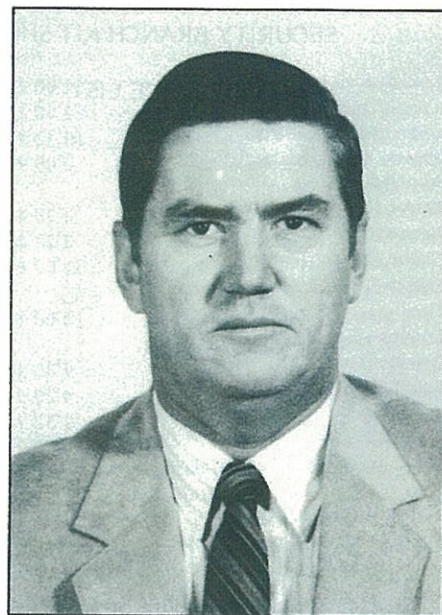


On Thursday, 5 Jan 84, on behalf of the Military Police, CFB Winnipeg, MWO Chapman and staff presented a cheque in the amount of \$4,000 to the St-Amant Centre.



On Friday, 13 Jan 84, Master Marrett Black, age 12, a student of the Sir Frederick Fraser School for the Blind, Halifax, NS, was presented with a cheque in the amount of \$6,000 by MCpl Cissy Barrington, CFB Shearwater, NS. Also present were representatives from the Atlantic region.

## IN MEMORIAM



It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Sgt Bruce Davey at New Glasgow NS on 9 Feb 84.

Born in Halifax NS, Bruce enlisted in the RCAF as an Air Force Policeman in 1960. Subsequent tours at CFBs Summerside, Zweibrücken, Chatham, CFS Sydney, CFSIS and CFB Greenwood, followed.

He is survived by his wife Diane and his children, Karen, Craig, Robert and James. Funeral Services were held on 12 Feb 84 at the Pictou United Church and interment was at the Seaview Cemetery, Pictou, NS.

Bruce will long be remembered for his friendly smile, his kind words and his dedication to the trade.

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### The Policeman's Fate

The policeman stood at the Pearly Gate  
 His face was worn and old  
 He meekly asked the man of fate  
 Admission to the fold.  
 "What have you done" Saint Peter asked,  
 "To seek admission here?"  
 "I was a policeman down on earth  
 For many, many a year.  
 The Gates moved open swiftly  
 As Saint Peter tolled the bell  
 Come in and take a harp, he said,  
 You've done your time in Hell!

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Canadian Forces School of  
Intelligence & Security

SECURITY BRANCH KIT SHOP

1984 PRICE LIST

Branch flag	\$16.50
Plaque (Branch) enamel	\$24.00
Plaque (Branch) wood	\$34.00
Plaque (Branch) Sm	\$ 6.00
T-shirt	\$ 5.40
Ties	\$ 7.20
Scarves	\$10.00
Cravats (ascots)	\$ 8.10
Belt T-Bird	\$ 8.05
Beret	\$ 8.40
Blazer Crest	\$12.00
MP Shoulder/Ball Cap Crest	\$ 2.00
Badge Holder	\$14.40
Badge Holder/Wallet	\$26.40
Legend of T-Bird parchment	\$ .90
Pressure sensitive decals	
Large 6"	\$ 1.10
Small 3"	\$ .70
Glass Tankard	\$ 3.35
Coffee Mugs	\$ 3.00
Beer Stein (Ceramic)	\$ 5.70
Mess Kit Cuff Links & Buttons	\$28.80
Mag Lite Flashlight	
3 cell	\$38.00
4 cell	\$39.00
D-Ring Flashlight Holder	\$ 3.50
Charms (Gold or Silver Plated)	
Pig (Silver) & (Gold)	\$ 4.00
T-Bird (Gold)	\$ 4.00
T-Bird (Silver)	\$ 6.00
T-Bird Key chain	\$ 5.00
Silver spoon with crest	\$ 9.00
Tie tacks gold or silver	
T-Bird	\$ 4.20
Handcuff	\$ 3.25
Crossed Pistols (G)	\$ 4.50
Colt 45	\$ 4.20
T-Bird Pendant on white enamel	\$19.00
T-Bird Rhinestone(s) Broach	\$27.00
Decorative plate (9-1/2")	\$ 3.15
T-Bird Ashtray (8-1/2")	\$ 5.30
Ball Cap with Security Crest	\$ 5.00
Securitas Letter Opener	\$10.75
Securitas Desk Top Flag	\$ 3.00
Securitas Leather Coaster	\$ 4.00

To order by mail write to:

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and Security  
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To order by telephone:  
Base Borden ext 2464  
MCpl Delorme

Orders will be mailed as soon as possible. If stock not available at the time you place your order it can be ordered through supplier and forwarded later.

Note: Prices subject to change without notice.

