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EDITORIAL POLICY

The **Thunderbird Journal**, the official journal of the Security Branch, is published quarterly and is an authorized DND periodical in accordance with CFAO 57-14.

The aim of the **Thunderbird Journal** is to provide a focal point for Branch activities, to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas, and to foster professionalism and esprit de corps.

Items suitable for publication in the **Thunderbird 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. Articles may be submitted direct or through the normal chain of command subject to the approval of appropriate commanders as applicable.

Letters to the Editor, questions or editorial comment will be welcomed, however, the Editorial Board reserves the right to reject articles considered unsuitable for publication.

The views expressed in any material published in this magazine are those of the authors and not necessarily of the DND or any element thereof.

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PUBLICATION SCHEDULE

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Fall	15 Aug	30 Oct

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

Direct all correspondence to:

Managing Editor
The Thunderbird Journal
NDHQ/DG Secur
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0K2

Contents

General

Letter from the Editor	1
Up the Down Route	1

Branch Activities

Notes from the Branch Adviser	3
Secure 21st	5

Feature Articles

Modernization of MP Ops at NDHQ/AU	6
St-Vincent de Paul Penitentiary Riot	8
CMPA	11
Blind Fund Update	12
Running — to Fight	13
Commander's Commendations — CFB Cornwallis	14
Advanced Security Officers' Course, 8801	15

Honours and Awards

Vice-Admiral J.A. Fulton Award	15
--------------------------------------	----

Memories

Escort Duties in France	16
Air Force Police Basic Course, 6615	16
Air Force Security Officers' Course, 1951	16

CFSIS Kit Shop Price List — Sep 1989	17
---	----

CProC 50th Anniversary	18
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MANAGING EDITOR

Capt. Sandra Entwistle

ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITOR

2 Lt Lorna Fisher

GRAPHIC ARTIST

Ron Lalonde
DDDS 7-2

TRANSLATION SERVICES

Translation Bureau
Secretary of State



General

Open Letter from the Editor

Capt Sandra Entwistle
Managing Editor

As this issue of the Thunderbird Journal goes to the presses, you have humbly before you a new Managing Editor. Before I carry on, I feel it appropriate to thank, on your behalf, Lt (N) Boot who has been posted to CFB Halifax and thus had to relinquish this position. Thanks Doug. His efforts in putting together a quality product will make it difficult for me to fill those big shoes, however, I'll try (size 10 I'm not!). In fact, in order to ensure success I recently asked for, and received, an assistant. Second Lieutenant L.C. Fisher is the first to fill the position.

Although this issue will in all probability be slightly late, we should be able to bring the publication schedule back on line before too long. So keep sending in those articles! As was mentioned in the previous issue, the emphasis of the Thunderbird Journal is being shifted to reflect the professionalism of the Branch and its members. As such, it is important that I receive articles from you folks out in the "field" which cover items of a professional nature and that are of interest to the vast majority of readers. At the same time, articles which remind us of the way we were or which might suggest the way we'll be or that inform us of some of the Branch social activities are of equal importance. I thank you in advance for your consideration and efforts.

In order to speed up the process of putting each issue together, I

kindly ask that where possible, you submit your articles in both official languages. As you can appreciate, the translation process can, at times, be quite long due to the fact that the translation bureau has many requests and the Thunderbird Journal may not always fall high on the priority list! So, where possible, please use your local (official) translation facilities, but if not possible, send the articles in either language and I will endeavour to get them translated quickly.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to remind you that the Thunderbird Journal is *YOUR* Journal, so any comments concerning format, content or anything else are always welcome.

Up the Down Route

by **WATCHDOG**

HELLO ALL STATIONS. THIS IS 28 ALPHA, HOW DO YOU HEAR ME? OVER. From the diary of then-Major Bill McCullough, continuing our Cyprus saga circa 1974-76.

January 1975. Flight 3211 Lahr-Ismallia-Akrotiri was not one of my better trips. My RON Lahr and Ismallia involved some wining and dining I might better have avoided. My travel kit disappeared enroute to Egypt, so I had a 36 hour beard when Leigh Cullen met me in Cyprus. Saw Howie Mansfield in Lahr and Lou Rodrigue (ex C Pro C) in Ismallia.

Later Jan 75. Leigh and I were having a late supper in the Mess, both pretending we couldn't hear

the growing sounds of fighting in Nicosia. A Brit officer suggested that much of the firing seemed to be around our Nicosia MP Detachment. We stepped outside into the most confusing hullabaloo I had ever experienced. Leigh says this is no big deal! It's pouring rain, but the overcast has been transformed by tracer fire which seems to be coming and going in every direction. Some of the fire is coming from behind us! I can't make sense out of it; who is fighting who? Carelessly silhouetted, Leigh and I draw a couple of rounds of rifle fire. Up until then I had gingerly avoided the mud and water. Now everything is crystal clear; you get down into the stuff, and never mind the spit and polish!

Early Feb 75. All of the Company has been concentrated in the Nicosia area. General Prem Chand has given me about one kilometer of line to hold. There is a Finn infantry battalion on my right and a reconnaissance squadron on my left covering the Airport. We spent a long weekend stringing barbed wire, digging entrenchments and marking a dummy minefield along our front. We have four Czech anti tank guns, but no one knows how to load them. I don't think the shells are fused. The Brits warned us that the Turks in divisional strength will advance through the UN lines over the weekend. There are half a dozen M48 or M60 tanks and a couple of battalions of infantry facing me. Sixty MP are supposed to hold this back!

21 Feb 75. My senior British MP NCO mutined. He said he had not witnessed the demise of one empire just to see a Canadian one rising within the UN in its stead. We take it he doesn't like our CF police procedures. BRITCON Contingent Commander



agreed to find a more resilient replacement.

8 Mar 75. We have been in a week-long fight with the UN Secretariat over MP jurisdiction. WO Hansen (Canadian of course) has the civilians baying for his blood. The Political Advisor has bumped it up to New York; I'm not sure how much longer General Prem Chand will stand by us on this.

19 Mar 75. Board of Enquiry concludes we are overly-enthusiastic in the way we perform our MP duties. We got lumbered, but I appointed Hansen IC Nicosia Station, where the politicals will have to deal with him every day. We never get mad, but we do get even.

1 Apr 75. Very heavy fighting in the City last night. One Canadian officer was killed. COS upset when I indicated Canada would treat it as a homicide. Commander had been asked to regard it as an operational accident; can't find that one in the file index.

Later Apr 75. Have spent the last several days surveying and interviewing possible witnesses in our operational homicide. We also swept a suspected mined area looking for casings. How do you

discriminate between real evidence in a homicide and the flotsam of a war? Because mine detectors were unavailable, we did our search by hand, or rather by foot. To their credit, all of my senior ranks, officers and other ranks alike, volunteered for the search. The junior ranks were interested on-lookers, gradation lists in hand! Best evidence suggests the National Guard or Cypriot Civil Police fired the fatal shot.

16 Apr 75. A total of 14 Canadians were arrested for use or trafficking in hashish to-day. The case has been brewing for weeks.

21 Apr 75. In accordance with our Status of Forces Agreement, our homicide case has been handed over to the Cypriot Civil Police. It is clear the fatal shot was fired from a Greek-Cypriot position, probably by a policeman! The hazing of the Cyps by the RCR was at the root of the problem. In any event, we have now lost jurisdiction. The case will just fade away.

27 May 75. Someone has swiped a shotgun from our MP weapons lock-up. I know there is no honour amongst thieves, but policemen? One of our people is also the subject of an allegation that he beat-up a Brit cavalryman on Ragaena Street last night. Seems they are sharing the same whisky girl.

31 May 75. Fired my Canadian and Swedish special investigators

today. Neither of them have the wherewithal for the petty but complicated investigations expected of us here. My British investigator has been carrying the load for too long. Visited Famagusta later in the day. The Greeks evacuated this city last year and the Turks bypassed it. It is a ghost city. It is mostly untouched and remarkably unlooted. Car dealerships will have new cars on the floors, while the liquor stores have full window displays intact. It's eerie driving through streets that have been empty of people for almost 9 months now. Not a soul where 50,000 people lived a year ago.

25 June 75. Force Commander's driver arrested for smuggling today. He had 30,000 cigarettes in the trunk of the Commander's car. It's a mostly Brit ring, however it's all very embarrassing for our two generals. Their cars have been the cover! They may also be in the refugee smuggling business.

17 Jul 75. Major Bob Stevens arrived unexpectedly today. He is a few days early, however we will use them to advantage in getting him ready to become FPM.

Next edition, we pick up with Bob Stevens. THIS IS 28 ALPHA OUT TO YOU.



Branch Activities

Notes From the Branch Adviser

I am preparing this set of notes in late June 1989, on the premise that they will actually get out to you in published form in October. I am assuming therefore that you will read these at about the same time as I provide my annual stewardship report to the Security Branch Council. I trust that with the passage of 6 months, they will still be relevant and accurate.

Elsewhere in this edition of *The Thunderbird Journal* is an article on **SECURE 21ST**. It talks about the kind of mechanisms we are putting in place so that we will not be quite as reactive to events as we have been in the past. While attending regional dinners, I am struck by the numbers of you who say you do not know what is going on in the Branch. When I think about the amount of paper my staff produces in trying to ensure you have a feel for what is happening, I really can't explain where the "disconnect" occurs. In any event, this edition really does focus on a pot-pourri of matters which should be of interest to you all.

Earlier this year, the Finance Minister tabled a new budget which is still reverberating throughout Government. It certainly had a major impact on DND. Post-budget realities are yet to be determined, but some of the constraints are evident. In the fullness of time, our expenditures on capital acquisition (planes, ships and tanks) has to grow, while budget growth itself is to be strictly limited. That means inevitably that the shortfall will have to be found in our operational and personnel costs. The total force

concept remains sacrosanct, so that some give-in infrastructure for the Regular Force is inevitable. By the time you read this, that may be fact.

Manning at MP stations, particularly in Canada, remains abysmal. We had growing close personal protection, ADP security, counter hostile intelligence, personnel screening and drug investigation missions coming on stream, but these merely reflect more jobs for non-existent people! Even before the budget, I could not see our way clear to do everything expected of us; post-budget, new or expanded missions are simply not achievable. Inevitably, if we add a task we must either drop an equivalent one or accept mediocrity. We can't afford any further degradation of product, so give has to come in taskings. That is as specific as I can be at this time.

The one bright spot in manning is in our officer cadre. The School has done an excellent job in revamping our Basic Security Officer Course, in mid stream, and the quality of graduating junior officers is very high indeed. Now we need time to season them, a major task falling on the shoulders of our warrant and more senior commissioned officers. Both advanced officer (ASOC) and all ranks ADP security training has significantly enhanced the quality of the Branch this past 18 months.

The issue of uniforms and our red identifiers reared its ugly head again this past Spring. I think it safe to say this will not be the last time we will readdress the entire question. I know that some of you feel that enough is not said or done on your behalf when it comes to uniforms, but that simply is not the case. Our work file here at NDHQ

is several volumes thick, and documents years of argument on behalf of the Branch by successive Branch Advisers. Our efforts were passionate, well-reasoned and were undertaken with the gloves off.

I try not to be overly sensitive about well-intentioned comment on the efficacy of our efforts on dress, however on occasion I must admit to some irritation at some of the ill-informed criticism aimed at us. Suffice it to say that, at least for now, we have managed to sustain our identifiers and are improving on our accoutrements. Few others could say likewise.

We are making good progress in matters relating to policy and doctrine. A new instruction on security intelligence liaison is on its way out as I pen these notes. Over one half of the new A-SJ-100-001/AS-000 is enroute to the publishers. The rewrite of our police procedures manual is proceeding very well, with a rewrite of ADP security policy scheduled next. D Secur Ops has drafted a counterintelligence concept paper that complements nicely improvements in security intelligence liaison and the development of a more operationally-relevant role for SIU.

A succession of boards have been sitting this past year, giving effect to our Occupational Analysis. The results will be much more effective training for all of us, and we should start to see improvements within a year or so.

Our embassy military guard programme is blossoming. We have asked for Ministerial authority to establish a proper guard unit, based on this Branch. In a few years, I expect that we will be providing security at just over 30 embassies and high commissions abroad.



Authorities at External Affairs have been very generous in their praise. It is worth noting that in a ten-year period our guards earned one Medal of Bravery, one Meritorious Service Cross, two Orders of Military Merit and six CDS Commendations. Well done!

In the early Spring, the British Army Provost Marshal visited us over a ten-day period. He managed to see a little bit of everything we did except for actual field operations. His report card on us was, on balance, a good one. He recognized that our mandate is wider than that traditional to MP in a democracy. I

think that he found us to be somewhat rigid in terms of the exercise of central control, but, most important of all, he too recognized the exceptional quality of our MP.

I have been struck on visits to our bases at Lahr, Baden, Greenwood, Ottawa, Borden, Edmonton, Wainwright, Winnipeg and Halifax, and to CFSIS and SIU, on just how well served we are by our MP. Too often we are judged or at least seen by our occasional failures. The truth is that our successes far outweigh our lapses, and I would not expect otherwise so long as we continue to do the job as profession-

ally, honourably and honestly as we are able. BZ all around!

Just prior to penning those notes, we all said farewell to Colonel A.D. Gauthier, a former Director Security. While the notes were being edited, we learned, belatedly as usual, that ADG has been invested into the Order of Military Merit. This is the second such investiture for the Branch this year, and I can but regret that we missed both, as the two recipients were in the process of retiring. In any event, sincere congratulations to Colonel A.D. Gauthier and Major P.D. Pelletier.



SECURE 21ST

In June 1987, the Government of Canada tabled a White Paper on Defence entitled **Challenge and Commitment**. In the Preface, the Prime Minister reminded Canadians that "stability cannot be achieved through idle dreams. Peace and stability must be earned, and earned constantly."

Just 22 months later, some of the dreams and illusions created by those words were fragmented in the bringing-down of the 1989 Budget. In the months since, we have all begun to learn or possibly to re-learn old lessons in respect of living within ones means. Inevitably, a number of goals and objectives towards which we in the Security Branch aspired have become to be seen as unattainable, at least for now.

This is not, of course, a new experience for us. Integration, unification, uniform changes at regular intervals and Force restructuring have made and remade us from one mold to the next with startling frequency. Predictably, if something could go astray it has, and presumably will continue to do so.

Support MOC, and we are one, are in a generally weak position whenever the scalpels of an austerity programme are in use. We lack the traditional robustness and strength of *La Regie* of an infantry regiment, the Van Doos for example, and do not have the clout that an operational MOC has at almost any boardroom table. Historically, we have been like bamboo, bending with the wind, living but not prospering on thin soil.

The challenge that has been posed for us in terms of: total force concept and structuring out of the 1987 White Paper; restructuring post-budget; the simple need to provide a robust defence force at a time when money simply is not forthcoming; the major changes that are occurring for Canadians as a whole in respect of the Constitution, language rights, Charter Rights, shifts in civil rights and changes in statute law; changing morals and values for Canadians; and the quite extraordinary changes that technology brings to us all, buffets this Branch.

The experience is not entirely new, however the speed with which we must respond to those changes is. When we look back over the last 20 years, it can be shown that the Branch usually understood what was happening, was able to analyse a problem and frequently had a sound response for it. However, we often came up with only 90% of the answer (the final 10% is usually the most important) or we would discover heavier-than-air flight, ten years after the Wright Brothers! In a phrase, we are too often too late with too little.

In 1988 we set out to redress that. Simply stated, we needed to find a way for the Branch to get that missing 10% and to do so in advance of whatever time constraint existed for us. The result is a still-evolving Security Branch Corporate Plan: **Security Branch in the 21st Century, SECURE 21ST** for short. The Plan was developed in entirely conventional form, reflecting:

- a. a concept phase;
- b. a definition phase;
- c. an implementation phase; and
- d. a consolidation phase.

We are now somewhere between the definition and implementation phases.

The Security Branch is not a homogenous corporation. Most of us work for someone in authority who is not part of the Branch. The Branch doesn't exist in the chain of command. The people who make up the Branch are not managed by the Branch, ADM (Personnel) does that. DG Security, our chief executive officer, personally commands and controls very little. The Branch Adviser exists solely as a point of contact for ADM (Personnel). The Branch Adviser has very little clout with a commander. There are practical limitations on what we can do; but what we can do is manage and organize ourselves somewhat more rationally internally.

SECURE 21ST provides the Branch with a management matrix which has existed in part from time to time, but that has not previously been formalized. Two main boards are the focal-points for our effort:

- a. the Senior Security Advisers Steering Committee, chaired by DG Secur but including a number of senior security advisers (SSO/SO Secur), principal commanding officers, directors, Comdt CFSIS, Branch CWO and others, and
- b. the Security and Military Police Management Board, chaired by DG Secur consisting of the directors, CO SIU and Branch CWO.

These are first-tier bodies, with three others located in a second level tier:

- a. Security and Military Police Doctrine Workgroup, chaired by DPSPR, who also sits as



a member of the Canadian Forces Doctrine Review Board chaired by DCDS. Two editorial boards do detailed work for our Doctrine Workgroup, which has Branch-wide representation;

- b. Security and Military Police Resource Development Workgroup, chaired by DPSPR, again representative of the whole Branch; and
- c. Security and Military Police Automation Development Steering Committee, again chaired by DPSPR, with representation Branch-wide. An NDHQ/SIU Automation Workgroup reports to this Steering Committee.

All of these are in addition to the various standing or occasional committees that are struck for specific operational purposes at NDHQ.

As will be evident, other than on personnel matters, almost everything that affects the whole Branch is or should be subject to some degree of scrutiny within this management matrix. The result is more reasoned coherency in what we do as a Branch, a record that can be tracked to see what happened and why in respect of any particular problem or issue and, accountability.

The matrix is still being developed. Workgroups report to committees and committees to senior chairmen. The results are documented in records of decisions which, in turn, are widely circulated in the Branch. The process is still evolving, but we have made a quantum jump forward.

In the Spring '89, directors and CO SIU produced the initial annual reports called for in **SECURE 21ST**. These have not been circulated further. They are a start

point. In 1990, these annual reports will be consolidated as the Initial Progress Report on **SECURE 21ST**. In successive years, it is hoped that the reports of the security advisers will also be consolidated into Annual Progress Reports.

SECURE 21ST is not in itself a panacea for Branch ills. Pressures to break the Branch down further are likely; the issues of dress will still be there to irritate all of us; money to fund all that we would like to have simply will not grow on trees; priorities will change. What **SECURE 21ST** does offer us is a reasoned, simple, manageable and inexpensive process to improve our chances of success in the bureaucratic jungle.

The key to any success is in "getting there first with the most" **SECURE 21ST** serves to get us into the ball game. Now its up to all of us!

Feature Articles

Modernization of MP Operations at National Defence Headquarters' Administrative Unit

By Sub-Lieutenant T.D. Rouleau, NDHQ/AU, Ottawa

INTRODUCTION

There has been scant recognition of the degree to which military police sections have undertaken modernization. While we may marvel at the leaps in technology in evidence in civilian forces, we tend to overlook our own advances. The military police sec-

tion at NDHQ's Administrative Unit has undergone significant modernization over the past several years, encompassing virtually all aspects of military policing. Illustrative of the developments within the section have been the acquisition of a Wang Alliance computer system in 1985, a state of the art Classified Waste Disin-

tegrator in 1987, a 9-1-1 emergency telephone line system and a computer based intrusion alarm system both in 1988.

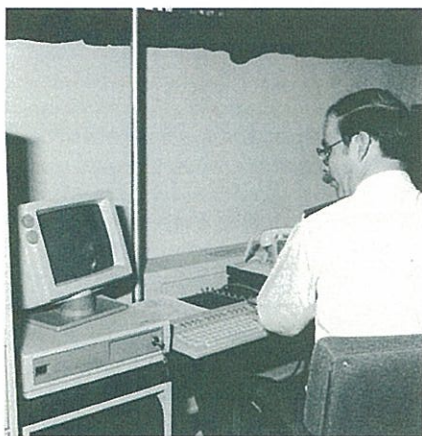
WANG ALLIANCE COMPUTER

The Wang Alliance computer system has been an administrative and logistical boon to the MP section. Introduced as a modest local area network in the fall of 1985, it consisted of three workstations — each complete with a keyboard and monitor and one high speed printer. By October of 1987 we had added eight workstations and another high speed printer. A laser



printer, introduced in March of 1988, is capable of generating 12 pages per minutes of near letter quality — the equivalent of three times the rate of our high speed printers.

The Wang Alliance system can store the equivalent of 122,000 pages 8½" x 11" correspondence. Our current disc drive and disc pack was upgraded this fall with provision for three times the storage capability. With workstations paced strategically throughout the section, our current configuration facilitates ease of use for Police, Security and Support Operations, our three existing subsections.



Sgt Hancox at one of the Wang Alliance terminals located in the Military Police Orderly Room.

The Wang Alliance system has impacted dramatically on the administrative operations of the section. Some of the innumerable benefits we have accrued since its introduction include the following:

- a. one day turnaround on typing submissions;
- b. streamlined, time saving DOB entries;
- c. pro formas for
 - MP Reports

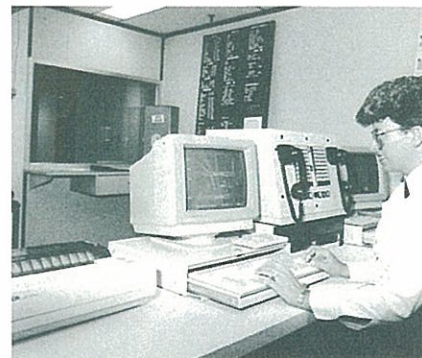
- Memoranda
- Letters
- Messages
- Minute Sheets
- Lettergrams
- Security Violations
- Insecurity Notices
- d. random access building pass record management — 14,000 entries; and
- e. Identification card indexing.

INTRUSION ALARMS

A major component of the modernization at the NDHQ/AU MP Section has been the Intrusion alarm upgrade. To call this merely an upgrade however, is to be guilty of a gross understatement. The new intrusion alarm system is a prototype for the Canadian Forces. Twin terminals located within Central Security Control provide instantaneous and comprehensive information on the alarm and how best to respond. The location of the intrusion alarm is illustrated on one of the video display terminals through a succession of on screen schematics inclusive of the following:

- a. a city scale map pinpointing the IA site, complete with requisite directions;
- b. a floor level blue print of the building;
- c. the Intrusion Alarmed room, with protection devices highlighted; and
- d. greater room detail as required.

Accommodation is made to scroll forward or backward depending on the screen desired, as well as to send copies to the printer for hard copy. The system has an hourly/daily readout capability and can prioritize alarms where there is simultaneous occurrence. New floor plans are easily



At Central Security Control Sgt MacDonald examines a city scale map pinpointing the location of an Intrusion Alarm.

programmed, a prerequisite for the system to remain its most effective. To be fully operational by March of 89, the system is to be next introduced at BFC Valcartier.

CLASSIFIED WASTE DISINTEGRATOR

Unlike its predecessor, a pulper which required vast quantities of water in a frequently laborious process designed to break down paper matter, the current disintegrator is not a labour intensive instrument. All that it asks of its operators is that it be well maintained and fed daily — it will do all the rest. And the rest it does; by the time the classified waste — which can range from magnetic tape to 2 inch thick book like computer printout — reaches the collecting hopper it has been reduced to the point where it is no larger than ⅓rd of an inch in diameter.

To accomplish this feat, the classified waste is fed along twin conveyer belts into matching machinery generating in turn some 26 lbs of waste per minute. Ground up by razor sharp rotating blades, the confetti like product is vacuum





Master Warrant Officer Belanger (center) and Mr. Niman (left) watch as Mr. Graham (right), empties the contents of a classified waste bag onto one of the two conveyor belts feeding twin disintegrators. Safely ensconced in the sound proof room, the classified waste operators enjoy relative comfort while the machines churn out the desired product.

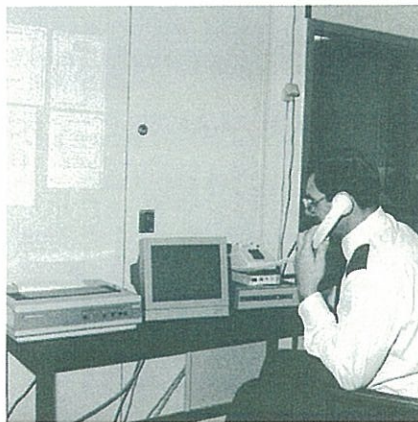
fed into the hopper for eventual disposal.

9-1-1 EMERGENCY SYSTEM

As a policing body within the region of Ottawa/Carleton, the NDHQ/AU MP section became part of an effort towards establishing a centralized co-ordinated emergency telephone system. A broad network of emergency response organizations, the 9-1-1 participants include ambulance services, fire departments, and municipal, provincial, and federal police forces (CFB Ottawa, NDHQ/AU, and RCMP).

The 9-1-1 system, with an easily recalled telephone number, is designed to facilitate access to emergency services, superior information assimilation/dissemination, and prompt response. For the NDHQ/AU in particular, it provides an adjunctive means to obtain emergency services for the approximately 14,000 members of

NDHQ spread out over 30 buildings. Moreover, its fostering has precipitated by necessity, close liaison between local emergency service providers; an indirect intangible, yet invaluable asset in any policing context.



CONCLUSION

As significant as the change has been at the NDHQ/AU MP section, it is only a forebearer of anticipated developments. Preparations are currently underway to upgrade our Emergency Services Voice Communication Panel, automate our pass control facility, and expand the Wang Alliance computer. Given all of the above, the NDHQ/AU MP section considers itself better prepared to face the responsibilities endemic to modern security and policing.

◀ Sgt McMillan at the 9-1-1 emergency post at Central Security Control. The 9-1-1 equipment consists of the direct phone line, video display terminal, and accompanying high speed printer.

Aid to the Federal Authority The 1962 St Vincent de Paul Penitentiary Prison Riots

Sunday the 17th of June 1962 had been a rather pleasant spring day in Camp Valcartier. It was evening now and there was a general quiet throughout the camp. Most of the children were off the streets and thought was being given to getting the uniform and boots ready for duty next day. However, at around 1900 hrs a call was received by the Camp Orderly Officer, Captain Gauthier now Colonel ret'd, Andre Gauthier Security Branch, stating the Solicitor General of Canada had informed the Defence Minister that troops were needed at the St Vincent de Paul Penitentiary to assist in the quelling of a riot that had been in progress since noon that day. A specific demand had been made by the

Commissioner of Penitentiaries for a Provost element.

An oral tasking order was immediately sent to 14 SDB, a Provost unit that had an assigned aid to the civil/federal power tasking. The author, who was the Commandant of the DB, was notified of the tasking and direction was given to activate the Fan-Out and to prepare the ready weapons and ammunition for issuing. Sunday evening not being the best of times to find people resulted in a degree of delay in forming a sufficiently large section. However by 2030 hrs some 16 Provosts had reported in and the decision was made to go with what we had. It must also be kept in mind that both the DB and the



Police Detachment had to leave sufficient staff to meet their day-to-day commitments. The section immediately boarded three half-ton panels, panel trucks being the standard police patrol vehicle in those days, and set-off for Montreal on a difficult and tiring three to four hour drive along Quebec's North shore. At this time the only order received was to get a force of Provost organized, arm it and get it to St Vincent de Paul located somewhere in a Montreal suburb. No direction has been given as to whom we were to report to, what was to be our role and how long we were expected to remain in situ.

St Vincent de Paul was, until it recently closed, Canada's most infamous prison. Built soon after Confederation, its towering and massive walls enclosed several acres on which were sited some thirteen buildings. Within the walls, huge multi-storey cell blocks housed several hundred prisoners. A large segment of the inmate population represented the country's most vicious and dangerous criminals. Walking past cell after cell, the inmate's identity cards located above the cell doors indicated sentences of 20 years, 25 years and life. And these were not isolated cells with lifers, they stretched on and on down each block. It was a harsh and bleak existence with no quarter asked and none given. Corporal punishment (floggings) were still common occurrences in 1962 and were deemed the only way in which to maintain discipline in the prisoners except of course the gallows.

It was a dark and moonless night when, at about 2330 hrs, we arrived outside the prison walls. The darkness only served to highlight the huge flames and masses of dense smoke climbing upwards towards

the sky. From behind the walls came the sound of flames, crashing buildings, shouting and the occasional gunfire. Disembarking from our vehicles we quickly shook ourselves out and prepared for the worst. I gave the order to issue the submachine guns and enough ammo to fill two magazines each (66 rds). Telling my section to remain where they were, I proceeded to enter the prison in order to carry out a recce. Time spent on reconnaissance gives a return of at least ten to one. Once inside the walls I was greeted with a scene that appeared to be controlled pandemonium. Buildings of solid stone and concrete were on fire, their walls collapsing in thundering crashes and the compound was flooded with water bursting forth from smashed and ruptured pipes and fire hoses. It seemed most of the prisoners had been herded into an alley way running between the main wall and a still standing cell block. The two entrances to this alley were guarded by an understrength company of the R22eR depot from Montreal (in other words they were all recruits) and a hodge-podge of prison guards and police officers from the numerous local departments. The troops were armed with FN C-1s with bayonets fixed. The police and guards had a variety of weapons, some of questionable vintage.

It was now time to get some direction and to get on with the job. Looking the scene over, I spotted a Van Doo's major and immediately zeroed in on him. Getting his attention, I saluted and introduced myself. He stared at me a moment and then asked if I had any ammo to which, of course, I replied in the affirmative. He then asked me to issue ammo to himself, his officers and his NCO's. They had been there, throughout most of

the riot, virtually unarmed. Assuring him the ammo was no problem (in fact it became a supreme problem later on after we had returned to Valcartier) I requested orders as to what my group were to do. The major considered this problem for a moment and then said I was to deploy my men where I thought they were needed most and I was to take whatever action was necessary to maintain order. Now, here I was a young second lieutenant with four years of experience being given a carte blanche order or in other words I was on my own. Having been imbued with the Corps philosophy there is nothing a provost officer could not do or for that matter, in certain situations, would not do, I returned to my little group and gave them a quick briefing. I then formed them up and marched them into the prison wearing battle dress, white webbing, brassards and helmets. Deploying them at key points to enforce the infantry and the guards, the prisoners soon put them to the test. There were about 300 prisoners trapped in the alley. Through short rushes at the infants they had realized the troops either couldn't or wouldn't open fire replying instead on bayonet charges. This form of action was proving unsatisfactory and in fact on the last charge the prisoners had actually stolen some bayonets right off the rifles. The situation was starting to get out of hand. Through the darkness it was now seen that several prisoners were scaling the wall, a not too difficult feat as the wall was constructed of massive rough cut granite blocks some four feet by three feet in size. An order, delivered by a runner, instructed me to stop the climbers. The question was how. It was far too dangerous for my small group to force its way through the prisoners. Looking down the alley at



the tightly brunched prisoners, it was not too difficult to guess just what our fate would be. We had already witnessed two prisoners who had been knifed for whatever reasons. Therefore, the only viable course of action was to open fire. I ordered Sgt Thompson, standing beside me, to fire a quick burst over the climbers heads. If that didn't do the job we would pick them off one at a time until they got the message. The range was close to 50 metres and as previously stated the light conditions were poor. Lifting his submachine gun I could see that Thompson was shaken by the order. His gun was wavering so badly I had serious doubts on the outcome of this action. Carefully and as calmly as possible I coached him through the firing sequence. First, safety off and move the change level fully forward to the full automatic position, which he did. Next, cock the weapon, which he did. I then directed him to carefully aim over their heads and give the trigger a quick tap, which he did not. In fact, for a brief instance and until I yelled at him, he held the trigger down and managed to get off about 25 rounds. Simultaneously, several things occurred. First, the sound of the gunfire reverberated off the walls with the whine of the ricochets coming quite clearly through the din. Secondly, several pieces of granite were seen to fall from the walls along with the prisoners. Lastly, the hush that descended over the entire scene seemed to emphasize the enormity of the incident. Frankly, I was convinced all six prisoners had been hit because I had seen them fall like stones. In fact, none were hit but they were certainly a badly frightened lot as were the guards on the walls. Surprisingly, this show of force even though it was somewhat accidental had an amazing affect on the pris-

oners as a whole. The prisoners obviously thought the fire was for deadly effect and the fact none of them had been hit was just sheer good luck. Their conduct when Provost were in the area improved dramatically to the extent that some negotiations could take place with relative safety provided the Provost were standing there with their submachine guns. The lesson to be learned here was that a calculated show of force applied at the right time under the right conditions can pay off in very positive dividends.

A somewhat similar incident occurred when I was touring the yard. A guard incited he wanted to talk to me. On coming up to the guard, I noted he was a small, somewhat elderly man and that he was armed with a 12 gauge pump shotgun. The guard was concerned that a group of prisoners he had trapped at the back of a building and the wall could escape if they could successfully make it across the alley. The prisoners could be seen clearly baiting the guard by ducking out from behind the building and running for cover each time the guard lifted his shotgun and the guard was now somewhat fed-up. I told the guard that if it looked as if a prisoner was going to make the complete dash then to shoot him. The guard accepted this direction and having just taken a step or two to leave him, I was horrified to hear the blast of his shotgun going off. Quickly turning, and not withstanding the poor light and a distance of 40 metres, I clearly saw, at waist level, a huge piece of granite fall from the wall and the convict at whom the round had been fired drop to his knees and crawl back to the safety with his buddies. Needless-to-say, no prisoner attempted to cross that alley again. The lesson to be learned

here, if there is one, is perhaps when authorizing someone to fire you might just satisfy yourself as to the type of ammunition being used. I thought the old boy was using shot, in fact his gun was loaded with solid slugs each capable of tearing a man in half.

The cell block adjacent to the wall where the main group of convicts were trapped was still occupied by some 100 rioters. The rioters had barricaded all the doors and the windows, of course, were barred. The convicts in the block had been rioting for over 24 hours and had literally ripped the interior of the building apart. Aside from throwing plumbing and electrical fixtures out into the yard, they had been passing tobacco and confections to the prisoners in the alley. There was simply no way in which to storm the building without a blood bath occurring. However, at noon on the second day, the army command element in Montreal had been able to scrap up a relief platoon for the infantry. I might add, in our case, we had shifted over to a four on, four off concept, with the off people trying to catch a little sleep in the vehicles. Eventually, we were able to obtain beds and meals in the guards permanent ready area. The new platoon was a mixture of tradesmen. There were cooks from the kitchens, signalers from the local communications detachment, drivers, and so on. Marched in as a body and armed with submachine guns, the platoon was quite by accident halted in front of the block still held by the prisoners. Given an advance left turn, they were placed at the open order. Each command, naturally, was met by loud and colourful comments from the prisoners. However, on the command, "load", silence enveloped the block.



In the front rank was a very nervous signaler who on the command, "load" slapped his 33 round magazine into his gun and cocked it as he was supposed to do. Unfortunately, when the command to make "safe" was given, rather than simply moving his change level to the correct position this fellow pulled the trigger. In front of him was a window which ran in typical penitentiary style from the ground floor up to the top third floor. It was probably constructed with some 50 panes of glass and the signaler got most of them or at least 33. All in all it was a rather spectacular display, rather like in the movies only this incident was for real. Once again the convicts inside the building quite logically thought their final day had arrived. For the rest of us in the yard we figured much the same way. While not all the prisoners would have been hit certainly some would have been. Preparing for the worst, we were relieved to see the convicts clear away the barricade and come trooping out hands held high over their heads. The first burst of fire had missed but they were not about to wait around for the entire platoon to open up at them. Once again a little encouragement in the right place, planned or not, had produced startling results.

With the surrender of the block the wind went out of the rioters. By the late afternoon of the second day the prisoners in the alley were brought out, one by one, searched, and placed in a cell. I might add some cells had at least two feet of water in them but that did not stop the prison authorities from putting two or more convicts in each one of them. This final shake-down of the prisoners was a depressing sight. The age of the convicts ran from children of fourteen to old men in their eighties and as they filed past,

tightly holding onto what personal possessions they had been able to save, their fear showed clearly on their faces. Remember many of these prisoners were forced to go along with the rioters on pain of torture or death. By evening, with nine of thirteen buildings completely destroyed, we were released and permitted to move out. Arriving back in Valcartier early in the morning of the third day we were a dirty and tired outfit. We had, however, done our job to the best of ability and we were certainly a lot wiser from the experience. For me, a very junior officer, it was an indicator of things to come, an expectation in which I was not to be disappointed. There were lessons to be learned as well. In emergencies or specialty operations where experience at all levels is minimal at best, the need to practice sound judgement and good old common sense is paramount. Ensure you learn the situation quickly and thoroughly and above all else do not rush into making hasty decisions. Even once you have made a decision, be prepared

to modify it as the developing operation or situation may dictate. Lastly, and as soon as possible, get it all down on paper, including the identification of the key players, and before the people with 20/20 hindsight start to distort what really took place. In conclusion, the Corp's motto when we needed it rang true, "Discipline by Example". It is still worth keeping it in mind.

About the Author:

LCol V McDougall has served in the Forces for some 35 years. During his career he served in numerous branch positions including tours in Viet Nam, Cyprus and Europe. He retired in 1978 becoming the Chief of Security for National Museums of Canada. He recently again retired and has rejoined the Branch as a class 'C' callout in the Security Awareness and Education Programme.

The CMPA

As your Association's newly appointed President, I am taking this opportunity to use the Thunderbird Journal to communicate to you some of my feelings in respect of our Association.

The new CMPA Constitution is now being printed. When this note is published, your unit/section may in fact have received a copy. I strongly urge each of you to read this document so that you are well

aware of the purposes, organization and By-Laws of our Association.

Periodically, I have been asked by our Members, "Why belong to the CMPA?" I would have thought that the answer was obvious, but the simple fact of the question being raised indicates otherwise. To me membership in an association of the nature of the CMPA is of the highest importance. More importantly — the CMPA is **our Association**. But what is an association? It is an organization of persons sharing fellowship and common ideas. An association has a purpose, and ours are clearly stated in paragraph two of our Constitution.



I believe each of us considers him or herself to be a professional. As professionals, it is not only incumbent upon us to belong to our Association, but to actively support it. Without this support, not only in financial terms, but equally as important by your commitment to all our activities, the CMPA will wither and die.

This is all well and good, but what benefits do we reap from our Association? A good question, and one that deserves an answer. Your Association provides seed money to various Regional events. This seed money is approximately one third of our annual dues, or between \$3,000 and \$3500 annually. This funding is provided through your regional representatives, who are expected to prioritize each submission and allot funding based upon criteria in the Constitution and By-Laws.

The Association has supported the Security Branch team attending the annual RMP March in Chichester, provided the start up funding for the Security Branch College, the Security Branch Chair at Fort Frontenac, funding for the Security Branch accoutrements and has agreed to provide funds for our Silver Anniversary book. These funding activities were in addition to providing a memento to members retiring under the conditions stipulated in the Constitution and other gifts, and condolence cards. All of these functions are part of your Association, and are done on your behalf. To this end, each of us should ask what we can do in order to enhance our Association. The answer lies with, and in each of us. I earnestly urge your continued support of our Association and its endeavours.

Blind Fund Update

The Military Police Fund for Blind Children (MPFBC) was created in 1957 by Colonel James Riley Stone, the Provost Marshal of the Canadian Army, after the tragic death of his young daughter due to eye cancer. The Fund was initially established to help provide visually handicapped children with the "extras" that they would otherwise do without, including such items as Christmas presents and warm winter clothing. Although the MPFBC continues to provide this kind of support, there have been some substantial changes in the last 30 years to the way funds are raised and distributed.

Today fund raising tends to have a business like character and the variety of means used to obtain contributions seem to be limited only by one's imagination. At various times, CFB Winnipeg and CFB Ottawa have hosted "Big Band" dances. A radio "request-a-thon" and associated activities in CFE last year resulted in donations exceeding \$60,000.00. CFB Halifax and CFB Shearwater Military Police combined to operate a highly successful hot dog stand at the Shearwater Air Show. A CEP Tech Warrant Officer organized two "type-a-thons" in the past year, in CFB Trenton and CFB Petawawa, resulting in over \$25,000.00 being donated. These are but a few examples of the types of fundraising activities leading to annual donations to the MPFBC of about \$130,000.00 annually.

But once this money is raised, how is it spent? Funds are centrally distributed from Ottawa to a wide

range of projects. The MPFBC Board of Directors, presently headed by Lieutenant Colonel S.N. Marcotte, examines the requests for funding and a decision is made whether or not to provide funds based upon the majority opinion of the Board. Often these decisions are heart-rending. Should large sums of money be spent providing much-needed support to an individual child or is money better spent providing a smaller benefit to many more children? Should the MPFBC support other charitable organizations or should the Fund maintain direct control over the way in which monies are spent? Since the MPFBC is a non-profit charity run entirely by volunteers, should the Fund support other charities which have a substantial portion of their operating costs allocated for wages? These are the sort of difficult issues dealt with on a regular basis.

Although an annual operating budget of over \$100,000.00 may appear to be a great deal of money, there is little problem with finding worthy causes to support. Blind children in Ontario, Saskatchewan and the Yukon recently received computer systems with voice synthesizers and braille printers, which will allow them to pursue studies through to university. A summer camp for blind children in Nova Scotia was wholly paid for by the fund. Guide dogs, ranging in price from \$5,000.00 to \$10,000.00, are frequently donated to individuals. Seven schools for blind children across the country annually receive a total of \$62,500.00 from the Blind Fund. Several grants were provided for research into the causes of eye diseases. A pre-school programme for visually-impaired children was established in Alberta with money from the MPFBC. Over \$120,000.00 was spent on the acquisition of spe-



cial optical equipment for seven hospitals across Canada. There are many more such examples. The demand for financial assistance continues to meet or exceed the funds raised.

Although the MPFBC has changed, one thing has not. Its *raison d'être*. Colonel Stone established the Blind Fund to help visually impaired children; that is, and always will be, the central focus of the MPFBC. This focus is only possible due to the generous and active support of, not only, members of the Security Branch, but all members of the military and civilian communities in Canada and overseas. The success of the MPFBC to continue its worthwhile work depends on YOU.

tion's 'Fight for Sight' campaign to raise funds for blind children.

To achieve a high level of public awareness and support, the section decided to launch an annual relay run. This year's run was a 153-kilometre relay from CFB Halifax to CFB Greenwood, N.S. Public support was overwhelming. Superline Fuels of Nova Scotia donated jogging suits for all the runners and pledged five cents on every litre of gas sold in a month. The Royal Bank accepted donations at all of its branches. Maritime Tel & Tel donated a pledge line for 24 hours. And three local radio stations reported on the runners' progress as they trekked across the province.

The public appeal of the event was given a further boost when popular singer Terry Kelly — him-

self blind — joined the team of runners. The entire MP section spent the week before the run drumming up donations. Before the run began April 27, the team had already raised more than \$8,000.

The MP section has raised more than \$100,000 for the MP Fund for Blind Children since 1983 — all of it going to such local institutions as the Izaak Walton Killam Hospital and the Sir Frederick Fraser School for the Visually Impaired.

This year's event raised more than \$14,000 for the blind and enhanced the relationship between the military police and the community. The only hiccup was the enthusiasm of the night runners, who burned up the road and put the team four hours ahead of schedule!

Running...to fight

This article is reprinted with the kind permission of the Sentinel magazine.

by Lt(N) Craig Martin, base information officer at CFB Halifax.

Military policeman Pte Jamie Fox was cruising through Halifax one dreary morning in early April when a taxi driver signalled him to pull over. Pte Fox obliged and the taxi stopped behind him. Curious bystanders wondered at the ironical reversal in roles as the cab driver sauntered over to the police car. Curiosity must have become suspicion when the cabbie handed the MP a \$50 bill. This may sound like a juicy graft and corruption story about Halifax MPs. But it's not. This rather remarkable incident merely reflects the extent to which people in Halifax supported the CFB Halifax Military Police Sec-



Commander's Commendation

Cpl LANGEVIN's and LS KENNEDY's Commendation
read as follows:

On the morning of 17 July 1988, Corporal LANGEVIN and LS KENNEDY came upon the scene of a burning house in the vicinity of CFB Cornwallis. Without regard for their own safety, they entered the building and led an occupant, who had been sleeping in an upstairs bedroom, to safety.

The quick reaction and bravery displayed by Cpl LANGEVIN and LS KENNEDY in entering the burning building and removing the occupant likely saved a human life.



▲ BGen A. BROWN, Commander of Canadian Forces Training System, presenting Cpl LANGEVIN with the Commander's Commendation.



◀ Col L.J. NOILES, Base Commander, presenting LS KENNEDY with the Commander's Commendation.



Advanced Security Officer Course

The second Advanced Security Officers' Course, ASOC 8801, commenced on 8 November 1988, after a three year hiatus. Twelve Branch Officers assembled at CFSIS to be briefed, lectured, challenged and inspired by military officers and civilians representing all elements and components of the department on the impact and interface of security and their operations and organizations.

The course candidates also represented all elements and compo-

nents: NDHQ, SIU, and the four Commands. Their wealth of experience totaled 307 years. Six candidates had been or were Commanding Officers of MP Platoons, one was a former, and one a present Commandant of the Detention Barracks and all had a variety of previous officer appointments.

During the five and a half week course, a wide range of security related topics were presented by guest lecturers and generated lively discussions in the comfort of the

lecture theatre, in syndicate discussion rooms and in the mess. Monitored, guided and occasionally prodded by our Directing Staff, these discussions challenged and tested our passionately held views.

ASOC 8801 was a unique experience for the candidates. It provided each with the opportunity to exchange views with eleven fellow Branch Officers in a relaxed and friendly atmosphere. This, coupled with the formal presentations and discussions, made the course a tremendous challenge and an outstanding success.



FRONT ROW: LCdr PH Jenkins, LCol P MacLaren, MGen RP Patee, LCol BN Wright, Col W. McCullough, LCol DJ Ashton, Maj AL Cannons

REAR ROW: Capt JM McLaughlan, Maj JG Plante, Capt RJ Fairall, Maj JP Cloutier, Maj JRM Bellfleur, Capt DR Duncan, Maj RA Holman, Maj RC Little, Capt JA Legere, Capt GR Gesner

Honours and Awards

Vice-Admiral J.A. Fulton Award

The Vice-Admiral Fulton Award for 1988 has been awarded to: 2Lt M.J. Deschenes of CFB Bagotville.

The Vice-Admiral Fulton Award was founded by Vice-Admiral J.A. Fulton, CMM, CD, former Colonel Commandant of the Canadian Forces Security Branch, to recognize the top student graduating from a Security Officer Course conducted at the Canadian Forces School of Intelligence and Security.



Memories



Escort Duties in France

We were always invited to dinner by the Gendarmes after conducting escort duties to the Military Cemetery in France. On this particular occasion, we had just been escorts for the funeral of three F86 pilots.

Pictured in the foreground is Cpl Jack Harrington, at the center (back) in civies is Cpl "Sonny" Jamael and immediately left of him is Cpl Joe Renaud. The three other individuals are unidentified gendarmes.



Air Force Police Basic Course 6615

FRONT Cpl RE Osborne WO1 JD Holland Lt Col RI Luker F/L JC Waite Sgt J Harrington
CENTRE AC2 CR Girard AC2 MJ Larocque AC2 DR Jack AC2 JT Duncan LAC TRG Chapman AC2 JH Leduc AC2 JL Normandin AC2 JG Coles AC2 JM Charest AC2 DR Duncan
REAR LAC MM McConnell AC2 WD Reesor AC2 W Holmans AC2 BD Jensen AC2 EJ Osborne AC2 DT Folk AC2 RFA Querat AC2 JCR King AC2 JW MacDonald

Air Force Security Officers Course, 1951

This photo was submitted by LCol (ret'd) Alf Laidler, pictured at the centre of the second row. It is a photo of the first post-War course for Air Force Security Officers, held the Spring of 1951 at R.C.A.F. Station, in Rockcliffe. LCol (ret'd) Laidler informed us that their "most illustrious member", Erik Nielsen, missed the class picture. The same Erik Nielsen who later became Minister of National Defence and Deputy Prime Minister.

1st row l-r: Art Gee, Bud Cavanagh, Bernie Dale, Al Beaupre, John Kearns, Ernie Kirtz, Steve Polyniak, Jack Dunn;

2nd row l-r: Fred Ludlan, Brian Maynes, Fred Wingert, Jim Rodgers, Alf Laidler, Ivan (Buck) Edson, Vic Heyes, Jim Simpson, John Moyles.



CFSIS Kit Shop Price List May 89

T Shirts	\$ 5.00	Ascots	8.00
Matches	3.50	Pig Tie Tacks	4.00
Pewter Plaques	40.00	T Bird Tie Tac	4.00
Ashtrays	3.50	Tie Bars T-Bird	9.00
Wooden Plaques	10.00	Cummerbund	10.00
Enamel T Bird Badge	24.00	Track Suits Tops (Red & Blue & Small Green)	20.00
Ball Caps (Black & White with Shoulder Crest)	7.00	Track Suits Bottoms (Red & Blue & XL Green)	20.00
Ball Caps (Red, Blue, Green, Camo, with Screen Crest)	6.00	Handcuff Tie Tac (Gold/Silver)	4.00
Ball Caps (Red, Blue, Green, Black, with Embroidered Crest)	7.00	Embroidered Sweaters (Red, Blue, Green, White)	40.00
Branch Flag	20.00	Embroidered Golf Shirts (Red, Blue)	20.00
Desk Flag	3.00	Wallets	25.00
Belt/Buckles	9.00	T-Bird Cuff Links	(Pr) 24.00
Belts Alone	4.50	<i>Orders can be made either by phoning or writing to the following:</i>	
Buckle Alone	4.50		
CMPA Pin	2.00	Sgt H.W. Ten Pierik CFSIS Kit Shop CFB Borden, Ont L0M 1C0	
Securitas Decal (3 Inch)	2.50		
Blazer Crest	11.50		
Hat Badge CWO/Officer	8.00		
Shoulder Patch	4.50	<i>Telephone: Civilian 705-423-2464</i> <i>Military 270-2464</i>	
Folders (Tan)	32.00		
Folders (Black)	32.00		
Berets (Pre-Shrunk) Red & Green	8.00		





ATTENTION!!

ALL EX-MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN PROVOST CORPS!!

The Canadian Provost Corps will celebrate its 50th (Golden) Anniversary in Ottawa, 15-17 June 1990. All ex-members of the Canadian Provost Corps, widows of ex-members, members of other Corps who served with any element of the Canadian Provost Corps, families and friends are invited to attend.

Please write:

**The Canadian Provost Corps
Association, P.O. Box 3145,
Station "D", Ottawa, K1P 6H7 or
telephone (613) 829-4312 or
(819) 568-9606**

