



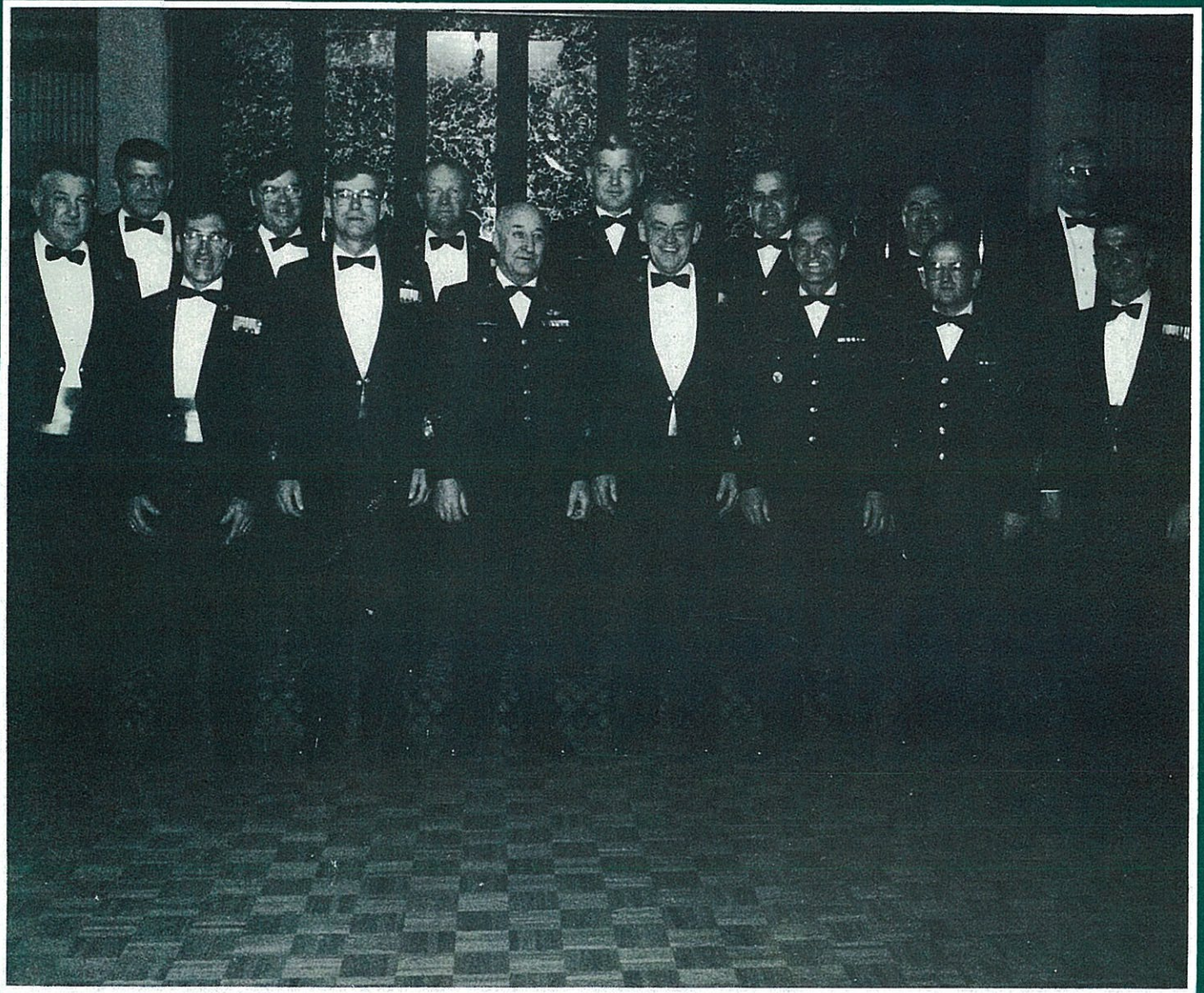
National
Defence

Defense
nationale

THE THUNDERBIRD JOURNAL



Security Branch Newsletter



Canada

SUMMER 84

THE THUNDERBIRD JOURNAL CONTENTS



NOTES FROM THE DIRECTOR OF SECURITY	1
GENERAL	
CANADIAN MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION UPDATE	2
LEGEND OF THE THUNDERBIRD	3
BRANCH ACTIVITIES & DEVELOPMENT	
THE EVOLUTION OF THE SECURITY BRANCH	5
THE NEW SECURITY EDUCATION PROGRAMME	8
SPECIAL FEATURES	
SENIOR LEADER COURSE	9
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY POLICE NEWS	9
THE BLUE LAMP	10
SECURITY BRANCH-SKILL AT ARMS – 1983	11
DECLINING DISCIPLINE IN THE 1980's	11
INTERVIEWS AND INTERROGATION	12
1st ANNUAL MP ASSOC. HOCKEY TOURNAMENT	14
UNFICYP MP COY – MILITARY SKILLS COMPETITION	15
"FINALLY" – PROMOTIONS ALL	16
CONFIRMED SCUTTLEBUT	
AIRCOM COMMENDATION	17
MAY MEMORIAL THROPHY – 1983	17
BRANCH MEMBERS DECORATED	17
OLIVER MEMORIAL THROPHY – 1983	18
IN MEMORIAM	18
BLIND FUND	19
SECURITY BRANCH KIT SHOP	20

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 Summer

Security Branch CWOs gather to bid farewell to three fellow CWOs (Missing from photograph CWO HENNECKE and CWO PLOURDE.



NOTES FROM THE *Director of Security*

During the past few weeks the Branch Chief Warrant Officer and I have had the opportunity to travel extensively and meet with many members of the Branch serving in Middle East, Europe and Cyprus. In addition, a number of regional functions have been held bringing together Sec 81 and MP 811 from far and wide. Notable among the latter has been the MP hockey tournament involving teams from Montreal/St Jean and the Ottawa area, won by the Ottawa team on 16 Mar 84. Further highlights were the retirement dinner for CWOs Rooker, Smith and Vincent held at the WOs' and Sgts' Mess CFB Ottawa North on 26 Apr, the MARCOM regional dinner 5 May and the CFE regional dinner 11 May. On most occasions the CIS has been present and to our great pleasure, our Colonel Commandant appeared in Shearwater on 5 May, a fitting location for a former sailor. These have been grand events giving all of us an opportunity to renew acquaintances and spin a few yarns.

On behalf of all Association members, I offer congratulations to the 14 graduates of the Security Officer Classification Course who completed their studies on 27 March 1984 and have now taken up positions in the field. I look to them to provide leadership at the junior officer level and welcome them, veteran and recent member alike, to commissioned service in the Security Branch.

It was recently my pleasure to address a group of MPSGs and their wives selected for service in the embassies in Bucharest and Budapest. They just bubbled over with enthusiasm and motivation for their upcoming service abroad. One can easily see why the ambassadors to countries where our people serve in the embassies are so laudatory in comments concerning the professionalism of the MPSGs. Good luck on post and be sure to benefit by the experience of life in foreign parts.

By now most will know that one of our guards in the Beirut embassy was wounded by gunfire during the fighting there. I am pleased to report that though Cpl G.R. Bernard suffered a wound to his arm, he was treated at the scene and in Cyprus, regaining his health to the extent that he has been able to complete his tour. All the best for a complete recovery and continuation of your career, Cpl Bernard!

We are well into the APS so good luck to all of you who are on the move. SECURITAS!

General

CANADIAN MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION UPDATE

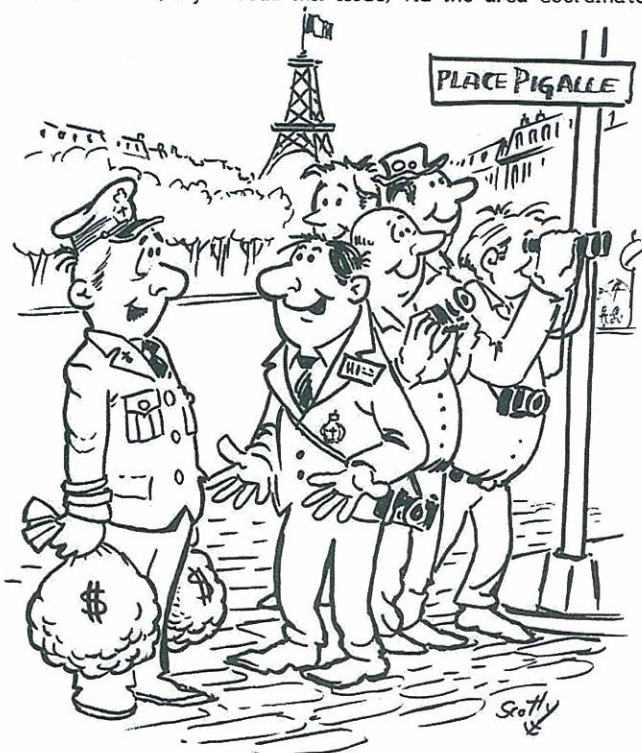
It is becoming increasingly difficult to juggle these articles with the Journal's publication schedule. The last article was written on 25 Feb 84, and as this article is being prepared (19 Apr 84) for the Summer Journal, the last is yet to appear in print in the Spring Journal. It is a fairly lengthy process therefore to print information and proposals, get any feedback, and then report again on what our members comments or suggestions may have been. But we trust you will bear with us as we develop.

MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

The final directory has now been compiled for 1983/84 and, if all goes well, has been included with this (or the Spring) Journal. All members are urged to review it carefully to ensure their particulars are correct. This may be of importance in later years should there be a need to establish continuity of membership which may be necessary to benefit from certain programs which are developed.

FUNDING OF REGIONAL EVENTS

This was mentioned in the Spring issue and you were advised that some clearer terms of reference had been had been forwarded to all Security Branch locations. Six funding request were received for the period 1 Apr - 30 Sep 84, and these events should be reported to the Journal by the organizers as they occur so you can see how your funds are being spent. The next budget call for funding for 1 Oct 84 - 30 Sep 85 will be in mid-summer (as you read this issue) via the area coordinators.



It is not too early to start planning now! Terms of reference for this funding should be held by your unit, under file 1050-100/M24 (CMPA) of 7 Feb 84. Remember that the "early bird gets the worm", so if you think you may need some CMPA funding, and may qualify for it, get your bid in now. General information on the date, type of event, and numbers participating is all that is required for approval in principle and other details which may be required can be provided closer to the date of the event.

FINANCES

An audited financial statement is in this issue for the period ending 31 Mar 84, and indicates all expenditures to that date. We are in good financial shape. Details are also included for expenditures which were approved by the money not actually spent by 31 Mar 84.

THE PIN FITS GREAT,
I WONDER IF THEY HAVE
AN EXTRA SUPER LARGE
TEE SHIRT



LAPEL PINS/MP "T" SHIRTS

At long last we received satisfactory lapel pins (good thing we didn't want anything complicated) for the CMPA and they have been distributed to all who were members at any time. If you have not received yours, please let us know. We also "inherited" a supply of MP "T" shirts, through the good graces of the MP Blind Fund, and these were distributed to all regular and reserve force members compliments of the CMPA.

MEDALLIONS/CHRISTMAS CARDS

Because of the delay in printing the Spring Journal, we have not yet had any comment on the need for these items, but we would like some comment if you think the projects are worthwhile.

SECURITY BRANCH SWORD

Sgt J.P. McGrinder of the Toronto MP Platoon formed a small committee with some other Branch members in the Toronto area, and they put forward a detailed proposal concerning the development of a Branch sword which would have engraved on it all the badges representing the Military Police of the Canadian Forces, beginning in WW I through to today. The sword, to be manufactured by Wilkinson Swords of the UK, and at their risk and expense, will be offered for sale for a limited period. Each sword will be serialized and once the order cut-off date is reached, no more will be manufactured. This will be similar to the Canadian Forces sword which was so successful a few years ago. Wilkinsons will provide a detailed brochure when the sword is available for order from them and these brochures will be distributed with the Journal. There is still a lot of development to do, but we may have more details in a few months.



THE LEGEND OF THE THUNDERBIRD - No 7

There was a woman of the Nimkish who was taken as a slave in war. She was with child and her master ordered her child to be killed at birth if it was a boy. She was desperate and didn't know what to do. One day, as she washed clothe by a lake, a supernatural being from the lake gave her a copper plate. When it was face down it became night and face up, it became day. Thus, when a boy was born to her, she turned the copper plate face down and it became night in the middle of the day and her master could not see the child and by this ruse, he was saved. The boy then went to search for his father and found he had left to go the Feather Mountain to get feathers for a ceremonial of the Comox. He joined his father on Feather Mountain and met Thunderbird who made his Head Winter Dancer and said to him, "Each winter shall the Lords of the Thunderbird gather and you shall be their Head Dancer". And so it was.

"Nimkish Legend"

RETIREMENT GIFTS

In a letter to all Security Branch elements in May 1984, we reported upon one of our first major projects, which is the provision of a gift for CMPA members who retire from the regular or reserve forces. It had been intended initially to seek general membership approval through the Journal, but the long lead time necessary made a letter approach much more practical. Nevertheless, the details are repeated below for the benefit of any members who may not have had an opportunity to reply, and they can do so now. Security Branch members serve in a wide variety of locations, and the CMPA Executive, supported by the Branch Council, have long felt that members should be honoured in some tangible manner by the Branch, but there was no practical way to do so prior to the formation of the CMPA. At the moment, a member's retirement may be marked in some suitable manner by one's unit, mess, or comrades — but there are many cases where a member simply retired with no gesture by his or her comrades, and certainly nothing from the Branch in which he or she may have served for 20 or more years. The CMPA Executive are now seeking your support or comment in initiating and approving this project.

Gift — A gift should be unique, as standardized as possible for all members, readily obtainable, and within a budgeted amount. A specific gift has yet to be decided upon, but the two most likely items at the moment include a member's MP numbered badge encased in acrylic with details of the presentation engraved, or a high quality pewter plaque unlike any available commercially. It may be possible that one may be able to choose a gift from these two items. Other gifts are still being explored.

Cost — Annual cost to the CMPA has been estimated at \$3,000 annually, which is well within current funding abilities. Note that \$3,000 has already been set aside for this purpose for 1983/84 should the project be approved, and a smaller sum for 1982/83 as we would like to back-date the project to the formation of the CMPA on 1 Oct 82.

Gift Eligibility Criteria

A CMPA member would be required to satisfy the following criteria to be eligible for a retirement gift:

- a. must be a member of the CMPA, in good standing, at the time of retirement or resignation from the Canadian Forces in the case of reserve members;
- b. must have been a CMPA member for the preceding ten (10) years, or since 1 Oct 83, should retirement occur prior to 1 Oct 1993;
- c. must be serving as a member of the Security Branch at the time of retirement, and have had a minimum of 10 years service with the Security Branch;
- d. must be honourably released from the Canadian Forces;
- e. must have an entitlement to an annuity in the case of the regular force, or have completed a minimum of 20 years service with the militia. Calculation of militia service can include periods of service with the Regular elements of the Canadian Forces, providing that such regular service was not already calculated in presenting a CMPA retirement gift; and
- f. others not meeting these criteria, who leave the Branch under special circumstances, and without tenure, can be considered for and be presented with a gift from the CMPA on the approval and authority of the CMPA Executive.

Approval Process

Because of the long lead time necessary to elicit response via the Journal, and the CMPA Executive's hope to implement this program as soon as possible, it is not practical or feasible to wait for the finalization of all details prior to seeking membership approval. Thus general approval or comment was requested earlier from all regular and militia CMPA members by means of the form below. Members who may not have replied earlier are invited to do so now.

Members already retired should note that their funds will not be used for this purpose as their \$6.00 membership fee only covers the cost of the Journal which they receive with their membership.

CIRCLE YOUR CHOICE

Do you agree with a retirement gift for CMPA members?	YES	NO
Would you prefer an MP numbered badge, or a plaque (note that badge would only be available to those who have been issued such a badge). If you wish to suggest another form of gift please enter detail below.	BADGE	PLAQUE
Are you in agreement with the gift eligibility criteria?	YES	NO
If no, state which criterion you would like to change and indicate your objections or suggestions below.		
Do you agree with an annual expenditure of approximately \$3,000 for retirement gifts, or a sum not to exceed 30% of annual revenue?	YES	NO
Are there any specific projects you think the CMPA should undertake? If so, please provide brief detail below.		

COMMENT:

NAME

RANK

CMPA CARD NO.

BANK RECONCILIATION AS AT 31 MARCH 1984

Bank Balances as per Statement

Share	\$	5.00	
Personal Chequing Account		97.11	
Plan 24		<u>11,365.81</u>	\$ 11,467.92
Deduct: Outstanding Cheques	\$		
Cheque No. 13 (Mr. Rolland Beaudet)		6.00	
Cheque No. 15 (CFB Winnipeg)		150.00	
Cheque No. 17 (Mr. A.R. Ritchie)		<u>4.00</u>	<u>160.00</u>
Balance as per Ledger			<u>\$ 11,307.92</u>

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 1983 TO 31 MARCH 1984

Opening Balance	\$ 2,392.94
-----------------	-------------

REVENUE

Membership	10,316.68	
Interest	368.94	
CFB Valcartier - Refund of Contribution	<u>50.00</u>	<u>10,735.62</u>

TOTAL funds available during period	13,128.56
--	------------------

EXPENSES

Contributions

Funding for RMP March Team Chichester, UK	100.00	
CFB Chatham - Regional Baseball Tournament	50.00	
CFB St-Jean - Regional Mess Dinner	100.00	
Air Command - Regional Mess Dinner	150.00	
CFB Edmonton - Regional Curling Bonspiel	100.00	
CFB Borden - Museum	300.00	
CFSIS - Branch Anniversary	153.00	
CFSIS - Plaques (2) - TQ3 and TQ5 Student Awards	68.00	
MP Ski Team	100.00	
Purchase of Hockey Trophies	<u>175.00</u>	<u>1,296.00</u>

OTHER

Bank Service Charges	11.32	
Printing Cost	207.10	
Flowers - MCpl St Laurent (hospital patient)	29.96	
Artifacts for Col Comdt	56.35	
Cartoonist Honorarium	50.00	
Rubber Stamps (2)	14.10	
Engraving - Oliver and May Trophies	19.22	
Return of membership overpayments	102.00	
Clearfloat Inc. (Sample of plaque)	<u>34.59</u>	<u>524.64</u>
		<u>1,820.64</u>

TOTAL funds available as at 31 March 1984	<u>\$11,307.92</u>
--	---------------------------

Certified that the operation statement represents the financial transactions of the Canadian Military Police Association Fund for the period 1 April 1983 to 31 March 1984.

B.D. Parent
CWO
IAO NDHQ/AU

Branch Activities and Development

THE EVOLUTION OF THE SECURITY BRANCH

A Condensed Version Researched by Capt S.R. MacDonald

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND STUDIES AND COMMISSION REPORTS

1. Prior to the Integration and Unification of the Royal Canadian Navy (RCN), the Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) it had been suggested from time to time that significant economies and increased efficiencies could be achieved through the integration of the security and police agencies of the armed services. Previous studies in this respect had concluded that so long as the armed forces remained separated, the disadvantages of a triservice security/police service outweighed the advantages.
2. The Royal Commission on Government Organization (The Glassco Commission) dated 21 January 1963 considered tri-service integration from many viewpoints and concluded that the consolidation of common functions could best be achieved by the gradual transfer of executive control of common requirements to the Chairman Chiefs of Staff Committee.
3. On 26 March 1964 the Minister of National Defence tabled in the House of Commons a Government White Paper on Defence. That document stated that in the government's opinion, the Glassco Commission's solution did not adequately resolve the basic issues, and, that following the most careful and thoughtful consideration, the only solution was the integration of the Armed Forces of Canada under a single Chief and a single Defence Staff. This, the White Paper went on to say, would be the first step toward a single unified defence force for Canada.

PRE UNIFICATION

MILITARY SECURITY SYSTEMS

GENERAL

4. Within the context of a unified Defence Force, many of the objections raised in the earlier studies to an integrated security/police organization automatically lost their validity. One fundamental impediment to integration remained, in that although there was much common ground in respect to the tasks performed by the various military security and police agencies, each service had a different system for accomplishing these tasks.

NAVY

5. Security in the RCN was the responsibility of the Assistance Director Naval Intelligence (Security) who reported to the Director of Naval Intelligence (DNI). With the exception of a very small group of professional security officers, who served in staff positions at Naval Headquarters and with the Flag Officers Atlantic and Pacific, naval security officers were primarily intelligence officers or officers assigned security duties as a secondary responsibility.

6. The navy had no police organization comparable to the Canadian Provost Corps (C Pro C) or the Air Force Police (AFP), but relied upon Dockyard Police, Corps of Commissioners, local civil police and shore patrols for the protection of naval establishments and assistance to commanders in the maintenance of discipline. Field enquiries necessary to support the naval personnel security programme were conducted by the RCMP.



ARMY

7. The Army was quite differently organized in that security against the covert threat referred to in the Army as Counter-Intelligence was the responsibility of the Canadian Intelligence Corps (C Int C) under the direction of the Director of Military Intelligence. On the other hand, operational provost tasks, static police and physical security matters as well as the detention responsibility for all three services fell to the Canadian Provost Corps under the direction of the Provost Marshal (PM).

8. The Army divided the responsibility for security between the C Int C and C Pro C along the following lines:

- a. if the material to be protected bore no security classification it was a C Pro C responsibility to provide the advice and assistance necessary to protect it; and
- b. anything of a classified nature fell to the C Int C for advice and assistance in its protection.

9. The investigation of security incidents was similarly divided. Unless classified matter was involved, infractions were investigated by the C Pro C. When an act of espionage, subversion or unauthorized access to classified information was suspected the investigation became a C Int C responsibility.

10. Field inquiries to support security clearances were conducted by the Security Sections of the C Int C.

11. The police functions in the army as mentioned above, had been performed by the C Pro C under the direction of the Provost Marshal (PM Army). These functions included the provision and supervision of guards, military control of ground traffic in operations together with associated police combat tasks, the operation of service Detention Barracks, the conduct of security surveys in cooperation with the C Int C and the prevention, detection and investigation of service offences and other criminal activities. Within each Army Command (4) there was a Command Provost Company of sufficient strength to provide military policemen and special investigators to installations within the Command. These military policemen were attached for all purposes except duty and discipline to the geographic area concerned, army area or camp, but were under command of a Command Provost Marshal (CPM) who doubled as the Commanding Officer of the Command Provost Company. Each formation within the Command was allotted a Provost Platoon. Service Detention Barracks under operational control of the PM at Army Headquarters were located as required, latterly at Camp Gagetown, Camp Valcartier and at Griesbach Barracks. A Headquarters Security Guard, an Army Headquarters unit, protected the Army Headquarters complex in Ottawa.



RCAF

12. Although the RCAF had a service police element dating to WW II it was re-organized in 1950 into the Air Force Security Service headed by a Director of Air Force Security. In 1954, the RCAF transferred the Air Force Security Service from the intelligence organization to the Air Member for Personnel, reporting through him to the Chief of the Air Staff. Major policy decisions were made in committee by the RCAF Security Panel.



13. The Air Force Police controlled by a single staff agency at Air Force Headquarters (AFHQ), had the dual responsibility of performing both police and security duties. The police functions were controlled by an officer with the appointment of Provost Marshal but whose responsibilities did not include field security functions as did those of the Provost Marshal (Army). With the exception of Security Investigation Units (SIU) which operated within geographically prescribed boundaries and performed investigations of criminal matters and the background inquiries, the Air Force policemen were part of the establishment and under command of the base on which they served.

Each RCAF functional command headquarters had an officer designated as the Senior Staff Officer Security who was an adviser to the Commander and his staff but did not command any of the Air Force Police elements within that command.

14. The RCAF security investigation system organized regionally, reported directly to AFHQ. Three Security Investigation Units (SIU) existed, a western unit at Edmonton, an eastern unit located in Ottawa and a unit in Europe to provide 1 Air Division with security investigation and counter intelligence capabilities.

15. The pre-integration rank within the service security community was as follows:

a. Officers:

	Col	Lt Col	Maj	Capt/Lt	Civ	Total
RCN	-	2	3	9	-	14
ARMY	1	5	13	67	-	86
RCAF	1	1	15	54	-	71
CIVS	-	-	-	-	9	9
TOTALS	2	8	31	130	9	180

b. Other Ranks

	WO	WO2	S/Sgt	Sgt	Cpl/Pte	Civ	Total
RCN	6	3	38	23	111	-	181
ARMY	12	23	64	228	685	-	1,012
RCAF	7	19	62	236	1,409	-	1,733
CIVS	-	-	-	-	-	105	105
TOTALS	25	45	164	587	2,205	105	3,031

INTEGRATED POLICE, SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

POLICY AND SECURITY

16. The integration of all police and security elements of the Canadian Forces was first effected in October 1964 by the formation of the Directorate of Security in CFHQ. All police and security functions in the three services were organized under a single directorate in the Division of Administration under the Chief of Personnel. This directorate assumed the responsibilities for functions previously performed by the following agencies:

- a. the security element of the Directorate of Naval Intelligence;
- b. the Provost Marshal of the Canadian Army;
- c. the Security element of the Directorate of Military Intelligence; and
- d. the Directorate of Air Force Security.

17. With the introduction of the Forces Functional Command Structure in April 1966 the following measures were implemented:

- a. security staffs and PMs in the existing single service command organizations were eliminated;
- b. command and base security officers were appointed at the newly formed headquarters, and
- c. the various investigative elements of the Services were integrated in a single organization called the Special Investigation Unit (SIU).

18. To achieve a common approach throughout the forces, security and police functions were regrouped into three main categories:

- a. **Personnel Security.** This included those tasks associated in the implementation of a security clearance program in accordance with government policy.
- b. **Police and Custody.** This related to the policing and custody of personnel, the security of facilities throughout the Armed Forces and the provision of combat military policemen to support field formations in operations.
- c. **Security of Information and Material.** Functions related to the determination of security policy and to comply with rules for the protection of classified information and material fell into this grouping.

19. A single trade of military policemen was developed which replaced five trades that previously existed and provided standards for the training required of all men employed in the police and security field less a certain element of counter intelligence in the field. It was envisaged that officers assigned to the new branch list could be employed in any environment and at any level with little or no cross-over training. Some environmental training was deemed essential however before an officer could be employed in land field operation support functions.

INTELLIGENCE

20. Integration brought about several major changes in the Intelligence organization:

- a. the separate service intelligence directorates were

combined into the Intelligence Division at CFHQ under the Director General Intelligence (DGI);

- b. the security elements at CFHQ were combined under the Director of Security; and
- c. a strong intelligence staff was created at Mobile Command.

21. Overall there was little reduction in intelligence personnel although the number of clerks and sub staff were reduced at CFHQ. The Intelligence staffs at Maritime Command were mainly RCAF, but at the others, the intelligence staffs were of the same environment in which they served. Army and RCAF intelligence tradesmen (some 10 trades) were combined into the new Intelligence Operator (Int Op) trade.

UNIFIED POLICE, SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

INTEGRATED STAFFS

22. With the unification of the three services as noted above, the CFHQ security elements of the former services were joined into the Directorate of Security under the Chief of Personnel, and the intelligence elements were integrated under a Director General Intelligence who reported to the Vice Chief of the Defence Staff (VCDS).

TURCOT REPORT

23. In June 1966 the Comptroller General (CG) directed Major General G.A. Turcot to "examine the role, organization and responsibility for security in the Canadian Forces and make recommendations for any revisions should it become appropriate." At the time of the Turcot Report there existed two philosophies in the police, intelligence and security organizations. DGI and the Secretary Defence Staff saw a distinction between police and security but with closer relationship between security and intelligence and the Chief of Personnel (CP) saw the police and security functions as complimentary. Major General Turcot completed his examination on 22 July 1966 and concluded that the responsibility for security should be removed from the CP and placed under DGI.

24. The CG advised the CP on 22 September 1966 that both he and the VCDS supported the recommendation that security be placed under the VCDS and agreed to take the necessary steps to transfer responsibility for security from CP to VCDS. In reply the CP noted that the Turcot report conceded the organization (D Secur) was working well and whether it existed in either one branch or the other was of no particular significance. The CP stressed that the overriding principle of unified control be maintained through a single staff agency at all levels.

25. In January 1967 the CDS directed DGI to undertake a management analysis with a view to recommending the future management system for intelligence, security and military police within the Canadian Armed Forces. This study was to be known as PIQUET.

Next Edition — the approval of the recommendations of the Piquet Study through to the Security Branch of Today.

THE NEW SECURITY EDUCATION PROGRAMME

This new Security Education programme which you may have heard something about in the last 18 months is maturing very rapidly and that's good news for all our Security Branch personnel. This new endeavour is designed to provide you and unit security officers with the knowledge, advice and technical support necessary to properly assist in producing effective local Security Education programmes.

The Security Education project thus far has had little visibility because most of the labourous efforts have so far gone towards creating and establishing an effective research and analysis process that will serve the needs of the Department for years to come. To be effective as a passive counterintelligence function, Security Education must achieve the following double barrelled goals to help neutralize the real or perceived threat:

- a. it must identify the real or potential Foreign Intelligence efforts against DND personnel and information in Canada and abroad; and
- b. it must systematically disseminate that information in conjunction with appropriate Security countermeasures tailored to the needs of personnel at each unit.

Furthermore, we have concentrated on improving the image of this programme and to do this we have conceptualized a video production of our Security doctrine which is currently in the making. This production is a nine module series presentation

(Figure 1) that will be available to you early in 1985 and will be entitled "MOSAIC".

In addition, we have revitalized our old Security Education bulletin both in quality and quantity. This publication which will assume the name of "MOSAIC" for our 1984 and subsequent editions, is primarily designed for Unit Security Officers and it will provide them with information of Security Education substance that will be useful for their locally generated awareness programmes. Finally, we have developed a new approach to improve on our traditional poster advertising activities by introducing this year the calendar/coaster which fulfills three important educational considerations ie the impact of giving, its usefulness and the length the message will last. This reform will be more in line with the marketing objective for this programme.

NDHQ is placing additional resources at your disposal to enhance your professional competence and effectiveness. Security in DND is a responsibility of commanders and this programme is designed to provide you with a place to obtain knowledge, advice and support for your Security awareness needs.

Should you have any queries and/or suggestions about the programme you are encouraged to make them known to NDHQ through your respective Commands, care of: D Secur attention: Maj M.R. Giroux.

Securitas



Special Features

SENIOR LEADER COURSE

OVERVIEW AND COMMENTS

by WO R.A. Finlayson

The Senior Leaders Course (SLC), presently is comprised of four main areas of instruction as follows:

- a. Leadership;
- b. Management;
- c. Communication (written and oral); and
- d. Drill.

In order to discuss SLC training in the most logical and simple manner, I will deal with the course content under the above headings.

Leadership

I found this package to be extremely beneficial to me as it exposed the individual to the psychological reasons behind the leadership concept. In addition, the practical scenarios carried out in conjunction with the instruction gave each student a chance to put the theory and principles to work and evaluate them. I personally feel the leadership portion of the training is a definite benefit to any Military Police WO/Snr NCO.

Management

I personally, as well as many of my colleagues, felt the management package of the training was too civilian orientated. The information gained was positive in nature, however, it was difficult to relate the principles of management to a service environment. For example, all the films used as training aids and all reference material used for the management package was specifically geared to civilian industry. Much of the content dealt with a small company concept (75 to 100 personnel) and the application to a guardhouse/shift, etc. would not be practical or feasible. A number of positive recommendations were suggested in our course critique in relation to making the management package more service orientated so hopefully future course training will reflect this change. (Although this management package is too civilian orientated, in my view, however, the trick here is to extract those principles that are of benefit to the military and use them as a Military Police manager.)

Communication

This portion of the training dealt with General Service Knowledge and effective means of communicating, both oral and written. The oral portion consisted of a 1.5 minute impromptu speech, a 3 minute persuasive speech and a 5 minute informative speech. For a person with little or no exposure to public speaking or instructing this was of immense value. A great deal of interesting detail was gleaned from the various speeches. The written communication portion dealt mainly with basic service writing and compilation of a memorandum and a message. The content of this package was very basic and I

found it did not offer much of a challenge. For the average person from a technical environment who has had limited exposure to drafting memorandums, messages, etc., this training would be very beneficial. (However, I feel to obtain maximum benefit from the communication package we must ourselves address the subject beyond that which is required.)

Drill

The drill portion of the training consisted of twenty-two 50 minute periods. The drill periods provided a welcome relief from the classroom and provided each of us with an excellent opportunity to update and upgrade our knowledge of drill both at a written and practical level. However, because a candidate was tasked with both a written and practical drill performance objective (PO), the Combat Arms candidates had a distinct advantage in this area as drill is an inherent part of their service routine. My feelings are that drill should remain as a portion of SLC training but that drill itself should not constitute a PO check.

General Comments

My overall assessment of SLC training is very positive. The course consisted of three colour platoons of 33 candidates each. The colour platoons were further divided into three 11 man syndicates. The majority of PO's and projects were completed as a syndicate, as a result it gave each participant an excellent opportunity to learn from the other members of the syndicate as each individual brought his own uniqueness to the group and to get a first hand glimpse at problems/experiences encountered by individuals in their different trades/environments. The element breakdown of our syndicate was two sea, four air and five land, with no two people from the same trade classification, thus it made for some interesting discussion groups. The camaraderie in both the classroom and quarters was second to none and every effort was made by the SLC staff to foster same. The messing and quarters for the duration of the course was par excellent. The manner in which our reception and in routine was handled by R&D, CFB Borden was commendable. The entire staff went out of their way to ensure we were well looked after upon our arrival at CFB Borden.

In conclusion, I felt the SLC training was very positive in nature, providing something of interest and value to each person in attendance. The experience an individual gains from the instruction and group participation is of positive value to the CF and of immense importance to any WO/SNR NCO regardless of his/her trade or service background. I thoroughly enjoyed the course.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY POLICE NEWS

submitted by Capt P.H. Jenkins

This column will be dedicated to articles about military and civilian police on the international scene. Through it members of the Security Branch will get an idea of how other countries and police agencies handle the problems we all face. This first submission deals with the Royal Air Force Police in Germany. The similarities are worthy of note!

THE LIGHT BLUE LAMP

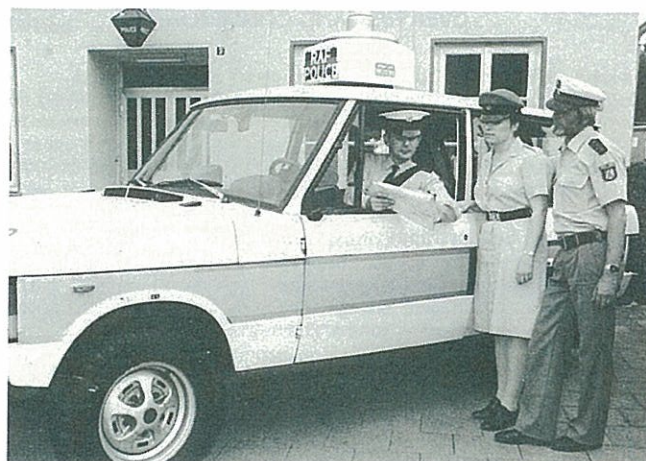
An original Metropolitan Police Blue Lamp hangs over the entrance to HQ P & SS, RAF Germany, the headquarters of the Provost and Security Services at Rheindahlen. Provost and Security sums up the activities of the RAF Police — the normal Police occupation of maintaining law but also the very important role of security in all its aspects.

Under the Command Provost Marshal, a Group Captain, the Provost and Security Services (Germany) are split into three groups — the P & SS detachment Berlin, the P & SS detachment Northern Germany, based at RAF Gütersloh; and the Headquarters P & SS Germany at Rheindahlen. Also large establishments of RAF Police are at each of the four RAF air stations in Germany for security patrols and policing. P & SS has a big organisation to cover a big area — all Western European countries excluding the United Kingdom and Gibraltar. That means that investigators may be off to Sardinia, where the RAF has a detachment at the NATO facility, or to Holland and Belgium with the big traffic in Service personnel and stores to and from the Channel ports, or to any of the NATO bases and Headquarters, ranges or establishments where RAF personnel are stationed. A total of 883 officers, men and women plus 144 patrol and four specialist Airdogs are on the Police and P & SS establishment, RAF Germany.



"A dog is worth ten men patrolling open areas at night" said a senior officer. The RAF certainly puts this to practice with dog patrols at all airfields, vulnerable installations and headquarters. Each patrol dog has its own armed handler and they patrol throughout the hours of darkness. Other than exercise troops, few intruders have been caught or detected, which may show the deterrent effect of the dogs; certainly the sight of a snarling "German Shepherd" is enough to stop anyone thinking of chancing a quick hop over the fence. All of the dogs at each station are looked after by a kennelmaid and at Rheindahlen there are also four "specialist" dogs, Labradors

TEXT: Peter Hicks
PHOTOS: CPL D. Booth
HQ RAF GERMANY PR



trained in sniffing out explosives and drugs. They travel all over Europe, checking buildings and areas for explosives, or more often demonstrating their prowess at detecting drugs, as drug abuse education is a very important part of service life.

The scourge of the drinking driver, the breathalyser, is used by the RAF Police in Germany when they have cause to check service personnel, their dependants or the civilian element of British Forces Germany. The breathalyser and the Range Rover are the two main differences between the RAF Police in Germany and elsewhere. The mobile patrols use Range Rovers, an excellent vehicle for the autobahns or across country. A knowledge of German is useful to help service motorists involved in traffic accidents or to talk to the German authorities, so most of the police on the mobile patrols have at least a knowledge of colloquial German.

For more accurate dealings with authority, four interpreters are on the establishment at Rheindahlen, three for German language and one Dutch interpreter. Their main tasks are liaison with the German and Dutch Police and Customs officials, criminal investigations, boards of inquiry, traffic accidents and counter intelligence. They also help with Belgian and French investigations when required.

Intelligence and security are a large part of police work in NATO countries, the Counter Intelligence Squadron has three main functions — the investigation of breaches of security, air transport security and tests and surveys of unit security. The Air Transport Security Section at the RAF air troop centres of Wildenrath, Gütersloh and Gatow in Berlin check all outbound passengers by the now familiar anti-terrorist loops and X-ray machines for weapons and explosives and all inbound passengers on behalf of the German Immigration and Customs, under the Status of Forces Agreement. There is also a small "close protection" section within the Squadron, which is responsible for the safety of all VIP visitors to RAF Germany. They work in close co-operation with a similar Army section at the Joint Headquarters, as most VIPs arrive at RAF airfields, whether they are visiting Army or Air Force units.

The Special Investigation Flight of HQ P & SS is similar to the CID of the civilian police, it investigates crimes such as theft, assault, break-ins, normal civilian offences and also low



flying complaints from members of the public. When German interests are involved, such as in crimes against German nationals, the investigators must liaise with the German public prosecutor and also the Chief Police Adviser at Dusseldorf, a member of the Joint Service Liaison Office. Under the Armed Forces Agreement Act, jurisdiction is normally given to the Services, unless German interests are paramount. This might be in cases of murder, rape or robbery of German nationals, so very close liaison is maintained between the RAF Police investigators and the German authorities. The investigators include experts in fingerprinting, photography and picking up clues from the scene of the crime, with a suitcase full of kit which Sherlock Holmes would have been proud to own.

At the flying stations, the RAF Police are immediately obvious on the gates where they check identities of visitors, but they are also responsible for the security of the base, so they are strong in manpower and dogs. At RAF Bruggen for example there are well over 200 policemen and women, plus sufficient Airdogs to make it the largest dog section in the RAF. The security of the base is paramount, the Police are well trained in local defence and are tested frequently on the NATO evaluation "TACEVAL", as well as "MAXEVAL" and "MINEVAL", when the whole station is put on alert to test its preparedness for war — generation of aircraft, defence against air and ground attack and also intruders and infiltrators.

"FIAT JUSTITIA" — "Let justice be done" is the motto of the RAF Police. In Germany they live up to their motto; apart from investigating crimes, they also prevent them and assist the service population. The Light Blue Lamp is seen as a friendly light, to help and protect as well as prosecute.

SECURITY BRANCH - SKILL AT ARMS - 1983

The 1983 competition was the most successful to date in that the final scores were the highest ever received and the number of participants increased over previous years. It is very apparent that several units have active and meaningful range training programme. All participants are to be congratulated. The top 3 competitors in each of the five events are as follows:

Air Forces Security Individual Pistol

Sgt Pollock	1 MP Platoon, Calgary	189
MCpl Perry	CFB Chilliwack	187
Cpl Payne	CFB Chatham	183

Air Force Security Team Pistol

1 MP Platoon Calgary	558
CFB Chilliwack	524
CFB St Jean	513

DECLINING DISCIPLINE IN THE 1980's

by CWO Gus Preiswerck — Special Investigation Unit

Have you ever wished for the return of the good old days? Have you ever lamented over "what happened to discipline" and recalled an account of an incident involving yourself in "blind obedience" or "absolute discipline" occurring in the early part of your career? Have you ever reminisced of the times when sailors, soldiers and airmen were just that, sailors, soldiers and airmen? Have you ever commented that there is no respect for rank now-a-days? Most of us have, at some time observed on what we personally perceive to be a general and continuing deterioration of discipline in the Canadian Forces.

Lets review a few simple facts and then judge for ourselves:

- Fact** — The NDA has not essentially changed since it's inception in 1951.
- Fact** — The responsibility of the rank structure has not changed.
- Fact** — We have changed and we are now the persons responsible for enforcing the Code of Service Discipline.
- Fact** — If discipline has deteriorated it is because we have allowed it to happen! No one else!
- Fact** — Service persons respond to positive leadership and if discipline is lacking, then leadership is not there.

Security is discipline. Sound Security Practices reflect adherence to orders and regulations. Leadership is ensuring all orders and regulations are carried out consistently and on time.

In my opinion the responsibility for discipline rests primarily with the Warrant Officers and particularly the Chief Warrant Officers. When all of us exercise our total responsibilities, can there be "declining discipline". I say "No". It is my conviction that discipline will improve when we improve and when we all honestly and conscientiously discharge our responsibilities.

Let us not lament about how it used to be, rather let us discharge our responsibilities with honesty and integrity. Discipline and Leadership by Example.

Clarke Memorial Individual 9mm SMG

Sgt Kelly	1 MP Platoon, Calgary	227
WO Weed	CFB Chilliwack	218
Maj Troian	AIRCOM HQ	211

Ritchie Team SMG Competition

1 MP Platoon Calgary	638
CFB Valcartier	631
CFB Chilliwack	620

Wallace Memorial Trophy

1 MP Platoon Calgary	1196
CFB Chilliwack	1144
CFB St Jean	1092

INTERVIEWS AND INTERROGATION

Prepared by
Capt E.T. Robert
Polygraph Standards Officer

SIU HQ
CFB OTTAWA

In his book "Scotland Yard", Sir Harold Scott, former Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, writes at p. 117:

"A good detective must master the art of interrogation and the first essential is to gather all possible information about the crime before beginning the interrogation. The second is to understand the character of the person interrogated and to act accordingly."

All the people who deal professionally with other individuals in whatever way of life, such as doctors, psychologists, personnel officers, teachers, clergymen, policemen, nurses, etc. need to develop higher skills in three particular areas:

- a. to understand human personality and human behaviour;
- b. to master basic principles of efficient communication; and
- c. to develop an ability of adjusting to other human beings whether so-called normal, abnormal or anti-social, and in dealing with them in all types of professional contact.

It is important to note that interviewing and interrogation are two very different processes. Interviewing is used with victims, witnesses and complainants of crimes. The task of the interviewer is to encourage the highest degree of truthful compliance to requests for information from the interviewee. An interview can be described as an official but somewhat informal talk from which you hope to gain information about a person, incident or event. This information can then be arranged to give you a "picture" of what happened. I like to compare an interview with a jig-saw puzzle. As with a puzzle, with each new piece of information you gather, the more clear the "picture" becomes. It is often worthwhile to remind oneself that as with a puzzle, an incomplete interview is of little value. An interrogation is defined as the formal questioning of a suspect, who may for obvious reasons, be reluctant to discuss his involvement with the investigator. An interrogation is also a stricter, more authoritarian approach to interviewing. One other difference is an interview can take place almost anywhere such as at a scene of crime or perhaps at a residence of an interviewee. On the other hand an interrogation should normally take place at a location designated by the investigator. This creates a psychological advantage and may have a decided effect on the investigation. With this in mind, unless absolutely necessary, do not conduct an interrogation anywhere but at a location of your choosing.

The intent of a proper investigation is to ascertain the facts; to identify those persons responsible for the commission of crimes and at the same time to protect those not involved from false accusation and punishment. This involves the systematic questioning of persons who may have knowledge of events, persons involved, or circumstances surrounding the case under investigation, and can include the obtaining of documentary or physical evidence.

There are three basic types of evidence taken to court: real, documentary and testimonial. Real evidence is a gun, knife, tool and so on, while documentary evidence can be a routine business record such as a ledger, time card, hotel record or a written statement. Testimonial evidence is obtained through interviews and interrogations and it makes up more than half of all evidence going into court.

Because of the importance placed on testimonial evidence by Courts, the investigator needs to have polished skills in collecting and preserving it. Not all investigators possess these skills. Simply having the authority to conduct an interview/interrogation does not mean the investigator can do it effectively. No investigator will become proficient in questioning witnesses or suspects unless he has a basic understanding of human behaviour and comprehends the dynamics of human interaction. The proficient investigator must lead the interviewee to want to comply with his requests for information. This takes training and experience. Experience is certainly a good teacher, but poor procedures will not always develop information of value to the investigator.

A good investigator is always updating his training because our society is constantly changing, thereby requiring different approaches in handling people in trouble. The investigator must know and understand human behaviour, attitudes, prejudices, motivation, physiology and psychology. The questioning of people is an art because there are no set of rules to guide you to complete success in every case. For these reasons it is important to identify people through what is being spoken, and how they react to the investigator's questions. An effective investigator must utilize his knowledge of the nature of human beings and their need to have a sense of personal worth and importance. Everyone needs to feel appreciated, respected and understood. If you, as an investigator, make a practice of treating all interviewees in an understanding and non-condemnatory manner you will enhance your chance of gathering the necessary information. By presenting yourself as a trustworthy and genuinely interested person, there will be no need for the interviewee to go on the defensive and the interview will normally yield much greater results.

It should be pointed out that the foregoing is most difficult to apply in cases where the interviewee is consistently rude and abusive. Your own protective instincts may tell you to become defensive and angry when you feel attacked. It may help at this point to remind yourself that your goal was to obtain information even if the other person is abusive. If you have properly prepared yourself for the interview both in terms of case facts themselves and the make-up of the interviewee you will realize that the abuse may not necessarily be aimed at you personally. This attitude may stem from a need within the other person and you may be only triggering an expression of that need. Consider for a moment that the person's self-image tells him that he never gets any breaks or that he is always being picked on by persons in authority. His negative self-image sets his protective instincts in motion and he becomes abusive as a defence. Whether his assessment of his self-image is accurate or not is unimportant, as his perception of it as true will dictate his actions. Knowing this, your dealing with such a person without becoming defensive or judgmental yourself will often prevent a vicious circle of anger from forming and perhaps terminating the interview without having achieved your aim.

Few people will confess to a crime if they are insulted, degraded or bullied by the investigating officer. The investigator should if at all possible underplay the criminal act. Too many cases have failed in the preliminary interview stage because the investigator threatened or bullied the subject instead of treating him like a human being. The investigator's attitude is very important in the initial stages of the interview because this sets the stage for rapport with the subject. More confessions have been obtained when the atmosphere created by the investigator is a relaxed one than by any other method.

The foregoing does not mean that you have to fall in love with your subject! Some people are so convincing that they may very well get you to believe they are as innocent as a newborn babe. It is at this point that an experienced investigator lets the subject know that he is not as gullible as the subject thinks. The investigator must always have the upper hand and control the interview and he must do this without being domineering. By tactfully reversing the subject's conversation he will soon get the idea that you have not been fooled by his

story. An easy, relaxed manner by the investigator does not indicate that he is soft or stupid. A laugh here or there, a joke in the right spot will relieve tension. There is a time to break into the subject's conversation and there are other times when it should not be interrupted. These must be learned through training, experience and by observation.

In order to talk to people, the investigator must like people in general and be prepared to spend several hours with the subject if required. Many investigators spend their time talking the subject deaf. The investigator will never learn anything about the case if he does all the talking. A good investigator limits his part of the conversation to that where he wants to get the subject talking and maintain control over the direction of the interview by setting up relevant questions to elicit an answer at the right time.

The questioning of people is an art; an art which takes considerable experience and time to develop. It takes skill in learning to work with all kinds of persons from juveniles to senior citizens; from privates to general officers. The investigator must know how to talk to them all. There is no easy way to question a person as each case must be assessed individually. Women require a different approach than men, and children require different techniques according to their age group. It takes years to develop an expertise in the field of interviewing and experience produces positive results in not only confessions but in clearing those accused of crimes they did not commit.

I offer the following, as some ways of improving upon your interviewing skills. They are not all inclusive and can be added to easily if you have the initiative and desire to improve your ability in this area.

Planning

Far too many investigators have begun an interview or interrogation with little or no planning and many cases have ended in disaster. Where possible, take the time to properly plan and research for an interview/interrogation. Check personal files, unit files and every other place that will provide you with information about the subject. A good investigator will know the subject as well as the subject knows himself. It may well be that you will have to interview other persons to acquire relevant information before interviewing/interrogating the subject. Remember, you may be required to spend several hours with this person, so the more you know about him the better it will serve you. Lastly, a number of interviews/interrogations fail solely because the investigator has not determined in advance what he wants to say in order to cover all points thoroughly. In short, he runs out of gas.

Observation

Be observant during the interview. Be a good listener. A lot of times interviewees/suspects make admissions which go unheeded or are not realized as such until well on into the interview. For example, several years ago I was conducting an interrogation after a polygraph examination where the issue was the theft of \$200.00. The subject continued to deny that he had stolen \$200.00. It was later on into the interrogation that I realized he was not denying the theft, but only that he did not steal \$200.00. When I asked him how much he had stolen, his answer was \$180.00. A subsequent audit confirmed that only \$180.00 had been stolen vice the original figure of \$200.00. It will also serve as an advantage to you if you learn to recognize and analyze human behaviour including verbal and non-verbal communication. In this regard behaviour is anything a person says or does. Because all people are continually involved in some form of behaviour, it is necessary to recognize the difference between behaviour which is meaningful to the interview and behaviour which is not. One thing to remember here is that you also send out signals which are interpreted by the interviewee and although he may not be as well versed on the subject as you, it will still be possible for him to "read" a situation where you are uncomfortable with the way the interview is going or for a number of other reasons. The best way to

overcome this is to be well prepared for the interview. There are a number of good books on the subject of non-verbal communications such as "Body Language" and "How to read a person like a book". In addition the Polygraph section at SIU HQ provides a lecture and slide presentation on the subject.

Techniques

As previously stated there are no set of rules which will always work or be acceptable in any given situation, therefore you should become as familiar with as many of the techniques as possible. Of all the different methods that can be used, bluffing is the one most riddled with pitfalls. Do not bluff unless you are entirely sure of your position and are prepared to accept the possible consequences.

The Image of the Investigator

"Nothing succeeds like success". There are so many proverbs that could apply regarding the image of an investigator, however I believe this says it all. Lets go back a bit and look at what it takes for any given person to make a confession or provide information to an investigator. It is not likely that a person will confess or provide relevant information if they are insulted, degraded or bullied by the investigator; nor are they likely to willingly discuss an incident with someone that they either do not like, respect or both.

With this in mind you can divide the image of the investigator into three areas; physical behaviour, grooming and dress:

- a. Physical behaviour — if the investigator displays physical mannerisms, physical behaviour or verbal behaviour which show the investigator to be insecure or insincere or to be controlled by other similar negative kinds of emotions the interviewee is likely to respond to the request for information with equal negativism.
- b. Grooming — the investigator must be well-groomed, must be clean, and must be neatly attired. In this respect pay attention to haircuts, skin cleanliness and body odor.
- c. Dress — shoes must be clean and polished. Clothing must be clean and kept properly pressed. Be careful of the image you project; which not only pertains to you yourself but also your office or place used to conduct your interview/interrogation.

Tape Recording

There are a number of pros and cons in regards to the tape recording of your interviews. My personal opinion is that the pros far outweigh the cons. In addition to being able to provide an accurate and actual record of what each party said during the interview, a "post mortem" of the interview at a later date, offers a better insight into one's skills and deficiencies. If you are tape recording interviews/interrogations ensure that your procedures are in accordance with existing CF directives and Canadian Law.

Conclusion

Considering that more than half your time is spent as an interviewer you should devote at least the same amount of time in your training to interviewing skills. When you venture into any training program to improve interviewing proficiency, remember that personal constructive change is developmental in nature, and not a sudden shift. Become motivated to maintain an effort to improve. Attend seminars, lectures, review tapes of interviews, monitor other interviews and practice, practice, practice. Do not expect new skills to appear overnight; only hard work and desire can achieve this. And lastly; if the investigator does not appear competent, accomplished and capable of doing the job then the likelihood that the

interviewee will provide the desired information is in many cases reduced to almost zero.

Acknowledgement

In putting this article together the ideas, teachings and thoughts of a number of people are represented. If through this article I have wetted your appetite to become a better interviewer or at least aroused your interest, I and those others can ask for no more.

1st ANNUAL MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION HOCKEY CHALLENGE TOURNAMENT

In December 1983 a telephone conversation was held between CWO Joe Plourde, QDSIU, Montréal and WO Pete Galigan NDHQ/AU Military Police Section, about organizing an Annual MP Hockey Tournament to be held in Ottawa. After a lengthy discussion it was decided that a trial mini-tournament would be held between Montreal Area MPs combining QDSIU, CFB Montréal and CFB St-Jean vs Ottawa Area MPs consisting of NDHQ/AU, DSecur, SIUHQ and CFB Ottawa (Ottawa Selects).

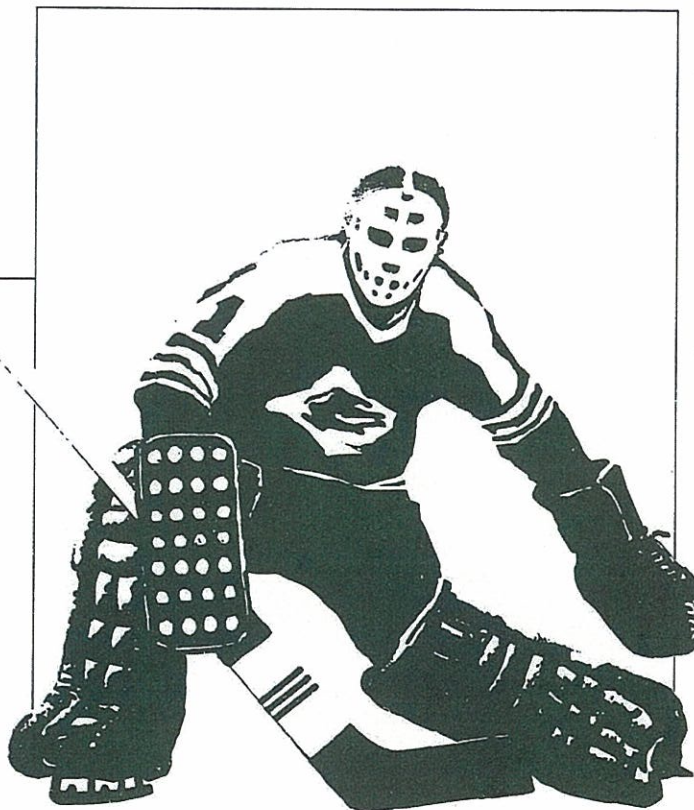
Once the basic format was laid down CWO Plourde and Maj Marcotte approached LCol Leigh President of the MPA to purchase an Annual Winner's Trophy and also a Trophy to be presented to the most valuable player. With a little arm twisting and political persuasion the trophies were purchased by the MPA.

In order to determine the winner of the 1st Annual event between Montréal Area and Ottawa Selects it was decided to have a home and home total goals series. The first game was held at CFB St-Jean with Ottawa victorious winning 11-1. The second game was played at Rockcliffe which ended in a 4-4 tie; meaning Ottawa Selects winning the overall total goals series 15-5. Pte Cormier, CFB Montréal and Maj S. Tremblay NDHQ were selected as each teams most valuable player.

The event followed by official presentations made by Col Hall, D Secur, and an enjoyable social gathering at the WO and Snr NCO's Mess Annex in Rockcliffe. There was also a good representation in the crowd from Montréal/St-Jean area who came voluntarily compared to the Ottawa fans who were ordered to attend by ??: "c'est la vie".

A special thanks of appreciation was expressed by Maj Marcotte to the Chairman of the MPA for the support and involvement for this worthwhile event.

Col Hall presenting the trophy to the captain of the "Ottawa Selects", Maj Tremblay. Looking on WO Galigan and Maj Blundell.



Work has already started to hold the 2nd Annual MPA Tournament. The following format is being considered.

Teams will consist of, but not limited to, the following areas:

- a. CFB Valcartier/Bagotville;
- b. CFB Montréal/St-Jean;
- c. Ottawa Area;
- d. CFB Kingston/Trenton;
- e. CFB Petawawa/North Bay; and
- f. CFB Borden/CFSIS.

However due to lack of accommodations in Ottawa, teams must be limited to Québec and Ontario for the 1985 tournament.

Any team representatives who have any suggestions, questions, etc, are requested to contact:

Maj Tremblay, D Secur 2;
Maj Marcotte/QDSIU;
CWO Plourde/NDHQ/AU; or
WO Galigan/NDHQ/AU.

Hopefully the 2nd Annual Tournament will be a success. Further instructions will follow for the participating teams. Any team from the Ontario/Quebec region not mentioned above who wish to participate is encouraged to contact one of the four individuals mentioned above.

There you go Folks! NDHQ organizers have found the solution to get an afternoon off and as you can see we are now working on a full day for next year!

UNFICYP MP COY

MILITARY SKILLS COMPETITION

Once every six months the UN MP Coy participates in the UNFICYP Military Skills Competition with 13 other teams representing all military units in UNFICYP. In order to prepare for this event, the UN MP Coy conducts a one day competition. Five-four man teams with representatives from each of the five detachments, the Investigation Section, and from all nationalities in the Company are required to compete. Controlling staff are members of the Company with the DCO (Danish Captain) as Chief Controller and the Chief Clerk (Canadian Sergeant Clk Adm 831) as Statistician. Technical assistance is provided by the British RAMC and R Sigs. Canadian MPs who participated in the last Competition were ASgt Grant (Chilliwack), Cpl JGK Parisien (North Bay), and Cpl GA Jones (Cornwallis).



The exercise commenced at 0800 hrs with the teams being inspected and briefed on the course of events. Each team was then sent to one of four exercise areas. After completion of the assigned tasks teams marched to another area/test at a predetermined time.

The tests involved:

- a. **Grenade Throwing.** Each member was given four dummy grenades. Two grenades each were thrown at trenches 20 and 25 yds away. In order to count the grenades must come to rest in the trench, represented by sand bags. Sounds easy — try it. Each man threw his grenades while wearing his national fighting order.
- b. **First Aid.** The four man team came upon an accident involving a Ferret Scout car, and two seriously injured servicemen. One out of the Ferret semi-conscious on the ground, and the other unconscious in the crew commander's cupola. RAMC personnel, checked each move to ensure correct action/procedures and assign marks.
- c. **Map Using/Estimation of Distance.** Each team was required to correctly identify map symbols, without reference to the map legend, to provide grid references for designated objects/buildings and to estimate accurately (within 50 metres) distances to objects up to one kilometer away.
- d. **Forced March.** Teams commenced this four kilometer route after weighing in, at 10 min intervals. The marchers carrying 15 kgs and personal weapons, marched over paved roads and gravel tracks from the SP at the MP Lounge to the Finish Line at the Range within a 30 min time limit.
- e. **Shooting.** The teams were required to complete a shooting exercise with both the pistol and SMG. Both weapons were those of their own nation.

Final team scores showed an improvement over the previous exercise last Autumn, particularly in the areas of First Aid and Marching ability. The winning team had a score of 379/400 whilst the fifth place team had 337/400 a difference of 42.

At the conclusion of the Competition, a light lunch was held at the MP Lounge, and prizes awarded to the winning team.



" FINALLY "

PROMOTIONS ALL

by MWO R.E. Carruthers

On 26 Apr 84, approximately 193 men and women of the Security Branch, former members and guests gathered at the CFB Ottawa (S) WO & Sgts Mess to bid happy retirement to three serving CWOs. The occasion was held to honour CWO's John SMITH, MMM, CD, Lorne VINCENT, CD, and Maurice ROOKER, CD, who will be retiring in 1984 after a combined total of 114 years of dedicated and devoted service to the Canadian Armed Forces and the Security Branch.

The evening commenced with a Cocktail hour at the WO & Sgts Mess where the time was well spent renewing old acquaintances, meeting new friends and of course swapping war stories. It was obvious from listening to the various groups of conversationalists, that the three retiring CWO's had a very long, illustrious and at times humorous 114 years of Service. A formal Mess Dinner followed being held in the Combined Mess, CFB Ottawa (S).

On completion of the Mess Dinner, the guest of honour, the CIS, MGEN PICKERING, CMM, CD, read a message on behalf of the Security Branch honouring "The Three Muskateers" or the "Three Blind Mice" for their long and devoted service to the Security Branch. The three CWO's were introduced by their special guests namely LCOL WELLS, CD, D Secur P and R (CWO SMITH), CAPT COISH, CD, CFB Lahr (CWO VINCENT) and LCOL BRUCE, CD, CFILO (CWO ROOKER). The guest speakers briefly summarized each CWO's career including postings, career accomplishments and in some cases, minor indiscretions which occurred over the years. It was most interesting to note how CWO SMITH became known throughout the Branch as "Pack Rat"; how CWO VINCENT kept CFB SHEARWATER and the Postings and Career Shop operational; and how LCOL BRUCE came to speak on behalf of CWO ROOKER. LCOL BRUCE stated that being the 42nd person asked to speak on CWO ROOKER's behalf, he felt someone should say "Yes". Although each CWO had the opportunity to rebut any or all information provided, they were more than overwhelmed by the large gathering of their friends and acquaintances gained throughout their Service Careers. They were especially thankful for the many friends who were able to attend and for the messages of "Thanks" received from the various Security Branch Units and from former Units where they had served. Each CWO was presented with a plaque denoting their posting dates and the various units where they had served throughout their careers.

On behalf of the Security Branch, we thank the three of them for allowing us to share their professionalism, dedication and devotion to duty which they have displayed throughout their careers. We wish each of them continued success in their future endeavours and to them and their families, good health and happiness in their retirement. God Speed and Keep in Touch.



Branch members lending a hand — Wine Servers. L/R Pte's Fewer, Tremblay, Cpl Montombault, Pte Cyr, Cpl Nesbitt and Cpl Brockett.



CWO ROOKER



CWO VINCENT



CWO SMITH

Confirmed Scuttlebut—

AIRCOM COMMENDATION

On 19 March 1984, Commissionaire Frederick Walls from CFB Chatham was presented with the AIR COMMAND, COMMANDER'S COMMENDATION by Lt General Paul Manson, for his undivided devotion and outstanding contribution to service over the past 31 years. To our knowledge, Commissionaire Walls is the first commissionaire ever to receive this award. He has faithfully served 13 Base Commanders and can vividly recall each one.

Born in Chatham N.B. on 28 October 1923 Commissionaire Walls enlisted with the RCASC on 10 November 1942. He was sent overseas in September 1943 to Camp Aldershot, England and then into Normandy one month after "D" day on 10 July 1944. He was discharged after contracting TB and spent from May 1946 to September 1948 in Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, NB.

Fred Walls' immense contribution to CFB Chatham cannot be over estimated. Both from a security and public relations point of view, he has been a perfect ambassador for the Base having served with distinction, honour, pride, and total dedication. He has consistently gained the respect of both the military and civilian communities. His vast and valuable experience, coupled with his ability and maturity have made him an excellent asset to the overall security of the Base. Due to his knowledge, pleasant personality, and consistent devotion to duty, visitors and the public are always favourably impressed when dealing with the Base.

Fred Walls is a member of the Royal Canadian Legion and has been an active bowler since 1950. He has three 400 triple games in candle pin to his credit. He was married to Gladys on January 21, 1952 and has one son, Fred Jr presently working in Calgary Alberta.

Commissionaire Fred Walls can still be found cheerfully and pleasantly performing his duties at the Main Gate of CFB Chatham. We are all proud of your achievement Fred!



Vice-Admiral (Retired) J.A. Fulton, CMM, CD, Colonel Commandant, presenting the May Memorial Trophy to Cpl Smith.

1. The May Memorial Trophy was donated by the staff of the School of Intelligence and Security in memory of Chief Warrant Officer A.S. May, BEM, CD, who died on 9 Dec 71 while on terminal leave after 34 years of service and 31 years as a military policeman. It is awarded annually to the outstanding Military Police (811) Trade Qualification 5 graduate from the School of Intelligence and Security.
2. The May Trophy for 1983 has been awarded to:
116 573 114 Cpl SMITH JH, Military Police Section, CFB Halifax.
3. Cpl Smith was selected on the basis of his excellent performance during his military police training.

BRANCH MEMBERS DECORATED

The Director of Security is pleased to announce that two 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 two members so honoured are:

CWO G.W. ELLIOTT, MMM, CD, CFB North Bay; and
CWO A.G. POWELL, MMM, CD, NDHQ D Secur.

Congratulations. You are now numbered amongst the most distinguished members of the Security Branch and the Canadian Forces.

OLIVER MEMORIAL TROPHY AWARD FOR 1983



Col Dumont, Commandant NDHQ/AU presenting the Oliver Memorial Trophy to Pte Clouthier.

1. The Oliver Trophy was donated to the Canadian Provost Corps School by Captain N. Pete (Retired), commemorating the memory of Lieutenant Peter Oliver, No. 2 Provost Company, who was killed in action at Dieppe, France, on 19 Aug 42. It is awarded annually to the outstanding Military Police (811) Trade Qualification 3 graduate from the School of Intelligence and Security.

2. The Oliver Trophy for 1983 has been awarded to:

253 601 314 Pte CLOUTIER JLF of the Military Police Section of NDHQ/AU (administrative unit).

5400-71/0 (D Secur)

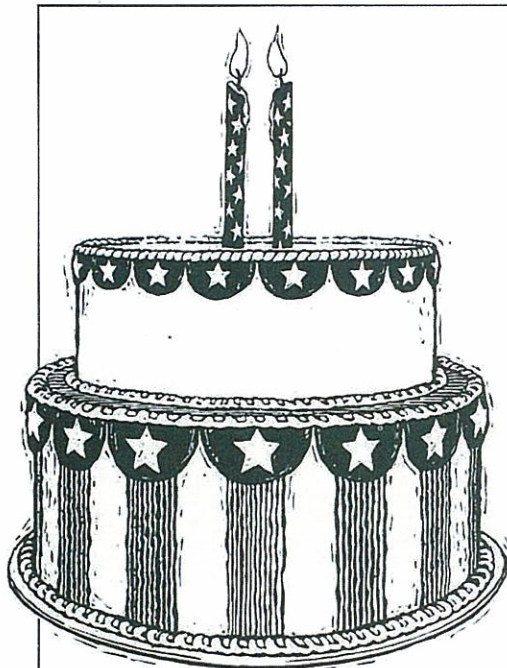


IN MEMORIAM

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Cpl (Ret'd) Bob Featherstone, at Ottawa, Ontario on 16 May 84.

Born in Ottawa, Ontario Bob enlisted in the Canadian Provost Corps as a Private in 1963. Subsequent tours at CFB Calgary, CFS Carp, CFBs Petawawa and Edmonton.

Bob will long be remembered for his dedication to the trade.



The Security Branch

2nd Anniversary Celebrations

WHEN?

Weekend 29-30 Sep 1984

WHERE?

HOME OF THE SECURITY BRANCH

CFSIS

Update

On 25 Apr 84 the Blind Fund Committee held its 34th meeting at NDHQ. The Chairman took the opportunity to explain that the Airborne Regiment is organizing a tournament to be held at the Civic Centre, Ottawa, on 21 Jun 84 and that the proceeds of this activity will be donated to the MPFBC. Results of this event will be promulgated in the next issue.

DONATIONS RECEIVED (15 Feb 84 to 25 Apr 84)

CFS Baldy Hughes	37.29
CFS Falconbride	2,000.00
CFB Petawawa	1,206.42
CFB Lahr	39,000.00
CFB Valcartier	412.95
CFB Barrington	500.00
Miss P.W. Grunwald	15.00
CFS Lac St Denis	151.50
Capt R. Ushher	25.00
Col(R) A.J. Murtagh	15.00

PROJECTS APPROVED

The following projects have been approved by the MPFBC Committee:

- CFB Comox — For the purchase of a speech synthesizer to enable blind students at the School District No. 71 Courtenay BC to participate in computer science courses at the same level as their sighted peers. — \$400
- CFB Halifax — To assist the IZAAK Walton Killam Hospital (Hospital for Blind Children in Halifax) in the purchasing of equipment for the electrodiagnostic Laboratory in the Pediatric Ophthalmology Department. — \$15,010
- CFB North Bay — To permit 20 visually impaired children to attend a training workshop at Lake Joseph summer camp in Jul 84. — \$5,000



École du Renseignement
et de la Sécurité des
Forces Canadiennes

BOUTIQUE DU SERVICE DE LA SÉCURITÉ

LISTE DES PRIX POUR 1984

Drapeau du Service	16,50 \$
Plaque (Service) émail	24,00 \$
Plaque (Service) bois	34,00 \$
Plaque (Service), petite	6,00 \$
Tee-shirt	5,40 \$
Cravates	7,20 \$
Foulards	10,00 \$
Cravates (ascots)	8,10 \$
Ceinture avec Thunderbird	8,05 \$
Béret	8,40 \$
Écusson de veston	12,00 \$
Écusson d'épaulette ou de casquette de base-ball pour policier militaire	2,00 \$
Étui d'insigne	14,40 \$
Étui d'insigne/portefeuille	26,40 \$
Légende du parchemin du Thunderbird	0,90 \$
Décalcomanies auto-adhésives	
Grandes 6"	1,10 \$
Petites 3"	0,70 \$
Chope en verre	3,35 \$
Tasses à café	3,00 \$
Bock de bière (céramique)	5,70 \$
Ensemble de boutons de manchette et boutons pour dîner régimentaires	28,80 \$
Lampe de poche "Mag Lite"	
3 éléments	38,00 \$
4 éléments	50,00 \$
Anneau D, support de lampe de poche	3,50 \$
Breloques (plaquées or ou argent)	
Cochon (argent) et (or)	4,00 \$
Thunderbird (or)	4,00 \$
Thunderbird (argent)	6,00 \$
Porte-clefs avec Thunderbird	5,00 \$
Cuiller en argent avec écusson	9,00 \$
Épingles à cravate en or ou en argent	
Thunderbird	4,20 \$
Menotte	3,25 \$
Pistolets croisés (grands)	4,50 \$
Colt 45	4,20 \$
Pendatif avec Thunderbird sur émail blanc	19,00 \$
Broche en faux diamant(s) avec Thunderbird	27,00 \$
Plat décoratif (9-1/2")	3,15 \$
Cendrier Thunderbird (8-1/2")	5,30 \$
Casquette de base-ball avec écusson de la sécurité	5,00 \$
Coupe-papier Securitas	10,75 \$
Drapeau Securitas pour bureau	3,00 \$
Sous-verre en cuivre Securitas	4,00 \$

Pour toute commande par courrier, veuillez écrire à:

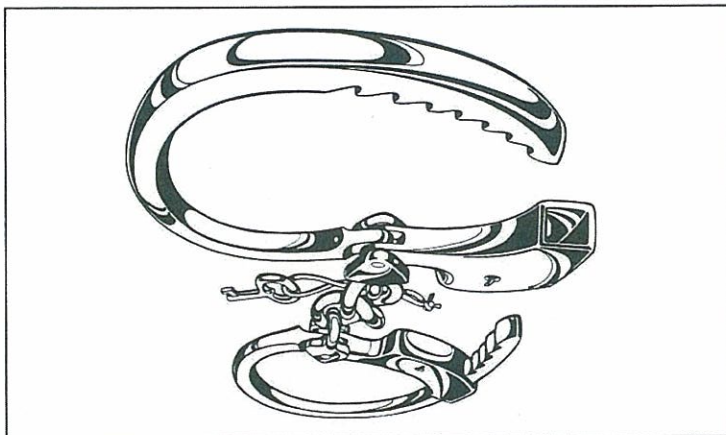
La Boutique
École du renseignement et de la
sécurité des Forces canadiennes
Base des Forces canadiennes Borden
Borden (Ontario)
LOM 1C0

Pour commander par téléphone, veuillez communiquer avec:

le cplc Delorme à la base de Borden, au poste 2464

Les articles vous seront envoyés par le poste le plus tôt possible. Si l'article que vous désirez n'est pas en magasin au moment où vous placez votre commande, il peut être commandé auprès du fournisseur et vous être expédié par la suite.

Nota: Les prix peuvent être modifiés sans avis préalable.



Note: Prices subject to change without notice.

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.

To order by telephone:
Base Borden ext 2464
MCPI Delorme
Canadian Forces School of Intelligence
The Kit Shop
Canadian Forces Base Borden
Borden, Ontario
LOM 1C0

To order by mail write to:

\$16.50	Branch flag
\$24.00	Plaque (Branch) enamel
\$34.00	Plaque (Branch) wood
\$6.00	Plaque (Branch) 5m
\$5.40	T-shirt
\$7.20	Ties
\$10.00	Scarves
\$8.10	Cravates (ascots)
\$8.05	Belt T-Bird
\$8.40	Béret
\$12.00	Blazer Crest
\$2.00	MP Shoulder/Ball Cap Crest
\$14.40	Badge Holder
\$26.40	Legend of T-Bird parchment
\$0.90	Pressure sensitive decals
\$1.10	Large 6"
\$0.70	Small 3"
\$3.35	Class Tankard
\$3.00	Beer Stein (Ceramic)
\$5.70	Mess Kit Cuff Links & Buttons
\$28.80	Mag Lite Flashlight
\$38.00	3 cell
\$39.00	4 cell
\$3.50	D-Ring Flashlight Holder
\$4.00	Charm (Gold or Silver Plated)
\$4.00	Pig (Silver) & (Gold)
\$4.00	T-Bird (Gold)
\$6.00	T-Bird (Silver)
\$5.00	T-Bird Key chain
\$9.00	Silver spoon with crest
\$4.20	Tie tacks gold or silver
\$4.20	T-Bird
\$3.25	Handcuff
\$4.50	Crossed Pistols (G)
\$4.20	Colt 45
\$19.00	T-Bird Pendant on white enamel
\$27.00	T-Bird Rhinestone(s) Broach
\$3.15	Decorative plate (9-1/2")
\$5.30	T-Bird Ashtray (8-1/2")
\$5.00	Ball Cap with Security Crest
\$10.75	Securitas Letter Opener
\$3.00	Securitas Desk Top Flag
\$4.00	Securitas Leather Coaster

Canadian Forces School of
Intelligence & Security
SECURITY BRANCH KIT SHOP
1984 PRICE LIST