



National
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Thunderbird



The Thunderbird



Number 3, 1994

COVER

An overview of the different corps of Police that LMPS keep close working relations with.

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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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Editor's Note:

The cover of the last issue indicated that it was the number 2 of 1994 when in fact it was the number 1 of 1994. We have no choice but to number this current issue as number 3, 1994. We are sorry for the error.

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LETTER FROM THE EDITOR IN CHIEF

BY COMMANDER J. C. MACQUARRIE

This issue is dedicated to the men and women of the Security Branch who served in Canadian Forces Europe. This topic is timely inasmuch as we have honoured those wonderful veterans who served in the D-Day invasion of Hitler's Europe. The breaching of the Atlantic Wall was the biggest military amphibious operation in history and our country contributed its share. Some 15,000 Canadian sailors, soldiers and airmen provided one-fifth of the General Eisenhower's forces, and some 350 Canadians died on Juno beach. Many more were wounded.

The defeat of Nazi Germany signalled the beginning of another menace – the very real potential of a Third World War. Beginning with the defection of a minor GRU (Soviet Military Intelligence) cipher clerk, Igor Gouzenko, in Ottawa at the end of the Second World War and lasting up until the fall of the Berlin Wall and the dissolution of the USSR in the early nineties, we faced an implacable enemy during the Cold War years. This issue dwells on some of the lighter moments experienced by our peacetime soldiery in the beautiful Black Forest. However, from time-to-time, the very real possibility of having to go to war creeps into the articles.

Successive commanders of Canadian Forces Europe could always rely on the professional Security and Military Police resources stationed in the European theatre. From the first target of any potential Soviet attack, the NATO E-3A AWACS component in Geilenkirchen to the First Canadian Air Division in Baden-Soellingen and the First Canadian Division (4 CMBG in my day) in Lahr, military police services provided the necessary force protection, combat service support, law enforcement and counter-intelligence functions to all in-theatre CF elements.

At the same time, those of us lucky enough to serve "over there" enjoyed the experience of a lifetime. Truly a unique opportunity to not only be at the "sharp end" in all facets of military policing, but also to profit from the phenomenal friendship offered by our German hosts. I believe that every Security Branch member has wonderful fond memories of their overseas service. Additionally, we have included some articles in this issue on the Military Police Fund for Blind Children. The incredibly heart-warming response to this worthy cause by so many wonderful CF members, civilian employees, dependents and even our German hosts, provided many visually impaired children with tangible tokens of our love and support. Their lives were made that much better thanks to the support of all geographic areas within Canada, but especially so because of CFE's Requestathon.

In closing, I would like to put out the call to budding Pulitzer Prize winners. Although perhaps not as lucrative as the "Pulitzer", the Canadian Military Police Association (CMPA) offers \$100 in each of these categories; NCMs MCpl and below; NCMs Sgt and above; and officers. Each category includes serving regular, reserve and retired members. The articles should not exceed 1500 words and can be submitted in either official language. Preferably authors should provide convincing arguments for improvements to an identified situation, deficiency or shortcoming within the Association or the Branch; however, any article of professional interest that would benefit the military police in general is most certainly welcomed.

Should you wish your article to be judged by the CMPA committee, please submit it directly to the Secretary of the CMPA care of the DG Secur division at NDHQ. Please remember, being published gets you noticed by your superiors, and you just may win the \$100. Not a bad deal, eh! In the meantime, I thank all the contributors who have written to the Journal over the past few years. Now that we are publishing four times a year, I believe that we can fulfil our commitment to keep you informed on items of professional interest. Finally, I make a specific appeal to our retired members. You represent the corporate history of our Branch. Before we can go forward into the next century and provide the best possible quality of security and police services to our commanders, we need an historical base upon which to build. You built that base. Let's hear from you. The next issue will focus on UN Peacekeeping. I have been recently speaking to Maj Jean-Guy Plante, who is serving with MGen Roméo Dallaire in Rwanda. Look for some interesting war stories on a truly situation. Until the next time, I wish you and your loved ones a safe, happy summer season. Remember to take the time to relax and enjoy a well-deserved break and come back refreshed and re-charged to face the challenges awaiting us in the Fall. SECURITAS!



NOTES FROM THE BRANCH ADVISOR

COLONEL A. R. WELLS

In the Summer 1994 the military police component in NATO Europe will be reduced to one sergeant position at the Canadian Forces Support Unit (CFSU(E)), a MWO position in the SHAPE Intelligence Cell and representation at AWACS in Geilenkirchen. The close out of CFE, CFB Baden and CFB Lahr will make the end of an era of opportunity for operational exposure by members of the Security Branch.

Europe provided a particular challenge for the military police and security field. 4 Military Police Platoon was frequently stretched to its operational limit exercising its operational role with the Brigade Group in an American or German Divisional setting and providing "NODUF" police support. Exercising in the concentrated corps areas in Europe was a highly mobile operation where competence and error was readily apparent. The provision of military police services to CFB Lahr demanded the highest levels of competence in community policing. The mandate and jurisdiction in the sphere was the broadest experienced by Branch personnel. The Baden military police had this same broad policing jurisdiction with an additional challenge to coordinate protective security operations for a tactical airfield which in the 1970's also included security operations to support the maintenance of nuclear capability. In the security sphere, Europe was the most fertile grounds where the SIU carried out its counterintelligence and counterterrorism role. The needs for liaison and opportunities for joint operations met the expectations of the most ardent "Type A" security operator.



Europe was truly our one and only permanent operational theatre where all aspects of the military community and land and air operations come into play. There were never sufficient military police resources to meet our commitments. The demands of tactical support often conflicted with requirements for domestic support to the community. All of us who served there will remember some of the personality conflicts which sometimes developed from work pressures.

As you can see, my discourse dates me to the period when Canadian Forces formation and units were deployed in the Lahr and Baden areas. I understand the opportunity to display operational competence by members of the air and land forces throughout other areas of Europe, eg. SHAPE HQ and Geilenkirchen was even more prolific prior to that. Perhaps we will hear more from someone who served in that era in a future issue.

But what now? The breakdown of the Berlin Wall, re-structuring of boundaries in some countries and changing nature of the UN operations in its attempts to address

escalating internal conflicts in some countries are all presenting new challenges. We are fortunate to serve in a Branch which has both a peacetime and wartime role. We provide a service which assists our commanders in command and control and which can contribute to the betterment of the lives of people if we also assist in making the regulatory social structures function in those areas which experience a breakdown in social order. The opportunity remains to display our professionalism as Branch members at home and abroad. I urge everyone to make that effort which makes us stand out as a military police persons of outstanding quality.

I would be amiss if I reminisced about operational deeds without echoing the Editor-in-Chief's comments concerning the tremendous support from the units, military community and people in the Lahr area of the Military Police Fund for Blind Children. The support provided by members in CFE to this worthy cause merits appreciation and thanks of the highest order. We in the Security Branch will have to work extremely hard to fill the CFE void of close to one million dollars provided to the Fund over the years.

In closing out Canadian Forces Europe we are closing an important chapter in our Branch's history. For those of us lucky enough to have served "over there" will retain fond memories of the unceasing challenges and opportunities for the rest of our lives. For those of you who did not have the pleasure of serving in CFE, I can assure you that our expertise will continue to be called upon by commanders in worldwide peacekeeping and peace enforcing operations.



"LMPS IS AS LMPS DOES"

by Lt S. Macdonald

"Watchman – SAT 1, contact charlie 205, wait out!". The caller's voice, muffled by his NBC respirator and almost drowned out by the staccato burst of machine guns firing in the background, was an electric charge that startled everyone within hearing of the Security Ops Cell.

It was day two; General War had been declared two days earlier. CFB Lahr was in the midst of recovering fighter aircraft from Canadian and American based Rapid Deployment Squadrons, having just witnessed the deployment of 4 Canadian Mechanized Brigade to forward staging areas, in a Divisional Reserve west of Stuttgart. A CFE "Snowball" had been called three days ago in the wee hours, following the startling discovery that Warsaw Pact forces had mobilized and were manoeuvring towards the West German border. Political and diplomatic efforts to defuse the situation had failed, and with the

subsequent armoured assault through the Fulda Gap, NATO was at war.

"Watchman – SAT 1, contact charlie 205, four persons with small arms, located 150 meters north of charlie 205. We have taken them under fire, request SAT 2 approach from North, over."

As the war progressed, the Lahr Security Force was securing the airfield and establishing an airhead for troop and equipment reinforcements arriving hourly from Canada. The immediate threat was subversive elements from the local community, and "Spetnaz" type individual or small team assaults, on the command and vital logistical areas of the airfield. In the midst of the chaos, several thousand dependents were being processed through repatriation control centres before boarding the troop aircraft that only minutes earlier had disgorged deploying 1 Cdn Div soldiers.

Watchman had just roddered SAT 1's last call and dispatched SAT 2 to head off the intruders, when the air raid siren started up and everyone scrambled for whatever cover they could find. Lucky this time, it was a high altitude reconnaissance that kept on moving.

In the moments preceding the All Clear, the radio burst to life again, "Control – this is 12 Alpha, No Duff, No Duff, we have serious injury at this tango alpha [traffic accident], and the Canadian driver will go bravo tango [breath test]. I need a German ambulance and advise them it's a probable air evac, I'll need one backup to assist traffic and lima zulu [landing zone] – more to follow, over".

The monthly Starfighter exercise came to a sudden and screeching halt, while the Patrol Section got on with the business of controlling what had just become a crime scene. A German National had suffered serious injuries in a motor vehicle accident with an impaired Canadian driver. The German would be evacuated from the accident scene by an air ambulance (helicopter) that would land on the roadway LZ being secured by the MP. Not a common occurrence, but it happened often enough that every MP in the Section, knew exactly what to do.

Although the days of Starfighters have passed, and the threat of a Soviet led assault of Western Europe has evaporated as quickly as the Warsaw Pact, the uniqueness of policing at LMPS remains the same as it always has. It is, as anyone who has served in Europe will tell you (and probably has!), the epitome of police work in the Security Branch. Sadly though, after twenty-five years, the remaining days of LMPS are numbered.



Summer 1967 – The Canadians take control of the previously French base in Lahr.



Even after the personnel draw downs and Unit closures were announced and under way, LMPS experienced its busiest year on record in 1991. Six members of the Section went to war, for real, in the Persian Gulf. One of them, Cpl Sandra Dube (nee Moeller) was, as far as we can tell, the first female member of the Branch to serve in a wartime theatre of operations. Sixteen members, including some of them that went to war, were promoted.

Between 1990-1992 Lahr Criminal Investigators were also busy. They coped with two murder investigations and another murder/suicide in Lahr itself. Wandering afar, they were on the road occasionally as well: providing Criminal Investigation support to Canadian elements in Kolsass in Norway and the NATO Staff College in Rome, Italy. Major drug busts were not uncommon and close contacts were developed and maintained with the local and Federal German police. The apprehension of Canadians caught smuggling up to two kilograms of hashish into Germany, sometimes saw them heading to the Dutch border too.

The LMPS Patrol Section, enjoyed the dubious distinction of producing 12.6 percent of all police reports written in the CF in 1991, a task that was thankfully made a little easier with the addition of computerized report writing earlier in the year. I don't know who was happier: the 25 MP's in the patrol section, or the two typists. Every one of them ran for cover during the first snowfall of the year. It wasn't uncommon to have to respond to upwards of twenty vehicle accidents in the first six hours of the day shift. It made for a rather hectic morning for the four or five patrol persons on duty.



LMPS circa 1968 – Far left: Sgt Young, second from right: Cpl Ewing.

The Security Section; the smallest sub-section in LMPS saw a sudden and dramatic increase in flight activity of all sorts. VIP's were coming to visit, as VIP's sometimes do, and Operation Scimitar tasked the one lone Corporal and twelve civilian Airport Security Guards in the Airport Security Section to the max. Computer viruses were "driving" the ADP Section nuts, BDF was reduced, as was the permanent Security Guard patrol. Managing ninety-some civilian security guards posed its own unique experiences.

And then there was the Administration side, that finally struggled to get its head out of the water with the arrival of a Sergeant Admin Clerk, to help the civilian staff with hundreds of Firearms Acquisition Certificates, report distribution, travel claims, and all the other "little" things that

we sometimes forget we need to survive.

But all that aside, it's the workers in the Section that have earned LMPS its reputation. A fire in a high-rise PMQ apartment building, saw four MP's scaling a ladder to the fifth floor to rescue occupants, while a major fire blazed directly under them. While that was going on, other members of the shift were responding to a call that reported a Canadian was holding patrons of a Gasthaus hostage with a sub-machine gun. Thankfully, that call was a hoax, but tell that to the part of your body that's producing forty-eight gallons of adrenaline a minute. Responding to a domestic dispute to narrowly avoid a potential shoot-out and finding one of the combatants dead from a self inflicted gunshot; securing the scene and dealing with distraught family members. The painful dealing with



two families who had each lost a child when they were struck by a high speed train. And the list goes on.

LMPS is as LMPS does, and its members past and present are invariably proud at having been able to serve at the sharp end of the police sword. But as with all good things, LMPS will sooner than we think, be a thing of the past. It will no doubt go the way of Bomarc missile security, nuclear security duties, and guard dog handlers. Twenty years from now, young MP's will ask, "Gosh, did we have MP's in Germany?" I can hear them already, "Boy, what a swan that must have been"...

LaHR Police and Security Section



LaHR Military Police Section 1970.



LaHR Military Police Section, 1994.



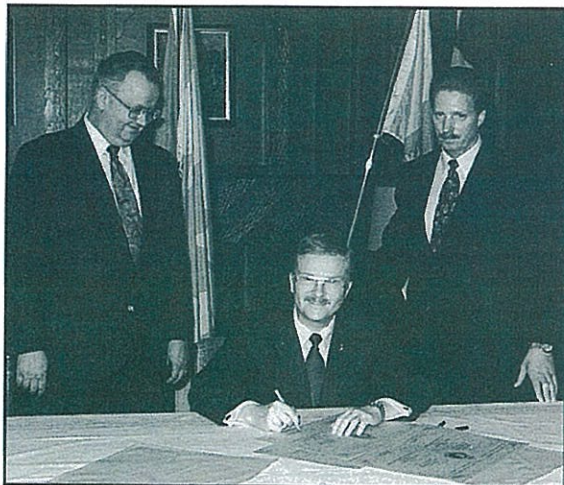
EDSIU – The End of An Era in Europe

By Capt Mivil Deschenes

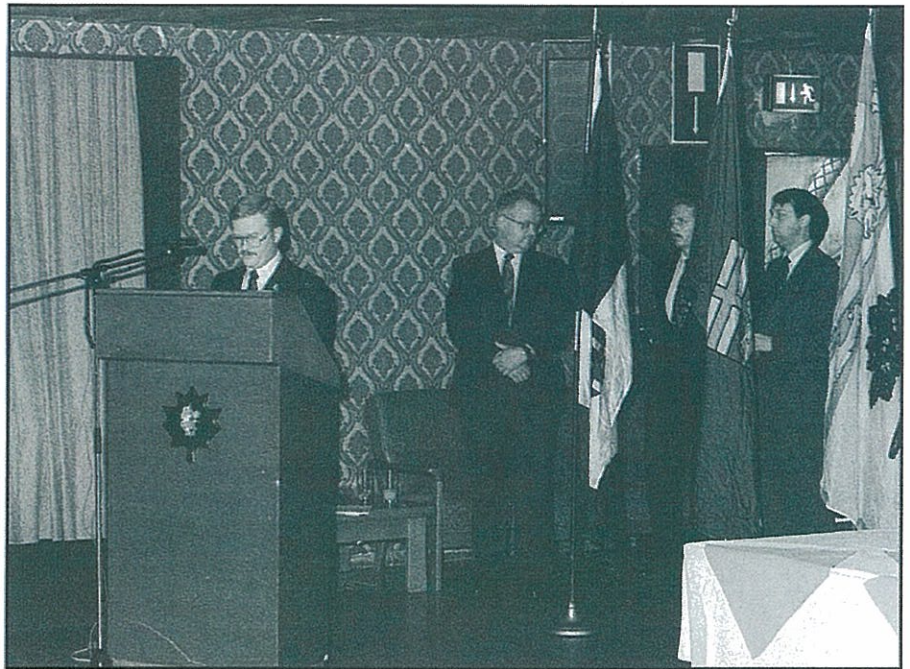
A Special Event took place on April 28th 1994 at the CFB Lahr Combined Mess. Over 150 guests representing 7 allied countries (Germany, USA, France, England, Belgium, Netherlands, Austria) along with many Canadian guests gathered together for one last farewell to the European Detachment of the Special Investigation Unit better known as EDSIU. These people came to commemorate a working relationship between security and Counter-Intelligence agencies as well as many friendships which have been built by the personnel of EDSIU over the past 27 years.

Since the arrival of EDSIU in Lahr in 1967, the Detachment Commanders, Doug Dowee, Peter Dupille, Ray Thériault, Bob Stevens, John Macquarrie, Joe Haché, and Richard Verrett have successfully established a relationship with our allies to help provide security for Canadian troops deployed in Europe and in the Middle East.

The two sections, Lahr and Baden, were responsible for



Cdr Macquarrie signs certificates commemorating the closure of European Detachment, SIU, while Maj Don Dixon and Maj Dick Verrett look on.



SIU CO Commander John Macquarrie addresses the EDSIU farewell gathering.

carrying out our security clearances program and local liaison. Many of you will remember some of the Section Commanders such as Dick Coroy, Carter Lee, Andy Blais in Lahr and Art Gauthier, Claude Provost, Ken Parnell, Bob Gee and the late Stu Young in Baden whom represented Canada and the SIU laying much of the ground work for this unique cooperation.

The departure of Canadian troops based on German soil does not necessarily mean the end of this relationship with our allies. Indeed, part of this ceremony included a change of responsibilities from EDSIU to Maj Don Dixon from Capital Detachment in Ottawa. The SIU will continue to fulfill its security mandate in an attempt to keep the NATO relationship alive.

The Canadian Forces and the Security Branch can be proud of the reputation that the personnel of EDSIU built in Europe. EDSIU was a key player in the team which helped to win the cold war and it is now time to turn the page on a safer future. If we ever need assistance, we know that we can always count on our many friends across the pound.

NOTE:

Last serving members of EDSIU as of 28 April 1994:

Maj Richard Verrett
Capt Doug Henderson
Capt Mivil Deschenes
MWO Andy Blais
WO Jack Drolet
Sgt Jean Viau
Sgt Dave Mailman
Sgt Don Rushton
Mr Dick Coroy
Mrs Tammy Nadon
Mrs Robin Gabriel



NATO Airborne Early Warning Force (NAEWF) E-3A Component

by Capt L. Gebhart



Guarding the E-3A Airborne Early Warning (AEW) aircraft is just part of the duties of the Geilenkirchen Security Squadron.

BACKGROUND

In the early 1970s, studies directed by NATO's major military commanders showed that an airborne early warning (AEW) radar system would significantly enhance the Alliance's air defense capability. In Dec 78, a MOU was

signed to buy and operate a NATO owned AEW system. By that decision, the member nations embarked on NATO's largest commonly-funded acquisition programme.

The NAEW Force was established in Jan 80 with its Force

Command HQ collocated with SHAPE in Mons, Belgium. The Force consists of two operational Components: NATO E-3A and UK E-3D Components whose principle role is air surveillance. E-3A Component's Forward Operating Bases (FOB) are located on host nation Bases at Trapani, Italy;



Preveza, Greece; Konya, Turkey and a Forward Operating Location (FOL) at Oerland, Norway.

The E-3A/E-3D aircraft are modified air-refuelable Boeing 707s equipped with a Rotodome (9.1m diameter/1.8m thick). Flying at an altitude of 9150m, one aircraft can cover 312,000 sq km. The AEW radar is able to "look down" and track low altitude activity (including Maritime) as well as high altitude coverage.

E-3A COMPONENT

The actual buildup of the E-3A Component at NATO Air Base Geilenkirchen, Germany began in Jan 80. Flying ops began in Feb 82 and the Component became fully operational by Dec 88. The Component Comd position alternates between a German and American BGen. Overall integrated manning of the component consists of approximately 2500 multinational military and civilian personnel, in addition to about 450 military and civilians in support functions.

Three trainer/cargo aircraft and 18 E-3A aircraft are assigned to this Component. The E-3A Sqns are manned by integrated international crews from 11 of NATO's 16 nations (Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey and the USA). The aircraft are registered in Luxembourg.

E-3D COMPONENT

The E-3D Component, No.8 (AEW) Sqn, RAF Waddington, United Kingdom, consists of seven E-3D Boeing aircraft, and is staffed only by RAF personnel.

They became operational in Jul 92, bringing the NAEW mixed force concept to reality.

SECURITY SQN, E-3A COMPONENT

The E-3A Component Security Sqn, commanded by a German Air Force LtCol, consists of 74 military and 110 civilians of various professions from 11 nations. In addition to the routine matters that a present-day Canadian MP Sect would normally be responsible for, this Security Sqn also has a large (98) civil guard force, sentry dogs, NBCW, EOD, Component weapons maintenance/training and ground defence sections. Host nations are responsible for police/security/etc of the FOL/FOBs, for which we conduct routine inspections to ensure policy conformity.

Of the 175 CF personnel employed locally (CFSU(E) and Component), four are MP. Sgt Al Cox is posted at the newly (1993) formed CFSU(E), and three MP have the following NATO posts in the Security Sqn: one Cpl position in the International MP Sect; WO as the ADP Security NCM (SWSH); and a Capt as Chief, Security Branch (SWSE) and D/Comd of the Security Sqn. MP postings are routinely for three years. According to local records, the following Canadian MP have served here at the Component:

IMP

MCpl J.J. Horobetz, 82-85
MCpl D.L. Anderson, 85-88
MCpl J.P. Levesque, 88-92
Cpl J.M.S. Fournier, 92-

SWSH

Sgt S. Zendran, 83-86
Sgt A.D. Holmsdale, 86-89
WO H.G. Richmond, 89-

SWSE(Capts)

R.A. Holman, 81-84
A.W. Kendall, 84-87
E.L. Schyf, 87-92
L.B. Gebhart, 92-

CONCLUSION

Geographically, NATO Air Base Geilenkirchen is situated in Germany, just minutes from Dutch and Belgique borders. As such, three cultures are readily accessible. That, combined with the multi-national flavour of this Base, offers an excellent variety of social endeavours. Canadian children attend the AFCENT International School in Brunssum, NL (door to door bus service). Jr Kindergarten to High School students, and parents alike, have very high regard for the educational qualities and activities of this school. In short, a posting to this operational Base is a pleasant and rewarding experience. As members of the CF, and more specifically, as Security Branch pers, there remains but few international posting opportunities. Securitas.



Military Police Fund For Blind Children

The Last Request-a-thon CFB Lahr

"GIVE THE CHILDREN HOPE"

LS Don Kightley
MP Section Lahr

Request-A-Thon '93. "Give the Children Hope". Our 19th and final fund raiser in support of the Military Police Fund for Blind Children was held over the weekend of 23-24 Oct 93. This year Request-A-Thon proved to be the most successful yet hosting myriad events and bonding our military and civilian community toward one common goal, support of the MPFBC. DM 45,000.00 (\$36,000.00) was raised over the weekend and given current personnel strength (1/7th of last year when we raised DM 100,000.00) it is estimated that every man, woman and child within the community contributed the equivalent of DM 22.00 or \$17.00 toward this most worthy cause.

This years' Request-A-Thon saw the return of many previous events hosted over the years and included a number of new and innovative community sponsored fund raising ideas. Col Les Corbett, Base Commander, CFB Lahr, took the first splash in the Base Fire Hall Dunk Tank followed by none other than our very own Meister of the Murky Waves, Maj Dave Pilling, B Secur O. Cpl Steve Picotte of the Lahr Military Police Section hosted an Open Karate Tournament which generated interest from participants of four separate nations and further enhanced the image of our fund within Europe. Gordon Stranks, Director,



François Blanchard helps Cpl Andre Lavictoire take the chequered flag.

CFB Lahr Family Support Services, spent months within his staff brainstorming and preparing a Styrofoam Boat Regatta which was held in the torrid and unpredictable currents of the Schutter River. Other events included: a Legion Dance; Bingo; Dart-A-Thon; Youth Centre Slumber Party; Jr Ranks Snooker/Dance; Hospital Blind Wheel Chair Derby; Hockey Tournament and a host of other innovative events by many sections and individuals.

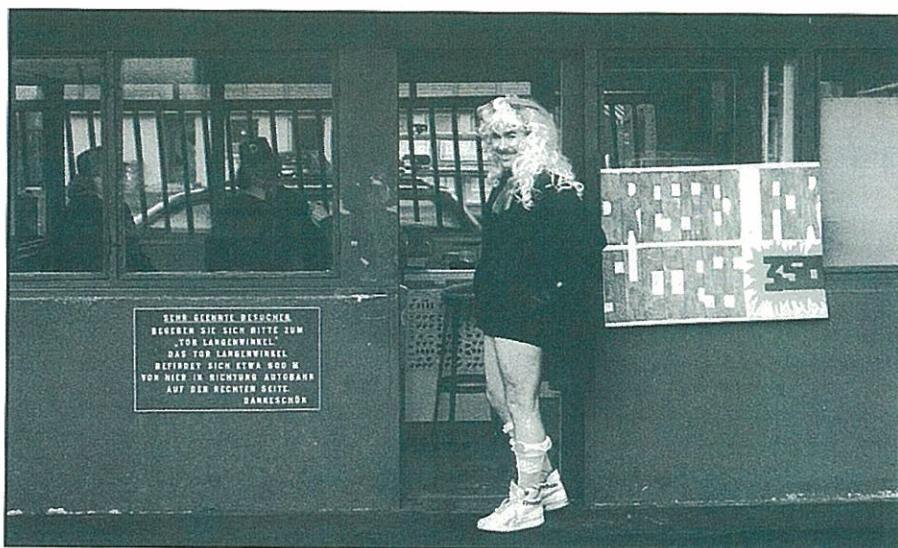
LMPS was again honoured this year to host two very special guests, Krista Kowalchuk and François Blanchard. Krista and François, accompanied by Capt Beth Burley and Cpl André Lavictoire NDHQ, proved to be great ambassadors of the visually impaired. Their schedule over a five day period was extremely demanding and throughout they maintained positive attitudes clearly projecting an image which could only enhance the



Sometimes unusual steps are necessary.



Our local radio station, the Canadian Forces Network, provided 22 hours of live coverage reporting events as they happened. Song requests, dedications, interviews and challenges were read over the air inspiring the community to help the children. A new and welcome addition to this years' programme was the inclusion of satellite relayed dedications to the UN peacekeepers through Radio Canada International. Their broadcast was heard throughout the world where Canadian Forces Personnel are stationed on UN assignments and it is anticipated



that this programme will continue the tradition of Request-A-Thon after the closure of CFB Lahr in August 1994.

SECURITAS!!



LCol Olivero and CWO Seed of the 8th Canadian Hussars present a cheque to Maj Dave Pilling of the LaBr Military Police Section.

UN (Canadian) Military-Police in Bosnia-Herzegovina

Serious fighting in Croatia began in June 1991 when that Republic and its northern neighbour, Slovenia, declared themselves independent from Yugoslavia, and Serbs living in Croatia, supported by the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), opposed this move. The United Nations became actively involved in the situation on 25 September 1991, when the Security Council adopted a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia. The operational mandate of UNPROFOR currently extends to five Republics of the former Yugoslavia: Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia.

On 14 September 1992, the Secretary-General authorized the enlargement of UNPROFOR's mandate and strength in Bosnia-Herzegovina for the protection of Humanitarian aid delivery. UNPROFOR Troops would follow normal peacekeeping rules of engagement, which would authorize them to use force in self-defence, including situations in which armed persons attempt by force to prevent UNPROFOR in carrying out its mandate.

Bosnia-Herzegovina is a newly independent republic of the former Yugoslavia, situated in the central south-western part of the former Yugoslavia, bordered by Croatia to the North and West, Serbia to the East and Montenegro to the South-East. Bosnia-Herzegovina covers an area of 51,129 sq kms (slightly smaller than the province of Nova Scotia). The population of Bosnia-Herzegovina is estimated at 3,746,000. The religious breakdown corresponds to that of ethnic divisions: Moslems-40% (mostly ethnic Bosnians); Roman Catholic-30% (mostly ethnic Croats); and

Greek Orthodox-30% (mostly ethnic Serbs). In April 1992, ethnic Serbia Militia (BSA) from within Bosnia and assisted by neighbouring Serbia proclaimed an autonomous Serbian state within the new republic. Similarly, ethnic Croats (HVO militia) proclaimed themselves autonomous with respect to the authority of the new republic. In all, both the BSA and HVO, claimed approximately 70% of pre-war Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Bosnian Republic (BiH army) are providing the resistance to the break-up of their country in what is a three front civil war, a war often confused by various alliances, factions, and power politics.

On 8 October 1993 a United Nations Military Police Platoon was inaugurated in Kiseljak, Bosnia-Herzegovina. It was officially designated the BH Command (BH Comd) UN MP Platoon, Kiseljak and was to be comprised of approximately 53 Military Police from various nations. To date the Platoon remains at a strength of eight MP's, six of which are Canadian. The Canadian MP's serving with the Platoon in Bosnia-Herzegovina are: Lt(N) (Andy) GALE from 5 Wing Goose Bay; WO (Nelson) DRAPER from 4 Wing Cold Lake; Sgt (Mitch) LUNGE from 19 Wing Comox; Sgt (Stan) NEUFELD from 17 Wing Winnipeg; Sgt (Jim) STEWARD from 5 Wing Goose Bay; and MCpl (Scott) McKEE from 14 Wing Greenwood.

Prior to the arrival of the Canadian MP in Kiseljak, Bosnia-Herzegovina, there were many UN Troops on the ground but no United Nations Military Police other than in Sector Sarajevo. Sector Sarajevo has a UN MP Platoon consisting of 15 people who primarily look after airport

baggage checks and traffic accidents within the city. The responsibility of the BH Comd UN MP PL was to establish an MP presence in the greater Bosnia-Herzegovina theatre of operations in order to oversee the following three areas: disciplinary problems involving United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) personnel out of Battalion lines (Battalions provide their own Military Police), traffic control functions, investigations involving UNPROFOR vehicles, and criminal investigations of serious incidents involving UNPROFOR personnel. It was quickly realized, that due to the hostilities in the area, normal MP duties would not be conducted on a routine basis, especially those which involved disciplinary and traffic patrols.

The Canadian MP were hastily put to work in developing the organizational framework of the Platoon. One of the primary requirements was to determine the equipment needed to do the job for a Platoon which would eventually reach 53 members of various nationalities. Although there had been a necessity to have UN MP present in BH Comd and the arrival of Platoon members was anticipated, no preparation or planning had been taken by the UN to acquire the necessary equipment the Platoon would eventually need, and acquisition of basic equipment and supplies remains a problem. A second requirement was to prepare the offices of the Platoon and establish some basic Standing Operation Procedures. With the solid military and police experience of our MP the latter requirement was easily accomplished. Of course a little "CAN-DO" attitude helped.

It was not long after arrival that the Canadian UN MP were asked



to conduct the first systematic "War Crimes" investigation within the BH Comd theatre of operations. Although not originally to conduct such an investigation and sorely in need of basic police investigative equipment, there was simply no other police authority available. This was not a simple task, considering that hostilities continued within the area and the majority of witnesses became refugee's spread throughout the area. The ability to coordinate such an investigation in a very complex environment was probably the biggest challenge and would take a considerable amount of time and effort to complete.

As was previously alluded to, conducting Military Police duties in a "civil war" environment can be an extremely demanding task. What follows are a few highlights of that experience.

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On 23 Oct 93, the MP Platoon was requested to investigate a reported massacre (war crime) in the village of Stupni Do. The village was small and situated on a hillside with approximately 50 houses with a population of 250 inhabitants who were predominantly Muslim. It was mainly an agricultural community with some cattle located about four kilometres from the larger community of Vares.

Platoon investigators arrived at the village under the protective eye of British Warriors from Vitez. Unfortunately the scene had been disturbed by a variety of different people; nevertheless, crime scene processing was conducted as systematically as possible. The investigators always remained cognizant of the fact the warring factions were still active close by.

What the investigators found was quite horrific and words can

only scratch the surface of one's feeling of the scene. Fifteen confirmed bodies were found, five of which were identifiable and the remainder burnt beyond recognition. Some of the bodies were mutilated and there was a clear attempt to destroy any evidence of what actually happened in this small picturesque village.

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On 26 Oct 93, Sgt Lunge and Cst Tim Wry (RCMP CIVPOL LO in Kiseljak) investigated the shooting on a UN Humanitarian convoy which resulted in the death of a Danish National and eleven wounded near Novi Travnik. This convoy was unfortunate enough to find itself near a fierce battle that erupted involving the Bosnian Muslims (BiH) and the Bosnian Croats (HVO). The investigation revealed that the majority of fire originated from a suspected BiH position which resulted in 18 vehicles receiving direct fire. The Danish National, who was driving one of the aid trucks, received eleven incoming rounds, four of which entered the cab of the vehicle killing him instantly. This particular investigation was very important for our Commander since all humanitarian convoy's were stopped until the facts of the situation and safety of drivers could be reviewed. Brigadier Ramsey, Chief of Staff, personally sought out and thanked the investigators on a job well done.

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On 2 Nov 93, while Platoon members were conducting interviews in Dabravine, Bosnia-Herzegovina, in connection with the Stupni Do massacre, mortar shelling forced residents to seek shelter. Once the shelling abated, interviews were recommenced. However, later on in the afternoon the mortar shelling again resumed in such close proximity that civilians

and MP's were resorting to instinctive crouching. For the safety of all involved the interviews were very quickly terminated, something like "lets get the H@#! out of here!" There are not too many investigators that can say they were the ones under "duress" and not the accused during an investigation.

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On 17 and 18 Nov 93, the MP's took in some of the more beautiful scenery in the hilly regions of central Bosnia-Herzegovina; however, the occasion was sombre as they launched yet another massacre investigation in the community of Borovica.

During a UN (Swedish/Norwegian) patrol into the village of Borovica, it was reported that 95% of the 150 buildings were destroyed mainly by burning and three bodies had been discovered. The investigation revealed that the victims, all Croat male residents, were murdered. The death toll was low since the majority of residence were evacuated by local HVO authorities prior to being set upon by BiH forces.

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On 20 Nov 93, UN MP were requested to attend the scene of an accident South of Kiseljak, Bosnia-Herzegovina involving a UN (French) armoured car. The car had slid off the snow covered road into the ditch and was being pulled out by a Canadian wrecker. While at the accident scene and conducting traffic control some minor conflicts between UN MP and HVO soldiers occurred. One of the HVO soldier's appeared angry at waiting so long that he started yelling and pulled a large (30 cm) knife out of its scabbard to stress the point. Another HVO soldier pulled his pistol out and threatened to shoot the tires of the MP vehicle. He pulled the pistol out so fast that





Bosnia-Herzegovina UN Military Police Platoon personnel, October 1993 – from left to right: Sgt Mitch Lunge, MCpl Scott McKee, Lt (N) Andy Gale, WO Nelson Draper, Sgt Jim Steward, Sgt Stan Neufeld.

Sgt LUNGE thought he was in a recreation of the wild west. Needless to say, forget about drawing your 9mm browning in such a situation as you would not have time to use it.



On 29 Nov 93, complaints of break-ins, assaults and rape were received from displaced Muslims assigned a living area in Rotilj, near Kiselj, Bosnia-Herzegovina. A request went out to the MPs to oversee the Bosnian Croatian Military/ Civilian Police investigation on the UN's behalf in order to ensure a credible investigation was conducted. It was interesting to witness their crime scene and interview techniques, not quite up to North American standards mind you, however an investigation did take place.



On 1 Dec 93, Platoon members were advised that a traffic accident had occurred between a Bosnian Croatian (HVO) Bus and a Danish APC. Also, there were many armed and angry HVO soldiers climbing over the APC attempting to get in.

Military Police members attended the scene accompanied by a civilian interpreter, four Danish guards and escorted by an APC. Platoon members investigated the scene, and information was gathered without any incidents or problems occurring. The HVO soldiers calmed down on the arrival of the UN MP and the scene was relatively peaceful.

Unfortunately, shortly thereafter three Kiselj Civilian Police members attended the accident scene. One Civilian Police member stated

that he wanted to talk to the driver of the APC out in the middle of a crowd consisting of about 60 HVO soldiers and a number of civilians. As this policeman appeared to be under the influence of alcohol, he was requested to accompany a UN MP to the rear of the APC where he could talk to the driver. At this point in time, the civilian Policeman started yelling that he wanted the driver of the APC out in the middle of the crowd now or that he would start shooting and take the APC by force. When Sgt Lunge attempted to talk to the civilian Policeman again, he continued to yell and threatened that in one minute if he did not have the driver of the APC they would start shooting.

At this point in time weapons were heard being cocked and the crowd started to get vocal. One civilian attired man carrying an AK-47 entered the scene and walked up to and started pushing MCpl McKee in the shoulder area. The civilian then raised his weapon, cocked it and pointed it in front of MCpl McKee at eye level. Eventually, the civilian entered the crowd which was gathered around the other MP's and Civilian Police.

Through the skill of WO Draper and a teary eyed interpreter the situation was eventually calmed down and the Civilian Policeman was convinced to talk to the driver behind the APC. Soon after the accident scene was cleared up and the platoon members were back enjoying a freshly cooked (Canadian) steak with accompanying beverages.



On 28 Dec 93, while enroute to Visoko in two UN MP PL vehicles (Jeep Cherokees), Platoon members: Sgt Lunge, Sgt Neufeld and Cpl Rooijen (Dutch MP) were approaching the first BiH (Muslim)



checkpoint on the route. Heavy machine gun fire was heard originating from at least four suspected HVO (Croat) gun positions in the hills opposite the roadway. When it became apparent that the gun fire was being directed towards the MP vehicles, through the unmistakable impact of bullets striking the dirt adjacent to the drivers side, in front and in back of the vehicles, the MPs immediately accelerated the vehicles towards the checkpoint (50 meters ahead).

Upon arrival at the BiH checkpoint the MPs observed that it had been attacked and received a direct hit from a launched grenade. Since there was still machine gun fire being directed toward them, the MP's bailed out of their vehicles and took cover. The BiH had also abandoned their checkpoint, leaving behind their weapons and taking cover in a nearby building. At one point when there was a lull in the firing, the MP's attempted to open the checkpoint gate themselves in order to flee the area. But when the barrier was raised, BiH soldiers ran up to the barrier and slammed it down on the hood of one of the MP Vehicles. At that point in time, the MP's were able to radio for help and advised that they were pinned down and subjected to heavy machine gun fire. As the rate of fire again accelerated, the platoon members took cover in an abandoned building. Upon entering a large explosion was heard outside, it was later discovered that the explosion was an RPG (Rocket Propelled Grenade) exploding about 15 meters from the building.

Two Canadian Cougars from CANBAT 2 were dispatched to assist and upon their arrival the rate of fire slowed to sporadic sniper activity. Subsequently, the MP's took cover inside the cougars. When the BiH soldiers

realized that they would be departing as soon as the fire fight abated, the BiH advised that no one would be allowed to go anywhere until dark or until orders were received to release them. Obviously, the presence of the Cougars was a deterrent to those who were firing at the checkpoint of which the BiH soldiers were going to take advantage. Shortly thereafter, a French Battalion convoy attended the checkpoint from Kiseljak. The BiH soldiers indicated that they were about to place mines on the road so no one, including the convoy, could leave the area. An agreement was eventually reached in which the Cougars and UN MPs would stay at the checkpoint until the appropriate commanders could be advised. Subsequently, the convoy was allowed to proceed and no mines were placed on the roadway. After approximately 3-1/2 hours all vehicles were released and departed the area. Fortunately no injuries were sustained as a result of this incident, just some shattered nerves.

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On 11 and 12 Feb 94, a request came down from General Rose, UN Commander BH, asking for all available persons to conduct observer duties in connection with the cease fire agreement reached in Sarajevo. Members of the BH COMD UN MP platoon were quickly assembled and dispatched to Sarajevo to assist in this task. A task which involved sitting in the open in Sarajevo in soft skin (no armour) vehicles in order to count any mortars, artillery or small arms fire violating the cease fire. When Sgt Lunge and Sgt Neufeld asked where the main trouble spots were located, it was learned that one of the main mortar impact areas was exactly where they would be conducting their observation post from! Talk about a unique way to spend the weekend.

The following is an example from WO Draper. Shortly after an encounter with three sinister looking characters dressed in black trench coats and carrying AK 47's; it was approximately 0300 hrs in the outskirts of Sarajevo, the air was cold with a numb silence. The jeep windows were down for better hearing ability, as WO Draper slouched down in the driver's seat and MCpl Scott McKee alertly stared out the passenger side window. Both were listening intently for the next cease fire violation or the footsteps of approaching unknowns, when suddenly out of the corner of WO Draper's eye a huge silent shape slinked by the driver's side door. Surprised, WO Draper bolted upward into the roof of the vehicle testing the ability of the Kevlar helmet. In swift response, MCpl McKee likewise tested his Kevlar helmet, and the @#! dog that caused the commotion in the first place yelped off to safety.

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There could have been written many more pages of the Canadian UN MP experiences in Bosnia-Herzegovina, but for now this will have to do and the rest is up to your own imagination or what ever you may get out of them once they return to Canada. The tour for the first six in theatre started the 7 October 1993 and they are scheduled to be repatriated on 7 April 1994.



Request-a-thon in Lahr

by Lt S. Macdonald

The whole thing started in 1975, when a group of MP's from the Lahr Military Police Section were trying to conjure up a unique method to raise funds for the Military Police Fund for Blind Children. It was traditional in those days, for every base to devise its own way to do things; while trying to be the base that raised the most money for the Fund.

Request-a-thon started out as a radio request show. It was only possible because of the help and support offered to LMPS by the staff of the Canadian Forces Network/Reseau des forces canadiennes. That first request show raised just over five thousand dollars in a twenty-four hour period. Although the population increased somewhat in the years that followed, that first Request-a-thon was to be the start of an annual tradition in Canadian Forces Europe. The amounts raised in subsequent years, rose proportionately with the population, to a staggering 100,000 Deutsche Marks in 1992 (\$75,000). It transcended simple fund raising efforts and over the years, evolved into a major Community event that involved literally hundreds of volunteers annually.

Very few people have ever been stationed in Germany (since 1975 at least) who can truthfully say that they have never heard of the Blind Fund. It is the one Base where exposure to Canada's only uniquely military charity is universal. That exposure to the Blind Fund, through the annual Request-a-thon, is carried back to Canada with repatriating families and spread through the military communities across the country, hopefully to perpetuate fund raising efforts across Canada.

From a simple radio show, Request-a-thon has grown up. Its evolution has taken it in about forty-eight different directions, thankfully say some past organizers, not all at the same time. The backbone of the twenty-four hour Request-a-thon weekend, remained the radio show, where people phoned in and pledged money for a song request and/or dedication. By far in recent years though, the most popular aspect of the weekend was the "Challenge".

The Challenge is "blind" to social status and rank. It can be initiated by a

group of fellow employees or family members, and, in the case of some challenges against Base Commanders: anonymously ("because it seemed like the thing to do at the time"). Challenges have been issued to, and performed by, Privates and Brigadier-Generals. The spirit of Request-a-thon wasn't restricted to the Canadian community; a local Gasthaus would launch challenges against a rival Gasthaus to raise money for the Fund. In the four year period from 1988 to 1991, the number of challenges received yearly, quadrupled, from 50 in 1988 to over 200 in 1991, bringing with it a corresponding increase in revenues.

The popularity of Request-a-thon has exploded over the years. From its humble beginnings in 1975 when the entire event was manned by MP members, their spouses and occasional volunteers from other Units, Request-a-thon is now virtually unmanageable without hundreds of volunteers from all areas of Canadian Forces Europe: civilian and military alike.

Since 1975, the Fund has received close to one million Deutsche Marks through the efforts of the Lahr Community alone. It was a truly astounding effort, that no one who hasn't participated in can truly appreciate. It was a carnival like event that ran for twenty-four consecutive hours and has witnessed absolutely remarkable feats of endurance. Supply and Transport Company of 4 Service Battalion supplied a hockey team that played non-stop hockey for twenty-four hours. Several individual and team runners ran the distance from CFB Lahr to CFB Baden (in excess of sixty kilometres), or ran a twenty-four hour marathon around the ten kilometre perimeter road at CFB Lahr. Weightlifters from the Lahr Weightlifters Club, in one twenty-four hour period, lifted in excess of five million pounds: more than the total amount of air freight shipped by 5 Air Movements Unit (renamed 1 Air Transport Unit, just prior to closure) in a year.

4 Military Police Platoon organized and hosted the annual Country and Western Night at a local town hall; the 1er Battalion Royale Vingt-Deuxième Regiment hosted a myriad of events (in

garrison and in the field) that annually accounted for 10,000 DM; Branch Number One-The Royal Canadian Legion hosted a Dart-a-thon than ran the entire twenty-four hours; CFB Lahr's four schools pitched in and held their own fund raisers; and the Canadian Youth Centre raised DM 7,000 in 1991 by sponsoring a Dance-a-thon for the younger members of the Community. The Great Canadian Bed Race pitted teams from different Units against each other for the coveted Command Chief Warrant Officers Trophy, and the perennial favourite, the Dunk Tank, has seen Base Commanders, Brigade Commanders, Commanding Officers, RSM's, the occasional Base Security Officer and MP's of all shapes and sizes, face the wrath of the multitudes in the name of the Blind Fund.

The "Main Events" aside, other activities abound that involved everyone. Imagine the sight of a Base Commander and his four Branch Heads (LCOL's), dressed in Mess Kit, directing traffic and checking Identification Cards at the main entrance to the Base from six thirty to eight on a frosty November morning, or the Commander of 1st Canadian Division Forward singing a song to his gathered Headquarters staff, from the middle of the Division parade square at high noon on a Friday. The list was endless; limited only by imagination and occasionally, good taste.

There is the story of the five year old who showed up at the radio station with his piggy bank and wanted to donate it to the Blind Kids, because they were so much worse off than him. There is the story of the German businessman, who was driving down the Autobahn listening to Request-a-thon until he was out of radio range. He got to a phone and called in a DM 500 pledge, because he liked what it stood for and how Canadians were working so hard for others less fortunate than themselves. There are hundreds of such stories. Every Request-a-thon generated two or three new ones, and if they don't do anything else, they stand to remind all of us what the Blind Fund stands for.

Request-a-thon had its final chapter on 24 October 1993. The last ever event



was held in Lahr and encompassed all the great things traditionally associated with that fun filled weekend. The really astounding part was that although the base is but a tiny portion of its formal greatness, the Canadian and German communities worked together and raised over DM 40,000 on the final Request-a-thon.

For the first time ever, Request-a-thon went International in 1993. Through the graces of Radio Canada International in Montreal, peacekeepers serving in the former Yugoslavia, the Middle East and Africa were able to be part of our fund raising efforts. Messages to them were aired via RCI's short wave broadcasts from families and friends at home. Interviews with

local Fund representatives at bases across Canada were aired, giving International exposure to the countless hours of effort expended by MP Units/ Detachments across Canada, spent in support of the Blind Fund. The dividends from that exposure should serve to bolster fund raising in the future and help fill the vacuum that will be created by the closure of Canadian Forces Europe.

What holds for the future of Request-a-thon? For the first time ever, MP Sections across Canada were united in a single effort. Once the bugs are ironed out, a very real possibility exists that in years to come, a cross-Canada radio show, linking all bases and stations could become a reality.

CFB Halifax had a unique challenge for other bases to consider; a marathon from base to base, similar to the running of the Olympic Torch with MP's running to raise money for the fund. The symbolism of that should not be overlooked; CFE has closed, the fund raising torch has been passed.

The Security Branch has its share of history and traditions so deserving of preservation and the Request-a-thon is soon to join them. The Military Police Fund for Blind Children is a tradition unequalled by any other Branch in the Canadian Forces. Members of the Security Branch who have contributed their time and efforts to the success of nineteen consecutive Request-a-thons should be especially proud.

MILITARY POLICE GOLF TOURNAMENT

The second 5 MP Platoon and Québec SIU golf tournament was held on 7 June 1993. The tournament took place at the Castor centre of Canadian Forces Base Valcartier. It was a beautiful day and the type of game was a four-ball Continuous Mulligan, which pleased our avid golfers. The tournament was followed by a prize winning ceremony and a delicious supper. The atmosphere was friendly and a good time was had by all.

We hope to have as many participants at our next tournament which will take place on 9 June 1994. Furthermore, the tournament will be combined with the Quebec Region Branch Mess Dinner.

You are all welcome! Until then, take care!



At the official tee off of the second golf tournament, Maj Savard, then CO of 5e peloton de police militaire, in a meditation posture, seems to be asking himself: "Will my shot be better or worse than last year?"



The three organizers of the annual golf tournament with the former CO of 5e peloton de police militaire, Maj Savard. From left to right, Sgts M. Fortier, A. Bolduc, both of the 5e peloton de police militaire, Maj Savard, and D. Marineau, from the unité des enquêtes spéciales in Québec. Congratulations for a job well done.

