

THE THUNDERBIRD JOURNAL



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FALL 1986

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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.	Publication Date
	by D Secur	
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:

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Thunderbird Journal
NDHQ/D Secur 3
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa Ont. K1A 0K2

COVER PHOTO

Kingston MP's as Flag Party for
International Peace Officers Memorial
Service

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General

Up the Down Route

By Watchdog

HULLO ALL STATIONS, THIS IS 28 ALPHA. As I take pen to paper this Day, I have just shared a rambling dialogue with the Assistant Editor on the subject of deadlines. He reminded me that my next column is due by the 15th, while I reminded him that I have yet to see the Winter '85 or Spring '86 editions of the Journal! He had a rather convoluted explanation to the effect that the former is stuck with an uncooperative printer, while the latter is hung up for translation into Hungarian or some such twaddle. Assistant editors are like that. They are like Guards officers with tarts; a lot of talk and little action! For female Guards officers, please read tarters. Right, that takes care of equality issues!

Spring has come early to Ottawa this year. That is not to say that the risk of a late frost has gone entirely, but things do look promising. The older I get, the more philosophical I become. Life, or at least mine, gets more like my garden every day. Oh yes, there is some new growth, but on the whole, the weeds are harder each passing year, the paint peels a little faster and each repair job seems just a little tougher. Of course, the eye's not what it used to be, so I don't really notice the change as much, but it is there. My better half says we're not getting older, just maturing. Her platitudes are as bad as the Assistant Editor's.

Of course, nothing ever really stays the same. When I started out in the trade, our forte was traffic control, flower pot duties, the maintenance of discipline outside unit lines (but on our own patches) and the vague promise that we could round up stragglers, deserters, PW and refugees in time of war, and pillagers anytime. I did attend a course in the early Sixties which was to have included esoterics on the conduct of executions in the field, but in the absence of meaningful training aids, I think we skipped over it. As I recall it, Lorne Henderson was our course (not coarse) officer, but he wasn't committed to the extent that he would volunteer as a demonstratee,

even if we had agreed to use blanks or 5 lb test rope!

The business is really much less ingenious now. We have stretched our wings and expanded our horizons no end since the post Korean War days, and the job is very much larger now. In an earlier article, I ruminated over military policemen as embassy guards. That is but one new job. The real changes have come in the way we have taken on domestic policing over the past 20 years and the way that we have been getting into the business of countering the threat. I suspect that if we could look in the crystal ball forward to 1999, we would have a tough time recognizing ourselves, new uniforms aside. We are in the midst of a technological revolution of such a magnitude that whole concepts will be overturned in the next decade. Charter rights, changing mores and automation are only a few of the other imperatives that demand that we take a fresh look at ourselves and our garden. The patch is in transition, and military police duties 10 years from now will be as different from today, as the present is from speed patrols on the Lisle Road in 1955. Does anyone recall the name of the black mirror box used for static speed checks? Does it matter?

The shape of the future is not precise, at least not to these aging eyes, but countering the threat in all its aspects is going to be what it's all about. Of course, you could argue that is what we are on at today, but if so, we are in no way organized or geared up for the real world. Overall, we're still back on the Lisle Road with stop watches and black boxes.

Up the Down Route is not intended to be introspective or unduly contemplative, however, in looking back you sometime get a sense of the future. I just felt like writing about it. Hope you felt like reading it. Now, on to other things.

I had a call some weeks past from ex-Major Jim Findlay, formerly of

1 and 6 Provost Company. Jim is an industrial safety executive in Toronto. I owe him a personal debt in that he and then Captain Jack Rand were instrumental in moving me across from the reserves to the regulars 27 years ago. I first met the military police when I was part of 6 Company, and I have still got the knee and elbow scars to show for one spill I took off a Harley-Davidson near Kitchener. Those were the days when flying columns would launch out on Saturday mornings to see if we could re-enter an urban area after someone had nuked it. As I recall it, there were 5 or 6 of us to do traffic control for a hundred or so vehicles scattered over 1000 square miles. It was all very phrenetic but we did feel useful. Of course, the good burghers on their way to market didn't always share our view. They never do, do they?

Much of the work then was by the seat of the pants. SOP, which are so much a part of our craft now, were non-existent, and you made it up as you went. I recall Jim Findlay sending me solo from Meaford to Guelph, Ontario, leading two batteries of field artillery home one Sunday afternoon. Those were the orders, lead. Doctrine in those days was what a Big War vet told you, if there was one around. I didn't have one so I "invented" one-bike leap frogging that day. I was like a sheep dog in wolf country. The lead driver ditched his "Quad" to avoid hitting me before we got out to the highway, but, two towns later I had us at a steady 40 mph front to tail, all closed up. So much of it was common sense, but each lesson was learned painfully. The secret was learning it the first time.

I did my first pay escort as a militiaman at old Camp Borden. Some wit locked me in the paymaster's office over-night with a loaded pistol. I was merely told to "guard the safe". I paced that office at a steady 4 miles an hour for the next 10 hours, pistol in hand. I prayed for the James boys to appear, but the only problem I encoun-

tered was holding my water overnight!
They really did lock me in.

On another night, I recall the then RSM of old 6 Company, Chief of Police Ted Lamb, rousting me out of bed because a bunch of Saturday night gunners were cutting up in an old H-hut. I was sent in the front door, solo again, relatively resplendent in bush clothing, well-blancoed belt and cross strap, brassard etc. Thirty seconds later I was deposited out the back door, on my backside, not too much the worse for wear, but pride bruised. The secret then, as now, was to dust yourself off and start all over again. They did not toss me out a second time. Indeed "my gunners" lined up on my side and we negotiated an acceptable end to what had become an annoyance for all of us. The deal, as I recall it, was that I was to have one beer with the boys, even though I was "on duty", and in return they agreed to keep it down to a dull roar.

I confess at the time to some confusion over why a lone lance-jack would be thrown in that way, but recognize now why it couldn't have been otherwise; I was the junior rank. I like to think I would have gone back in a third time had it been necessary. It's like the night a few years later when Edgar Petrie and I showed up in a Val St Michel bistro in full bib and tucker to make the point with the Van Doos that no pub was ever "no-go" for the Provost. They didn't call our bluff, which is just as well, as we had about two dozen military policemen on call, ready for bear.

Of course, in those days, we didn't bother writing this sort of stuff up, other than tersely in the DOB, and if there was an SOP, it was that the CO shouldn't hear about it unless someone ended up in hospital.

Well, this has evolved from a rambling dialogue to a meandering monologue. In fairness to myself, the Assistant Editor did ask for it, and in the absence of anything from you outstations, so did you! *THIS IS 28 ALPHA OUT TO YOU.*



Watchdog's First Pay Escort

Branch Activities and Development

Canadian Military Police Association (CMPA)

Annual Essay Writing Competition

The CMPA has agreed to sponsor the second annual writing competition. The competition is seen as a positive contribution towards the development of our Branch both from a professional and general interest point of view.

The aim of the CMPA essay writing competition is to encourage members of the CMPA to express their opinions on a topic of their choice in a logical, unemotional and realistic manner.

Every person who is a member of CMPA and the Security Branch is eligible to participate in this competition. Topics may be of general or specific military interest and preferably with some application to the Security Branch or its role.

Entries are to be a minimum of 1,000 words. Entries must be type-written, double-spaced and submitted in three copies. The author's name and address must not be on the entry itself but on a separate sheet accompanying the entry. All reference material or per-

sons quoted in the competition entry must be properly reflected and/or credited. Entries may be submitted in either English or French. Entries must be submitted between 1 October and 15 December, with articles received by NDHQ/D Secur no later than 15 December 1986.

All promising authors are encouraged to forward their articles for consideration in the CMPA essay writing competition to:

Director of Security 4
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
OTTAWA, Canada
K1A 0K2

Attention! CMPA Essay Writing Competition

Judging of entries will be carried out by the President of the CMPA and members of a committee appointed for this purpose. Entries will be judged on the basis of originality, format, content, grammar and neatness. Prizes of \$100.00, \$50.00 and \$25.00 will be

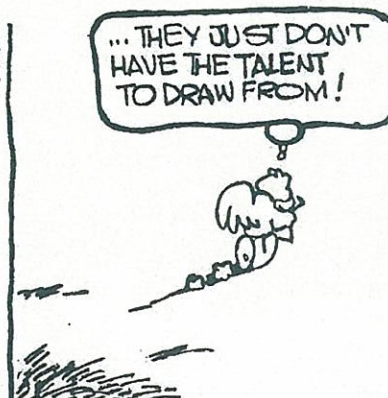
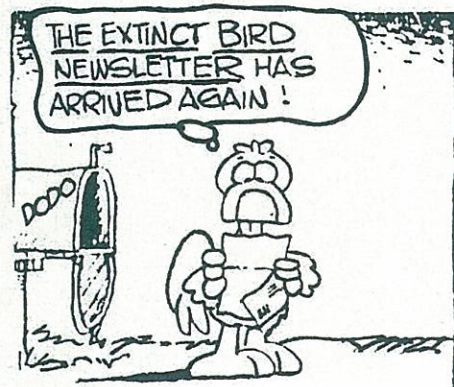
awarded for the entries placing first, second and third places respectively.

The CMPA will not be responsible for the loss or return of any entry. The CMPA reserves the right to submit any entry received for publication in various journals or magazines, and will ensure that proper credits are afforded to authors in such instances.

Editor's Comment: what a great way to put some professional thoughts down on paper, gain some notoriety, and maybe a little extra spending money as well. We would love to run your essay in The Thunderbird Journal. Give it some thought . . . for the Branch! Securitas!



animals crackers



Director's Visit to 4 MP PL

4 CMBG MP PL had the honor of hosting the Director of Security Col A.H. Stevenson, CD from NDHQ, Ottawa. Col Stevenson was given a tour of our headquarters and was introduced to the new ILTIS jeep by Capt T.C. Rogers, CO and Sgt-Maj J.A. Shortt. During his visit he was given the opportunity to compare the old

jeep along with the new ILTIS and to see how far Military transportation has advanced with the Military Police field unit. Members of 4 MP PL had the opportunity to speak with Col Stevenson and ask questions.

Col Stevenson's visit to our unit was enjoyed by all. It was clear to see

that Col Stevenson believes in his philosophy of meeting personally with as many branch members as possible in the coming months.

Until next time,
SECURITAS!!



Col A.H. Stevenson, Director of Security chats with Capt T.C. Rogers, CO and Sgt-Maj J.A. Shortt during his inspection of 4 MP PL new ILTIS jeep.



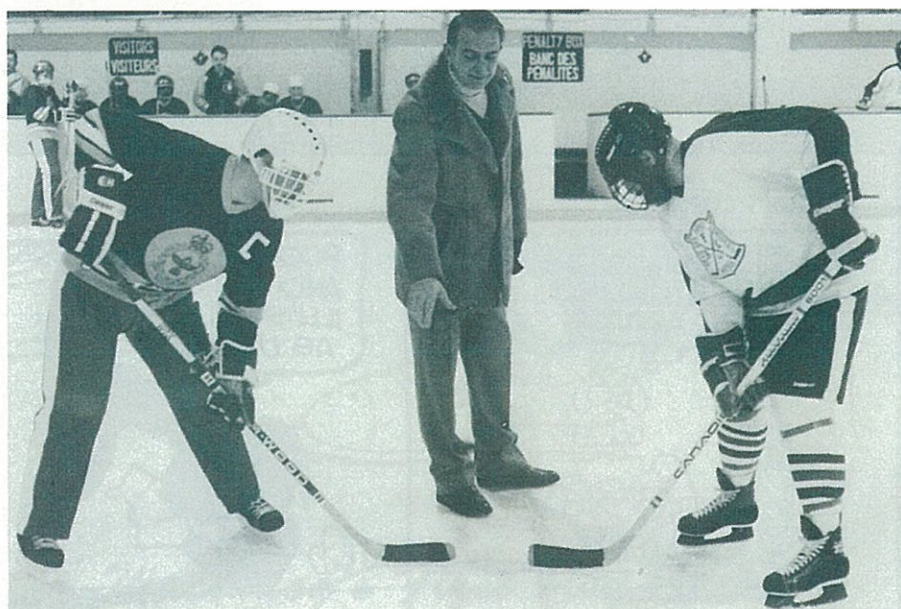
Col A.H. Stevenson, Director of Security receives a guided tour of the old 1/4 ton SMP jeep display during his official visit to 4 MP PL, CFB Lahr on 20 Feb 1986. Col Stevenson is escorted by Capt T.C. Rogers, CO and Cpls Schatz N.W., and Emery R.W.

The Canadian Military Police Association Annual Hockey Tournament

Cpl J. PARENT

Every year the Canadian Military Police Association sponsors a Hockey Tournament held at CFB Rockcliffe, Ottawa, Ontario. This year the tournament was held on 27 March 1986 and was again a great success.

Before I elaborate on this year's tournament, I would like to tell you about how this event started. First of all, the tournament has been held since 1983 and is organized by the MP's of NDHQ/AU but with the sponsorship of the Military Police Association. The main objective of the annual event is to raise the membership for the association, to promote camaraderie within the Military Police Branch and of course, to have a good time. In 1983-84, the tournament was won by NDHQ/AU, in 1984-85 by CFB Montreal and finally in 1985-86 by CFB Montreal. But this will change next year.



Opening ceremonies by Major R. Peddle, S Secur O, NDHQ/AU Ottawa between CFB Montreal and CFB North Bay

In 1986, there were five teams, among them representatives from CFB Borden, CFB North Bay, CFB Montreal, CFB Valcartier and of course NDHQ/AU Ottawa. There were also more than 100 people, including several wives and children of participants, who attended the tournament as spectators.

In the 1984-85 tournament we had 7 teams (2 more than this year), representing in addition to those already mentioned, CFB Kingston and CFB Petawawa. But due to commitments, money freeze and manoeuvres, they could not attend this year. In future years, we extend an invitation to 3 more teams from Eastern and Western Canada and Germany. Let us know by September and we will try to accommodate you.

During the weekend each team played 4 games. The two best teams in the standing were to meet in the final game on Sunday. The two teams turned out to be CFB Montreal and CFB Valcartier. (. . . Again a Quebec battle.) The final was on its way after Colonel Stevenson had the honour of dropping the puck. Well as you know, CFB Montreal beat out CFB Valcartier by winning with a score of 7-6 in overtime.

All trophies involved were donated by our Association. So for those of you who do not belong to the Association, hurry and join now.

After all the great physical efforts of players and drinkers over the weekend, the winning team, finalist team and best individual players, were awarded with trophies. I would like to thank all participants and spectators and hope to see you next year.

"SECURITAS"



Championship trophy to CFB Montreal by Colonel Stevenson



CFB Montreal championship team of the 1986 edition



Finalist team CFB Valcartier. "Better luck next time"



3rd runner up NDHQ/AU

CFS Gypsumville Military Police Activities

Blind Fund Dance

On 28 Mar 86, the CFS Gypsumville Military Police Section organized a benefit dance with all proceeds to the Military Police Fund for Blind Children. A local band volunteered their time and talent and provided an excellent variety of music. Numerous door prizes were donated by local merchants and those who did not donate merchandise provided us with cheques in various amounts payable to the MPFBC. This being the first attempt by the MP Section to sponsor a dance on the Station the response was overwhelming with \$600 being raised for the Blind Fund. Another dance has been planned for next year.

Bicycle Safety Rodeo

Last but not least our MP Section sponsored the 4th Annual Bicycle Safety Rodeo on 19, 20 Jun 86, involving all children living on Station between the ages of 4 to 14.

This event provides the Military Police Section with the opportunity to become better acquainted with the young people on the Station and is conducted in a relaxed, fun atmosphere. The overall aim of the rodeo is to promote bicycle safety and make the children aware of their responsibilities as bicycle riders.

The rodeo began on 19 Jun 86, at the Station school with two hours



Pte FRY, Bicycle Rodeo Coordinator presenting the Top Boy and Top Girl award to Ian Scrivener and Deanna Young

MP/RCMP Skill at Arms Competition

On 10 Jun 86, our MP Section hosted the 3rd Annual MP/RCMP Skill at Arms Competition which was held at the Station 25 metre range. Eleven competitors participated in this year's shoot with the RCMP Team narrowly edging out the MP Team. The competition involved the use of the RCMP issue 38 and the 9MM Browning. The final results were RCMP 1623/1725 and the MP 1589/1725. Top individual honours went to Cst Camille CHAR-



Sgt Bell, NCO IC MP, presenting the Top Team award to Sgt Menzies, NCO IC RCMP

TRAND, who shot a near perfect score of 341/345. After the shoot, all competitors were invited to attend the Officers' Mess for a light lunch and liquid refreshments supplied by the winning team of course. The competition now stands at RCMP two wins, MP one win, meaning with our Station closing next year we have to even the count.



Sgt Bell, presenting Cst Chartrand with the Top Individual award

of lectures and bicycle safety films. This was followed by a short oral exam on the content of the films. Each participant was given a home study safety booklet.

On 20 Jun 86, the practical portion of the rodeo was carried out, starting with a bicycle mechanical inspection and then on to the test

course. The children were broken into two age categories for the competition. Upon completion of the course, each participant received a bicycle safety patch and certificate.

Prizes and refreshments for this event were donated to us by the Canex outlet, the Community Council and each Mess which made for some very nice prizes and increased the number of participants. The end result of the bicycle rodeo was that the children had fun, learned something useful and gave us the opportunity to know them better.



Pte FRY presenting the 1st place prize for the 4 to 7 year olds to Micheal Kyweriga



Pte FRY presenting the 1st place prize for the 8 to 14 year olds to Deanna Young

2 MP Platoon at Ironman 86

— by Sgt A.J. Gosse

What are those guys at Petawawa doing now?

What is Ironman 86?

During the next few minutes of reading I will answer the above questions and fill you in on a competition unique to the Special Service Force (SSF).

Several years ago a competition was designed for the SSF to find the *toughest* soldier in the SSF. This competition was designed to include strength, physical endurance and canoeing. The competition was named **IRONMAN**.

IRONMAN 86 was scheduled for 7 Jun 86 and was worked into Armed Forces Day at CFB Petawawa. The competition required participants to run/walk carrying a fully loaded rucksack and FNC1 rifle over a 24km

route, paddle a canoe across a lake and portage a canoe 4km while carrying the rucksack. Upon completion of the portage, rucksacks were to be secured in the canoe and a 12km paddle was to begin. Upon completion of the paddle a final 2.5km run/walk with rucksack and FN would bring the participants to the finish line. Total weight to be carried during the portage was 50 kilograms/105 pounds. The route was designed to take the competitors over paved and gravel roads, up and down hills, over rocky land and through brush and swamps. The most rugged terrain would be encountered during the 4km portage.

This year seven (7) Military Policemen from 2 MP P1 entered the competition; the participants being Sgt Gosse, MCpl Hockley, Cpl Beauvais, Cpl Gillis, Cpl Hagarty, Cpl Morey and Pte Stratford. Cpl Hagarty volunteered

to carry the Platoon Mascot, Cpl Watchdog.

Training the MP Team began in March which consisted of walking or running and carrying lots of weight in the rucksack. The training carried on with MCpl Hockley and Cpl Gillis practising after shift work (6 days on – 3 off), and the rest of the team practising during sports periods and time-off while on exercise. The training continued into late May with everybody feeling the effects of the training with blistered feet, sore shoulders and just the thought that on 7 Jun 86 each member of the team would enter the competition knowing a physically demanding day was ahead and that there would be more blisters and sore shoulders after the day was over.

At 1300 hrs on 6 Jun 86 the 2 MP P1 Team gathered at a CFB



2 MP PL Ironmen receiving their Certificates and Ironman Medals. L-R — Pte Stratford, Cpl Morey, MCpl Hockley, Cpl Hagarty (holding Cpl Watchdog) Cpl Gillis, Cpl Beauvais and Sgt Gosse.

Petawawa Drill Hall and the following events led to the completion of the competition:

1300 hrs 6 Jun 86 — MP Team completed weigh-in of rucksacks and last minute adjustments were made to secure the FNC1 to the rucksack. Wpns and rucksacks were quarantined.

1345 hrs 6 Jun 86 — all competitors were issued numbers, a check point card and briefed on the rules of the competition. These rules were simple:

- a. rucksacks will weigh a minimum of 15 kilograms at the start and finish of the competition;
- b. competitors will carry an FNC1;
- c. canoes must be carried, however on one hill along the portage route, canoes may be dragged as the hill is too steep to carry the canoe; and
- d. all check point cards will be punched at each of the nine check points.

1400 hrs 6 Jun 86 — competitors were bused to the canoe pick-up point in order to prepare the canoes (tie in the billy can, put on extra padding for the portage and do whatever else which may make the competition seem easier).

1600 hrs 6 Jun 86 — all team members were in bed early to get a good rest before the 0200 hrs wake-up.

0200 hrs 7 Jun 86 — team members were awakened and each individual piece of clothing was put on with care, ensuring there were no wrinkles in the clothing that would rub and cause blisters.

0230 hrs 7 Jun 86 — team members were transported to the Mess Hall for a meal of pasta and high energy food.

0300 hrs 7 Jun 86 — team members proceeded to the Start Point where last minute details were given. The Commander of the SSF, BGen G.K. Corbould, talked to all participants and wished them well. He stated in part "Today when you cross the finish line I will know you have completed an Ironman Competition. All members of the SSF are physically fit and you (the participants) are the cream of the crop. Today I will find out who is the toughest soldier in the SSF."

0355 hrs 7 Jun 86 — participants strapped on the rucksacks and made last minute adjustments.

0400 hrs 7 Jun 86 — the Start Pistol was fired and 94 Ironmen headed into the darkness for a day of physical endurance.

The going was tough and for some, the blisters and sore shoulders came earlier than expected. The morning air was cool and the water at the check points was well appreciated. By 0715 hrs MCpl Hockley and Cpl Gillis were starting the portage which would be the most physically demanding part of the competition. At this point MCpl Hockley's combats were soaked from sweat the Cpl Gillis was beginning to feel the effects of the 50 kilogram load on his back. Meanwhile the remainder of the MP Ironmen were not far behind. By 0815 hrs all of the MP Ironmen were into the portage phase. These 4kms resulted in numerous competitors quitting, however all of the MP Ironmen completed the portage including Cpl Hagarty, who at times was about to tell Cpl Watchdog to get off his back and start carrying some of the load. Upon completion of the portage, the canoes were placed in Sturgeon Lake and pointed towards the Base, 12km away. After fighting leg cramps, fatigue and strong head winds, while paddling, all of the MP Ironmen completed the last 2.5km run/walk by running to the finish line.

All 2 MP P1 Ironmen finished the competition which is a feat in itself, as 50% of the participants were not expected to finish. The MP Team fin-

ished with the following places and timings:

Cpl Gillis	21	7:26
MCpl Hockley	25	7:47
Cpl Beauvais	49	9:39
Sgt Gosse	50	9:39
Cpls Hagarty/ Watchdog	55	9:50
Pte Stratford	54	14:24
Cpl Morey	66	14:28

After a well deserved refreshment and handshake from fellow MPs at the finish line, the MP Team departed for home for a well deserved rest.

The competition was won by MCpl Pacheco of the Canadian Airborne Regiment with a timing of 5 hrs 48 mins. Although no members of the MP Team were close to finishing in the top ten, full credit must be given to those who even ventured to start the gruelling competition and show the determination and desire to do their best, beating the odds with a 100% completion rate.

The 2 MP P1 Ironman Motto was upheld again. When the Going Gets Tough, the Tough Get Going.



Peace Officers' Memorial Service

Wellesley Island, New York, USA

by Sgt D. (Doug) Cameron,
Military Police, CFB Kingston

In 1961 President John F. Kennedy approved a law, establishing Peace Officers' Memorial Day to be observed on 15th May each year. This annual memorial service enables all attending peace officers to actively honour and remember with pride the memory of fellow officers who have died in the line of duty. At the same time, it allows for the forming of new friendships and the renewal of past friendships in a manner which reinforces the bond between fellow peace officers.

On Thursday, 15 May 1986, twenty members of the Military Police Section, CFB Kingston took part in the Annual Peace Officers' Memorial Day Services held at the US Customs Port of Entry, Wellesley Island, New York, USA. Peace Officers from twenty-five different units attended this service, including RCMP, OPP and various City Police Forces from Canada.

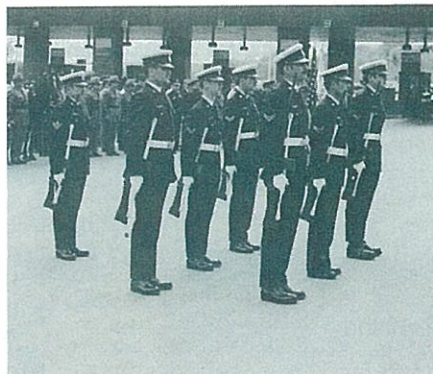
Each year the Military Police Section, CFB Kingston provides a Flag Party for the raising of the Canadian Flag during this memorial service. The duties of providing a Gun Party are every other year, alternately shared between the Military Police, CFB Kingston and the Military Police, Fort Drum, New York, USA. This year, the Military Police CFB Kingston carried out the

duties of the firing party. The Military Police members who attended this service were: Sgt Cameron, MCpl MacMullen, Cpl Menard, Cpl Larocque, Sgt Murphy, Capt Entwistle, MCpl Searle, Cpl (Adm Clk) McLeod, Cpl Vachon, Cpl Tremblay, Cpl Rolph, Cpl Hunt, Cpl Lalonde, Pte Gibson, Cpl Lessard, Cpl Low, LS Webster, Cpl Switch, Cpl Urquhart.

This year's service was a big success. The Military Police Section, CFB Kingston received many praises for the manner in which all members performed. Along with the regular flag and firing parties, this year for the first time, the Base RC Padre, Maj McKenna gave a short memorial service, B Secur O, Capt Entwistle read a prayer honoring those who had died in the line of duty, and Cpl Stuart (MP) played a lament on his bagpipes for those departed.



Kingston MPs providing Flag Party at Memorial Service



Kingston MPs as Firing Party



CFB Kingston MPs provide Flag and Firing Parties at Peace Officers Memorial Service, Wellesley Island, New York. (L-R, Front Row): Sgt Cameron, MCpl MacMullen, Cpl Ménard, Cpl Larocque, Sgt Murphy, Capt Entwistle, MCpl Searle, Cpl (Adm Clk) McLeod, Cpl Vachon, Cpl Tremblay. (L-R, Back Row): Cpl Rolph, Cpl Hunt, Cpl Lalonde, Pte Gibson, Cpl Lessard, Cpl Low, LS Webster, Cpl Switch, Cpl Urquhart. Missing Cpl Stuart who was putting away his bagpipes.

Special Features

Accident or Assault?

The Identification of Child Abuse and Neglect Cases

Captain William S. Merza, Jr.

Reprinted Courtesy of The Military Police Journal USAMPS, Winter 1985 Edition.

Experts estimate that 2 million children are abused or neglected annually, and that 2,000 die as a result of injuries suffered during this abuse. Child abuse is also a major problem for the military. Incidents of child abuse in military families during FY 84 left 13 children dead and 7,206 seriously injured.

Military police are very likely to come in contact with abuse and

neglect victims. For example, while intervening in domestic disturbances they may find problems concerning the children in the home as well as the actual disputants. The problems and stresses that bring about marital difficulties can also lead to child neglect/abuse cases.

The responsibilities of military police in that child abuse and neglect response system are to report suspected cases of child abuse and neglect to the commander and appropriate civilian/military agencies; to investigate reported and suspected

cases of child abuse and neglect; and to provide emergency services necessary to protect the child.

Recognizing Child Abuse and Neglect

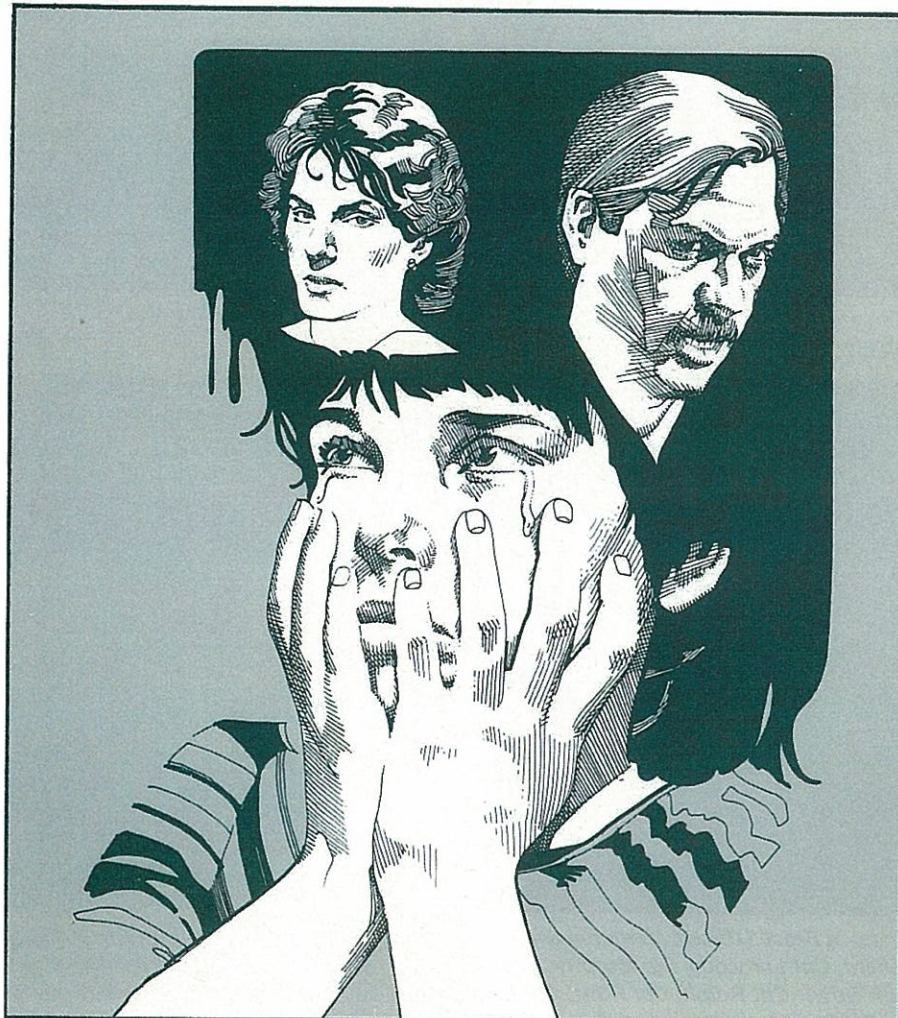
Child abuse and neglect can be divided into four types: physical abuse, neglect, sexual abuse, and emotional maltreatment. Each has recognizable characteristics, and all can be encountered by military police at one time or another.

Physical indicators of child abuse and neglect, mild or severe, involve the child's physical appearance. Frequently they include skin or bone injuries or symptoms of lack of care such as malnutrition. The child's behavior can sometimes be a clue to child abuse or neglect. Behavioral indicators may exist alone or in combination with physical indicators, may be subtle, or may be graphic statements by the child. For the adolescent, behavior may be the only clue of abuse or neglect. Child abuse or neglect occurs to children of all ages.

The parents or caretaker may not be responsible for the abuse or neglect; it may be caused by a sibling or other person with whom the child has frequent contact. In such cases the need for help is no less critical.

In all child abuse and neglect cases, the initial response is critical. The important initial interview with the child and parent or caretaker is a good opportunity for the MP to observe the characteristics of the parents or caretaker and the indicators in the child.

In addition to responding to reports of abuse or neglect, the military police can routinely investigate the welfare of the children of adult offenders. When an adult offender is incarcerated, it is a proper role of the military police to ensure that suitable arrangements have been made for the care of any children involved.



Physical Abuse: Non-Accidental Injury

Physical abuse of children includes any non-accidental injury caused by the child's caretaker; it can include burning, beating, branding, punching, etc. By definition, the injury is not an accident, but neither is it necessarily the intent of the child's caretaker to injure the child. Physical abuse can result from overdisciplining or from punishment that is inappropriate to the child's age or condition.

The following are physical indicators of physical abuse in the child:

Unexplained bruises and welts

- on the face, lips, or mouth;
- in various stages of healing (bruises of different colors or old and new scars together);
- on large areas of the torso, back, buttocks, or thighs;
- in clusters, forming regular patterns, or reflective of the article used to inflict them (for example, an electrical cord or belt buckle); or
- on several different surface areas (indicating the child has been hit from different directions).

Unexplained burns

- cigars or cigarette burns, especially on the soles of the feet, palms of the hands, back, or buttocks;
- immersion or "wet" burns, including glove or sock-like burns and doughnut-shaped burns on the buttocks or genitalia;
- patterned or "dry" burns which show a clearly defined mark left by the instrument used to inflict them (e.g., electrical burner or an iron); or
- rope burns on the arms, legs, neck, or torso.

Unexplained fractures

- to the skull, nose, or facial structure;
- in various stages of healing (indicating they occurred at different times);
- multiple or spiral fractures;
- swollen or tender limbs; or
- any fracture in a child under the age of two.

Unexplained lacerations and abrasions

- to the mouth, lips, gums, or eyes;
- to the external genitalia; or
- on the backs of the arms, legs, or torso.

Unexplained abdominal injuries

- swelling of the abdomen,

localized tenderness, or
constant vomiting.

Human bite marks, especially when they appear adult size or are recurrent.

Conduct can also be a tip-off of child abuse. Abused children may demonstrate certain characteristic behavior or conduct that can be spotted by a sensitive professional. Especially for the adolescent, behavior may be the only clue to child abuse. These behaviors may exist independent of or in conjunction with physical indicators.

The following are some of the behaviors associated with physical abuse by the child who

- is wary of physical contact with adults (The abused child will often avoid it, sometimes even shrinking at the touch or approach of an adult.);
- becomes apprehensive when other children cry;
- demonstrates extremes in behavior — extreme aggressiveness or extreme withdrawal, for example — behavior which lies outside the range expected for the child's age group;
- seems frightened of the parents;
- states he/she is afraid to go home, or cries when it is time to leave; or
- reports injury by a parent.

Neglect: Needs Not Met

Neglect involves inattention to the basic needs of a child for food,

clothing, shelter, medical care, and supervision.

While physical abuse tends to be episodic, neglect tends to be chronic. When considering the possibility of neglect, it is important to note any consistency of indicators. Do they occur rarely or frequently? Are they chronic (there most of the time), periodic (noticeable after weekends or absences), or episodic (seen twice in a time when there was illness in the family)?

In a given community or sub-population, do all the children display these indicators, or only a few? Children whose parents are members of certain religious groups or communal environments may exhibit behaviors or wear clothes that differ from that of other children in the area.

For example, heavy clothing normally not worn in the heat of summer may be essential attire for a family's religious beliefs. Conversely, parents may dress their child(ren) in long sleeves and long trousers or skirts in an attempt to disguise marks, bruises, and scars from physical abuse.

Is this culturally acceptable child rearing in a different lifestyle? Or is it true neglect (or abuse)? Asking questions like these can be extremely helpful in differentiating between neglect and differing ways of life.

The following are physical indicators of neglect:

- unusual hunger, poor hygiene, or inappropriate clothing;

U.S. Military Child and Spouse Abuse Incidents Reported in Fiscal Year 1984

Children				
Category	Army	Navy/Marines	Air Force	Total
Physical	1,406	804	677	2,887
Neglect	1,515	515	375	2,405
Physical and Neglect ..	189	560	10	759
Sexual	449	329	147	925
Emotional	110	63	57	230
Death	3	4	6	13
Total	3,672	2,275	1,272	7,219
Spouses				
Category	Army	Navy/Marines	Air Force	Total
Abuse	3,255	3,667	2,918	9,840
Death	2	1	0	3

abnormal fatigue or listlessness; or unattended physical problems or medical needs, such as untreated or infected wounds.

The military police might encounter reports of a neglected child who exhibits the following behavior(s):

- begging or stealing food;
- constantly falling asleep in class;
- rarely attending school;
- coming to school very early and leaving very late;
- addicted to alcohol or other drugs;
- engaging in delinquent acts such as vandalism or theft; or
- stating that there is no one to care for or look after him/her.

Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse includes any contacts or interactions between a child and an adult in which the child is being used for the sexual stimulation of the perpetrator or another person. Sexual abuse may also be committed by a person under the age of 18 who is either significantly older than the victim or is in a position of power or control over the victim.

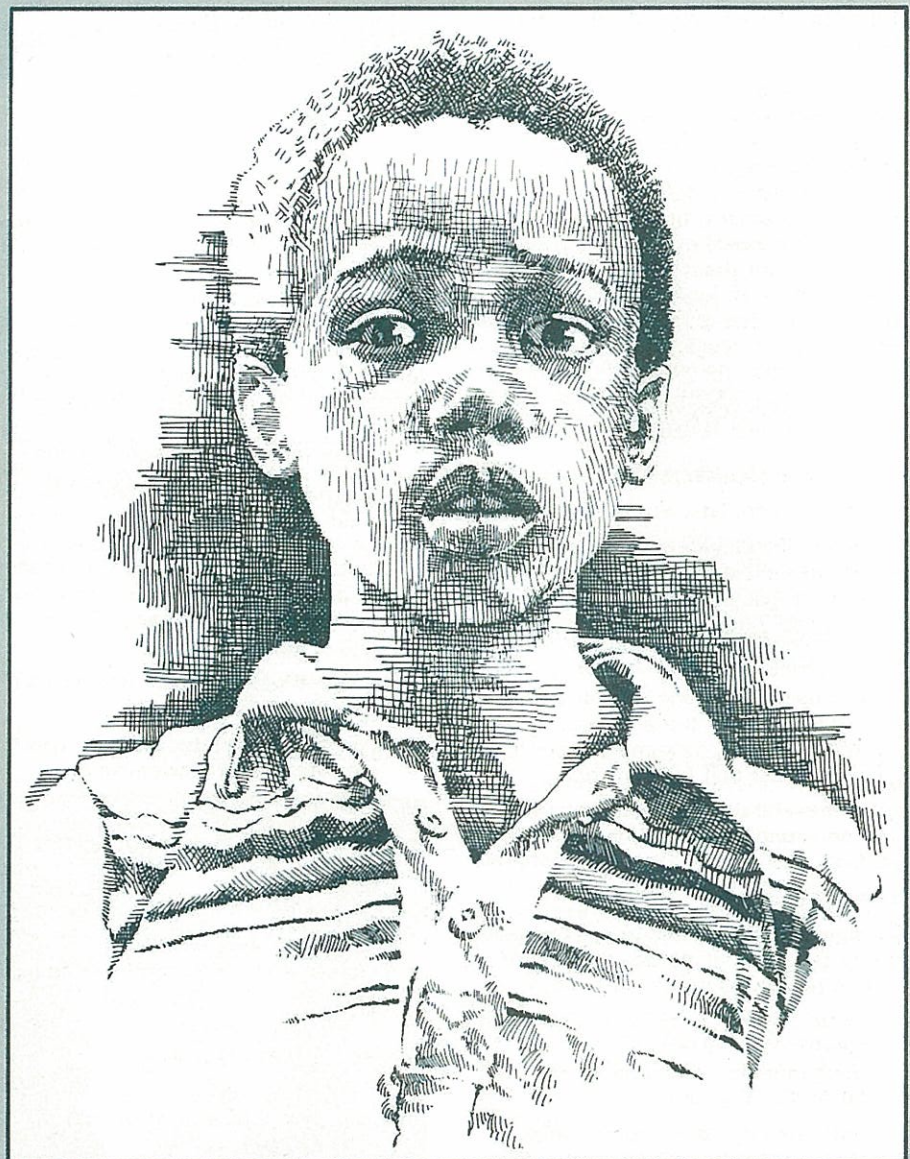
Sexual abuse is often not identified through physical indicators alone. Frequently a child confiding in a trusted teacher or counselor or nurse that he or she has been sexually assaulted or molested may be the first sign that sexual abuse is occurring.

There are physical signs to be alert for, however. These include

- difficulty in walking or sitting;
- torn, stained, or bloody underclothing;
- complaints of pain or itching in the genital area;
- bruises or bleeding in external genitalia, vaginal, or anal area;
- venereal disease, particularly in a child under 13; or
- pregnancy, especially in early adolescence.

Behavioral indicators of sexual abuse are evidenced when the child may

- appear withdrawn, engage in fantasy or infantile behavior; or even appear retarded;
- have poor peer relationships;
- be unwilling to change for gym or to participate in physical activities;



engage in delinquent acts, or run away;

display bizarre, sophisticated, or unusual sexual knowledge or behavior; or

state he/she has been sexually assaulted by a caretaker.

Emotional Maltreatment: Inner Pain

Emotional maltreatment includes blaming, belittling, or rejecting a child; constantly treating siblings unequally; and persistent lack of concern by the caretaker for the child's welfare.

Emotional maltreatment rarely manifests itself with physical signs; however, speech disorders, lags in physical development, and the failure-to-thrive syndrome (which is a progressive wasting away usually associated with lack of mothering) are a few physical indicators that may be present

in emotional maltreatment cases. More often it is observed through behavioral indicators, and even these indicators may not be immediately apparent.

While emotional maltreatment does occur alone, it often accompanies physical abuse and sometimes sexual abuse. Emotionally maltreated children are not always physically abused, but physically abused children are usually emotionally maltreated as well.

The emotionally maltreated child may demonstrate behavior disorders such as sucking, biting, rocking, involuntarily urinating, or having feeding disorders. They may appear withdrawn or display antisocial behavior by destructiveness, cruelty, or stealing. Some maltreated children have sleep disorders or display an inability to play. They may also display irrational fears, or attachments or behaviors out of

keeping with their age group or stage of development.

In addition, emotionally maltreated children may exhibit behavior extremes such as appearing overly compliant, extremely passive or aggressive, very demanding or undemanding. They may show inappropriate adult behavior (parenting other children, for example) or inappropriate infantile behavior (rocking, head-banging, or thumb-sucking, for example). Lags in emotional and intellectual development and suicide attempts may be indicators of this form of maltreatment.

Parents, Home Offer Clues

The behavior and attitudes of the parents and the condition of their home offer valuable clues to the presence of child abuse and neglect. When there is the possibility of child abuse and/or neglect, military police may need to evaluate the extent to which the parents seem to be concerned or unconcerned about the child, looking for solutions or denying the existence of a problem, or are hostile or uncooperative.

The following list of characteristics of abusive parents is based on a composite of many cases. This list is not exhaustive; many more indicators exist; neither does the presence of a single, or even several, indicators prove that maltreatment exists. These parents

- seem unconcerned about the child;
- see the child as "bad," "evil," or a "monster" or "witch;"

- offer illogical, unconvincing, contradictory explanations, or have no explanation for the child's injury;

- attempt to conceal the child's injury or to protect the identity of the person(s) responsible;

- employ harsh, unreasonable discipline inappropriate to child's age, misbehavior, and condition;

- were themselves abused as children;

- were expected to meet excessive demands of their parents; or

- were unable to depend on their parents for love and nurturing.

Trained Professionals Needed

Training is important for any effective installation child abuse and neglect response system. Training in the recognition, identification, and referral of abused and neglected children is essential for all professionals who work with children.

For law enforcement agencies this means training for all staff, not merely for juvenile officers. Military police responding to family disturbance calls need to know the signs and symptoms of child abuse and neglect because the disturbance may be more than an argument between adults. Patrol officers can be alert for children who are unsupervised, uncared for, sleeping out-of-doors in bad weather, or stealing food or clothing.

Training sessions can be jointly coordinated between the provost marshal's office and the Family Advocacy Case Management Team (FACMT) including professionals from other disciplines.

Law enforcement agencies with an understanding of the goals, objectives, and policies of social service agencies are better able to handle child abuse/neglect cases involving referral and placement. Attorneys in the local staff judge advocate's office can advise law enforcement officers about what they are legally permitted to do in responding to a child abuse or neglect situation, and what they cannot legally do.

Public Awareness

Military police agencies can also participate in public awareness programs by providing staff who can discuss subjects such as the investigation process in cases of child abuse and neglect. With the increasing public sensitivity to these problems, the military police can help other concerned individuals and groups who will press for needed resources, programs, and funding for the prevention of child abuse and neglect.

Captain Merza is commander, Bravo Company, 10th MP Battalion (OSUT), Fort McClellan, AL, and was distinguished instructor, Department of Advanced MP Training, USAMPS, and provost marshal, Wiesbaden, Germany. Captain Merza is working on a master's degree in public administration from Jacksonville (AL) State University.



Royal Military Police Training Centre Update

The Basic Provost Course and Assistant Assistant Squad Instructors

by: Captain K.T. Heck, CF exchange officer at the RMPTC

The Basic Provost Course (BPC), which is conducted by the Initial Training Wing (ITW) of the Royal Military Police Training Centre (RMPTC), is 24 weeks long and is divided into two phases. Phase 1 is 7 weeks long and is referred to as the Common Military Syllabus (CMS). It teaches the recruits the basic military skills required of a trained soldier and is equivalent on a somewhat reduced scale, to the training that our recruits receive at Cornwallis. Phase 2 is called Special-to-Arm (STA) training. It is divided into four stages and includes more advanced training and weapons, signals, provost operations, NBC and first aid; a module on police duties; driver training; and a final series of environmental tests which relates to the practical application of police duties in a simulated environment. Phase 2 equates to the TQ3 course conducted at C.F.S.I.S.

Each year twelve squads complete the training cycle. They arrive at four week intervals and number anywhere from 35 to 50 personnel. Direct entry recruits (those joining the Army for the first time) undergo the entire 24 week course. At the conclusion of phase 1 they are joined by Voluntary Transfers (remusters from other branches), Reallocations (personnel who are still in training with other branches but have completed the CMS), Junior Leaders (personnel who have completed training at the Junior Leader Regiment at Bovington) and members of the Womans Royal Army Corps (WRAC) who complete their CMS at the WRAC Training Centre in Guildford. In addition Re-enlistments are also slotted into training from one to 24 weeks depending upon their ability, previous experience and the length of time that they have been out of the Army.

The number of instructors assigned to each squad is three, one Sgt and two Cpls. The squad is also overseen by a squad officer. However in the autumn of 1985, the RMPTC experienced a temporary shortfall of permanent staff. To offset this shortage, it was decided to introduce a new form of instructor and so the Assistant Assistant Squad Instructor (AASI) was born.

Upon completion of the BPC, recruits are promoted to Lance Corporal. Those possessing above average ability and maturity were canvassed and two individuals from each squad were selected to become AASIs. These personnel were held on the strength of RMPTC for 3 months following graduation and attached to a new squad.

Statistics on wastage rates clearly indicate that the most difficult time for recruits in training is the CMS. It is at this very early stage that recruits are most susceptible to home sickness, depression, injury and out and out shock caused by a sudden transition from civilian to military life. For this reason the AASIs were particularly valuable, not only in reducing the workload of the Squad Instructors but in easing the period of adjustment for new recruits.

The AASIs lived in the same accommodation as the recruits and therefore they were always available to provide assistance and counselling in the event that the Squad Sgt or Cpl was otherwise occupied. The AASIs passed on first hand experience to the recruits on the standards required and how to set about achieving them. They provided invaluable assistance on the maintenance of kit and preparations for room inspections. They assisted the Squad Instructors in implementing duty rosters, maintaining personal records,

monitoring barrack damage and general administration. In addition they were able to free lance and assist needy squads with fieldcraft and provost operations, exercises, administering new intakes, participating in Passout Parades etc.

The AASI programmes was in effect for approximately six months until the full complement of permanent staff arrived. To a main, the AASIs agreed that they had benefited from their extra time at RMPTC and gained invaluable experience and confidence as a result of the programme. It gave them a transition period to adjust to the responsibilities of being a junior NCO prior to posting to an operational unit. The new recruits were also positive in their response to the AASI programme. It was noted that the quality of the new squads turnout and kit became better, faster than those squads which had not had the benefit of AASIs.

It is appreciated that an AASI system can only be effectively implemented into a Training Centre which receives a continuous series of recruit intakes. Nevertheless, the advantages of such a programme, particularly as a means of augmenting permanent staff, cannot be ignored.



Military Police at War:

The no. 2 Company Canadian Provost Corps in England and France 1942–1945, Part II

by Supt. H.C. Forbes (rtd.)

The first half of this two-part article by Supt. H.C. Forbes (rtd.) was published in the Spring/Summer edition of the Thunderbird Journal. Footnotes are by Dr. William Beahen, RCMP staff historian Ed

Spies and Pigeons

It was about this time that Sgt Manweiler¹⁷ became suspicious of a cafe near Capellan and decided to watch it. At about 1900 hrs. one evening a fellow entered the cafe carrying a wicker basket. He set the basket down on a bench at the side of the cafe and went over to the bar and bought a drink. He paid no more attention to the basket and after several more drinks and at about 2000 hrs. he left the cafe without the basket. A few

minutes after he had gone a man came out of the living-quarters at the back of the cafe and picked up the basket and carried it into the back of the cafe. Sgt Manweiler, or "Mannie" as he was called by the boys, had heard what he presumed to be pigeons shuffling about and cooing in the basket. He waited. At about 2200 hrs. a man came out of the back of the cafe carrying a wicker basket which he deposited where the former basket had been. He immediately returned to the living quarters at the back. Mannie noticed that the basket again seemed to contain pigeons. In about fifteen minutes time, the man who had carried the first basket into the cafe, re-entered and went directly to the bar and bought a drink. He ignored the basket completely, but

after a couple more drinks and about half-an-hour lapse of time he casually strolled over to where the basket was, picked it up and walked out into the night. Manweiler was very, very suspicious and told a convincingly suspicious story with the result that the field Security Section were sold as well as Company HQ. A raid was organized and with what far-reaching results! A pigeon-loft full of carrier pigeons was found in the back of the cafe. Records were also found revealing the names of approximately 20 spies operating behind the Allied lines in the Antwerp area.

Army HQ published warnings for all troops to be on the lookout for behind-the-lines pigeon services.



Liberation day, Dieppe, France, September 3, 1944: 2nd Canadian Division Engineers march past joyous crowds, Capt. H.C. Forbes, C.O. 2nd Provost Co., and author of Military Police at War, is indicated by the arrow.

Mannie had needed no prompting from Army HQ to be on the alert. It was a nice piece of work and Mannie was justly proud of his contribution to the war effort.

On October 21st Major Norm Cooper, A.P.M., 2 Corps, phoned 2 Company and gave instructions for Greg Embury to proceed immediately to 4 Provost Company and take over command. Greg was very attached to 2 Company and hated to leave but finally decided to go.

On October 22, 1944, 5 Brigade were taken off the seaborne landing operation on the Scheldt. A liberation dance was organized in Berendrecht by the Dutch and a few of the boys who weren't working enjoyed "tripping the light fantastic." Nearly every soldier at the dance carried a revolver, some visibly, others tucked secretly under battle dress tunics with only a slight bulge to indicate their presence. No incidents developed but the potentialities were frightening, to say the least.

October 24, 1944, saw the field general court martial of two members of No. 2 Company. Andy was prosecuting officer and presented his case in a very efficient manner as a result of which each was sentenced to five years imprisonment. They had not been with 2 Company very long and when stationed in Antwerp the temptations to make a little on the side were almost overwhelming — at least for them. They had entered a cafe with a White Brigade volunteer in the evening and warned the proprietor and his wife to fix their blackout. At approximately 2300 hrs. they returned to the same cafe with the same White Brigade volunteer and found it open in spite of the 2100 hr. closing regulation. They immediately ordered all soldiers and civilians out of the cafe. Then they ordered the proprietor and his wife to give them 5000 francs or they would have the cafe license cancelled. They also searched the living quarters and found a few tins of Allied rations and immediately threatened the proprietor with imprisonment if he did not pay up at once. The proprietor produced and gave them 1000 francs and convinced them that that was all the cash that he had on hand. They took the money and left. Bright and early the next morning the proprietor and his wife were in Andy's office with their complaint and unhesitatingly identified the culprits. The whole Company was first shocked, and later ashamed, to find that two of their members had stooped to racketeering.



October 24, 1944. The weather was getting very bad and the days were getting shorter. It was imperative that the Scheldt estuary be cleared quickly so that Allied ships could enter and be unloaded at the huge docks in Antwerp. Everyone was imbued with the urgency of the operation and carried on magnificently in spite of the Jerries stubborn resistance and the bitter weather. The P.O.W. cage was sited too far forward actually, but Cpl. Nault could not find suitable accommodation anywhere else. His P.O.W. cage staff actually captured and imprisoned a Jerry night patrol! Andy and his men were very busy with traffic control arrangements for an infantry and armor

attack on the isthmus leading to South Beveland. However it was an ill-fated plan, for at dawn, after working all night under shell and mortar fire they found all vehicles stuck in the mud at the sides of the dykes. The attack had to be postponed and the plan changed due to the impossible road conditions in that area.

October 27th found Company HQ at Rilland in South Beveland with the P.O.W. cage just across the road. Everyone was very intrigued with the old fashioned Dutch dress being worn in this area. The Company were honored by a visit from Col. Cameron, D.P.M. at this location. The Col.

arrived with Hap Harris and made a lot of enquiries concerning the welfare of the Company and the work that was being done. He visited the P.O.W. cage across the road to have a look at the beaten, dishevelled and motley crowd of German prisoners on hand. Sgt. Mitchell was doing a terrific job of work in the forward areas at this time and almost met his Waterloo at the canal west of Rilland. A bullet passed through the windshield of his jeep and straight through the back of the jeep, directly between him and Chapman.

Not There — Yet

A false report at Division HQ on the 28th that the Cameron Highlanders were across the canal caused quite a flap and a quick recce for the bridge that they had allegedly crossed on nearly had disastrous results. The recce party from 2 Company arrived at the canal just after the area had been

to Division had meant 1000 yards across the canal.

October 29, found the engineers endeavoring to build a bridge across the canal on the main road to Goes with 2 Company standing-by, waiting to take over transport control. Company HQ was in a barbershop at Kruiningen. Dispersment of vehicles was impossible due to the flooded conditions in the area and convoys were lined up on top of all the dyke roads in the area. That evening a lone aircraft which, in the bright moonlight appeared to be a British Mosquito, circled the bridge assembly area. Some stupid machine gunner opened fire on the low-flying aircraft. The aircraft circled round and wiped out the machine-gun post. It then flew across Kruiningen and dropped a flare. The flare came down like a ball of fire as its parachute did not have time to open. Sgt Manweiler who nearly ran into it

wounded were screaming in pain, vehicles were burning and ambulance vehicles were dashing about everywhere. The aircraft disappeared for a very short interval and then returned and dropped a couple of bombs on the engineers and 2 Company men on the bridge site. A quick survey revealed that 2 Company had miraculously escaped any casualties. One gun-tractor of 52 Division had over 50 bullet holes in the windshield and four gunners in the vehicle had been killed instantly. Nothing more was heard of the marauding Mosquito which apparently got away scot-free. It was a revelation to witness the killing, devastation and confusion created by one lone strafing Mosquito. All of 2 Company were thankful to know that the RAF were on their side — most of the time.

The next morning, October 30, 1944, the engineers completed the bridge and 2 Company handled the rush of traffic across it giving priority to the ration vehicles of the forward infantry units and ambulances. Company HQ moved across and established itself in Goes, the capital of South Beveland. The office was in a tailor shop and the QM and HQ Company were in a German-used billet. The building the Jerries had been using was left with time bombs in it, but the old Dutch janitor was a true patriot and he had risked his life to remove all the fuses as soon as the Jerries left. The demolition charges were still in the building. Jerry left a lot of pickles and bread and biscuits which the Company used to good advantage. A lot of potatoes and pears which Jerry had peeled the day before and left in huge cooking pots made a very tasty meal. Fortunately no poison was encountered. Everyone kept wondering whether the old janitor had missed any of the time fuses — but nothing happened.

The infantry had received new armored 15 cwts. vehicles for this operation and they were moving very fast, in spite of bad weather, enemy mines, and physical obstacles. The forward sections of the Company were working night and day posting signs on various routes and directing traffic on busy intersections. 2nd Division's objective was to capture the peninsula of South Beveland. One Company of the 8th Recce group captured the island of North Beveland while protecting the north flank of the Division. North Beveland netted approximately 300 prisoners for the P.O.W. cage. They provided quite a strain on 2 Company P.O.W. facilities as prisoners were coming in considerable numbers at this time. Making a landing



"C" Section, Provost (RCMP).

shelled and mortared only to discover that there wasn't any bridge; that the Camerons weren't across the canal; that the recce party was in the forward infantry positions with approximately 100 Jerries on the opposite side of the dyke; and that their presence there only served to give away the infantry positions! The recce section returned immediately and reported the true facts to Division HQ. It was then discovered that the Camerons had not received the new objective allotted to them by Division, but *had* reported being on their objective, which to them had been the dyke on the canal bank, but

in an attempt to get away from it, immediately smothered the burning mass with the assistance of some of the other men who were nearby. The aircraft, which was plainly visible in the moonlight, came back and strafed the main drag of the village. Recognition flares were shot up from all areas at this time but the aircraft crew failed to interpret them, did not see them, or chose to ignore them. It circled back again and came down the main road with all its guns firing into the artillery convoy of 52 Lowland Division that was lined up waiting for the completion of the bridge. All was chaos, the

on Walcheren Island proved to be quite an undertaking and this task was allotted to two divisions. No. 2 Provost Company moved the P.O.W. cage well forward. On October 31, 1944, Lt. B.W.E. (Bill) Lee arrived at the Company to be 2 i/c.

On November 1, 1944, good news arrived at the Company. The Division would be pulled out of action for 48 hours rest in the Antwerp area. The only worry was the V-2s falling on Antwerp. At least that was the first worry, until it was learned that 2 Company were to be broken up in order to patrol the towns in the various brigade areas. The Company had dared to hope that they were going out to rest! Sgt. Brown and his section moved 4 Brigade to Contich at 0600 hrs. Sgt. Ford moved 6 Brigade to Willebroek at 1130 hrs. Andy moved to Antwerp to liaise with A.P.M. Major Cowis about moving traffic through that area.

Belgians

On November 2, 1944, Company HQ moved to a little village named Aertselaer just South of Antwerp. The Belgians extended a very hearty welcome to the Company. They actually queued up at HQ office to offer accommodation to the men. They explained that it was the least that they could do for their liberators. They tried to outdo each other in extending their hospitality.

One tragedy on the move out of the line marred the happy out-of-contact-with-the-enemy mood of the Company. Some of the liberated Dutch patriots in South Beveland had been loaned a Bren-gun carrier for the purpose of arresting collaborators. They were speeding down a country lane and crossed the main highway leading to Goes without slowing down. L/Cpl. "E" happened to be travelling on this route at that time, and as the carrier sped across the highway he was unable to avoid a collision with it. One of his legs was cut off by the carrier. He was rushed to hospital but died there due to shock and loss of blood. "E" was not afraid of anything or anyone — he was one of the "hard" men of the Company and his loss was keenly felt. He had always been very popular and the liberation fever of the Dutchmen was roundly cursed for being the cause of the death of one of the best men of 2 Company.

During the next few days the Company were very busy cleaning and renewing equipment and servicing vehicles. As many men as could be spared

from street patrols were given passes to Brussels and Antwerp. It was preferred that they go to Brussels because Antwerp was getting pretty hot with V-1 and V-2 rocket bombs. One V-2 fell very close to Aertselaer. It broke many windows and blew off many roofs. The men helped the villagers to make hasty repairs. Many V-1s, or buzz-bombs as they were called, passed over Aertselaer on their way to Antwerp. A fine place for a rest — but the men that were able to get a pass enjoyed renewing old acquaintances in Antwerp. Not many of them visited preferred Brussels as they had made many friends in Antwerp during the battle and they wanted to know how they were getting along during the rocket siege. Fancy coming out of the line for a rest and then spending precious leave in rocket-bombed Antwerp — but, what were a few rockets compared to the front line! On Saturday night, November 4th, the villagers of Aertselaer organized a dance for 2 Company. It was a very gala affair and everyone enjoyed it immensely. No. 2 Company appreciated the friendly gesture of Aertselaer very much. Dancing with lovely Belgian girls was a very welcome change to dodging enemy fire and enduring the extreme cold and loneliness of night point duty. A good time was had by all.

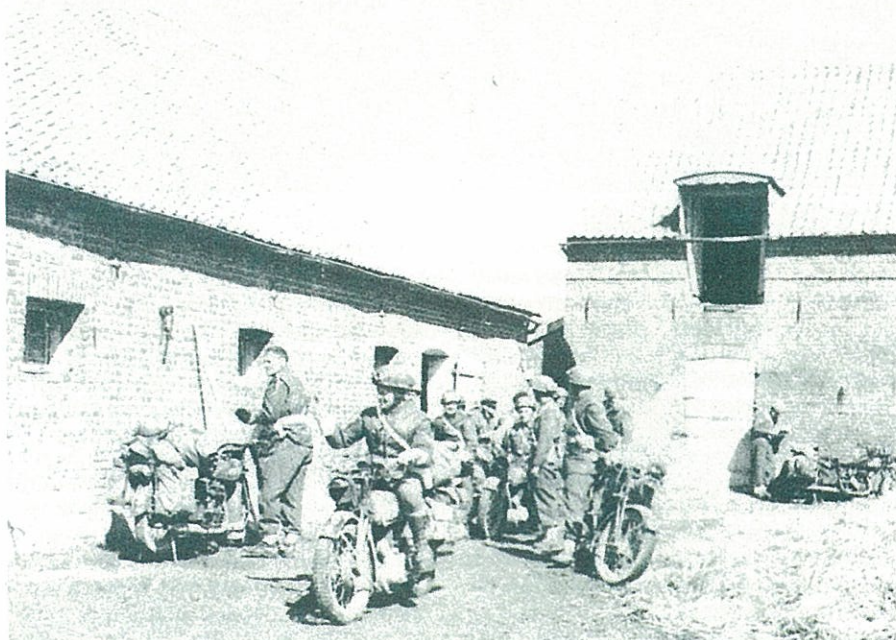
On Monday, November 6, 1944, Chris Forbes was kicked upstairs to be deputy assistant provost marshal (D.A.P.M.) 1st Canadian Army. And Bill Lee took over command of 2 Company. Christ did not want to

leave 2 Company but like Greg before him it was not his decision to make.

No. 2 Company moved again. This time the end of the trail was the Nijmegen salient. Winter quarters were obtained by billeting the men with patriotic Dutch families.¹⁸ The men settled down to routine town patrols and point duties and 48-hour leaves to Brussels, 7-day leaves to England, and 30-day rotation leaves to Canada!

On December 18, 1944, Field Marshal B.L. Montgomery presented medals to 2 Division including the Military Medal to Cpl Barton — the one he had won near Caen.

The next few weeks saw the holiday season come and go and preparations commenced for operation "Veritable." Andy was transferred to England. Lt. Ray Lawler joined the Company on January 15, 1945. Major Hap Harris left for Canada on rotation leave. Happy had won a mention-in-despatches. He was a very popular A.P.M. and all the men were sorry to see him go, but wished him Godspeed and a safe return to his wife and family. Major Howard German became A.P.M. after Happy Harris left. He had an unfortunate jeep accident in which he sustained a fractured pelvis, and was flown to England for treatment. Chris Forbes returned to 2 Division to be A.P.M. at 1335 hrs. February 8, 1945, just one hour and twenty-five minutes prior to the opening of the largest artillery barrage that had ever preceded an attack. No. 2 Company P.O.W. cage was soon busy handling



France 1944, No. 2 Provost, 2nd Canadian Division.

Jerry P.O.W.'s.¹⁹ One section of 2 Company was still employed on the bridges at Mook.

There was an attack by enemy bombers in the evening. February 10th found an investigator from 2 Company making enquiries at the ordnance dump in regard to the murder of Private Morrow. Never a dull moment.

On February 11th Lt. Blackie Paige²⁰ returned off leave and joined the Company in the fight. Blackie was a very popular officer and was always on top of his work. The Company were relieved of the Mook bridges on February 12, 1945.

The next few days witnessed terrific fighting in the Reichswald Forest. Cpl. Royston left for Canada on rotation leave on February 15, 1945.

Into Germany

On February 16, 1945, Company HQ moved into Cleve (also spelt Kleve), Germany. The Company moved 4 Brigade and 10th Canadian Armored Regiment through the Reichswald Forest into Cleve. Everyone was interested in the history of Cleve because Henry VIII's beautiful wife, Anne of Cleves, came from there. Our guns poured a terrific barrage into the enemy lines. Traffic problems were increasing by leaps and bounds. A recce of Cleve revealed unbelievable damage by the heavy bombers of the RAF. Houses had completely disappeared and huge gaping holes remained. The engineers soon filled these up with their bulldozers and opened up the roads. Most of the German civilians fled but here and there a German family chose to disobey *der Fuhrer's* instruction and remained on their property. They were moved to the hospital installations at Bedburg which the RAF had not bombed. German border signs and non-fraternization signs kept the paint-shop crew working overtime. One non-fraternization sign in the form of a cross with "Lest We Forget — Don't Fraternize," painted on it was photographed and published. The task of enforcing non-fraternization was added to the many and varied duties of the Company.

On the 17th and 18th, 6 Brigade and 5 Brigade were moved into Cleve. No. 5 Brigade moved up after dark, far behind schedule due to dense fog and heavy traffic.

On February 19th, the German guns across the Rhine pumped shells into Cleve all day and the pointsmen were kept busy regulating traffic

through the barrage. Towards evening pointsmen from 13 Company relieved the 2 Company men.

On February 20, 1944, the P.O.W. cage was sited just beyond Bedburg and was handling many prisoners. Forward infantry were still collecting German civilians and sending them back to the cage for interrogation in spite of instructions to leave them alone unless they were offensive.

On February 21st we saw the new German jet planes skimming noiselessly over our lines like swallows. They made a Spitfire look like it was standing still. One of them dropped its bombs within 500 yards of 2 Company P.O.W. cage.



Capt. H.C. Forces, (right), C.O. 2nd Provost Co., the author of this article.

In February the new divisional axis markers were put up. These signs enabled one to travel to Canadian military groups in the area without a map. It would be impossible to estimate the amount of travelling time saved by the use of this system of route marking. Five corporals were given the responsibility of looking after the routes. It was their duty to erect and maintain the axis markers and to change them whenever a particular HQ moved. As Division HQ moved often, it meant that all the signs had to be taken down and moved to the new routes, showing the way to the new Division HQ site. For this system to be of any value the signs had to be changed very quickly and the corporals had to be accurate map readers in order to find, and sign, the shortest routes quickly and efficiently.

On February 23rd the whole Company was employed on traffic control for the purpose of clearing traffic from the roads to allow the free pas-

sage of a D.V. (distinguished visitor), viz. Field Marshal Montgomery, commonly referred to as Monty. In spite of orders from the War Office that he was not to go forward of Division HQ, Monty visited 4, 5 and 6 Brigade HQs which were well within range of the enemy's guns. Monty's aide-de-camp was a very worried man but everything proceeded according to plan and Monty arrived safely back at Division HQ. No. 2 Company outriders escorted him back to Corps HQ.

No. 2 Company HQ moved to Qualburg on February 24. Qualburg was on the east side of Cleve, on the Cleve-Kanten road. It was not demolished like Caen and quite a few German families were still living in their own homes. They were very subdued and beaten, thankful to be alive and out of the war. They willingly carried out all the orders and instructions that were given to them by the Civil Affairs staff officers. All Germans when they were first overrun tried to be friendly. Our men were also, but that only got the troops in trouble for fraternizing — contrary to Army regulations. Cattle, chickens and hogs were in abundant supply in this area and it was not an uncommon sight to see dressed carcasses hung up near all the messes. No. 2 Company discreetly managed to share in the luxury of fresh meat.

Blockbuster

On February 25, No. 2 Company was busy preparing for operation "Blockbuster."²¹ No. 2 Division was obliged to travel on a dirt road which the engineers built as the Division advanced. It created a terrific traffic problem and it was almost impossible to avoid having traffic jams from time to time. However, the Provost worked very hard and cleared the jams quickly. A forward collecting post for prisoners was established for operation "Blockbuster."

"Blockbuster" began at 1430 hrs. on the 26th and the big drive from the Reichswald Forest to the Hochwald Forest was on. Unfortunately, it started to rain and the whole area soon became one big mud-hole. The engineers feverishly hauled rubble from the demolished homes in the area but they found it impossible to keep the roads in repair. Sgt Lang and his men were exceptionally busy as the tanks of 4 Canadian Armored Division had gone into the attack with 2 Division. The operation was sticky in more ways than one, but at 0830 hrs. a flurry of lighter fighting vehicles went into the attack and roads became almost impassable. Cold rain was beating

down across the battlefield but the attack went on and results were soon seen in the P.O.W. cage into which a beaten stream of prisoners flowed. The Siegfried Line in this area consisted only of earthworks, no concrete tank obstacles or gun emplacements, as the Germans were relying on the nearby Rhine River for defence. The German guns across the Rhine kept up a harassing fire throughout the battlefield area. The attack and the rain continued on the 27th.

On February 28th, No. 2 Company HQ moved to a crossroads just outside of Kalkar. This was a hot corner as Jerry was continually ranging his Rhine guns on it.

On March 1, 1945, the roads gave out completely and were abandoned. A quick change in plan necessitated a switch over to traffic control on the Kalkar-Uedem roads. The rain stopped falling in the p.m. Spitfires took on one of our tank harbours near 2 Company HQ by mistake. Recognition flares were shot up but the whole squadron came back in single file and strafed the parked tanks. Several casualties were caused.

March 2nd found Capt. Bill Lee working on a complaint of rape made by a German woman against two Canadian soldiers. The soldiers did not deny the act but maintained that the woman had willingly submitted and then made a false complaint of rape. The soldiers were convicted of fraternizing at their court-martial held at a later date. The sun was shining again and the whole Company was busy drying themselves out for the first time in days — weeks it seemed.

The infantry were fighting a nightmarish war in the Hochwald Forest at this time and 2 Company men were very busy trying to keep tracked vehicles off the trails and roads leading through the forest. The P.O.W. cage staff shot a deer that fled the forest in the fury of the attack. Venison was the order of the day! It was in this battle that Major Tilston of the Essex Scottish won the V.C. The Hochwald Forest battle continued for the next two days. Sgt Chapman and his section were working in the forest.

On March 7th a plan was drawn up for the speedy capture of Xanten south of Kalkar. No. 2 Company 8th Recce and Signals held a coordinating conference at 1700 hrs. We established a forward P.O.W. collecting post on the south side of the forest.

Traffic control posts with wireless equipment were set up across the front so that wherever a breakthrough was made all traffic could be diverted to the spot and poured through into the enemy's area. Sgt Brown and his section were detailed to handle the area where the breakthrough was anticipated. Sgt. Chapman decided to move his men out of the dampness of the Hochwald Forest onto a hillside where they could get dried out, but he moved to a spot that was under enemy observation. The section was only there a few minutes when the Jerry guns opened fire on them. L/Cpl Russell was wounded, and as they carried him away on a stretcher a shell screamed in very close and a piece of shrapnel cut him across the behind. That was like hitting a man when he's down, only worse. Sgt Chapman moved his section back into the damp Hochwald Forest, smartly!

Jerries' shellfire was too hot for much advance to be made. The right flank where the breakthrough had been expected was abandoned and so the left flank was exploited. The attack was made at 1915 hrs. with 5 Canadian Infantry Brigade being carried into Xanten in Kangaroos.²² Lt. Blackie Paige and some of his men were in three different houses in Xanten that received direct artillery hits. They emerged from each one shaken, but unhurt.

Early in the morning on March 9th, No. 2 Company rec'd the town of Xanten, regardless of mines, booby traps and snipers, and signed traffic routes through the rubble-strewn streets. The capture of Xanten was the end of that operation for 2 Division west of the Rhine.

March 11th brought movement orders for 2 Division to retire to the Reichswald Forest to rest and refit for the next attack. The engineers and artillery moved back immediately.

No. 2 Company HQ moved back through Cleve to the northwest corner of the Reichswald Forest astride the Dutch-German border on March 12th. Pointsmen were put out on duty enforcing one-way traffic circuits in the area. The battle line northwest of Cleve was sealed off and 2 Company had to place pointsmen on all roads leading into the area.

On March 15th L/Cpl. Pavlos, Pts. Quevillon and Cpl. Nault left for 72 hours leave in Paris. What a break! From action the Siegfried Line to gay Paree!

Crossing the Rhine

The Company were very busy getting their kit and equipment in shape for the Rhine crossing. Company HQ was in a Siegfried Line dugout and the men were under canvas in the Reichswald Forest. All axis markers and route signs were repainted.

Blackie Paige and George Oakes vied with each other on their hunting prowess, but Blackie had it all over Oakes and scored the first kill — a deer. On March 19th, 1945, Col. Pocook became adjutant and quartermaster and he took a very keen interest in the Company.

Saturday March 24, 1945, was D-day for the Rhine crossing. No. 2 Division was amongst the follow-up troops.²³ Pavlos, Nault and Quevillon returned from Paris. They said that there was nothing on earth like it — simply wonderful.

On Monday, General Matthews said that he would inspect 2 Company. Bill Lee, Blackie Paige and Ray Lawler decided that nothing but the best would do for 2 Company. The men co-operated very well and worked like Trojans.

Tuesday the 27th, the engineers sent a bulldozer up to the Company to level a parade square. One of our section was detailed to stand by for a rush move of the 4 Canadian Infantry Brigade and the 18 Canadian Armored Car Regiment who were going to try and make a crossing at Emmerich that night.

They did not get across at Emmerich, however, so the section was told to stand-down on March 28, 1945. The Rhine crossings at Rees were very successful with the result that General Matthews cancelled the inspection of the Company HQ and two sections moved across the Rhine in the evening. They moved too far along the road towards Emmerich, with the result that they were shelled during the night, and had to move back into 2 Division area in the early morning. March 31, 1945, found 2 Provost Company handling traffic on the Arnholthuft highway.

Company HQ moved into Ulft, Netherlands on April 1, 1945. The enemy broke that day and by evening recce elements of the 29 Armored Car Regiment were on the Twente Canal.

On April 2, 1945, the Division was pretty well stretched out with forward elements following the fleeing

enemy very rapidly and the rest of the Division clearing up left-behind enemy pockets of resistance. One of these pockets was in Doetinchem, an old Dutch fortress city. A company of young German paratroopers, armed to the teeth, held the sturdily built town hall in the centre of the town. No. 2 Provost Company signed a route through the suburb of the town and maintained traffic control points within a few blocks of the heavy street fighting. Company HQ was not moved forward until such time as the rear area was cleared as a lot of control was needed to move the clearing parties forward as soon as they finished their tasks.

Doetinchem paratroopers were wiped out during the night and 2 Company HQ moved north to Vorden on the 3rd. Nelson Bridge and the ferry site were being heavily shelled by Jerry. Engineers with bulldozers cleared routes through the rubble in the heart of Doetinchem.

Everyone was very busy on April 4th getting ready for the Twente Canal crossing. No. 2 Company had special traffic control posts, established and manned. Work continued throughout the night and at 1530 hrs. on the 5th traffic started rolling across the Twente Canal. Enemy mortars falling in the area could not stem the flow of traffic. Le Régiment de Maisonneuve which was in the attack contributed 29 prisoners to the P.O.W. cage. A light falling rain accentuated the blossoms of the fruit trees and made the new leaves appear greener than ever. Life was becoming very attractive in spite of the difficulties of front line living conditions.

Lots of traffic rolled across the Twente Canal on the 6th and moved northwards through Laren towards the Shipbeck Canal. Ray Lawler spent the day recceing new routes for use across the Twente Canal. Capt. Lee received a message at approximately 2300 hrs. that he was to go on rotation leave first thing in the morning. Blackie Paige took command of 2 Company.

On the morning of April 7, 1945, Sgt. Fife was i/c of the leading section of 2 Provost Company. Capt. Lee had intended to go up to the Shipbeck Canal in the early morning to determine whether the engineers had completed the bridge they were building or not. However, when Lee received word to go on leave, R.S.M. George Oakes went up in his place. Oakes picked up Sgt. Fife and they drove their jeep up to the canal. The engineers had been delayed by enemy action and had not



P.O.W.'s on the front line.

even started to build the bridge. Oakes and Fife noted this and decided to back up and turn around. In doing so the left front wheel of the jeep fell off the hard surface of the road and ran over a Teller mine. The jeep was blown completely upside down and landed on the opposite side of the road. Sgt. Fife was killed. R.S.M. Oakes was badly wounded and pinned under the jeep. Some engineers saw the explosion, proceeded to the scene, and rescued Oakes who lived to tell the tale. The jeep almost landed on another mine, and when the wreckage had been cleared away a Churchill Tank blew up on that mine. The engineers, when clearing the mines from the area, apparently missed it as it was under the jeep. Oakes truly lived on borrowed time — having been previously wounded at Dieppe. Fife was buried (temporarily) on the north side of the Shipbeck Canal. Oakes returned to Canada under medical care. Oakes and Fife were both very popular in the Company and their loss was deeply felt by all.

Cpl. Gouldie was promoted to Sgt. and took over Fife's section. Sgt. Manweiler was promoted to R.S.M.

Ommen to Groningen

The chase continued on the 8th and 9th and 10th with the enemy fleeing north into Ommen where they apparently intended to make a stand. Company HQ moved to Hellendoorn on the 10th. Lt. Lawler and a section of Provost were placed under command of 6 Brigade, which was to make a flank attack on Ommen from the east after passing through the Polish Armored Division's area. They were to move off at 0600 hrs. on the 11th but due to a change in plan they moved off earlier at 0100 hrs. and forgot to notify the Provost. They didn't get far before the air waves became jammed with 6 Brigade howling for their Provost section to lead them to their destination. The section was duly despatched. The Poles had not cleared the roads in their area as promised, with the result that 6 Brigade were seriously delayed by traffic jams. In the meantime, the enemy decided not to defend Ommen with the result that the Black Watch overran the town during the night and continued the chase to the north. Six Brigade and their Provost finally came tearing into Ommen from the east only to find the town already captured.

April 12, 1945, was a clear sunny spring day. No. 2 Company were busy controlling miles and miles of road from Ommen to north of Bielen. It was at the approaches to Bielen that Sgt. Gouldie heard of a wounded engineer officer lying by a building close to a demolished bridge. He had gone ahead of the Infantry to recce the bridge site. Field Medics and the Infantry had not yet reached the place. Sgt. Gouldie proposed to Lt. Lawler that they go in and get the officer out. They did. Gouldie was later given a Dutch award. He did not know what fear was.

The attack from Bielen to the outskirts of Groningen was a matter of building bridges and controlling movement over them. The task allotted to 2 Company was very heavy and no relief could be obtained from Corps due to the speed of the advance and the miles and miles of supply lines.

On April 13th, 14th and 15th we approached Groningen amid heavy street fighting. The town blazed furiously from uncontrolled fires in the market place. Many Germans gave up the fight and poured into the P.O.W. cage. Recce elements, speeding through the outlying areas, were constantly radioing for Provost assistance in handling P.O.W.'s, but none could be sent as everyone was just too busy. The town was finally captured and Sgts. Gouldie and Brown with their sections moved in on the 16th to try and maintain some semblance of discipline. The town was in a "freedom" mood and really threw their doors and hearts open to the Canadians. The result: lots of drunks, squabbles, fights, and accidents for us to handle. No. 2 Company was as busy or possibly busier than they had ever been before. Reports about the Canadians' behaviour, and spies, and left-behind Germans being hidden by their Dutch girl friends, poured into 2 Company office.

The heart of Groningen was encircled by a canal and could only be entered by crossing one of ten bridges. It had to be placed out-of-bounds due to the battle and fire damage. To do this Provost were required on all of the bridges. Control was established on April 17th.

On April 18, 1945, 2 Company provided traffic control around the market square for a very colorful and picturesque ceremony when General Matthews officially visited the burgo-master of Groningen in the town hall.

Following on the heels of the ceremony came orders for 2 Division to move back into Germany and protect the left flank of 51st Highland Division who were attacking Bremen.

On To Bremen

Each of the sections in 2 Company was allotted a section of the route to sign and control. They each had approximately 15 to 25 miles according to the number and size of towns in their area.

The first elements of 2 Division moved into Haselunne, Germany, on April 19, 1945, and the balance arrived during the next two days.

Contact was made with enemy troops north of Wildeshansen, about 40 miles east, so a P.O.W. cage was opened. No. 2 Division was not pushing the enemy hard as their role was more or less a holding one, protecting a flank. On April 25, 1945, the welcome news came through that the Americans and Russians had linked up. No. 2 Company had a lot of work to do in connection with slave workers the Germans left behind, and displaced persons. Local Germans were complaining of the slave workers stealing, looting, murdering and roaming the country at will. All complaints were handed over to the Military Government unless Canadian troops were involved. The Military Government established displaced-persons camps to which all slave workers were directed. They were very difficult to control as they did not want to remain in camp but preferred to travel homeward in gangs, wreaking vengeance on the Germans en route.

A Provost recruiting drive was commenced in 2 Division that lasted until the Company was officially disbanded. All recruits obtained were transferred to, and trained by, 2 Provost Company.

On April 30th, the Company HQ moved to near Falkenburg. Bremen had just fallen and word was received that Canadian troops were looting in the city. A recce to Bremen did not find any Canadian vehicles or Canadian troops there, and the British Provost in charge of the city stated that the report must have been based on rumour as Canadian troops had not given them any trouble. A control post was established at Delmenhorst and a few Canadian vehicles heading in the Bremen direction were turned back each day. Lt. Bernard left for the United Kingdom on leave.

It was at Falkenburg that a brutal rape was carried out by a Canadian soldier. At 1400 hrs. this soldier entered a German home and at the point of a gun ordered the whole family into one room. He then forced young 16 year-old girl, as pretty as a doll, to accompany him into another room. She would not submit to him so he struck her over the head with his pistol and made a wound over her eye which bled down the front of her dress. Whilst the girl was almost unconscious he raped her. Evidence was produced at the trial to prove that the man at approximately 1600 hrs. took the girl out onto the street and said to a couple of his pals in the regiment. "Look what I've got." The young girl at this time had a gash in her forehead and her dress was torn and bloody. She only had one torn and bloody stocking on and no shoes. These soldiers did not report him. He raped the girl several more times during the afternoon and evening. Finally at 2100 hrs. one of the family escaped and reported to Sgt. Nault of 2 Company.

Sgt Nault took a L/Cpl. with him and proceeded to the German home. When the soldier saw him he pushed the girl into a bedroom and followed her in, locking the door behind him. He threatened to shoot Nault. A few of the soldier's pals, including his platoon sergeant, crowded around Nault and ordered him to leave. Sgt. Nault remained firm and sent the L/Cpl. to get an officer from the regiment. Nault remained in the house, alone, in spite of many violent abuses and threats hurled at him. The men said: "If the lieutenant comes we are alright as he will stand by us but if the captain comes we've had it." Fortunately, the captain arrived and dispersed the men and the soldier was taken into custody. The girl was removed to hospital for treatment. The man was later sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for rape and discharged from the Army with ignominy.

Two Down, One To Go

On May 1, 1945, the German radio announced that Hitler was dead. British Intelligence later issued a statement to the effect that they were satisfied that Hitler and Eva Braun were dead.

On May 2, 1945, the officers and sergeants of 2 Company had a farewell dinner for Blackie Paige who was leaving for Canada on rotation leave the next day. Blackie shot his 5th deer in Germany that day. He was indeed a mighty hunter and a mighty

popular company commander. Joviality, good food and wine contributed to the success of the party. The forward elements of 2 Division had reached Oldenburg during the day the Yanks and Russians linked up; and to crown it all news came that the German armies in Italy had surrendered unconditionally. Everyone sensed that the battle would soon be over.

On May 4, 1945, a Provost company was patrolling the streets of the city of Oldenburg, enforcing a strict civilian curfew and keeping all troops out except those on duty in the city. A company of infantry were put under the command of 2 Provost Company and were allotted beats throughout the city. No civilians or soldiers were allowed on the streets until such time as civilian police forces, fire departments, and town councils were organized by the Military Government staffs. Capt. Ball, Division Liaison Officer, was loaned to the company to assist Lt. Ray Lawler in the multitudinous duties that fell upon the company at this time. Official word was received at 2300 hrs. that no further offensive action was to be taken and that all Forces, enemy and Allied, would "cease fire" at 1800 hrs. on May 5, 1945. It was a relief to know that the killing was over, but the advent of peace brought a flood of work to the Provost; so much work in fact that the company was almost swamped.

During the rush and excitement of May 6th, Lt. Tomalin and Pte. Newton of 8 Provost Company returned from Wilhelmshaven where they had been held as prisoners of war. They reported in and continued on their way with some Air Force lads who had promised them a plane ride to England. Gee, they were glad to be alive and free.

On May 7th, six men from the company went into the German occupied area and escorted the German commanders into Oldenburg where they signed the unconditional surrender terms. Three special guards were despatched to the Ministerium Building where the German commanders were taken. Four hundred Germans were being held in the P.O.W. cage awaiting transportation to the enemy concentration area. During the day a convoy of 15 German lorries gassed up at 2 Provost Company lines.

On May 8th, No. 2 Company picked up seven women from the registered brothel and took them to hospital where they were held for examination. The company was paraded and V-day messages from all the Allied

commanders were read to them. Complaints of rape started to come in.

At 0001 hrs., May 9, 1945, all hostilities in the European theatre of war ceased. Lt. Hodgkiss from 13 Provost Company took control of the information and complaint office. Provost HQ moved into the hospital building.

On May 10th a divisional guardroom was opened in Oldenburg under 2 Provost Company supervision to imprison the eight accused rapists.

On May 11th the Division Maintenance area was disbanded and the signs leading to it were picked up. L/Cpls. Ramey and Wilson left to accompany the Canadian contingent to Berlin for the Allied victory parade. Two American artillery regiments passed through Oldenburg at 1800 hrs. under traffic control laid on by 2 Company. Capt. Ball²⁴ and Sgt. Baldie rec'd the roads chosen for the artillery parade, "Farewell to the Guns."

On May 15, 1945, 2 Company handled traffic control for 2 Division's party. The Oldenburg-Bremen Highway was closed and all traffic had to be diverted for the Canadian march past, "Farewell to the Guns." The artillery traffic had to be marshalled and dispersed in such a manner as to ensure a constantly moving stream past the saluting base. Everything proceeded according to plan, and a letter of commendation for their excellent work was received by 2 Provost Company from the brigadier commanding 2 Division artillery.

On May 16th the Essex Scottish Regiment was scheduled to return to its unit after completing its tour of armed street patrols in Oldenburg. No. 2 Company laid on traffic control for the final parade through town. A ceremonial parade with the pipe band in attendance was drawn up in the market square and the old buildings in the heart of Oldenburg rang with the skirl of the pipes and roll of the drums as the Essex played their Scottish airs. The Essex kilts fairly swaggered as the men marched through the city. The German populace looked on quietly, most of them appeared impressed, all of them were very interested.

Peace Keeping

On May 17th, Company HQ handed over to 13 Provost Company and moved to Aurich, Germany, where they took over from 4 Provost Company.

No. 2 Provost Company was now responsible for controlling all Allied troops in the German concentration area north of the Jade-Ems Canal including the cities of Emden and Wilhelmshaven, and several large town south of the Canal including Varel and Brake.

On May 23rd, 1945, No. 2 Company laid on traffic control at the Sportsplatz in Brake where Brigadier McGill of 5 Brigade handed over the West Bank area of the Weser River to Brigade General Sands of the American infantry Corps. A very colorful ceremonial parade and march past was held, complete with brass bands.

All German troops who surrendered to the Canadians were concentrated north of the Jade-Ems Canal and two divisions were charged with the responsibility of keeping them there until such time as they could be checked over and demobilized. Certain crossings were open on the canal and these had to be signed in German and English to assist the guards at those posts. No. 2 Company was called upon to do this work, and R.S.M. Manweiler's knowledge of German came in very handy. Mannie was a native of Luxembourg. This signing was started on the 24th. A search party from 2 Company and 2 Division HQ searched the surrounding area for one Private Dugas who had been missing for four days. He was never found — most mysterious.

Sgt. Lang moved "C" Section out to 4th Brigade area on the 25th, the same day as Capt. Jack Tweddle arrived to take command of 2 Provost Company.

Capt. Tweddle visited all outlying sections on May 26, 1946. He also contacted Brigade (British) in Wilhelmshaven and satisfied their demands for Provost personnel by promising to send them Provost NCOs to train their men for provost duties. No. 2 Company's responsibilities were so heavy that many places were not policed by them.

A thanksgiving-for-victory church service was held by 2 Provost Company on May 27, 1945, in Aurich, Germany.

Due to the large area 2 Company was endeavoring to cover at this time it was decided to train men in each brigade to handle their respective areas. Accordingly, on May 28th, 15 men arrived at 2 Company HQ from 4 Brigade for Provost training by 2 Company NCOs.

On May 31, 2 Company was requested to make sports field signs for artillery HQ.

On June 1, 1945, 2 Company lost a softball game played against officers from 2 Division HQ: score Provost 2, officers 10.

Special Investigation Section (S.I.S.)

On June 8, 1945, 4 Brigade advised that a murder had been committed in their area the previous evening. Sgt. Paul Clearwater²⁵ S.I.S. made the preliminary investigation which revealed that a Russian slave worker had returned to the farm of his former German employer and murdered him and his wife. As Canadian troops were not involved, the whole case was handed over to Military Government authorities.

A lot of work was encountered during this period with the surrendered German troops arriving daily from Holland. On June 10th, the Ordnance Corps held a big church service in Aurich and 2 Company had to co-ordinate the traffic of that service with the movement of the surrendered Germans.

On June 13th, volunteers for the Far East left 2 Company Aurich Germany to have a go at the Japanese.

On June 14, 1945, Company HQ moved to Oldenburg, Germany and took under command two sections from 13 Provost Company and one section from No. 11 Company, in order to control the whole Canadian occupation area. At this time 2 Division HQ moved to Bad Zwischenahn, Germany, and had under command approximately 66,000 troops, Canadian and British, who were controlling the whole Canadian occupation area. No. 2 Division came under command of 30 Corps (British) which brought 2 Company under command of Col. Drake.

On June 21st, Lt. Ray Lawlor left for the Far East. L/Cpl. Elliott was arrested the next night by Capt. Bloomfield of 821 Military Government Detachment for fraternization. Elliott was in the act of taking a complaint from a civilian when arrested. Capt. Bloomfield tendered official apologies to L/Cpl. Elliott. Lt. Tom Reid arrived as official advance officer of the occupational Provost company.

On June 22nd, Sgt. Paul Clearwater arrived to investigate the mysterious circumstances surrounding the death of a soldier at Aurich. The man had been seen drunk near the Jade-Ems Canal from which his battered body was later removed. After an extensive enquiry and medical examination it could only be assumed that

he was struck by a fast-moving vehicle and died as a result of the injuries. It could not be established where the accident occurred or how or when his body was taken to the canal.

Sgt. Paul Clearwater did some wonderful investigations on rape cases in the Canadian occupation area. His masterpiece was the case in which one Sgt. Liddicott was involved. Paul submitted a 32-page report, including translated statements. Sgt. Quail,²⁶ S.I.S., also carried out some very good investigations. At Aurich, over 20 Canadians were held in the division HQ guardroom, accused of rape. All were convicted of either rape or fraternization and drew sentences ranging from two to 15 years.

On June 23rd, Capt. Tweddle and Lt. Reid visited 2 Company's outlying sections.

On the 29th and 30th, No. 2 Company was very busy signing routes into the airfield at Bad Zwischenahn for the 2 Division Mardi gras on July 1.

No. 2 Company beat the officers 9-6 in a softball game on the 29th. No. 4 Brigade reported another rape on the 29th. The Provost Company float had to be repaired on the eve of the 30th — still not good.



Sgt. Escott's section, No. 2 Provost, WW II, Dieppe, France, 1944.

Mardi Gras And Feestviering

On July 1, 1945, No. 2 Division held a big Mardi gras at Bad Zwi-schenahn featuring a real Canadian midway, a rodeo, races, picture shows, stage shows, a parade of floats, an exhibition of rocket-firing Typhoon fighter planes, one-man German submarines and German large-calibre guns, duo fireworks and swimming and boat races. A real first of July celebration! General Matthews requested that as many men of 2 Company as possible should have the day off to enjoy the sports, so men on duty were cut to the bare minimum. The Provost float collapsed near the end of the route and the men mounted on the motorcycles on the float were injured.

The softball game between Division HQ officers and 2 Provost Company on July 3rd wound up in a technical argument and had to be played over on the 4th when 2 Company scored six runs and the officers only got four.

No. 4 Company (Occupation Provost) started moving into the area on July 5, 1945. They assumed responsibility for the occupational area of Germany on July 9, 1945.

No. 2 Division started moving to Western Holland, the Amersfoort area, on July 5, 1945, and had completed the move by July 12, 1945. During the move Sgt. O'Connor ran foul of an

artillery officers' mess and was put under arrest at Zutphen on July 8th.

No. 2 Company sent two sections of Provost to Apeldoorn, Holland, on July 12th to participate in the Provost Corps ceremonial parade. General Crerar of 1st Canadian Army inspected them and took the salute at the march past.

Cigarettes in Holland at this time were worth a guilder (40¢) each. No. 2 Company stationed in Amersfoort were constantly on the alert for illegal sales of cigarettes and kit.

On August 3rd, No. 2 Company held a dance in their own hall. The Sun-Glo Orchestra played for them and a most enjoyable time was had by all.

On the 18th a vehicle check was made of all jeeps on the highways. This was a 24-hour check, from 0900 hrs. on the 18th to 0900 hrs on the 19th. No. 2 Company ran five check points in their area.

On September 1, 1945, the R.S.M. and sergeants of 2 Company held a very nice dance. No. 2 Company were very busy at this time, signing all roads to Soesterburg Airport for a Feestviering on Monday. The Feestviering turned out to be a big affair. Thousands of troops and civilians enjoyed the horse racing and sports and air show and rodeo and midway and fireworks and parade of troops and floats provided by 2 Division. No. 2 Company was very busy all day handling all the traffic and crowds.

Part of General Matthew's personal kit was stolen from his caravan a couple of days later. Lt. Doug Mitten took some men from 2 Company and carried out several searches, and although he found a 3-ton lorry loaded with kit and equipment, he did not find the general's. Dutch police co-operated willingly but they could not recover it either. No. 2 Company had to send men to Soesterburg Airport again to control traffic at the horse races.

On September 7th, one of our NCOs had to be sent to Basingstoke psychiatric hospital in England. He had been a wonderful man in action with R.S.M. Oakes looking after him, but as soon as the battle was over, he went to pieces and started to drink. When he drank, he went wacky and fired off his pistol and did all kinds of silly and dangerous things.

Two sections of 2 Company were sent to No. 1 Company at Nymegen, Holland, on September 11, 1945,



RCMP Provost, WW II, Lorne Dagg standing.

to control 2 Division troops passing through the repatriation depot there en route to Canada.

On September 13th, No. 2 Company picked up an abandoned jeep and turned it over to the ordnance unit moving to Canada. Many abandoned, surplus vehicles were picked up by 2 Company highway patrols and handed over to ordnance.

Civilian Life

A few days later No. 2 Company was obliged to send one section to Utrecht to help in controlling the town, as a riot occurred there between Canadian troops and Dutch civilians. Dutch police dispersed the rioters by firing their pistols in the air. No. 2 Company Officers moved into a new mess — lovely spot — a private home. A civilian administrator attached to the army was picked up in Amsterdam for selling 80,000 cigarettes that he should have distributed to the troops. He had a couple of diamond rings, some watches, cameras, and a \$1000 southern U.S.A. railway bond! Cigarettes were then selling for 15 guilders each. It was rumoured that six places in Amsterdam were dealing in Sterling, exchanging guilders for £1 notes — S.I.S. investigated.

On September 24th, Col. Ball, D.P.M. spoke to the men of 2 Company on repatriation. Up to this time no Provost personnel had been released for return to Canada and some of the men were beginning to wonder if they would ever get home. No. 2 Company men had a lot of questions to ask and Col. Ball answered them all.

On October 13, 1945, 2 Division HQ closed. Major Chris Forbes, A.P.M., left for repatriation to Canada. No. 2 Provost Company ceased to exist as an independent company on October 15, 1945. The personnel were either repatriated, or transferred to other Provost companies.

The deeds of 2 Company men will long be remembered by those who shared them, and the participation of RCMP members in the Provost Corps during WW II will remain a proud part of our history.

17. Capellan is just north of Antwerp.

18. The period November 8, 1944, to February 8, 1945, was the only prolonged period during the campaign in north-west Europe when the Canadian troops were not involved in a major operation.

19. In "Operation Veritable," British and Canadian troops of the First Canadian

Army crossed over from the Netherlands into Germany to clear the area west of the Rhine River. German prisoners captured during the initial assault of the operation reported that the artillery barrage referred to was so intensive that it broke their will to resist.

20. Born on May 17, 1913, at Lennoxville, P.Q., Lyman Wellington Paige, joined the RCMP Reserve when this auxiliary force was formed in July 1937. He engaged in the regular force in November 1938, and after training at Regina, performed with Depot Division's musical ride. He joined No. 1 Provost Company at its formation and was granted a wartime commission as lieutenant and later attained the acting rank of captain.

Upon return to Canada, Constable Paige once again served with the Force in Saskatchewan until 1957, and then in Alberta. He was promoted to corporal in 1952 and sergeant in 1958.

An expert marksman, as is indicated in Supt. Forbes's text, Paige was a frequently successful competitor at shooting matches and for a time was a small arms instructor at Depot. In 1953, Corporal Paige was sent to Great Britain with the RCMP contingent participating in the coronation for Queen Elizabeth II. Sergeant Paige retired from the Force in 1963 to accept a post with the Alberta provincial government.

21. "Operation Blockbuster" was the second stage of the battle for the Rhineland for British and Canadian forces. These troops pressed east through the Hochwold Forest and drove surviving German soldiers across the Rhine River. By March 11, 1945, the British and Canadians linked with the U.N. Ninth Army which had fought its way northeast to the Rhine. The Allies now prepared for the final thrust into German homeland.

22. A Kangaroo was a tank-like armoured personnel carrier.

23. After crossing the Rhine, the Canadian Army pressed northwards, re-entering the Netherlands and clearing that country of German forces.

24. Colonel George W. Ball was an experienced soldier and policeman. Born in 1894 in Dublin, Ireland, Ball was a part-time soldier in the British Territorial Army from May 17, 1911. During the First World War he served with the Royal Canadian Field Artillery, was mentioned in despatches, and rose from the ranks to be commissioned a lieutenant. After the war, he came to Canada and after trying his hand as a longshoreman and at ranching and farming, he joined the C.P. Railway Police in 1925. In 1929, he joined the Alberta Provincial Police and was stationed at Calgary and Innisfail. When the A.P.P. was absorbed by the RCMP in 1932, Ball continued in service in Alberta at Innisfail and then Edmonton and was promoted to corporal in October 1933.

Corporal Ball was one of the originals

to join No. 1 Provost Company and, because of his military experience and his efficiency, he quickly won promotion. Ball was made regimental sergeant major of the Company before it left Canada, was commissioned early in 1940, and before the end of the year was in command of the unit. He then rose in rank with the expansion of the Provost with various staff and command responsibilities, including officer commanding the Canadian Detention Barracks at Whitley, England — the equivalent of a penitentiary. At war's end, Ball was a full colonel, deputy provost marshal of the Canadian Army, and an Officer of the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.). Ball chose not to remain in the service of the RCMP after the war and took his discharge on April 1, 1946, at the rank of sergeant. He died in Victoria on August 19, 1965.

25. Paul Wellington Clearwater was born on April 9, 1908, at Cannington manor, Saskatchewan and engaged in the Mounted Police on July 12, 1933. Before and during the early days of the war, Cst. Clearwater served in various detachments in Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories. He joined the Canadian Provost Corps in June 1941 and rose to the rank of company sergeant-major. When he returned to Canada at war's end Cst. Clearwater was again performing detachment duties, mostly in the west. In July 1946 he was made corporal and dispatched to Dawson, Yukon for three years.

In 1953, Corporal Clearwater retired to pension with 20 years service. He then took a position as a highways inspector with the attorney-general's department at Red Deer, Alberta. He died suddenly on February 16, 1955, at the age of 46.

26. Arthur John Quail was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, on November 16, 1915. Before joining the Force he worked at jobs ranging from salesman to miner and lumberjack. He considered himself primarily an author, selling some short stories to magazines. He engaged in the RCMP on November 11, 1940, and was sent as a volunteer reinforcement to No. 1 Provost Company in April 1941. Quail's service in the Provost Corps was varied. He held NCO posts in a field punishment camp, an instructional cadre, and as an investigator with 1 Canadian Special Investigation Section. His term of engagement in the Force ended on November 10, 1943, and he did not re-engage.



Confirmed Scuttlebut

CMPA Lapel Pins

Due to the increasing number of requests for additional lapel pins, the CMPA executive committee have approved the sale of these mementoes

through the CFSIS Kit Shop, CFB Borden. New CMPA members, both serving and retired, will continue to receive a complimentary pin upon join-

ing the Association, however, supplementary pins may now be purchased through the Kit Shop at a cost of \$2.00 each.

1986 "Passover Luncheon" Ottawa Area

At noon on 2 May 86 the CFB Ottawa (Rockcliffe) Officers Mess witnessed a most unusual gathering. Sixteen of the Security Branch's finest and most senior gathered to "discuss" the pros and cons of having reached and/or surpassed the milestone of 10 years in their respective rank.

Needless to say, there were some ROASTS and much discussion.

Next year will add some new ten year in rank personalities unless they miss out by getting promoted.



Capt Bob Nice, August member extraordinaire of the Passover Group pontificates to "new" members



These semi-somber guys (including uncle Willie) have just received their Passover Charters.



The founding principles of the Passover Group are laid down. (The wine helped)



A toast is offered to Lcdr Harry Halliday, career manager deemed to be a co-conspirator in the Passover Plot. God-father Nice looks on.

Military Police Fund for Blind Children

CFSIS Safari for Blind Children's Fund

On 2 Apr 86 MP Course TQ5-8601 and staff organized a very unusual fund raising event at the CFSIS Thunderbird Club in an effort to raise some money for the Military Police Fund For Blind Children. Members of CFSIS and their dependants were given a rare opportunity to have their picture taken with a tiger and jaguar cub. They also had the opportunity to win a pair of beautiful pastel prints of a lynx and cougar cub donated by Canadian Wildlife Artist Murrey Killman. The winner of the prints was MWO Mikkelsen.

The following letter relates this event as experienced by one of the major participants:

Dear Friends (Members of the MILITARY POLICE):

My name is BORIS SIBERIOUS TIGER and I am a 65 lb, 8 month old, Siberian Tiger who lives in Cambridge Ontario. I am part of an organization called Our Vanishing Kingdom who travels the country educating you humans about my other furry friends and I before we become extinct. We try and impress on you humans that we are wild animals, who do not make good house pets, even though we look cute and cuddly when we're young. Fortunately we live in mobile homes when we are on the road. You people call them cages, but to us they are all we know, and we are very happy and secure in them. We are well cared for and loved by our boss John Rehmann and his staff. As you meet us we want you to realize that our fellow creatures in the wild have to rely on you humans for protection and survival.

On the 2 April 1986, our boss brought me to CFSIS to help our MP friends raise \$200.00 for the Military Police Fund For Blind Children (MPFBC). We also brought along my best friend "Appollo", who is a six month old Jaguar and our newest member of the family, a five-day old Jaguar, who has not been named yet.

When we arrived at the school my boss couldn't fit our mobile home into the Thunderbird Club so he decided to trust us and let us run loose in the building, and boy did we have a fun afternoon. First, Appollo and I

checked the place out to see if it was safe. I did most of the snooping at first because we tigers are a little less brave than Jaguars. Appollo, he wasn't as concerned and started to play with one of the MP's right away. Then we both



A/Cpl KING assisting Boris with a well-earned drink.



CFSIS-Commandant, LCol A.R. WELLS with Appollo.

got into a wrestling match. Appollo ran about inside the club sliding about the floor and falling over the furniture. We called our match a draw after I won seven out of ten falls. Meanwhile our boss was in the snack bar showing a nice MP lady named Tricia how to feed our young friend with a baby bottle. After feeding and burping him she put him back into his cage for a nap just like your babies.

Then all our MP friends began to arrive. You should have seen their faces when they saw Appollo and I running around loose, you would think they had never seen a Jaguar or Tiger before. After we convinced them we just wanted to play and not eat them we had some fun. We introduced ourselves by climbing over the furniture, which we never get to do at home, and by attacking the MPs and biting their ankles, which you could never get away with. I even managed to show them my Tiger take-down by sneaking up on unsuspecting Sgt Ken Reid and



Appollo the Jaguar with two young friends.

getting a chomp into his combat boot after a flying leap and startling him. Boy was he surprised! So was I. Combat boots taste terrible.

We eventually got down to doing what we came for, raising money for the blind children. Appollo and I took turns posing for pictures with our friends. That worked out really well because while Appollo was hamming it up for the camera, I amused myself by wrestling with every MP in sight. I lost all those matches. I had fun attacking those shiny boots especially when there was a leg in it at the time. Fortunately, they had a sense of humour and played along. I never hurt anybody, I just like to play rough.

When it was my turn in front of the camera, I had a chance to show them that I can be cute and cuddly too. I even got to pose with the CFSIS-Commandant, LCol A.R. Wells. I thought about attacking his nice dress uniform, but I figured I better not — he could have me jailed! Meanwhile Appollo wasn't having any luck at MP wrestling either.

When it came time to leave, I was placed back into our mobile home with my best friend Appollo and were transported back to our other travelling companions. Tired and played out, Appollo and I agreed that those MPs were a lot of fun people. We helped

raise \$200.00 for their blind fund and hopefully made some friends. I was even adopted as a class mascot by MP Course TQ5-8601 and had my picture taken with their class along with Appollo. The class even gave me a walking harness and a Tiger-Tag that reads; A/Cpl Boris S. Tiger, Mascot, Military Police Course, TQ5-8601.

Now as I am getting sleepy and ready for a tiger nap, I'll be dreaming

of all my new friends and hoping that I will see them again next year. For all those who helped by participating in this fund raiser and for hosting all of us from Our Vanishing Kingdom, THANK-YOU!

Your Friend,
A/Cpl Boris S. Tiger



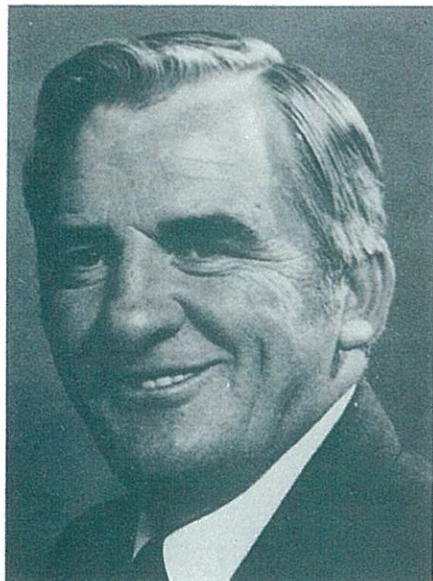
A/Cpl WATSON with Boris.



Winners of the Wildlife Pictures accompanied by Mr. John REHMANN of Our Vanishing Kingdom, MWO MIKKELSEN and A/Cpl HANNAPPEL.

In Memoriam

Captain (Retired) Fred Rogers



It is with deep remorse that we announce the untimely death by heart attack of Captain (Retired) Fred Rogers at Calgary, Alberta on 16 June 1986.

Fred joined the Royal Canadian Air Force on 3 April 1957 as an Air Force Policeman. Fred's early career saw him serving at MacDonald and Gimley Airforce Stations, as well as the air bases at Metz and Marville France, and Lahr Germany. In 1972, Fred was commissioned from the rank of Sergeant and, following that, he served at CFBs Cold Lake, Calgary and Borden, plus a short stay at D Secur 3, DGIS. Upon his retirement from the Forces, Fred moved to Calgary where he was employed at Canada Customs and finally Calgary City Police.

Fred is survived by his wife Katherine and daughters Susan and Deborah.

Funeral services were held at St Georges Chapel, CFB Calgary on 20 June 1986.

Fred will always be remembered for his friendly manner, his sense of humour and his professional dedication to the Branch. He will surely be missed by those who knew him. Katherine Rogers requests that anyone wishing to pay a tribute to Fred is to please provide a donation to the MP Fund for Blind Children.

Master Warrant Officer Murray Purcell



On Sunday 22 Jun 86, a loving husband, a devoted father, a hockey player, an MP and a fighter died in Halifax, his hometown. That person was Master Warrant Officer Murray Purcell who, after a long hard struggle with cancer which spanned almost eight years, finally succumbed to this scourge which has robbed us of so many good people. It was not without a fight, however, and Murray gave it his best bodycheck as only he could give. He was an inspiration to those who were also afflicted and to the fortunate who were not. For those of us who worked alongside him and were close, it is easy to bear testimony to the character of this gentle serviceman. Experiencing pain and severe discomfort from treatment that most of us could never tolerate, Murray Purcell would always find energy in his weak and battered body to devote to his MP section and the people he was very much a part of as leader, follower, teacher and advisor. He was highly respected by MPs and non-MPs alike for his knowledge, experience, dedication and down home sense of humour. He was a true sportsman and an avid hockey-player and it hurt him deeply that he could no longer play the game he loved so much. He did ensure, however, that the spirit of participation and competition carried on at CFB Halifax.

Master Warrant Officer Purcell joined the Royal Canadian Air Force as an AFP in 1957 and had served in just about every facet of the AFP and MP trade including service overseas. It was

not surprising then that upon notification of his unthinkable death, messages of condolence for Murray's wife Aline and family were received from every corner of Canada and Europe. He was a comrade in arms and a friend to many many people.

He will be sorely missed by those who had the privilege of knowing him but he will not be forgotten. The Security Branch has lost a member who had no equal.

Proverbs 18 Verse 24. "A man that hath friends must shew himself friendly! And there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother".

Arthur C. Andrew, CD

CMPA has been advised by MCpl Jim Thickson, of the death of his father-in-law, ART ANDREW, Sgt (Ret), on 14 Feb 86, in Guelph, Ontario. Although not a member of CMPA, Art was a former AFP and MP, (23 years), having served at St Jean, Centralia, Summerside, Goose Bay, Metz (France), Bagotville and Montreal. Art retired in 1968 to become a member of the Ontario Public Service as a Probation Officer. He lost his battle with cancer and will long be remembered by all those who knew him. Art is survived by his wife Edna of Guelph, daughter Barbara (Thickson), now of CFB Moose Jaw, son David, CFB Halifax and son Gary, CFB Shearwater.

Chief Warrant Officer (Retired) Arthur Harry Bristow

Suddenly while visiting his family in Petawawa, on Sunday, June 29, 1986, Arthur Bristow of Woodbend Cres., Waterloo, age 64 years. Mr. Bristow previously served for over 20 years in the Canadian Armed Forces and later as Chief Warrant Officer. He had recently been employed with Consumers Distributing as a Regional Loss Prevention Manager since 1977. He was also a member of the Military Police Association. Beloved husband of Becky and loving father of Lynda (Mrs. Lex Ross) of Guelph, David and his wife Donna of Ottawa, Tony of Germany, Donald and his wife Trish of Petawawa and Paul of Waterloo.

De Olde Kit Shoppe

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 notice.

Merry Christmas and Best Wishes for 1987
from the Thunderbird Journal staff