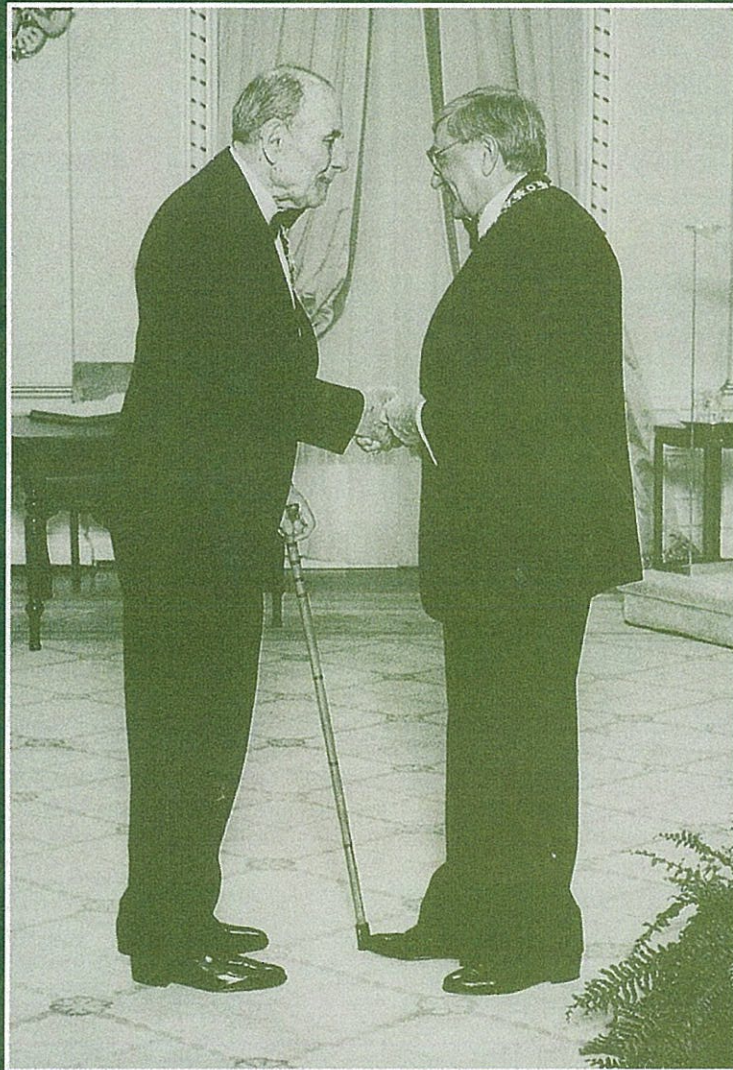




National
Defence

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nationale

Thunderbird



Canada

Number 2, 1995

The Thunderbird



Number 2, 1995

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Cdr P.H. Jenkins

MANAGING EDITOR

Maj M. Bellefleur

EDITOR

Capt P.A. Nicol

ART DIRECTION

Graphic Arts DND DCA 2-6

COVER

Colonel Stone receiving Order of Canada from his Excellency the Governor General at Rideau Hall.

The United Nations Emblem is displayed as recognition of Security Branch members' participation in numerous peace keeping duties around the world during the last 50 years.

1995 marks the 50th anniversary of the United Nations.

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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Direct all correspondence to:

*Managing Editor
The Thunderbird Journal
NDHQ/DG SAMP
Mgen George R. Pearkes
Ottawa (Ont.)
K1A 0K2*



LETTER FROM THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER P.H. JENKINS

In my last letter, which was my first as Editor-in-Chief, I noted how quickly things were changing in the Forces and in the Security Branch. Little did I realize that these changes would soon involve me, as I have recently been chosen to move on to new duties in NDHQ. This is therefore my last letter and I will soon be passing over my responsibilities to a new Editor-in-Chief.

Many of you are probably aware that we are about to launch a major review of Security and Military Police services and structure. This review will be carried out by a team of officers and non-commissioned members who will look at everything we do and how we are organized, with a view to ensuring effective delivery of service at a time when resources are diminishing. I have the good fortune of organizing the team and view this as both a challenge and a golden opportunity to both improve our service and enhance our own professional satisfaction.

I do not underestimate how difficult this task will be, given the fiscal climate; however, there is a lot of enthusiasm



amongst the team and from the Branch at large. I am confident that we will come through this process the better for it. Keeping the members of the Branch informed about what is happening will be crucial. Therefore, we will use the Thunderbird Journal and other venues to pass on reliable news as it develops.

In a recent communique from one of our members serving on UN duties, it was pointed out that reception of Branch news, including the Thunderbird Journal,

was very limited and needed to be improved. Steps have been taken to rectify that situation. As the articles in this edition indicate, UN service is increasing and we need to ensure our people in the field are not forgotten. We also look for their continued input.

With the changes anticipated this year, the editorial team will have to be virtually rebuilt after the posting season. The new team has been identified, however, and I am confident they will keep the Journal healthy as the Branch enters a period of further challenge and change.

SECURITAS!



NOTES FROM THE BRANCH ADVISOR

COL P.C. MACLAREN

In writing for the last issue I made the mistake of underestimating the lead time required for a copy of the "Thunderbird" to be published and placed in your hands. By the time you were able to read my predictions of how many of us would choose the "Force Reduction Plan" option, most of the departing horde had finished packing their bags. The theme of this issue is somewhat more durable; and at least as significant to the Branch.

The Canadian Forces have been actively involved in peace-keeping since well before they were the Canadian Forces. Throughout this history, military policemen have played a critical, if too often underacknowledged, role. Of the many lessons which we have learned in the process, one of the most prominent is the fact that there is no end to lesson learning in this ever-evolving duty. Two recent changes illustrate this rapid mutation of the task. The first we share with all Canadian peace-keepers; the slide from peace-keeping to peace-making and the consequent introduction of very real combat dangers which have not been as acute since those few days in Cyprus in 1974. The second change is to be found in the culture and history of the allied peace-keeping forces which we police. For many years we developed and honed our modus operandi amongst western European armies. Throughout, we believed that we were witnessing great differences in national attitudes, methodology and threshold training. In truth, we were dealing with military policemen whose principles, priorities and experiences mirrored our own to a great extent. Such shared perceptions of policing doctrine and priorities have not been available to the Branch members who have worked recently in Africa or the Former Republic of Yugoslavia.

Lessons have rolled in. Some we have had to relearn. In Somalia it was again demonstrated that any formed group of Canadian servicemen serving abroad must be provided with the complete spectrum of law enforcement machinery - including Canadian law!



When our troops are surrounded by anarchy only discipline and our ability to export National law through the application of the National Defence Act allow the CF to maintain national control of our members' welfare and to exert an appropriate grip on order and civilized behaviour.

The pace, while always rapid, is picking up. As I write this we have 115 members deployed on tours throughout the world. Three of the major examples are documented by articles elsewhere in this issue. Contingency plans for new MP missions abound. Three separate investigative teams were sent to Somalia to document the events which are still ricocheting through the halls of the Canadian military. Our four person team of war crime investigators made history in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia with their two 1993 trips to the crime scene. Sergeant Newman was dispatched in May 1995, to Rwanda to assist in the investigation of the Kibeho massacre. CIDA and the Department of Foreign Affairs have recently asked us to provide a team of one officer and three investigators to the International Criminal Tribunal on Rwanda. Air Command is exercising the new Airfield Defence doctrine with military police personnel deployed in Haiti where the SIU is finally able to apply the "Force Protection" liaison role which we have

advocated for so many years but were only able to introduce in the dying weeks of the Gulf War. Having established, through our development of guest student programmes at CFSIS, a sound international reputation as a valuable source of police training, and then cemented our standing through our team's work in Barbados, we are now receiving requests from other nations to train both military and civilian police.

Observing the effect of these developments on the ground, Colonel Samson, the Provost Marshall in UNPROFOR, has concluded that there exists a need to revise the content and emphasis of the training which we provide to members at all levels.

You will be aware that the entire Security and Military Police function is under intensive study with the aim of re-orienting it to better and more efficiently serve the needs of the CF. All Forces activity must ultimately exist to serve CF operations and the policework outlined above will be recognized as forming a major portion of our *raison d'être*. Tactical military police and security work forms another key element. For many years the bean counters have asked whether military police provide the best (read cheapest) means of policing bases in Canada. The time has come when that question must be definitively answered and many factors will be considered in formulating the final assessment. One point is clear, however. If military policemen have a growing and more complex role to play in the peace-keeping world, they will need home employment to achieve the "ship-to-shore ratio" necessary to revitalize them back in Canada. Furthermore, because the art of investigation is one which demands extensive experience and can be introduced, advanced but never bestowed through the provision of extensive training, our future roles must include a means of acquiring experience before we go abroad. How can this best be achieved?



UN MP Platoon Sector South

by WO M. Secord

Between Jan and Apr 94, selected members of the Military Police underwent general military training, with the Canadian Logistics Battalion (CANLOG-BAT) at CFB Calgary, and some underwent training at CFB Shilo in preparation for deployment to the former Yugoslavia. The training included, intelligence briefings, first aid, weapons, physical fitness and the all important mine awareness.

With training completed and embarkation leave under their belts the Military Police began to arrive in theater in Apr 94.

Once the Military Police arrived in the area of responsibility (AOR),

Sector South, the Serbian Republic of Krajina (RSK) or, if you prefer, the Serb held portion of Croatia, they were briefed by the UN MP PL Sector South, OC, on what their duties would be, what tasks laid ahead and what the Force Provost Marshall expected from his "Canadian" Military Police.

The Canadian Military Police held nine positions within the platoon from OC on down, which covered, the WO, investigators, the Traffic section, shifts and two MP's with detachments, one in SPLIT and one with CANLOGBAT. The MP in CANLOGBAT was eventually moved to Bosnia, to help bolster the ranks

of the UN MP PL in Sector South West.

Like most UN tours, this tour of duty was designated to be a six-month tour for MP 811; however, our tour expanded to seven months. For the OC it was a posting that could stretch from 12 to 16 months, depending on what time of year he arrived in theatre.

The Sector South MP PL, was staffed by four contingents, Canada, the Czech Republic, Kenya and Jordan.

The work load, as can be expected with four battalions, and UN CivPol, UNMO Staff, UN Civilian staff



Canadian members of the UN MP PL Sector South

Standing: Sgt D Durand, MCpl H Nesbitt, Mcpl P Woodhead, Capt L Smith, Cpl T Gardiner

Kneeling: Mcpl R Meihuizen, WO C Ramsey, Sgt M Secord



and locally employed civilians can be a handful. Being the UNPROFOR police, we did just that, we policed UNPROFOR.

Daily routine in the UN MP PL was anything but routine. Incidents could range from minor traffic offenses to murder (thankfully we had none of the latter); however, the casualties from anti-personnel mines, anti-tank mines, and other weapons of war were enough of a reminder that this peace keeping mission, as most will tell you, was a war zone.

Unlike a posting to a non-war like UN duty or a posting within Canada, there was no time to sit back and observe. In the MP PL you arrived one day, picked up the all important weaponry, your protective equipment (body armor and kevlar helmet) stored your kit and the next day you were on the road, with your map in hand, going to a small village, somewhere within the Sector with a name it took you most of your tour to pronounce properly.

The security status of the Sector dictated what precautions were to be taken; however, the UN MP PL always traveled on an alert status. For example if you traveled in Knin during the day all you required was two people and a pistol per person. At night or if you traveled outside Knin during the day, two or more bodies, full protective equipment, pistol and C7 were required. You never knew if you would be confronted by belligerents or become the subject of a possible hijacking.

Being with the UN MP PL could almost be compared to that of the North West Mounted Police, of yesteryear who travelled endlessly, to track down their quarry.

In Sector South it was not uncommon to travel for hours to a village or an OP somewhere within the Sector to conduct an interview or gather evidence. Occasionally you would travel for hours, arrive to discover that there was no one in the area. Frustrating as it may seem, that was the way things happened, some days you were right on, other days if you didn't have bad luck you didn't have any luck at all.

Responding to all police matters within the UNPROFOR mandate naturally meant interviewing many people during your tour and to this end there were interpreters attached to every unit within the theatre. It was not uncommon to conduct an interview with the aid of an interpreter from the host nation as well as an officer from a non-English speaking battalion acting as an interpreter for a member of his battalion. This type of translation problem would occur at traffic accidents regularly.

The many talents of the Canadian Military Police were relied upon on an almost daily basis. If there was a task that took careful planning and execution, you would find a Canadian out front doing the brunt of the work, from something as minor as a battalion road move to reorganizing a nonfunctional UN MP PL within the Coy. In at least one instance, helping in the securing of a landing zone (LZ) within the Zone of Separation for the "Dust Off," (the medical evacuation) of a wounded belligerent, while both warring factions insisted on trading rounds, during the extraction. Occasionally the Canadians were called upon to execute a covert convoy operation that was to "bash the secure border" of the UNPA.

Convoys loaded with much needed food, water and fuel were being denied access to the UNPA's. The convoy, lead by the MP patrol, raced toward the border and upon arrival was met by armed resistance. Cool heads prevailed, and although the escalation of force during the next six days involved many "lock and load" situations, no one was injured. Unfortunately due to the breakdown of negotiations on a higher level, the efforts of those involved were for naught, as the convoy was eventually denied access, and ordered back to the point of origin.

To ensure that we earned our daily bread, the UN MP PL in Sector South, from Apr until Nov 94, completed 945 reports, 338 of which were traffic accidents, most of which were submitted by the MP detachment in Split. During our time in Sector South, CANBAT 1 (1 PPCLI) MP Section, greatly helped the UN MP PL, with many investigations. To Sgt DAY and his section I say "thanks."

Beside the benefit of serving in a war zone, there was always the bonus of poisonous snakes and insects, some were said to drag away small animals for lunch, and of course there were the soaring temperatures, in Jul and Aug it was not uncommon to have the daily high near 45 degrees Celsius.

Having survived the blistering temperatures of summer, the unrest before the renewal of the UN mandate in Sep 94, the ever appetizing food served by the mess hall, the long awaited day finally arrived. Remembrance Day, 11 Nov 94, the day we departed Croatia, with another UN mission accomplished.



MILITARY POLICE SECTION Kigali, Rwanda

by Sgt M. Griffith

On the 16th of August 1994, Capt Ralph BEEKHUIZEN, Cpl Frank HARRISON and I arrived at the Kigali Airport in Kigali, Rwanda to join WO Frank STUBBERT in setting up the Military Police Section that would be located at the Amahoro Stadium for the next six months. WO STUBBERT had arrived three weeks earlier with the first body of troops. He drove us to the Stadium where we were issued a cot and shown to our new living quarters. Several large rooms had been partitioned off to provide some privacy for sleeping quarters. Although the rooms were somewhat crowded, at least there was a roof over our heads. Toilets were available, but water had to be carried by jerry cans from the ground floor to flush them with. Since toilet paper only plunged up the facilities, it had to be placed in garbage bags to be disposed of later. We were informed that we had timed our arrival well, because the plumbers had just got the showers on line, and they even had a bit of hot water!!

On the West side of the Amahoro Stadium is a ticket booth that we will convert into a guardhouse to be shared with eight British Royal Military Police (RMP): A Captain, Sergeant, and six Corporals. The RMP will live in the guardhouse and therefore man it 24/7, while WO STUBBERT, Cpl HARRISON, and I will work days and take turns being on call at night. Capt BEEKHUIZEN will work in Call Sign Zero as a duty officer and Provost Marshall of the Canadian Contingent. The Australian Contingent will arrive in two weeks with over 300 personnel. They bring with them only one MP, a female Sergeant. Nice to have company!

After placing our kit in our respective bed spaces, WO STUBBERT took us on a tour of Kigali to begin familiarizing ourselves with the city. After 19 hours on the plane, we were looking forward to a little fresh air. As we soon found out, this is not the place for that. The first thing we noticed was the unpleasant odour in the air. Garbage lined the streets, which accounted for much of the smell. In addition, the local personnel have no hygiene standards. As a result, they do not bathe, and they go to the bathroom wherever they happen to be at the time, even if it's a public area. As we drove along the few major routes that were paved, we noticed with interest (and a little concern!!) mortar holes in the road, some of which still had mortar fins sticking out of them.

There were few pedestrians and fewer vehicles in the city, and the ones we met were vintage 1970's and usually had a cloud of black smoke coming from the exhaust due to the fact they use diesel fuel. Many vehicles had been in accidents, as evidence by smashed or missing windshields, crumpled fenders, etc. We also observed many vehicles that had been abandoned when the war began and were still in the middle or on the side of the road, riddled with bullet holes. Most were missing tires, seats, or anything else the RPA had chosen to acquire.

There is an air of victory within the city. The former government forces have been expelled, and the RPA is triumphant. The city is now theirs. They are courteous to us, and very rarely give us a hard time.

Three months later it's a different city. The RPA has become much more aggressive during the last few weeks (probably due in part to the fact that they have not been paid since the war). This includes harassing some of our own soldiers as they travel through the streets. Fortunately, no one has been injured to date, and we pray that it stays that way. The streets are now full of pedestrians, and we have to wait for several minutes for traffic to clear at intersections. Small arms fire is not unusual, especially at night, and occasionally we hear the sound of a mine or grenade exploding. We now see many persons who are missing limbs, most often legs, which have been blown off by explosives placed before (and sometimes after) the war. In too many cases children have been injured when they accidentally set off a mine while at play. Although some cleanup has begun, the streets are still lined with garbage, as they have no disposal facilities, other than dumping it on the streets. Looking at the city at night it resembles a normal Canadian community, as streetlight and lights in the homes are many. When we first arrived, there were none. The telephone lines are now operational, and the water system is coming back on line. The marketplace that was empty when we arrived is now teeming with hundreds and hundreds of people who have their wares spread on the ground and hanging from poles for display. Children are everywhere, and the minute they spot a white UN vehicle, they run after it shouting "Biscuit, biscuit!!", hoping for food or candy. Many are orphans, and some who are only children themselves have a small baby strapped on their back, having been made responsible for its care for the day.



The Canadian soldiers of 1 CDHSR have adopted an orphanage located in Gitarama, about an hour's drive South of Kigali. Volunteers go there once a week and do repairs on the building, distribute food, clothing and candy, perform minor first aid as required, and any other tasks that will make the lives of these children a little better. The members of 3 Commando have put much time and energy into building a playground set for the children, a unique gift from the Canadian Airborne Regiment.

In three months we have compiled over thirty-five reports that include traffic accidents, breach of service regulations, thefts, personal injury, and lost property. Because we are so small, we handle all our own administration. That means we do everything from receiving the complaint to the actual distribution of each report. If you don't know the administrative side of the trade when you get here, you will when you leave!! We're averaging 12-14 hour days seven days a week. We have asked for two more Corporals to alleviate the workload, and have been promised one, but the tour will be more than half over by the time he gets here.

Rwanda has most certainly been an eye-opener for me. For those Canadians who whine and complain because they think they have problems, might I suggest a basic three-day excursion to Rwanda. They can tour the mud huts and bombed-out buildings, view the refugees as they attempt to reclaim their meager possessions and put their lives back together, watch the children as they beg for food to sustain their tiny bodies, and look into the eyes of innocent men and women who have watched their friends and families be abused, terrorized, and murdered. As Canadians, we have it very good. More people should realize that.

CANADIAN PROVOST CORPS ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Provost Corps Association is engaged in a project of restoring a WWII jeep. The jeep is currently at the Oshawa Aeronautical, Military & Industrial Museum. On completion of the restoration, the jeep will be painted and identified in C Pro C WWII markings and would become the property of the C Pro C Association and held by the Oshawa museum. As a running vehicle it would be available for use of proper occasions. The cost of restoration is estimated to be between \$2,000.00 and \$3,000.00. On completion it would have a value of \$20,000.00.

Anyone wishing to contribute to this project can do so by sending donations to the "Provost Jeep Fund" c/o:

National HQ,
C Pro C Association,
PO Box 62007,
Burlington Mall PO,
BURLINGTON, Ont.,
L7R 4K2

The Association is also looking for ex-C Pro C to become members of the C Pro C Association. Information available from the same address.



Canadian Contingent United Nations Mission In Haiti (CCUNMIH)

AIRFIELD SECURITY FORCE (ASF)
by Capt D. Lachaine

October 1994 and the Saga begin. Eighty-eight of the roughest toughest "hombre" this side of the Rio-Grande gather at a gulch just outside of the sleepy little village of St Jean Québec. Their job is to bring law and order to the unruly bunch of bandits that were rumoured to be heading this way.

These "hombre" (and hombre-tte) were lead by the Marshall Maj. (get my kitbox) COOPER. She was ably assisted by Sheriff Capt. (Yosamite-Sam) LACHAINE, Deputy MWO (I wish I were Army so I could carry this stick all the time) DRENNAN and the remainder of the Deputy Dogs and they are no Mamby-Pamby's.

With determination in their minds and blisters on their butts (from the hours of riding their C-47 Hercules stallions) they arrive.

With assistance from the folks at the general store (Supply Techs.) the required supplies were acquired. The local native population of a shanty town called Farnham supplied the Teepees, (Modular tents) and the local restaurant (Flying kitchen) came through with generous helpings of bacon and beans.

The Deputy Dogs with a job to be done and gas in their pants began to construct a corral from the razor wired tumbleweed. After a few short hours (and a lot of colourful air and words) the fencing was completed.

With this completed the Deputy Dogs took a well-deserved rest and spent the next two days with their shootin' irons, blastin' the heck out of the back hills (they couldn't hit anything else including the Barn door). Now all was ready!

Within hours the Wild bunch (remainder of the contingent) started arriving and they were fixin for trouble.

Marshall COOPER pulled up her britches and barked out the orders to roundup these Renegades from the Hole

in the Wall and put them inside the compound so they couldn't hurt themselves or disrupt the peaceful lives of the town folk.

For five days the battles raged on at the OK Corral. With unparalleled precision all attempts to breach the security of Dodge City were met with dogged determination. The Wild Bunch with their spirits broken and their bones intact joined with the Deputies in a final roundup and barbecue at the High Corporal, where copious amounts (that is lots) of an unknown liquid substance was consumed and stories were exchanged. The legends of Yosamite-Sam warriors were born.

With sadness the Wild Bunch and the Deputies packed their gear and headed back to BFC (this is french for Boot Hill Cemetery) St Jean.

With new respect for each other (and the Wild Bunch having been properly deputized) the two groups got together (now called a Posse) and at the call of their Country prepared to head down to a faraway island called HAITI, to bring law and order to the people.

With plans to be made and goodbyes to be said the Posse returned to their home units with promises to meet again when the ice broke in the harbor and the tall ships were ready for boarding.

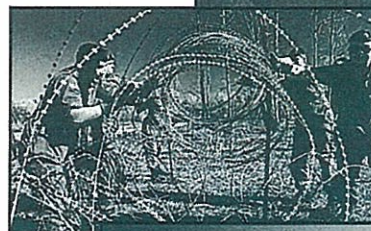
The legends followed the original Deputy Dogs and it was decided that 27 of the original 88 (the ugliest, meanest, foulest smelling) Deputy Dogs under

the skilled leadership of Sheriff Yosamite-Sam (Capt LACHAINE) and Sheriff Minor DRENNAN could be more than any match for the folks headin' out of BFC St Jean. These 27 dudes were once again gathered at the Boot Hill (Mega Plex) St Jean and after the cattle drive (movement of the vehicles and equipment to the docking area) headed out with their spurs a jinglin and their shootin irons cleaned and oiled.

Stay tuned for more legends that will follow the trails of the Yosamite-Sam warriors.



Yosamite-Sam warriors at work in Farnham



INTERVIEWING METHODS

by MWO S. Murray Ford

PREFACE:

The purpose of this paper is not to teach elementary interviewing skills, but is intended for the experienced interviewer who wishes to improve those abilities. It is comprehensive, but is certainly not all-encompassing. Interviewers will find that the best method of improvement is self critiques with a view to eliminating past mistakes. The methods described should be viewed as investigative tools to be employed by the interviewer. Just as a carpenter selects and uses only the appropriate tools to complete a project, so should an interviewer select and employ the tools of his trade.

The adage "old habits die hard" is certainly true when it comes to interviewing, however a professional will look for and adopt better methods. Traditional interviews are archaic when compared to the more productive kinesics or cognitive methods.

INTRODUCTION:

An interview is a two way communication aimed at the passage of information. In this paper I will discuss ways to enhance that flow with a willing subject. Those who do not wish to share information would be better dealt with by utilising interrogation techniques.

Although most people believe that conducting an interview with a willing witness is an easy task, it is in fact one of the most complex and challenging encounters the police can face. Consequently, although a rudimentary police skill, it is not appropriately performed in the vast majority of cases. Most interviewers are not adequately equipped with the skills or "tools" to conduct a successful interview. A successful

interview would be one where all the required or available information is obtained from the subject.

While few possess the ability to conduct interviews effectively, even fewer take the time to learn. Effective interviewing is a skill that can be learned, however, it takes effort. Accepting criticism and performing self-critiques of interviews are just two examples of how skills can be improved. The interviewer must understand the limitations of the subject (no matter how willing he may be), and have the tools to develop the subjects version. In addition, the interviewer must recognize his own shortcomings in this area, and consciously make efforts to improve.

If a witness was to tell the complete story exactly as it occurred, logically the narrative would take as long as the incident itself. The time scale would therefore be 1:1, and we would learn 100% of the details. This doesn't happen since people edit out what they think is unimportant, and only tell us what they think we want to know. Memory is not perfect, and this causes details to be forgotten. So, even the most willing witness cannot tell us the full story, and due to editing or memory loss, we might expect to get 25-30% of the story (without any interviewer assistance).

Human memory is a complex and detailed subject that is still the focal point of debate within academic and psychiatric fields. Contrary to popular beliefs, memory is not absolute, nor are all memories stored within a "human video recorder" in the subject's mind. Therefore, we as interviewers must realize that there are certain details that people will not be able to recall. The challenge for the interviewer is to enhance the subject's abilities to recall, while understanding the human limitations. Interviewers must always guard against suggestions

being implanted in the subject's mind by inappropriate interviewing techniques, since this will discredit both the subject and the interviewer.

When the interviewer understands and employs effective interviewing techniques, the amount of information obtained can be greatly increased.

There are four interviewing methods to be considered: traditional interviews, kinesics interviews, cognitive interviews and hypnotic interviews. Essentially, this is a four point graduated scale from the least amount of interviewer guidance to the greatest. The interviewer should be familiar with these techniques and apply appropriate methods as necessary.

THE TRADITIONAL INTERVIEW:

The interview should be planned, prepared, and have specific objectives. While this sounds basic, it is where a great number of interviews fail. The interviewer should consider what they hope to learn from the subject, and how they plan to obtain that information. What is known about the subject, his circumstances and personality? The interviewer must consider various outcomes of the interview, and have alternate plans in place to deal with those eventualities.

The more information known prior to the interview, the greater the chances of success.

Interview location can play a significant role in the success of the interview. This requires that the interview location be plain, and simple yet comfortable. Distractions should be avoided, and the room should be laid out to make the subject feel comfortable and relaxed, while also portraying a professional image.

An interview which involves a co-operative subject, may involve as little interviewer guidance as



asking the open question "What happened?". It must be recognised that there is an extremely remote chance that this will satisfy the interview requirement, however it serves to show the least amount of interviewer involvement.

Since this is unlikely to occur, the interviewer must be able to use interviewing skills to develop the information held by the subject. The most common method utilised is by asking questions. Unfortunately, the great majority of interviewers do not ask questions properly.

An effective question is one that is pertinent, clear, concise and open ended. An open question is one that requires more than a

one word answer, and the question normally begins

with "who", "what", "when", "how" or "why". It must be posed at the appropriate juncture in the interview, and of course should not suggest the answer. Prior to posing any question in an interview, the interviewer should determine if it meets the criteria. If the question does not satisfy the criteria, it should not be used.

Questions should never be phrased negatively in an interview. Negatively phrased questions do have value in an interrogation, but are counter-productive to the interviewing process. An interview subject who is told by the interviewer "you wouldn't remember..." or "I guess you don't know..." will easily become conditioned to respond in a negative fashion. Since an interview is an information gathering process, the interviewer does not want to shape the subjects story in any way. Use of negative questions usually results in an interview where the interviewer receives little, if any, information of value. Normally, interviewers in these cases blame the subject as either having no information, or being less than fully co-operative. Rarely does the interviewer blame himself, or review the interview with a view to improvement.

Closed questions are similar to negative questions, in that they elicit closed responses. A closed question is one that can be answered with one word (normally "Yes" or "No"). In addition, they cause the subject to expect this fashion of questioning, to the extent that after several questions, they will tailor their responses to suit. Open questions require more than a one word response, and are not only an excellent method of gaining information, but they encourage the subject to talk.

Question and answer format techniques are another area where interviewers fail to obtain information. While the interviewer must guide the interview (to an extent), using the question/answer format will invariably lessen the subjects responses. Once again, the subject will quickly adopt the system, and provide shortened responses. Police interviewers are essentially "fact driven", in that they want the subject to provide facts, however this may not be the way the subject recalls information. An interviewer recognising this, will take steps to avoid this questioning technique.

There has been an increasing trend (more commonly involving suspects) requesting the police to provide a written list of questions to be answered through their legal counsel. An investigator encountering this (after exhausting attempts to have a face to face interview) should submit a list of open ended questions in an attempt to gather as much information as possible. The assistance of a statement analyst might be sought in order to phrase the questions for the maximum investigative value. The VIEW (Verbal inquiry - Effective Witness) questionnaire is one method that analysts have at their disposal to question witnesses on paper.

Unquestionably the greatest shortcoming in virtually all interviewers is the inability to listen. We consider listening to be a simple skill used in our everyday lives. For the purposes of effective interviewing



***Interrupting
the subject will
cause him to lose
concentration on
what he is saying,
and will condition
him to expect that
questions will
be asked.***

it is a comprehensive and absolutely critical ability.

Listening from an interviewing perspective has two main aspects. First, we must have the will to be quiet and allow the subject to talk, even though we want to interrupt. Secondly, the interviewer must be able to analyze what has actually been said by the subject.

When a subject wishes to provide information, they should be permitted to do so at will. The most common error made by interviewers is interrupting. While the subject may be telling us things that we feel are irrelevant or superfluous, we must resist the temptation to interrupt. The fact that the subject is saying these things, makes them important to him, and gives the interviewer a guidepost as to the subjects mindset. Clarifying questions should be noted by the interviewer and saved until the end of the subjects complete narrative. They have no place in the body of the interview. This is not easy to do, and takes a concerted effort to wait before asking the questions method and format.

Interrupting the subject will cause him to lose concentration on what he is saying, and will condition him to expect that questions will be asked. The interviewer is seen as a professional by the subject, and he will accordingly adapt to the interviewers method and format.

An effective interviewer will listen carefully to the witness' narrative, paying particular attention to every word, the tone, inflection and actual content. The interviewer must analyze what the witness says, with a view to determining deception and bias. This can only be done if the interviewer remains silent and listens while the witness speaks. Additionally, any interruption by the interviewer will redirect the subject's focus from what he is saying to what the interviewer has asked.

When the subject has completed his narrative, the interviewer should ask questions to clarify. What the person has told you may be incomplete, or not make sense. The questions posed should meet the criteria discussed above, and wherever possible be open ended in nature.

KINESICS INTERVIEWING:

Kinesics interviewing is a method employed when regular interviewing techniques are not successful in revealing all information from the subject. Use of the kinesics method is actually preferred to the traditional interview, since it has been proven to get more accurate information from witnesses. The kinesics interview takes a number of the concepts described above, and improves upon them.

The first step in the kinesics interview is having the witness reconstruct the circumstances of the occurrence. The witness should be asked questions that lead them through their day to the crime. If a robbery occurred at 2:00PM, the interviewer should ask the witness to describe what they did from the time they awoke, up to and including

the robbery. The interviewer may ask questions to guide the witness to the crime.

Since many people recall events by reliving them, the interviewer should ask the witness how they felt at the time of the crime, and have them explain why. The emotions and feelings experienced by the witness at the time may trigger other important details to be revealed.

The second phase, (once the witness has described the crime), is to encourage the subject to report everything they can remember about the incident, even though it may not seem important to them. The interviewer must impress upon the witness that *everything* they tell is of vital importance, and to make sure they do not omit anything.

The next step is to have the witness recall the events in a different order, starting at the end, working to the beginning of the story. Asking the witness to describe the last thing seen prior to the robbers running away is an example of how the interviewer would begin this step. Have the witness tell the previous observations, until they have arrived at the beginning of the occurrence. It is not uncommon for additional details to be recalled during this procedure.

Finally, the interviewer should ask the witness to describe what they would have seen or experienced if they had a different perspective. Describing the perspective from the doorway, behind the counter etc are examples of how the interviewer could pose questions to the witness. In outdoor incidents, a useful approach has been to ask the witness to describe what an overhead (helicopter) view would show. This is valuable in determining where the people were during the incident.

If there are any clarifying questions, the interviewer may ask them at the conclusion of the interview.



The kinesics interview must be conducted in the correct sequence: reconstruction, reporting everything, different order and changed perspective. No matter how great the temptation to deviate, it is critical to the success of the technique that the correct order be followed. This permits the subject to recall information freely, prior to any clarifying questions being asked. This is important since asking questions indicates to the subject which portion(s) are considered important to the interviewer. It is imperative that a free-flowing narrative be initially obtained for the interviewer to understand and analyze what the subject has said.

COGNITIVE INTERVIEWS:

Next on the scale of interviewing methods is the cognitive interview. The word cognitive refers to what the person perceives, or knows, and this method is used to gather extra details that might not be obtained through more traditional approaches.

An extremely powerful interviewing method, it can be learned and practiced by almost anyone. As with any skill, practice will cause improvement, while lack of use will have the opposite effect.

In today's society, whether at work or relaxing, the individual is bombarded with incoming sensory information. Sights, sounds, and smells are being received constantly during our waking hours. It is difficult to concentrate on any one given sensation, and consequently, a lot occurs around us that we do not notice. The cognitive interview simply allows the subject to concentrate fully on the subject matter to the exclusion of outside distractions.

While not the same as hypnosis, cognitive interviewing uses a number of the same techniques, and a properly conducted cognitive interview is very similar in nature to a hypnotic session. For this reason, it is imperative that the interviewer

be extremely careful not to suggest details to the subject, as they could be adopted by the subject as fact.

A cognitive interview is conducted in a quiet and relaxing atmosphere, designed to provide the subject with a non-threatening environment.

The interviewer should take time to explain the process to the subject prior to the conduct of the interview. It should be pointed out that the interview he will be participating in will probably be very different from any other he has encountered with the police. Any trepidations or concerns that the subject has regarding the procedure should be dealt with to lessen stress.

It may be helpful to the process to conduct the cognitive interview in other than normal police facilities, however, this is not mandatory provided the atmosphere is as described above. The interviewer should project a professional, competent air professing a strong belief in the success of the method.

Once the subject's concerns have been dealt with, the interviewer prepares the subject for the interview. This can be done simply by having the subject go through a "dry run" of the cognitive procedure. Normal practice is to have the subject get into a comfortable position (possibly with dimmed lights), and closed eyes. The interviewer then instructs the subject to visualize being in a place he likes to be. This place could be somewhere he has visited or somewhere he would like to go to. Once

this has been achieved, the subject is instructed to concentrate on the sensory inputs (sight, sound feel etc.) of the place visualised.

It is permissible, and even recommended that the interviewer assist in generically drawing the subjects attention to the sights sounds etc of the place. The interviewer must be careful to either use broad based comments, along the lines of "notice the things you can see" etc., or alternately know the type of place being visualised (beach etc.) for specific comments.

At this point, the interviewer terminates the "dry run" and asks the subject to open his eyes and describe what he experienced. The interviewer should encourage the subject to explain the details that he noticed. The subject is told that this is an example of how the process works, and the method will be very similar in the interview about to be conducted. If there are any questions, the interviewer should answer them, and begin the cognitive process.

The subject is instructed to again adopt his relaxed position, with his eyes closed. The interviewer, using a low, calm voice then asks the subject to concentrate on the day of the incident. He is then told to verbally describe what he is doing, where he is etc. Once the narrative reaches the incident being investigated, the subject should be allowed to continue through. If any parts are vague or not sufficiently detailed, the interviewer should ask the subject to go back to the beginning of that part.

One of the most valuable questions asked during the cognitive interview is "what type of job do you think this person does?", followed by "why?".



In order to develop more details, the interviewer may ask the subject to concentrate on specific sights (the persons face etc), and to hold it in his mind while describing it. This process is continued for all portions of the narrative that require details.

One of the most valuable questions asked during the cognitive interview is "what type of job do you think this person does?", followed by "why?". This allows the witness to explain any observations they made regarding the individual that may provide valuable clues to the investigator.

HYPNOTIC INTERVIEWS:

Although widely misunderstood, hypnosis can be an extremely valuable investigative tool. While some police agencies utilise police personnel, others require the assistance of a medical professional to conduct hypnotic sessions. If a non-police hypnotist is to perform the session, it is critical that the guidelines and parameters of their involvement be delineated prior to the hypnosis session. To this end, interviewers contemplating using a non-police hypnotist would be wise to contact and seek the advice of a police hypnotist on the structure and conduct of the session.

Forensic or investigative hypnosis in no way resembles the stage hypnotism that many are familiar with. Unlike the previous interviewing techniques described, hypnosis requires appropriate training.

Hypnosis is a state of consciousness that closely resembles dozing or daydreaming. Hypnotic subjects cannot be made to do anything they do not want to do, and can wilfully mislead the interviewer. In a state of hypnosis, the subject has complete control over themselves, however they are highly suggestible to adopting false details as facts. For this reason, police investigators using non-police hypnotists must ensure that neutral phrasing is utilised during the session, and that no suggestions are made to

the subject. The testimony of a subject who has been hypnotised will come under detailed scrutiny in court, and must therefore be above reproach.

A hypnotic session begins with the hypnotist explaining the method to the subject, the aim being to calm and prepare the subject for the session. Fears and misconceptions are dealt with, and the hypnotist may demonstrate hypnotic examples. Once this has been accomplished, a baseline knowledge interview is conducted with an aim to determine everything the subject can tell about the incident. All details are noted, and clarifying questions are not normally asked at this point. Any discrepancy or incorrect information is noted, but not commented on, since this would indicate to the subject that his facts should be reconsidered or amended.

At this point the induction commences. Inductions involve relaxing the subject by use of various hypnotic induction techniques aimed at achieving a hypnotic state with the subject. Various physical indicators will become apparent when this state has been reached, including a relaxing of the face and body, rapid eye movement etc.

When the subject is in a hypnotic state, the hypnotist will have the subject review in detail the incident being investigated, after which the hypnotist performs a de-induction of the subject.

Immediately upon completion of the de-induction, the subject is asked to recount the details he reviewed while under hypnosis. These can then be compared to the baseline or earlier interview results.

Video recording hypnotic interviews is obviously required for several purposes. It provides an accurate record of both the baseline and post-hypnotic details provided by the subject, as well as showing that no suggestions were made to the

subject regarding the content of their narratives.

Properly used, hypnosis can be a valuable investigative tool, however it should be reserved for the most difficult interviewing situations.

CONCLUSIONS:

Interviewing is a professional skill that can be learned, developed and improved upon. The effective interviewer is one who is open to new ideas, and wishes to obtain all possible information. This will require a radical re-thinking by the majority of those presently conducting interviews. The old methods of interviewing witnesses have been improved upon, and newer, more effective ways have been developed.

It is incumbent on police interviewers to develop their skills to the highest level possible. This can be done only when a conscious effort is made by the individual to learn and practice improved interviewing methods.

The first step in this process is being aware of the different techniques that can be utilised, and this paper has dealt with several interviewing methods.

Traditional interviews will probably be sufficient in the majority of cases encountered, however when required, kinesics or cognitive methods may be beneficial in gathering information. As with any "tool", they should be used appropriately having regard to all circumstances.

Interviewers should be encouraged to try kinesics or cognitive interviewing procedures, and compare their results with traditional methods they have used in the past. Studies in both laboratory and the field have shown that the kinesics and cognitive approaches will consistently produce more accurate facts than traditional interviews.



Blind Fund Public Relations Campaign

by Capt S.W. Macdonald

The Military Police Fund for Blind Children has grown in the past two decades to the point where it has become comparable to a mid-sized business. As with any business whose goals depend on fund raising, The Fund relies heavily on advertising and promotion of events. Given the increasingly competitive nature of charity fund raising and the diminishing size of the military community, a concerted effort is needed to ensure that The Fund continues to maintain its ability to provide assistance to needy recipients. To that end, a Public Relations Coordinator has been established on the Fund's Board of Directors. The Coordinator will be responsible for the provision and implementation of a National Public Relations/Advertising campaign, designed to increase public knowledge of the Fund and its aims.

In December 1994, the Board of Directors approved in principle, a multi-phase plan with the aim of, "fostering knowledge of ongoing, MPFBC fund raising activities, to broaden the CF and private sector population's knowledge of the Fund's Charter, and to revitalize fund raising on a national and international level." To avoid the semblance of trying to distance manage or control Unit MPFBC representatives, a limitation imposed on the plan directs that the Coordinator may not interfere with local initiatives commenced by Base/Unit MPFBC representatives with regards to advertising or PR ventures in their areas of responsibility.

In the initial phase, the Coordinator will establish media contacts, to identify who/what resources are available and willing to promote Fund activities. This will include national magazines, syndicated newspapers, radio and where possible, television stations.

An Honourary Spokesperson or Spokespersons will be approached and asked to endorse The Fund and act as Ambassador(s) at Large. Several prominent Canadians have been identified as potential candidates and hopefully, an announcement will be made in the near future.

Once an Honourary Spokesperson has been identified, audio, video and photographic advertising will be produced and disseminated to Base/Unit MPFBC representatives for distribution to local media and/or use in promoting local fund raising activities. Advertising on a national level will be coordinated by the PR Coordinator, and will consist of arranging distribution of applicable advertising supplements to various media outlets.

National advertising will be generic in nature, principally involved with promoting The Fund and its aims, as well as promoting fund raising initiatives with a national implication, such as the Pay Allotment Program.

Canex has already agreed to run advertisements in their sales flyers, to be distributed nation wide. The Canex advertising department has also indicated that bases with Canex Supermarkets receive sales flyers printed specifically for that base. Canex is willing to use those flyers to promote individual fund raising events or Fund activities occurring on those bases. These bases include CFB Borden, CFB Petawawa, CFB Shilo and CFB Cold Lake. MPFBC representatives at those bases wishing to promote activities using the Canex sales flyers must forward details of the event, to the PR Coordinator; including date, time, place of the event, description, etc. That information should be received at least sixty days in advance in order to permit printing and distribution of the flyers.

Other PR initiatives are presently under review, including resurrection of the Request-a-thon format that was so successful for many years in Canadian Forces Europe. Radio Canada International/ Canadian Forces Network has already expressed a very keen desire in this concept. Conceivably, every base/MP Unit across Canada could sponsor a local event for the same date. (December 1995 tentatively). Radio Canada International (located in Montreal) would contact each base sponsoring an event on that date and relay periodic updates to its listening audience. The potential is limitless! The possibility for other media involvement, either locally, regionally or nationally is also being explored for this concept.

All the grandiose plans aside, the best PR for The Fund always has been, and always will be, the individual MP. None of these plans will work without the continued support of each and every member of the Security Branch. The MPFBC has become an institution within the CF and a source of needed and valued support for hundreds of Canadian youths. As a measure of the recognition The Fund has attained, its Founder, Colonel James Stone was inducted into The Order of Canada on 1 March 1995, by His Excellency The Governor General of Canada. This highest possible recognition is a fitting tribute to Colonel Stone. Each and every member of the Security Branch should be extremely proud of the Fund and its accomplishments and the most deserving recognition it has finally received. It is now up to us, to continue Colonel Stone's dream and ensure that help is always available to needy blind children everywhere.



Blind Fund: A Life-Time Accomplishment

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of SLt Peter Dalton
Lookout contributor*

Colonel (retired) James Riley Stone received the Order of Canada from the Governor General on March 1, 1995 for his role in setting up the Military Police Fund for Blind Children.

Col Stone, Honourary Patron for Life and founder of the military's only registered charity began the fund in 1957 after his own daughter was diagnosed with retinal blastoma, a form of eye cancer.

While visiting her at Brantford, Ontario's school for blind children - Canada's only such school at the time - Col Stone learned that some

children were unable to be with their family during Christmas, even unable to buy a chocolate bar with their friends because they had no money in their trust fund. Determined to provide for them, Col Stone first contributed to their 'tuck fund' then, determined to do more, he solicited his comrades at Army HQ.

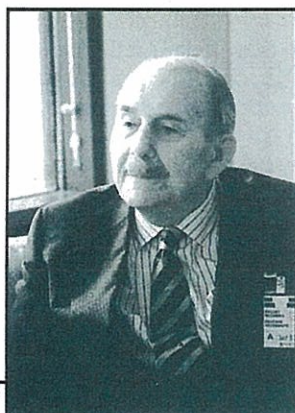
Not satisfied, he then told of the school and its needs at each of the Military Police detachments he visited during his duties.

During the first year (1957), the fund for blind children collected \$2,300, which allowed two children to go home for Christmas for the first time in three years, and provided for their everyday needs at the school tuck shop. From this first venture, the Military Police have continued to support the fund. From a modest early ambition to contribute to the everyday needs of children under 13, the fund has collected and distributed well over \$2 million to blind schools, for special equipment, guide dogs and other much needed support.

"When I started, well, I never in my life expected the fund to become what it has," Col Stone stated. "It's the greatest accomplishment of my life. I'm now 86, and everything else in my life is minor beside this."

A veteran of both the Second World War and Korea, Col Stone is already a recipient of the Military Cross, the Distinguished Service Order (with bars) and commanded the only Canadian unit in Korea awarded an American presidential unit citation. On receiving the order of Canada, Col Stone said, "I don't think I'm being honoured. I think it is the Military Police that are being honoured. When I have the occasion to wear the medal, it will be to honour Canada's Military Policemen who have done so much to bring a little light to those who must live in darkness."

The Military Police Fund for Blind Children is active at bases and stations across Canada, holding car washes, auctions and other special events each year. Many members have also taken Col Stone's advice, visiting the various schools and institutes, letting "the children touch the military buttons and rank insignia."



Colonel James Riley Stone, CM, DSO, MC, CD



Colonel Stone meeting the CDS, General de Chastelain at NDHQ



Colonel Stone receiving Order of Canada from his Excellency the Governor General R. Leblanc, at Rideau Hall



AN ESCORT OFFICER'S POINT OF VIEW

– Journal Excerpts for the Period Jan-Mar 95

by Capt Greg Losier

1000 hrs, 06 Jan. – Col Comdt, Det Comd, SSO Secure MARPAC approached me with news of Col Stone's OC and asked for me to escort him to Ottawa for ceremony. Thrilled, naturally. Started setting up arrangements.

1100 hrs, 11 Jan. – Col Comdt, SSO Secure, DBSecurO Esq, and I met with Col to congratulate/ inform him of my escort responsibilities. Learned preliminary details of his requirements for the trip.

26 Jan. – Flight/hotel arrangements made through MKI in Ottawa. Upgraded to business class on Col's request. Staying at Château Laurier. Decent accommodation, but it would do. Rideau Hall cut a deal for the upgrade and paid for an extra room for the escort. Rideau Hall also paying for two days' meals.

1030 hrs, 23 Feb. – DNDPA interviewed Col Stone. Cols' living room resembled a movie studio by 1430. Interview went very well, with many photos/ft of videotape taken. Col happy to get publicity for MPFBC. All other arrangements reconfirmed, wheelchair pickup from the BHosp, CFB Esq.

27 Feb. – Flight/room/driver arrangements reconfirmed. Reconfirmed CDS/DG appointments. Better safe than sorry. Wheelchair practice session with Col.

28 Feb. – The odyssey commenceth! Murphy's Law was the phrase of the day, as everything that could go wrong, did.

0530 – Picked up Col at residence. At the stroke of midnight, the Caprice station wagon from BTpt turned into a Dodge van, which made the Col's ascent into the vehicle interesting to say the least.

0600 – Wheelchair requested didn't show up on the computer at the Victoria airport. Mad scramble to find a chair.

0700 – No ramp to the aircraft. Col was strapped to a board and lugged up the steps by two baggage handlers. Pre-confirmed bulkhead seats were unavailable to Calgary.

1020 – Left Calgary. Finally made it into business class. Remainder of flight without incident.

1605 – Arrive Ottawa. BHosp wheelchair became scrap metal during the flight. How was I going to explain this to my wife (she signed out wheelchair)? Christian Duchesne/ Cpl S-D (Ops) met us at airport, took us to hotel. Finally got a Caprice!

1700 – Arrive at hotel. Rooms were not ready, were not adjoining, and Col's special requests were not actioned. Getting a bit cheesed off at this point, but held my tongue. Finally got squared away, with much bowing and scraping by hotel staff. Col buys us a drink, as he said I earned it after today.

01 Mar – Today's activities – Col to meet with DG, CDS in morning. Ceremony at Rideau Hall in afternoon, followed by dinner at same.

0930 – Pickup at hotel. Arrived NDHQ 0940. Christian met us with a wheelchair, apparently appropriated from the NDHQ MIR. (Whew!) Went upstairs to chat with DG, LCol Clouthier prior to CDS interview.

1000 – CDS interview. Col went inside with DG. Hung out in the hallway and bugged his secretary for a while.

1045 – Col emerges. Say's goodbyes to CDS. He was curious about why the CDS kept calling him "sir." This

must trace back to when the Col was CO of 2 PPCLI when the CDS was a freshly-minted 2Lt. Chatted with the DG for a while, was presented with the Silver Anniversary book. Maj. Savard from the AU also presented the '95 MPFBC hockey tourney shirt & program. The Col was really impressed with the reception, and felt the MPFBC was in capable hands.

1130 – Back to the Château Laurier for lunch. Great food, good service. We've taken all our meals there, as it is the most convenient for the Col. On the way back, took a short tour of Ottawa, where the Col wanted to see his old house.

1500 – Arrived at Rideau Hall. Special seating arrangements at the back were made for the Col's wheelchair. The plan was to wheel him to a point 5m in front of the GG, he'd get out of the chair, receive the OC and return to the chair. All clear with the Col.

1630 – Ceremony time. When his name was called, he turned to me and said "I'm going to walk up there". And away he went. The GG's ADC went into a flat spin over this, but all went well. The Col received the greatest round of applause of the day for walking up the whole way to get his gong.

2000 – Returned to the Château after a fantastic meal. It was easy to tell the GG was a Maritimer, for throughout the evening, he was incredibly down-to-earth. I especially enjoyed the down Homer tunes played with spoons and jugs during dinner.

02 Mar. – Depart Ottawa. Fortunately, the return flight went smooth and by the numbers, with a Caprice wagon awaiting us at the airport. The Fairy Godmother granted our wish, I guess. Dropped



off the Col, went home and collapsed into bed.

All in all, the trip went extremely well. Col Stone was very happy with the support and assistance provided by the Security Branch. He was most impressed with the status of the MPFBC, and feels it is in good hands.

It was a real pleasure to accompany Col Stone for this most auspicious occasion. A true gentleman

and great Canadian, his example to the Security Branch must never be forgotten or diminished. I would also like to recognize those individuals who made this visit the success it was. Many thanks to Col MacLaren and LCol Clouthier for their support. Kudos also goes to Capt. Steve MacDonald for setting up the Ottawa PR for the trip, for Lt. Christian Duchesne for carrying the publicity through in Steve's absence and for addressing the last-minute panics encountered.

Without this, I'd have been in big trouble. Finally, thanks go out to Cpl. Sarah Seaborne-Davies for pickups', drop off's and bearing with the Ottawa traffic at odd hours of the days and evenings. We couldn't have pulled it off without all of you. (For LCol McElrea, CO SIU: Sir, if you are reading this, this stuff would look great on their PERS, don't you think?)

SECURITAS PER VERITATEM

IN MEMORIAM



SGT C. FOLEY

It is with deep sorrow that we announce the sudden death by heart attack of Sergeant Carl Foley,

CD, at this home, on Tuesday 2 May 1995.

Sgt Foley enrolled into the Canadian Forces as a Military Policeman on 18 June 1974. During his career he served at CFB Ottawa, SIUS Ottawa, 4 CMBG MP PL Lahr Germany, CFB Montreal, SIUS Montreal, and again at SIUS Ottawa.

Sgt Foley is mourned by his wife Pauline, his son Matthew and his daughter Michelle.

Carl will always be remembered for his professionalism, his tremendous sense of humour and his readiness to help anyone in need. He will be dearly missed, but will live on in the hearts of his comrades and all those he touched with his presence.



Master Warrant Officer Michael Albert Gariepy, CD passed away in Jan 95 at Edmonton, Alberta. He was born on 7 Dec 44 at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. On 22 Jul 63, MWO Gariepy enrolled in the Royal Canadian Air Force

at Montreal, Quebec and assigned the Disciplinary trade. After completing basic and trades training at RCAF Station St Jean, he was posted to that establishment as an instructor. In May 68, MWO Gariepy was posted to CFB Cold Lake Alberta and in 1969 remustered to MP 811. In Jun 69, he was posted to CFS Val d'or, Quebec. In Jun 71, he was posted to CFB Shilo, Manitoba. This was followed by postings to CFSIS, CFB Borden, Ontario in Jun 72, CFB Halifax, Nova Scotia in Jun 75, CFB Gagetown, New Brunswick in Aug 79, the CF Leadership Academy, Borden in Jul 82, CFSIS in Jul 85, CFB Halifax in Aug 86 and LFWA HQ, Edmonton in Jul 91.

Master Warrant Officer Gariepy is survived by his wife Judith Agnes and children, Kimberly and Matthew. Having served 31 plus years of dedicated service, Master Warrant Gariepy will be sadly missed by all who have had the pleasure to serve with him.



SGT C. STRETTON

It is with deep sorrow that we announce the sudden death by cancer of Sergeant Cameron Stretton,

CD, at the National Defence Medical Centre, on Sunday 12 February 1995.

Sgt Stretton enrolled into the Canadian Forces as a Military Policeman on 13 May 1980. During his career he served at CFB Edmonton, CFS Beausejour, 2 MP Platoon CFB Petawawa, SIU Section Petawawa, UN MP Company Cyprus, CFB Ottawa, and SIU Section Ottawa.

Sgt Stretton is mourned by his wife Nancy and his daughter Alyssa.

Cameron will always be remembered for his loyalty, professionalism and quiet dedication which he displayed throughout his career. He will be sadly missed by his brothers and sisters in arms and by all those who were fortunate to have known him.

