



National
Defence

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Thunderbird



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Table of Contents

General

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Letter from the Editor | 1 |
|------------------------------|---|

Branch Activities

| | |
|--|---|
| Notes from the Branch Adviser | 1 |
| Christmas Message — DG Secur | 2 |
| Big Hearts Pedaling for Tiny Hearts | 2 |
| Run for the Blind | 4 |
| A Ray of Hope — The Blind Fund at Work | 5 |

Feature Articles

| | |
|---|----|
| Profile — Maj-Gen Pickering, Col Cmdt | 6 |
| The Force Continuum | 6 |
| Communication Command — Military Police | 8 |
| Directorate of Police and Security Plans and Requirements (DPSPR) | 10 |

From the Field

| | |
|--|----|
| Airborne MPs — Discipline by Example | 12 |
| Project Teddy Bear | 13 |
| Trenton's Daring Duo | 14 |
| MSGs in Bogota | 15 |
| BSOC 9161 | 16 |
| Letter to the Editor | 17 |

Memories

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Mystery Photo | 18 |
|---------------------|----|

In Memoriam

| | |
|---|----|
| Update — Cpl Porter and MWO Roper (Ret'd) | 18 |
| Sgt Gary Hatfield | 19 |

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Kit Shop List | 20 |
|---------------------|----|

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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 welcome, 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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Letter from the Editor

by Cdr John MacQuarrie

Never in my wildest dreams did I ever think that I would become an editor of a journal. To be honest, it comes with the job of being Director of Security Clearances; however, quel opportunité! Now that I have the job, what to do? Firstly, I had a discussion with the managing editor, Maj Sandy Entwistle. After flatly refusing to ghost-write my editorials, she mentioned that much is expected of an editor-in-chief. That set me to thinking. What is an editor? According to the Oxford Concise (never far from any editor's elbow) I discovered the following:

editor n. 1. a person who is responsible for the content and writing of a newspaper etc. or a section of this, our financial editor. 2. one who edits written material for publication. 3. one who edits cinema film or recording tape.

I knew that I would not be responsible for the last part of the definition; that honour belongs to Maj Jean-Guy Plante, the Branch's Cecil B de Mille who has produced two excellent videos on MP in the Field and the SIU. That left the obvious. I am left with the paper medium, and, as we all know, most people prefer to receive their information visually or orally rather than from the written word. However, no medium presents a more in depth focus on issues or informs better than the latter. This brings me to the first major point of this editorial. This journal is your forum. It reflects the Security Branch's views, concerns, triumphs and even tragedies. It permits others as well as ourselves to glimpse the heart of our historical and ongoing activities. To do so requires effort. I, and the rest of the Journal staff, will do our best to serve you in this regard; however, we need your assistance. Please sit down for a moment and

commit that humorous anecdote to paper. If you have more time, set forth your ideas on new concepts that would benefit our readership. They need not necessarily be confined to our daily police and security duties.

Finally, one last thought on this matter. This is *your* Journal. If you have an article to submit, do so directly to: Editor, Thunderbird Journal, Attn: Maj Entwistle. I am pleased to report this will be the third Journal to be Published in 1990.

In closing, as the days roll ever more swiftly on toward the season where even the Security Branch's adversaries take a break from their nefarious activities, I and the editorial staff of the Journal would like to wish you and your families a most Joyous Christmas and a Healthy, Happy New Year! SECURITAS! ○●○

BRANCH ACTIVITIES

Notes from the Branch Adviser

by Col Al Wells

By the time this article is released in our Journal, almost a year will have passed since I assumed the DG Secur and Branch Adviser's chair. The time has passed quickly and free moments for reflection have been few and far between. As I look back over the year, I find that it has been a challenging one. My only regret is that the busy schedule and frantic pace have left little opportunity for me to travel, to meet members of the Branch and, at times, even to

prepare information and pass it down the chain. Over the years the Branch has developed a fairly sophisticated scuttlebutt net; I'm beginning to understand how this came about!

This year our professional development and methods of operation have been challenged, reviewed and reported upon. This is indicative of the changing nature of society and the sensitivity of security and police work. We have always had to prudently exercise our powers and authority but

today we must make an extra effort to keep abreast of the procedural changes and to adopt a more technical interpretation of the law. Undoubtedly, the single most important source of change and sensitivity in security and police work stems from the Charter of Rights and Freedoms but other legislation and policies, such as Access and Privacy Legislation together with the revised Government Security Policy, have presented challenges and demands for improvement in our operational procedures.



The general effect of all of this, I believe, forces us to approach our work in a more disciplined and rigid manner. While our latitude in enforcing the law is being reduced and our work is becoming more difficult, the overall effect is not necessarily bad. As military policemen and women, we have always been held accountable for our actions and decisions. The nature

of our work is such that this should be so. Any abuse of our powers or status does not lead to a fairer or more just enforcement of the law. There is always a requirement to "follow the book" and the necessity to exercise common sense in a particular circumstance.

Well, where does all this leave us? My personal forecast for the

future reveals no change. I sense that our society will continue on its present course and we in turn must evolve with it. Our formal training courses will provide us with the basic knowledge and tools to do the job. But that is only the start. Well-rounded experience and a personal effort to keep up with change will provide you with the keys to mastering our craft. ○○

Christmas wishes from the corner office

by Col A.R. Wells, DG Secur

Christmas is the time for celebration and an opportunity to enjoy the company of friends and loved ones. As the nature of military duty sometimes demands extended periods of separation from our families, Christmas is a time when those of us who are separated from the family must make a special effort to keep in touch and those who are fortunately

at home must take every opportunity to benefit from the occasion.

Within the Branch, our work demands high standards of professionalism and impeccable integrity. Regardless of the our conditions of work and whatever personal considerations that we may carry, our commitment to our profession does not change. Those who are on duty during this festive season are keenly aware of these demands.

I would like to thank the officers and non commissioned members for the joint efforts you have made in meeting the challenges of the past twelve months. I look forward to your comradeship in the new year and extend my best wishes and hope that the Christmas Season will bring health and happiness in the ensuing year. ○○

Big Hearts Pedaling for Tiny Hearts

by 2Lt Rod Plunkett

Day 1 — Petawawa

Early on the Sunday morning of 27 May 90, ten members of the Military Police of CFB Ottawa (S) embarked on an eight-day, 1000 km Bike-a-thon to raise money for the Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario (CHEO) and their new heart unit. Our trek took us from CFB Ottawa to CFB Petawawa, CFB North Bay, through Algonquin

Park to Bancroft and Belleville, CFB Kingston, Smiths Falls, and then back to Ottawa.

The team members were Cpl Mark Grossi, Cpl Dan Bretzer, Pte Mark Brunet, MCpl Robin Bouchard, Sgt Jeanne Cardinal, Sgt Lucien Fenez, Cpl Tony Hogendorp, Cpl Steve Picotte, myself and Cpl Ray Smith. Several of the athletic achievements of some of our team members include one who swam the English Chan-

nel, the first female to do the Chichester March, a weight lifter and a Martial Arts expert.

The first day was a long one; we made our way 175 km from Ottawa to Petawawa in high temperatures. We ran into an isolated thundershower just as we arrived in Petawawa, soaking three riders. The MPs there had arranged quarters for us and opened their canteen for us. Hot showers were well appreciated after our long trek for



our intrepid team were suffering for the most part, from sore backsides. That morning we also experienced our one and only flat tire which was due to a faulty valve.

The new "Kojak" light we had brought with us needed repairs already. Unfortunately, one of the guys used the key to our panel van to try and open it, and only succeeded in breaking the key. All our personal belongings were in the van, which was locked, of course. We all knew who was going to drive back to Ottawa when we had to get up at 0500 hrs the next morning! With the whole team suffering from ulcers, the MPs at Petawawa were able to call someone from the CANEX who cut us another copy from the remains of the original.

Day 2 — Hills and More Hills. . .

The second day was the most physically demanding, travelling over 196 km of seemingly endless hills. This was the day we had to remind ourselves that it was the kids we were doing it for. Although we got off to a good start, the hills on the approach to North Bay struck us with a vengeance and to make matters worse, we encountered a considerable headwind. The occasional toot of a horn from a passing motorist was reassuring and provided a bit more spark of motivation to pedal ourselves over the next hill. In any case, we arrived in North Bay sooner than we expected but were disappointed to learn on our arrival that the CHEO donation cans were not distributed, thus reducing the contribution that CFB North Bay was able to give to the cause.

Day 3 — Algonquin Park

The third day took us 179 km from North Bay to the Lake of

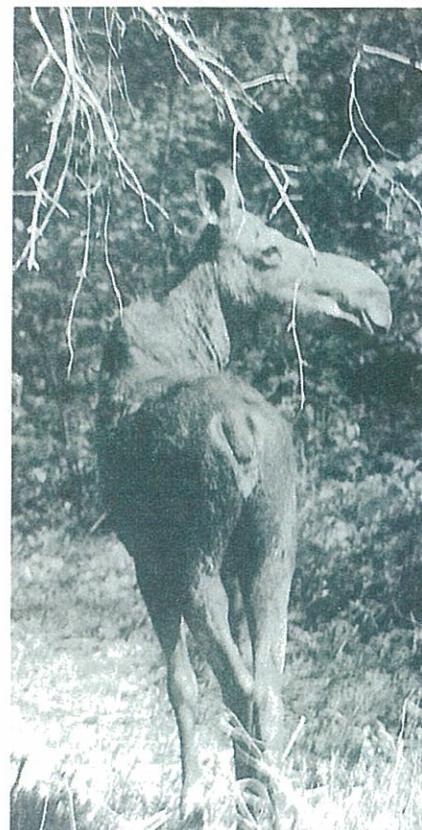


Two Rivers in Algonquin Park. It was a cool day with more hills to cope with, but for the most part they were downhill with a stiff crosswind. This was also the day of our speed record, covering 39 km in one hour, set by Ray Smith and Marc Brunet.

While passing through Huntsville, a reporter saw us and chased us for photos and a story for the "Huntsville Forrester". Finally we pitched camp in the park and broke out the IMPs, concurrently covering ourselves with bug repellent for we were being eaten alive by black flies. After lighting our campfire, we were greeted by Cst Doug Abbott of the Whitney OPP detachment who stayed for a while and chatted over our coffee as we shared some policing experiences. Solicitations from other campers yielded more friends and more donations.

Day 4 — Moosecapades

Day four was a lot easier as it took us from the park to the Riverband Trailer Camp in Bancroft, 93 km to the south. This was the day for the infamous "Moosecapades" which occurred when Sgt



Jeanne Cardinal was cycling with Sgt Lucien Fenez that morning. The moose first appeared on some rocks on the left side of the road.



It was a young bull moose. We suspect the brightly colored traffic vest may have caught his attention and he suddenly decided to come down from the rocks and gallop along side for a few metres, then run across to the other side of the road, just in front of Jeanne. He stopped, looked, snorted indignantly and disappeared into the woods. This was our third and closest moose encounter in the park.

When we arrived in Bancroft, our hosts, George and Barb Calberry, welcomed us warmly and fed us lunch and supper. They were shy folks, but very generous and made us feel right at home. The park on York River was very relaxing and we had enough time to take in some canoeing with George's canoes. We also stopped into the Bancroft OPP who had made arrangements with the camp and graciously let us make use of their resources to inform CHEO of our progress, recharge our radios, as well as giving donations of their own.

That evening a reporter from the "Bancroft Times" showed up and mentioned the "Eagle's Nest" a look-out over the town with a steep grade. Without seeing it ourselves, we challenged anyone to sponsor us \$100 to cycle up to the top. We were lucky nobody did because we had trouble getting to the summit in the Five quad!

Day 5 — Going South

On day five, we travelled a further 117 km south to Belleville and spent the night in Sandbanks Provincial Park in Prince Edward County. This was essentially an uneventful day with the exception of some nurses in a neighboring campsite who attracted the atten-

tion of a couple of the young single members of our team. We were also visited by the Park Warden, Al Korchuk, a retired Toronto Cop who stayed for coffee while we roasted wieners.

Day 6 — Kingston Bound

Day six found us 87 km to the east in Kingston. We had travelled in record time on flat highway 2 with a tail wind until we hit town and had to slow down. We got our warmest welcome so far in Kingston. They had arranged quarters for us and opened their canteen. To top it all off, we were met by the Base Commander, Col Banks, who welcomed us personally to the base. Unfortunately, the base did not receive their donation buckets, but thanks to the Base MP Section, they covered the lost revenue.

Days 7 and 8 — Home!

On day seven we travelled from Kingston to Smiths Falls, 95 km to the north. Being a Saturday, we encountered the heaviest traffic yet. We stayed the night at the Smiths Falls Civitan Hall and had

a pancake breakfast the next morning that was televised by CJOH TV.

On our last day, we travelled the final 66 km from Smiths Falls to the CJOH television studio in Ottawa for a total distance of 1008 km. That afternoon, we presented Wayne Rostad, host of the Miracle Network Telethon, a cheque for \$2000 — roughly \$2.00 per km travelled.

This was the first time CFB Ottawa MP Section has undertaken such a feat. Our thanks go out to 450 (T) HEL Sqn, Base Supply Ottawa, and the 30 Field Regt for their logistical support. Also thanks to Col Edward Andrichuk, Base Commander, and Maj Max Bellefleur, B Secur O, for their blessings on the trip. Finally, thanks to CFBs Petawawa, North Bay and Kingston as well as the OPP and Belleville Police for all their help in supporting the cause along the way. In closing, a special mention to Cpl Mark Grossi and Kathy Kavanaugh of CHEO and the members of the team who took the initiative to start the idea and made the arrangements along the way. ○○

Run for the Blind

by Capt Jeremy Green, RMP

On 10 Mar 90, MP Qualification Level 3, Course 8908 (Francophone)

OS Sylvain Bolduc of course MP QL3 8908 (Francophone) presents a cheque for \$2700.00 to CWO Knuyver, MP Blind Fund Representative. (photo by WO John Sheard, CFSIS)



ran in relays, 125 kilometres, from Camp Meaford to Camp Borden to raise money for the MP Blind Fund for Children.

Twenty-three students and their course instructors, WO Ben Boulet

and MCpl Daniel Lefort, raised the outstanding sum of \$2700.00 and a cheque for this amount was presented at the course's graduation parade held on 27 Mar 90, to the SCWO, CWO Jules Knuyver, the CFSIS Blind Fund representative.

The course showed great spirit and dedication in this effort, undertaken in their spare time, and are, by their actions, a credit to the Branch. ○○

A Little Ray of Hope — The Blind Fund at Work

*by Pte Brendan Heffernan,
CFB Ottawa (S)*

The CFB Ottawa MP Section was recently the sight of a very special cheque presentation on behalf of the MP Blind Fund. Several months ago, Sgt Fern Taillefer, Base MPs, submitted an application for funds to assist a young member of the CFB Ottawa community. Carrie Lyne Schroter is an 11 year old child who is currently attending Elizabeth Park Public School at CFB Ottawa (S). As an infant, Carrie was stricken with Cerebral Palsy and in 1983 was diagnosed as being legally blind.

Carrie is assisted with her school work by an itinerant teacher for the blind who believes that with the help of some high-tech computer equipment, Carrie will be able to read and write. With this in mind, Sgt Taillefer contacted the MP Blind Fund Committee and inquired about possible financial assistance. A short time later, approval was granted by the Blind Fund Executive and on 11 May 90, Maj Max Bellefleur, B Secur O, proudly presented Sgt Ed Schroter, Carrie's father, with three cheques totalling \$7,104.80 to be used for the purchase of up-to-date equipment which will enhance Carrie's education.



Sgt Ed Schroter, accompanied by his wife and Carrie, accepting the cheque presented by Maj Bellefleur, with Sgt Taillefer looking on. Photo by Cpl Donna Lush, CF Photo Unit

Author's Note: Sgt Schroter has recently retired from the CF and has relocated to the area of London, Ontario. The MP Section

of CFB Ottawa (S) would like to extend our best wishes and bid good luck to the whole Schroter family. ○○



Security Branch Colonel Commandant — Major-General Alan Pickering, CMM, CD



Major-General Pickering of Sarnia and Niagara Falls, Ontario, was born 18 July 1929 at Wimbledon, England. He enrolled in the Royal Canadian Air Force Primary Reserve in 1949 and attended the Royal Military College (RMC), Kingston, Ontario. He transferred to the Regular Force in 1952 and continued his education at RMC and Queen's University, graduating from Queen's with a bachelor of science degree in 1953.

In 1954, he was assigned to 435 Transport Squadron, RCAF Station Namao, Alberta. He spent six months in 1957 with 114 Communications Flight in Capodichino, Italy, as part of the UN Middle East peacekeeping force. Major-General Pickering was then selected as a flying instructor with 4 Transport Operational Training Group (OTU), based in Trenton, Ontario.

Reassigned to operational flying duties, he spent 1961 with 437 Transport Squadron, Trenton, and then in December 1961 returned to 4 OTU as an instructor on Yukon aircraft.

Major-General Pickering was sent on exchange duties with the United States Air Force's Systems Division, Los Angeles, in 1962, where he became the senior project engineer in the Gemini Agenda program. In 1965, he returned to Canada to attend RCAF Staff College, Toronto, and a year later became a senior staff officer at RMC.

He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in January, 1967, and that summer became Director Cadets and Military Training at RMC. In December 1969, he assumed command of 404 Maritime Patrol Squadron, CFB Greenwood, N.S., and became Base Operations Officer in 1972.

With his promotion to Colonel in 1973, he attended the U.S. Navy War College, Newport, Rhode Island. He returned to Canada in 1974 as Base Commander, CFB Greenwood.

When the Long Range Patrol Aircraft Project detachment was established at Burbank, California

in 1976, he was named Detachment Commander and while there was promoted Brigadier-General in July 1977.

Major-General Pickering returned to Canada in August 1979 and was appointed Commander, Maritime Air Group, Halifax.

In December 1979, he was appointed to the order of Military Merit in the Grade of Commander, in recognition of conspicuous merit and exceptional military service.

He was promoted Major-General in July 1982 and named Chief Intelligence and Security at National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa.

Major-General Pickering retired from the Canadian Forces in 1985 to become Director General, Security with the Communications Security Establishment. Since 1987, he has been the Security Branch Colonel Commandant, and he was recently requested, and accepted, to stay on for another term of three years. ○●

The Force Continuum

by LCdr Paul Jenkins

The use of force by Military Police is by no means a novel topic and those of us who have been involved in post-shooting Boards of Inquiry, it may very well be a topic we wish would go away. Having faced this issue a number of times in various forums, I can attest to the great amount of navel gazing, armchair quarter-backing and paperwork such incidents generate. In fact, there is no better way to get your SOPs up to date, usually after the fact.

After answering the umpteenth "police brutality" complaint, which turned out to be an over-reaction to an MP who raised his voice, it dawned on me that maybe we do have some legitimate problems. Is our policy clear? Are we properly trained? Are we properly equipped? What do we do when restraint holds don't work? The answer in many cases was and is clearly no!

So, what do we do? Sit back and grumble about the bureaucrats in NDHQ or try to do something



about it? The opportunity to do something concrete finally arose on the Advanced Security Officer's Course in late 1988. It took the form of a service paper dealing with the force continuum for MP. Big deal, another paper you say! Normally I would tend to agree, having gone to the effort of producing many papers only to have them held for consideration. However, in this case, I not only wrote the paper but became somewhat evangelistic in promoting the thesis and I believe that we are finally starting to see the light at the end of the tunnel.

And now for the Reader's Digest Version. . . .

The use of force by police is very much a topical issue. Ask any policeman working an urban beat. Every aspect is being questioned by society, the media and police themselves! The pressure to improve how we handle difficult situations is immense, whether in Toronto or Halifax. Police inquiries are almost a permanent fixture. While the level of violence in the Armed Forces is less than on "civvy" street, the difficulties faced by MP are no less complex.

A review of the current situation highlights some of the problems. The law is changing at a blistering pace, too fast in many ways to remain current. Canadian Forces policy is sorely lacking on the use of force by MP, to the point that unofficial policy has developed.

Can anyone tell me what our policy is on the use of multi-cell flashlights and nightsticks? There is no coherent use of force concept governing methods, training and equipment. In addition to some rather archaic training methods, we must face the reality that we

have no effective intermediate weapon, that is between our hands and our pistols. Finally, the issue of stress relating to the use of force has been paid much lip service but have we really considered what it means to go into a domestic involving a very large drunken, hostile couple when you are only 5'4"?

What is required is a complete rethink of our use of force. To quote from my recent epistle "It must be recognized that given various levels of threat and changing pressures, both internal and external to the police profession, a unified approach must be taken to ensure that the resultant policy, methods, training and equipment reflect the needs of both society and police."

So, what proposals did this pundit pontificate?

1. The Security Branch should adopt the force continuum as formal doctrine. Nova Scotia has done this in its Police Act and this would be a good example to follow.
2. National policy should be outlined in our police manual while command and base policy should be minimal, if not non-existent, to prevent confusion as we move about. If you have to thump somebody, does it matter what colour his uniform is?
3. Methods at each level of the continuum should be reviewed in detail. CFSIS is making good progress with crisis intervention, especially using verbal techniques. Restraint techniques are under review and should incorporate the pressure point control system (PPCT). A firm policy on intermediate weapons should be adopted, ie ban the use of batons

and flashlights and introduce sensory irritant weapons (MACE) as we have done in Halifax. Firearms training should be upgraded, including the use of simulators (FATS II or APOGEE) and realistic live firing.

4. Training should enshrine the force continuum by incorporating the concept in all course training standards. This will drive the training at CFSIS and also direct refresher courses at bases.

5. MP equipment acquisition should be guided by the force continuum, ensuring the equipment fits the plan, not the other way around.

The proposed force continuum is depicted in Fig. 1. It isn't particularly brilliant, just a simple comparison of force to threat. While a lower level may succeed, the use of significantly higher levels should be questioned. The use of handcuffs is not considered, as it is, secondary to the initial use of force.

I mentioned earlier that there is a glimmer of light. NDHQ has in fact agreed with the force continuum concept and is incorporating it into our trade specs. The MACE trial has been successful and is being studied for national use. CFB Halifax MP have received weapons simulation training and we are involved in the NDHQ MP Weapons Training Sub-Group. The force continuum has been incorporated into our own training. So far we haven't had much success with PPCT training or realistic firearms training, however, that will leave something for the new guy to do.

We in the Security Branch are very much aware of the changes going on about us. All too often



we are driven by these pressures, rather than directing our own development as a branch. If we do not recognize these pressures well in advance, as proposed by the force continuum, we stand in danger of being pushed once again.

Author's Note: I would like to acknowledge the assistance of the Nova Scotia Police Commission which is the lead agency in the province for developing the force continuum.

EDITOR'S NOTE: LCdr Jenkins' foresight and research has ultimately convinced the hierarchy of the need for the force continuum.

| LEVEL OF THREAT | LEVEL OF FORCE |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. PSYCHOLOGICAL INTIMIDATION | 1. OFFICER PRESENCE |
| 2. VERBAL THREATS | 2. VERBAL DIRECTION |
| 3. PASSIVE RESISTANCE | 3. EMPTY HAND CONTROL (SOFT) |
| 4. ACTIVE RESISTANCE | 4. EMPTY HAND CONTROL (HARD) |
| 5. ACTIVE AGGRESSION | 5. INTERMEDIATE WEAPONS |
| 6. AGGRAVATED ACTIVE AGGRESSION | 6. LETHAL FORCE |

Fig. 1

Not only will it be incorporated into the trade specs, but it will be published in A-SJ-100-004/AG-000

(yes, it's coming!), in the "Use of Force" chapter. (I wonder if we have to get it autographed?) O-O

Communication Command — Military Police

by WO Wayne Mitchell

The one command headquarters few military personnel seem to be familiar with is situated approximately five km from National Defence headquarters. To prove that we aren't well known, we only have to point to the many incorrectly addressed packages that somehow find their way to our staff. Major Bernie Poirier, the former SSO Secur, has been summoned to the Commander's Office more than once to retrieve police reports, "To be opened only by Comd". Sometimes we don't even get copies of reports from other commands — on our own people! On the other hand, being unknown isn't always so terribly bad and at times can be viewed as rather attractive. Station security/assistance visits must be conducted annually. Bermuda in May is a gorgeous place to be; lying on one of their

numerous sandy beaches admiring those delightful suntans. Perhaps in July another trip, this time to the Queen Charlotte Islands. I can, even now, taste that scrumptious barbecued salmon freshly caught while "inspecting" CFS Masset.

A tour in Communication Command is an extremely interesting and pleasant experience. We as Military Police are cast in a new and, complex organization. Suddenly we must decide what is for Canadian Forces Communication Command Headquarters (CFCC HQ) and what is for Supplementary Radio System Headquarters (CFSRS HQ). The Security Division serves both. We must also be able to properly place a Communication Group HQ, a Squadron and a Detachment on the organization chart. If that isn't confusing enough, we must remember that although our units are responsible

to our Command (CFCC), most of them are lodger units and so receive most of their logistical support from other Commands. CFS Alert, a CFSRS station, receives most of its logistical support from CFB Trenton, an Air Command Unit. Confused yet??

CFS DEBERT

CFS Debert, situated outside of Truro, Nova Scotia, used to be 720 Communication Squadron. In 1986 it became our newest station. Although the station is small it includes three messes and a very active all-ranks social centre. The recreation centre which is immediately outside the main gate is the centre of activity for the local teens. These areas are patrolled daily by the MP's (a Sergeant and a Master Corporal, at times assisted by Militia MP) but this only accounts for a fraction of



their time. The normal administration, guardhouse procedures, surveys, investigations, NDIS, supervision of commissionaires, court appearances and providing 24 hour a day police protection for 200 MQs account for the remainder of the workload. Although extremely busy, CFS Debert offers an excellent working environment. For any Maritime Sergeant or MCpl wanting to go "down home", CFS Debert may be your chance.

CFS MASSET

If Eastern Canada is not to your liking then perhaps Western Canada, CFS Masset in the Queen Charlotte Islands, could better fill your needs. The scenery is breathtaking and on a clear day, Alaska can be seen from the lush fairways of the station golf course. The village of Masset includes the station MQs and principal station buildings. Police/security duties are exactly the same as can be found at any Canadian Forces Base.

The MP establishment at CFS Masset consists of a Sgt, MCpl and three Cpl/Pte. Their office, a furnished MQ, is located in the centre of the village. Close liaison with the Masset RCMP Detachment is maintained and it is even common practice for the two forces to join together on their mobile patrols, assisting each other where possible. As one can plainly see, CFS Masset with its golfing, scenery and outstanding fishing should never be difficult for our career managers to keep fully manned.

CFS ALERT

Further north, we employ a Military Police Sgt at CFS Alert, in the Northwest territories. This position is filled from the ranks of

the Special Investigation Unit with a normal tour of six months. The workload consists of administrative functions and secondary duties such as Canada Customs Officer and the station accommodations officer. CFS Alert veterans are convinced that the low rate of crime can be directly attributed to the presence of a Military Police Sgt.

CFS BERMUDA

The communication lines of SRS stretch all the way from the snow-packed north to the balmy beaches of sunny Bermuda. Here, the station establishment is for one Military Police Sgt, normally for a two year tour. Duties are similar to those at CFS Alert — police/security administration duties are the primary function with secondary duties such as Transport NCM just to ensure that all his time is utilized. Liaison is necessary for the benefit of all Station personnel and Sgt Doug Powers (now at CFSIS) not only excelled in this area but also sharpened his dart eye to such a degree that he was easily acclaimed the dart champion on the Island of Bermuda. (Does that qualify for the Canadian Forces Sports Hall of Fame?)

The Island of Bermuda is, as stated in all travel brochures, a visitor's paradise and to be stationed there would be a dream come true. Most recent to accept this posting is Sgt Charlie Brocklehurst (Jul 89) so all hopefuls will have to wait until 1991.

CFS CARP

If city living and country working is your desire, perhaps CFS Carp, better known as the "Diefenbunker", will meet your needs. CFS Carp is situated approximately 40 km West of Canada's capital

and is surrounded by farmland and quaint cottages. The Station's function is to provide shelter for the Prime Minister and other government officials in case of hostilities and to be a prime link in the national and international communications scene.

The station itself is built on four levels, all completely below the ground, and contains everything needed to live and survive for many months. Security is supplied by a fairly large Military Police staff comprising: 1-Sgt, 2-MCpls and 9-Cpl/Pte. Law enforcement duties are minimal, but MP's with a little imagination and determination can make this posting very exciting.

SPECIAL THANKS

Although these stations are the only stations with Communication Command MPs, we must express special gratitude to Air Command MPs who provide some security/police support to two other sites. The Military Police at CFB Gander support 770 Communication Research Squadron and CFB Ottawa supports CFS Leitrim.

THE PLAYERS

Major Max Bellefleur, SSO Secur, is assisted by SLt John Smith (SO Secur) in the "Green Box" at CFCC/SRSHQ in Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa. They spend most of their time keeping informed and providing advice on the many Command and SRS security interests. Running the office are: Secur 2, WO Wayne Mitchell, and Secur 3, Mr Ted Montague (former MP Warrant Officer). The Security Division has even expanded to include PO2 Robbie Robinson, MOC 291, to assist with the special material matters.



EDITOR'S NOTE: Since the submission of this article, WO Mitchell has suffered a hardship posting and by now should be firmly established at CFE HQ in Lahr. He has also been promoted to the rank of Master Warrant Officer. (Congratulations!) His replacement in the "Green Box" WO Joe Kelly, is on the ground complete with several interesting photos from Damascus which have drawn everybody's attention (daily!). OOO

The Vanguard-DPSPR

by SLt Peter von Staden

I recently had the pleasure of seeing the film entitled *Henry V*. Its' rich Shakespearean dialogue and intricate development of plot left me immensely impressed, but perhaps of most significance to me as a Military Officer, was its' theme.

In this particular rendition of *Henry V*, the audience is not spared the blood and guts of war as in an earlier version. The setting is France in the fifteenth century and the battle of Agincourt. A small band of "upstart" Englishmen, led by King Henry, challenge the French throne. Armed only with the longbow, the English dare to do battle against the mighty French knights. Aside from the exciting storyline of steel courage and adventure, what I found most intriguing is the development of Shakespeare's theme of the clash between old and new ideas, and what this implies for military forces. For the French, who failed to look into the future and adjust

to meet new challenges, their short-sightedness spelled defeat.

Although the battle of Agincourt was long ago, it's lessons have endured the centuries and bear mindful consideration today. By mindset, locked into the strategy and form of contemporary warfare, the French assumed victory because of numbers and the assumed superiority of the well-armoured knight. Weary from fight and vastly outnumbered, the English and their longbows resoundingly defeated their enemy and in so doing marked a turning point in the evolution of warfare. But how does this bear relevance today?

Aside from the more technical, albeit important, factors of the advantage of the longbow versus the mounted knight, the question of mindset is of capital importance. That is, the ability for flexible thought and the willingness for futuristic contemplation and planning are of critical to a military force's survival. A more recent example of the result of such a failing can perhaps be seen in the construction of the "Maginot Line" of the 1930's. Whilst contemporary French doctrine was steeped in trench-warfare, German air power and highly mobile land forces flew and sped past the static defensive line of the French.

Thus, despite the best laid plans, history is replete with examples of military folly. In an effort to better prepare for war, military forces have incorporated into their organizational structure a body whose mandate is forethought and planning. Permit me to digress a moment and use an analogy to further explain.

Seen from one point of view, the military can be compared to a beast. The combat arms, "sharp-

enders", are the claws and arms that make contact with the enemy and render it into submission, while the body of the beast, its chest, legs and internal organs, provide the support to achieve the specified aims. It is hoped, in the case of the military as well as the beast, that there is a governing organ to direct and manage violence. In the example of our military, this organ ostensibly is National Defence Headquarters and has the task of the management and direction of Canadian Forces' efforts.

On a reduced scale, the Security Branch is also comparable to a beast, (although a noble one). The assigned roles and functions of our field MP platoons and base security sections are the "claws" that enforce the laws and regulations that define our existence. Similarly, the Directorates under DG Secur provide the organ for the national level management and direction of Security and Military Police activities.

It is here that we find the role of the Directorate of Police and Security Plans and Requirements (DPSPR), specifically, the task of providing direction. In a sense, we fulfil the role of the "General Staff" of our Branch, whose responsibilities are to address strategic planning. There is a tendency for organizations to change without really knowing where they are going, merely responding to immediate, short-lived stimulus. It is the responsibility of a military organization to be anticipatory and also hopefully visionary. Without a comprehensive, strategic policy that not only anticipates but also makes it clear where it wants to go, there can be little valuable guidance provided. This aimless wandering often manifests itself in the sometimes seen duplication of effort and eleventh hour realizations.



Thus it is the mandate of DPSPR to be the vanguard of the Security and Military Police community. We consider ourselves as the eyes that peer down the tunnel and try to anticipate — and at times fancy ourselves as visionary.

Our directorate is subdivided into three sections of plans, requirements and ADP project coordinator, which theoretically and in practice, fit hand-in-glove. The plans side, through the matrix management system, is involved with the development of future doctrine. Based on the roles and tasks of our Branch, as articulated in the new doctrine, the resources and ADP sections can in turn anticipate our new hardware requirements. As a practical example consider something so simple as TEMPEST equipped computers. The purchase of this equipment can be justified and argued because we have identified that our enemies can monitor the electronic emissions of ordinary computers. Or for example, on a strategic level, NATO doctrine insists that its aims in warfare are primarily defensive, which in turn, govern the types of weapons and vehicles that are purchased.

As much as doctrine plays a vital role in the operations of a military force, there is an equally

dangerous tendency for its concepts to be abstract and without grounding in reality. It is fine to develop innovative doctrine, but it must also be practical and one that can be implemented. Thus, DPSPR finds itself in the paradoxical position of labouring in the "Ivory Towers" of NDHQ on sometimes vague and obscure issues, while at the same time trying to respond to the needs of the private on patrol or on point duty in the field.

Although the need to look ahead and form new doctrine cannot be over-emphasized, the reality of our rapidly changing new world places flexibility on an even higher plane. The doctrine of just a year ago, based on the imposing threat of the Warsaw Pact must now be revisited. Recent events in Europe demand the creation of a new international order. Though the effects of a unified Germany may seem far removed from the realities of a patrolman, the effects of a Canadian withdrawal from Europe are real. We must be prepared to adjust.

It is this flexibility that I see as the key element of the Security Officer and the Military Policeman/woman today and in the future. Peering down the road, the capabilities and demands placed on Security and Military Police personnel in the next decade are staggering. Not only must they be highly educated in the law and its enforcement, but must also have a keenly developed sensitivity to the exigencies of human rights and

ethnic differences. The complexities of the Canadian cultural mosaic is increasing, and thus the need for us to be attuned to dealing with peoples with varied backgrounds takes on increasing importance.

In my opinion, it is conceivable that Security and Military Police personnel will be increasingly called upon to perform peacekeeping functions. Given the recent trend, as seen in the examples of CF deployments to Nicaragua and Namibia (and whatever more may come), it behooves us to adjust our thinking and training to better prepare ourselves for future eventualities. Low level conflicts and insurgency warfare are common. We must be educated in its principles and how they impact on those performing security and law enforcement duties in demilitarized zones.

At this point, I ask to hearken back to the French battle of Agincourt. The lessons of flexibility of thought and adaptability to the imperatives of change are as true today as they were in fifteenth century warfare. The role of DPSPR is to look ahead and guide. Without reflection and careful consideration of the future, we are doomed to repeat the lessons of Agincourt. ○●○



Airborne MPs— Discipline by Example

by Cpl Mike Duquette

Looking for fun, excitement, a chance to travel? Do you enjoy camping in the summer and winter? Would you like the experience of parachuting from a perfectly serviceable aircraft? If you are in good physical condition, qualified basic parachutist and would like a three year posting to sunny CFB Petawawa, the Canadian Airborne Regiment (CDN AB Regt) is for you!

Since April 1968, Military Policemen have served in the CDN AB Regt. There are four positions for MP's, all of whom wear the coveted Maroon beret and distinctive winged parachute hat badge. The names of all personnel who have served are engraved on a commemorative plaque which hangs in the MP office.

The role of the Military Police is to provide support both in garrison and in field operations. As the CDN AB Regt is the quick reactionary force for Canada, the AB MP's play an important role from the moment the unit is "bugged out", to providing security at the staging area/airfield, and then actively parachuting with the Commandos (Usually in a twelve plane formation). When they "bit" the ground, the MP's are usually tasked with the protection of the Regimental Commander, his HQ, and in conjunction with the AB Intelligence Section, establishing and controlling a PW collecting point.

There are a variety of non-trade courses in which the MP can be both mentally and physically challenged, which range from Airborne Indoctrination (AIC), Combat Intel-



Airborne MP Section (from left) Cpl Mike Duquette, MCpl Luc Leclair, Sgt Pete Palmer and Cpl Scott McKee



Sgt Palmer conducting Jump Master duties on board a CC-130 aircraft.
(photos courtesy of MCpl Luc Leclair)



ligence (Cbt Int), to both Repel and Jump Master courses. So it is a "little" different from driving around in a patrol car.

After serving a tour with the Regt, the member will leave with an Airborne coin, jumper statuette and lots of jump stories. Maybe most importantly, a member is also entitled to wear the silver maple leaf on the parachute wings, signifying service with an active jump unit. So, if still interested, contact your MP 811 Career Manager. ○○

Project Teddy Bear

by Maj Joe McLaughlan

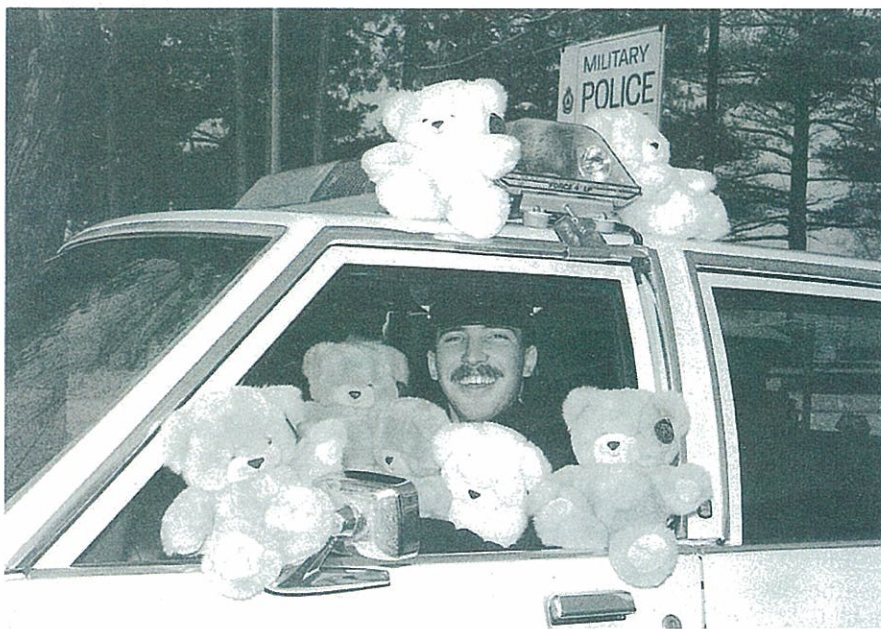
Good military police/community relations are the backbone of effective policing. Without effective police/community interaction police enforcement is aimless and usually ineffective. At CFB Borden, the Military Police manage one of the most ambitious and successful police/community relations programmes of any base in the CF. The purpose of this article is to introduce the latest addition to the programme — "Project Teddy Bear".

The idea for Project Teddy Bear originated, in Canada, with the OPP's new programme "Good Bears on Patrol". The goal of the programme is to give a child involved in a traumatic incident a Teddy Bear to help forge a bond between the child and the police officer. The OPP report good results from the programme and the idea seemed so positive from both an operational and community relations side that the CFB Borden MPs could not resist becoming involved.

The implementation of "Project Teddy Bear" at CFB Borden involved the acquisition of the bears, funding for the purchase of the bears, picking a suitable name for the MP Bear, and defining guidelines on the use of the Bears. First, the manager of the local Canex department store agreed to order a number of prototypes, from which a suitable bear was chosen at a good price. Base authorities were approached and, being quickly sold on the programme, agreed to support it financially. A contest was held amongst Borden elementary school



Capt (now Maj) Joe McLaughlan is seen presenting 8 year old Karen Sasserville, the winner of the "Name the Bear" contest, her own "Constable Cuddles".



LS Walsh is shown giving the newest members of the MP Section a familiarization tour of the patrol car.

students to "Name the Bear", and a prize was awarded to the winner. One of the criteria for the Bear's name was that it had to be equally understood by both unilingual French and English children. The name that was ultimately chosen was "Constable Cuddles"

Finally, an MP Standing Order was written detailing the guidelines for the give away of the Teddy Bear by MPs. The programme itself, and in particular the "Name the Bear" contest, received extensive coverage in the base media and much community feedback was received.



At present "Constable Cuddles" is on patrol in each MP vehicle at CFB Borden. MPs who respond to a traumatic incident involving a child are authorized to give a Teddy Bear to the child in order to ease the pain and fear associated with the incident. Any MP who has had to deal with a serious auto accident or a violent domestic dispute can testify how valuable these Teddy Bears will be and how they can be used to better manage children involved at the scene. They also provide humanitarian comfort to victims. Further, this programme serves to significantly enhance the MP image at CFB Borden, thus contributing to the effectiveness of the MP/community relations programme as a whole.

O-O

Daring Duo

by Sgt Mike Secord

As is the case for many people employed in the Security Branch who have worked shift, exiting from bed at 0500 hrs (or thereabouts) to commence work for a long, sometimes tedious, twelve hour work day, has found some of us (to say the least) in less than a bright-eyed or fully operative mode.

July 27, 1989 started off as a routine day shift at the MP Section, CFB Trenton for Cpl Jack Lafontaine and Pte Dave Sobczyk. Cpl Lafontaine and Pte Sobczyk did what they had done since they started working shifts by driving into work together in their POMV. This, however, was where their routine day ended.

At approximately 0540 hrs, while driving east on Dundas St, they observed a two story house with smoke emitting from its roof



Trenton Mayor Neil Robertson presents Cpl Jack Lafontaine and Pte Dave Sobczyk with Civic Citations for their heroism in rescuing a young child from a burning house on 27 Jul 89. (photo by "The Trentonian")

and flames shooting out from a second floor window. Quickly stopping their car, they saw a woman standing on the sidewalk holding a young child yelling, "My baby is inside". Moving the woman to a safe location, Cpl Lafontaine entered the house. Through dense smoke, he found the two year old child and carried it safely to its mother.

At the same time, Pte Sobczyk had entered the house and had taken the cause of the fire, a pot of burning grease, off of the stove and outdoors. They then proceeded to awaken the other tenants who lived in the basement and notified the Trenton Emergency Units. After this, they used a gar-

den hose to fight the fire until the Fire Department arrived. Both Cpl Lafontaine and Pte Sobczyk were later treated for smoke inhalation and minor burns at the Base Hospital.

The actions of these two Military Policemen have been accredited with not only saving the life of the young child but also with preventing the entire house, which sustained extensive fire damage, from being completely destroyed. The heroic efforts of Cpl Lafontaine and Pte Sobczyk were recognized by the City of Trenton during an informal ceremony in Sep 89, when they were presented with Civil Citations by Mayor Neil Robertson.



Bogota, Columbia

by: *Sgt Jacques André Theroux*

COLUMBIA

Columbia has long been known as a beautiful country but also as a turbulent society. Geographically, Columbia is located in the North West corner of the South American Continent and has a population of approximately 30 million people. It is a mountainous country and its capital city, Bogota, is located at 8,000 feet above sea level. It is in these mountainous areas that Columbia's problems began. Because of drug lords and guerrillas, its people live in fear of bombings which average 2-3 per night, and assassinations which have become part of life throughout the country. These facts along with our governments decision to aid the Colombian leaders with their struggle against the drug lords, and the capture and prosecution of two Columbians in New Brunswick gave rise to security concerns both of the Canadian Embassy and the Official Residence, home of the Canadian Ambassador to Columbia. Both the Embassy and Residence were being protected by local guards hired through a company called Defence Systems Columbia. During silent hours the Residence was also protected by the RCMP Close Protection Team, who after working long days, found it necessary to work half of the night to enable round the clock security to be maintained.

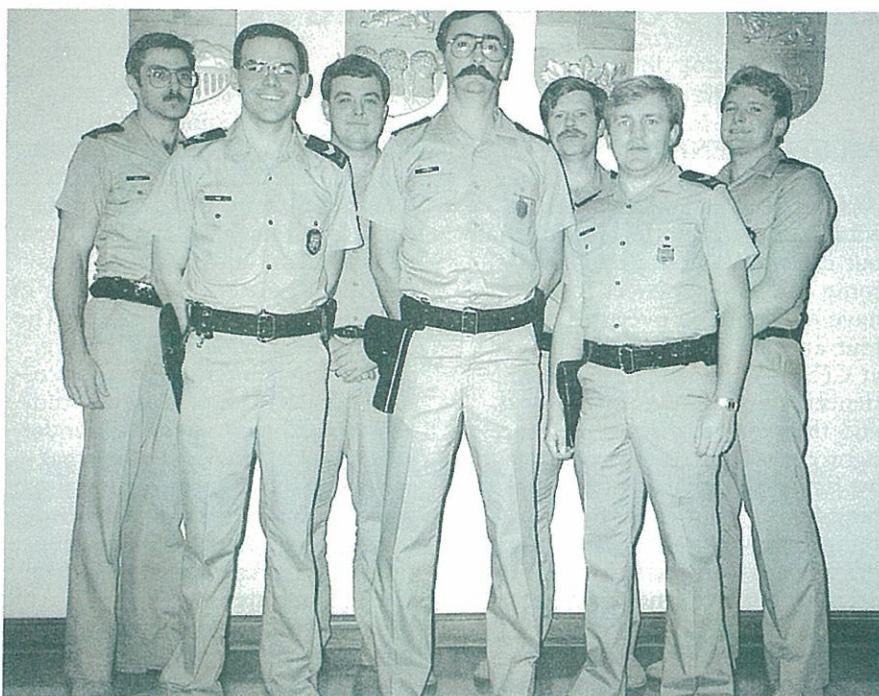
REQUEST FOR MS

Events in Columbia and Canada created enough concern for the Department of External Affairs to request that National Defence provide seven military security guards, all of whom were Military Policemen, to enhance and "Canadianize" our country's security require-

ments in Bogota. On 28 Sep 89, a message was dispatched with the seven candidates whom had been chosen to travel to Columbia. These NCMs were directed to report to the main lobby in the Department of External Affairs at 0900 hrs, 2 Oct 89. So began three days of briefings including what to expect on arrival, situation reports, EOD briefings, threat analyses, kit issue, the necessary vaccinations, and an afternoon on the ranges to qualify on the 9 mm pistol and the SMG, both of which would be carried while on duty. Having completed these pre-briefings, we departed for our destination at 0815 hrs, 5 Oct 89, via a CF C-130 Hercules and after a short refueling stop at Homestead Air Force Base in Florida, arrived at our final destination at 1920 hrs, 5 Oct 89.

ON ARRIVAL

On arrival at Bogota's military airport, we were met by the Mission Security Officer, to whom we would be responsible while on duty in our capacity of security guards. After transferring all of our baggage from the aircraft to the Embassy vehicle, it was off for a short trip to the Embassy where our equipment was stored in the secure area and then finally to our hotel for a much needed rest. Within the first few days it was necessary to set up key control, shift schedules, and to become acquainted with our new surroundings and the employees, some of whom were Canadian and some of whom were locals.



Bogota's first MSGs are, back row from left to right: Cpl Marc Grossi, CFB Ottawa; Cpl Harold Nesbitt, CFS Carp; MCpl Robert Dumais, NDHQ/AU; Cpl Normand Clobosy, SIUS Ottawa; Cpl Rob King, CFB London; Sgt Jacques André Theroux, DG Secur/DSC; Cpl Kevin McNeil, CFB Petawawa. (Embassy Photo, Bogota)



DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The duties assigned to us included the security of the Embassy and the Residence, access control for the Embassy and the staff quarters located above it, the monitoring of the (locally engaged) guards to ensure duties were being conducted in accordance with agreements between Defence Systems Columbia and the Embassy, the changing of combinations throughout the Embassy and the constant monitoring of two video screens which switch between six separate cameras surrounding the Embassy. While in Columbia, our group worked approximately seventy hours per week. This included two 12 hour days and two 12 hour

nights at the Embassy and one 10 hour night at the Ambassador's Residence, with a twenty-three hour break before starting back to work at the Embassy the following morning.

ON THE GROUND AND WORKING

It did not take long to settle into the job that was expected of us. It seemed that we were either working, sleeping or eating, and there was little time left to do anything else. After being in Bogota nineteen days we moved into our new "home" . . . a six bedroom apartment. Located directly beside the Embassy, it was a nice change to get out of the hotel and into an apartment with a little more free-

dom. Because it was located next to the Embassy, it was no longer necessary to be shuttled to and from work in the armoured cars provided by the Embassy for transport. While on duty, it was necessary to be constantly on our toes; a vehicle parked in the wrong place, the possibility of a drive-by shooting, all could have had grave consequences for employees of the Embassy.

On 6 Dec 89, we departed Bogota leaving the new group to carry on with what we had started, for what will be a tension filled four months. Bogota was an experience we will not soon forget and it gave us memories which will be talked about for a while to come. O-O

BSOC 9001 — Where Are We?

by the students of BSOC 9001

AN EYE OPENER

After reading the most recent edition of the *Thunderbird Journal*, our class felt a desire to share some of the experiences that we have encountered over the last four and a half months on course at CFSIS. We have not yet experienced the mysteries of the field, and thus cannot discuss the more rigorous aspects of the course, but we have spent many a long evening figuring out those devilish things known as Op Orders, Commissionaire Contracts, MPUIRs, Security Surveys, and the most notorious — the ADP Basic Computer Data Base Programs (most popular amongst our youngest members, the CFRs).

The first month and a half of our course was dedicated to long

hours of study, striving to understand the finer points of the administrative system. Much was learned, not only from our instructors, but also from the numerous guest lecturers who travelled from near (Ottawa) and far to help us develop a greater understanding of our Branch and its intricacies. The hard work inevitably led to long, complex and intense group discussions around the prestigious study hall, also known as the "Thunderbird Club". After covering what seemed to be a never ending list of subjects, BSOC 9001 finally wrote the long and challenging administrative exam known as "WO BIN ICH", translated to "WHERE AM I?", something we definitely did not know at the time!

This exhaustive examination was followed the next day by a downhill water-skiing event which lasted all of three hours. Ecstatic with

excitement, having all passed the dreaded test, we happily drove off for a day on the ski hill. The unexpected high temperatures, combined with a sudden and unexpected downpour of rain soon turned the hill into a winter water slide.

It was at the start of the Security phase of our course that we heralded the arrival of our most experienced members . . . namely the CFRs. Their participation and involvement proved most helpful during the most difficult aspects of the course. This phase entailed, for the most part, surveys, deciphering the ADP 300 Series, understanding the ADP 300 Series, understanding A-SJ-100-001/AS-000, and learning to manipulate that most frustrating machine called the mini-computer.

Apart from work, we did manage some R&R with the 20th Annual MP Curling Bonspiel and a Mess Dinner. The Bonspiel provided a



great opportunity to meet other members of our Branch. The Mess Dinner proved to be an enlightening experience. Certainly the high point of the dinner came when Capt Jeremy Green, RMP, displayed true patriotism during the playing of his Regimental March. While we are still uncertain of his colorful display during the meal, we secretly believe it to be a custom brought down from his homeland.

BUDDING INVESTIGATORS

The third phase of our continuing saga witnessed a definite change in our wardrobe as we all went out and bought trench coats and K-Mart polyester suits. As can be surmised, it was the start of the investigation phase. CFSIS now

had to contend with eleven blossoming Columbos. The majority of our class time was spent studying civil and military law. New words such as irrebuttable presumptions, burden of persuasion, and facts in issue became integral parts of our growing vocabulary. Sketching, photography and crime scene investigation were further topics of interest which finally brought us in contact with some of the more exciting and challenging aspects of police work. The phase came to an end with both a floor hockey tournament and a trip to Toronto to the Forensic Lab. Both events had a "deadening" impact on us, and not just because of the record of 0 wins, 3 losses in the tournament!

The end of our course is slowly approaching with the final field

phase just around the corner. While we are still awaiting the final word on our postings, we are all looking forward to meeting the new challenges that await us upon graduation. Nevertheless, the friendships we have made working through a long and demanding course will not soon be forgotten, and will keep us in good stead wherever we find ourselves within the Branch. We look forward to becoming integral members of our new family.

SECURITAS.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The students of BSOC 9001 graduated in July 1990. O-O

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A1C 6B5

18 May 1990

Dear Sir/Madame:

This Section recently perused the latest edition of the **Thunderbird Journal** when a large codfish just stood up and bellowed "youse fellars aren't on the mailing list to receive the Journal, what's wrong wid yee, stunned or wha???" Lo and behold, the damn thing was right. . . Imagine, an MP Section in Canada not on the mailing list.

Even though we are a small unit (1 Sgt, 1 MCpl and 1 Cpl) we are of the MP-811 persuasion and would appreciate it very much if you would so kindly add this Unit to your list.

PS: the damn cod pissed us off so much, we ripped the tongue right out, fried it in butter and had a fine old scoff.

G.A. Saunders
Sergeant
NCO I/C Military Police

Any back issues that you have of the **Thunderbird Journal** collecting dust and old photos, please feel free to send them to CFS St. John's, Nfld.



Memories

by Lt Lorna Fisher

To the right is a photo of the C Pro C Hockey team circa 1963 taken at the Andy Anderson Arena, CFB Borden. The photo was sent in by Maj Terry Roberts, who is currently the OC MP Trg Coy at CFSIS. He sends a little quiz along with it. . . identify the two members still serving in the CF.

The prize and the answer will be published in the next issue of the Thunderbird Journal. ○○



IN MEMORIAM

Where Are They Now — Update

by Lt Lorna Fisher

In the C Pro C Anniversary issue of the *Thunderbird*, we printed a picture of MWO GW Roper (Ret'd) at the gravesite of Cpl GS Porter in the Canadian Cemetery in Gaza, Palestine. Since then, we have received two letters which reveal more information about both men. One letter was from MWO Roper's daughter and the other from Capt Bill Patterson (Ret'd), who had served with both men during their careers.

CPL PORTER

Cpl Gordon Porter died 23 April 1959 of injuries sustained in an automobile accident while serving with the UNEF MP Coy in Egypt. At the time of the accident, Cpl Porter was riding in a jeep operated by LCpl Onkar Singh (India) en route from Gaza to Port Said.



IN MEMORIAM

They had just left an Indian supply convoy where they had stopped for tea. They were proceeding ahead to assist the convoy in the crossing of the Suez Canal. A few kilometres east of the Suez Canal, the jeep left the road and rolled over, injuring both occupants.

The two MPs were found shortly after the accident by members of the Indian convoy who immediately took them to the Egyptian Military hospital in Ismalia. Cpl Porter later died of his injuries, in spite of the efforts made by the

hospital staff. LCpl Singh later recovered from his injuries.

Pictures of Cpl Porter's military funeral were provided to Mrs Porter. His burial took place outside the wall of the Allied War Cemetery as it was full. Later, the area in which he was buried became the Canadian Cemetery.

MWO ROPER

MWO Roper was a Staff Sgt at the time of the Cemetery's official

opening. MWO George Roper retired from the military in 1970, and now lives in East Selkirk, Manitoba with his wife Dora. After his retirement, he was with the University of Manitoba Campus Police. A major heart attack later prevented him from continuing; however, he is well now and sends his best wishes to all of his old buddies. MWO George Roper (Ret'd) may be contacted at the following:

GW Roper

Box 5, Grp 5, RR #1
East Selkirk, Manitoba
R0E 0M0 ☉☉

In Memoriam

by Capt Roxanne Rees

Sgt Gary Hatfield passed away at his home at CFS Mill Cove, NS, on Sunday 14 October 1990 after a battle with lung cancer.

On behalf of Gary's wife Susan, and all his friends at Mill Cove, I would like to thank the Military Police, particularly CFB Halifax, for the support given to Gary over the past few months.

For those of you who knew Gary, it will come as no surprise that right until the end, he maintained his sense of humour. Despite his insistence that no one make a fuss, I am sure he would be proud to know how many MPs turned out to pay their respects.



| | |
|---|----------|
| Ascots | \$ 8.00 |
| Pig tie-tacks | \$ 5.00 |
| T-Bird tie tack | \$ 5.00 |
| T-Bird tie bar | \$ 9.00 |
| Cummerbund Female | \$ 18.00 |
| Male | \$ 10.00 |
| Track suits tops (red, blue, small green) | \$ 20.00 |
| Track suits bottoms (red, blue, XL, green) | \$ 20.00 |
| Handcuff tie tac (gold/silver) | \$ 5.00 |
| Embroidered Sweaters (red, blue, green, white) | \$ 40.00 |
| Embroidered Golf shirts (red, blue) | \$ 20.00 |
| Wallets | \$ 25.00 |
| T-Bird cuff links (pair) | \$ 15.00 |
| Cloth hat badge (bush cap) | \$ 2.00 |
| Christmas cards | \$.75 |

(Forage cap or Mess Dress, please specify) \$ 0.50

| Article | Quantity | Size |
|-------------------|----------|------|
| Forage cap | 2 | 20 |
| DEU dress jacket | 4 | 26 |
| DEU dress jacket | 4 | 30 |
| Mess dress jacket | 4 | 26 |
| Mess dress jacket | 6 | 20 |
| Waistcoat | 4 | 20 |
| White Mess jacket | 2 | 26 |
| White Mess jacket | 6 | 20 |

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