The Thunderbird Journal

For the Canadian Forces Military Police

Canada's Frontline Police Service

June 2011

Volume 17, Issue 1

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EDITORIAL POLICY

With the authorization of the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal, The Thunderbird Journal is published, quarterly, as the official journal of the Military Police Branch by the Canadian Forces Military Police Association. The aim of The Thunderbird Journal is to provide a focal point for Branch activities, to establish 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 topic and format but can include both items of Branch-wide interest as well as more informal reports of local events. Articles may be submitted in English or French, directly or through the chain of command, and are subject to the approval of appropriate commanders, as applicable.

Letters to the Editor, questions or editorial comments are welcome, however, the Editorial Board reserves the right to reject articles considered unsuitable for publication.

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

Articles may be reprinted from this Journal without further permission, providing credit is given to both the author and The Thunderbird Journal.

COVER The editorial staff thought it fitting to display the front cover of the last edition of The Thunderbird Journal, Issue 2, 1997, published by the Department of National Defence in hard copy. The magazine was in its 16th year! Credit for the original creation of this publication goes to BGen (Ret’d) W. Dabros.
Welcome to the first official edition of The Thunderbird Journal since November 1997. This publication will provide an excellent opportunity to highlight important events and activities that have occurred within the Branch and keep both serving and retired members up to date with the Branch’s future endeavours.

The first thing I would like to do is welcome you all not only as the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal but also as the Commander of the new restructured Canadian Forces Military Police Group, which came into effect on 1 April 2011. This new Military Police formation was created under the direction of the Chief of the Defence Staff in order to conform to recommendations made by the Judge Advocate General, in relation to the independence of the Military Police and the integrity of the military justice system. The changes give full command of all military police involved in policing activities to the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal. In short, all formed Military Police units in the Canadian Forces now belong to the Group. At the same time, I assigned under operational command those Military Police elements needed for the continued provision of policing to environmental provost marshals and for non-policing support to the environmental and operational commanders. Although command and control as well as personnel were transferred on 1 April 2011, work still continues under the auspices of the inter-capability component transfer process to identify the remaining resources to be transferred with effect from 1 April 2012 and includes such matters as finances, policing vehicles and equipment.

This year also saw the establishment of a new date for the Branch’s birthday. With the assistance of the Directorate of History and Heritage, the structural origin of the Military Police Branch was traced directly to 15 June 1940, when the first unit of the Canadian Provost Corps was formed within the Canadian Army. Therefore, celebrations from this year forward will be held on that date. Events to mark the occasion took place in a number of locations around the country. The Group Chief Warrant Officer, Mr. Day, and I attended the celebrations at the Canadian Forces Military Police Academy in Borden, the home of the Military Police Branch. We look forward to the articles on those celebrations and all related events in our next Journal.

On the deployed operations front, the Military Police Branch has never before experienced, to the same degree, the operational tempo that we are facing today nor has our profession ever been so heavily in demand. Over the past few years, personnel have supported security operations for the Olympics and relief efforts following the Quebec floods, and deployed with Task Force Afghanistan and Task Force Haiti to name but a few deployments. All of this on top of the day to day support we provide to the Canadian Forces in support of routine operations.

Another notable event that will affect the Branch is (Continued on page 12)
For years, I have thought about The Thunderbird Journal and remembered how many of us at guardhouses would wait for it to be staffed, published and, eventually, distributed. We would read the Journal from cover to cover and laugh not only at the articles submitted by the readers but also at our friends’ and colleagues’ adventures and stories about undesirable postings.

The Thunderbird Journal was first published in 1982 as a Security Branch newsletter, and its intent was to provide a focal point for the wide array of Branch activities, to inform and educate, and to foster professionalism and esprit de corps as identified in the Editorial Policy. The articles submitted over the 16-year span of the publication varied in terms of subject matter, ranging from Branch-specific issues and educational topics to local events and organizations, and included humour and personnel rosters. By reading the Journal, members knew who was at which base, who was a new parent and who had done a good deed. In short, we were kept informed. It is because of this that we bring back The Thunderbird Journal.

The Journal is also being reintroduced in order to tap into our retired members’ knowledge. We were lucky enough to have the last editor of the original issues come online with us and offer his expertise. I wish to publicly thank LCol (Ret’d) Dave McElrea for his assistance and guidance in bringing this new e-version of The Thunderbird Journal to life. We have not forgotten about the former issues: we plan not only to resurrect The Thunderbird Journal and write about today’s issues and topics but also to make the original copies from 1982 to 1997 available online for everyone to read. Members may be surprised by the issues relating to dress, equipment, articles, etc. described in older versions of The Thunderbird Journal and may even find themselves laughing out loud when reading about them.

Speaking of laughing, we plan to include some of the original “Scotty” cartoons in this and upcoming issues. We have been in contact with Doug Scott, presently an artist in Nova Scotia, and will be requesting some up-to-date cartoons.

I implore you all to take the time to read through the old issues, have a laugh and submit an article or two for the next issue.

With regard to more recent activities, 2011 has been an extremely busy year for both the Branch and its members. In January, the CFPM and I visited the troops deployed with Task Force 03-10 in Afghanistan and found them to be extremely busy working in the detainee transfer facility, with the Police Operational Mentor and Liaison Team and with the CFNIS team, which was conducting numerous serious investigations both inside and outside the wire. We also...

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had the opportunity to travel to Kabul where we met with both the Canadian Forces Protective Services Unit and Military Police Security Service staff. During our visit, the CFPM took the opportunity to award some members of both units the CFPM coin.

Later in March, LCol Sansterre, LCol Delaney and I attended the annual MP hockey tournament held in Valcartier. We had the opportunity not only to represent the CF MP Gp and the MP Branch but also to play on the CFPM HQ hockey team. We were welcomed by our team players and quickly targeted by the other teams. All in all, it was a great tournament and a large BRAVO ZULU to the CFNIS Eastern Region for coordinating and hosting this event again this year. Congratulations to the Watch Dog team for winning the tournament (again) and also to CFB Halifax for their stellar performance and determination in their effort to win.

As most of you are aware, 1 April 11 was a monumental and historical moment for the MP Branch and its members. On this day, the CFPM assumed full command and control of all military police who are directly involved in policing. (More information in relation to the new command and control, or C2 as it is commonly referred to, and the realignment of the MP Gp can be found in this issue.) With the C2 comes a lot of administrative issues including transferring budgets, equipment and personnel as well as establishing MP Gp orders; police policies; new unit, formation and group badges (crests); and PER procedures. Addressing these issues will be no easy task and will take time and much patience.

Manning issues also need to be addressed with the new C2. Many bases and wings have had their manning establishment changed to be in line with other units across the Branch and these changes involve postings. Which brings me to another point: the career managers (CMs) have been working diligently on changing positions and moving personnel from old to new positions. I am fully aware that postings make some happy and make others unhappy. Just to clarify, the CMs do not randomly post individuals. In fact, the CMs are in constant contact with me and the environmental CWOs. The decision to post someone to a certain location is based on many factors, the first and foremost of which is the “needs of the service”. Within the MP Group, there are “no fail” taskings that we are responsible for to the CF. Units conducting these taskings must have the correct amount of MP posted to them in order to fulfill their duties. It is these taskings or needs of the service, along with posting preferences and new promotions, that the CMs take into account when posting individuals. Albert Einstein said it best:

*It is high time that the ideal of success should be replaced by the ideal of service.*

One of my most enjoyable duties is travelling with the CFPM to the various wings, bases and units and conducting town halls at these locations. These travels give us the opportunity not only to inform everyone of the changes occurring within the MP Branch but also to answer any pertinent questions or dispel any rumours. The majority of questions are about the OPD uniform and the MP powers, in particular powers recognized under various provincial police acts. These topics will be addressed in subsequent issues as *The Thunderbird Journal* is also used to pass on critical information and new policies. In addition to conducting town halls in various locations, the CFPM and I try to attend all the MP QL3 graduation parades in Borden and the senior NCM leadership parades at the Non-commissioned Member Professional Development Centre, RMC Saint-Jean, Que. We believe it is important for the members to see their leadership at these parades.

It is also important for me to mention the Branch birthday celebrations on 15 June at the CFMPA, the home of the Branch. On this date, the MP Branch marked its 71st anniversary, which is not very old compared to many other units in the CF.

Many more MP Branch activities and milestones are coming up in the near future. Information on these can be found in the column entitled “Off Duty”.

I am looking forward to reading your articles about these events and any other issues of interest.
G. E. (Joe) Sharpe joined the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1965 under the Regular Officer Training Plan. He attended Royal Roads Military College in Victoria, B.C. and graduated from the Royal Military College of Canada (RMC) in 1969 with a degree in Applied Science. He served in the Canadian Forces (CF) for the next 32 years in various operational and instructional air force and joint staff positions, including Deputy Commanding Officer of 425 All Weather Fighter Squadron, inaugural Commandant of the CF School of Aerospace Studies and Wing Commander of 17 Wing Winnipeg. He served on the Joint Staff during the Gulf War as the Command and Control Adviser and in the Joint Headquarters during the Winnipeg flood in 1997 as the Air Component Commander. During his career, he graduated from the Aerospace Systems Course and the CF Command and Staff College and was a distinguished graduate of the National Defence College. He completed his military career as a Brigadier-General, serving with the air staff as the Director General Air Force Development.

BGen (Ret'd) Sharpe also spent a year on an academic secondment as a senior fellow with the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security. He chaired the Croatia Board of Inquiry, that investigated the medical problems being suffered by CF soldiers returning from peacekeeping operations, and the Special Review Group commissioned by the CDS to examine issues surrounding CF leadership during the Croatia deployments. Postretirement, he served as the Deputy Chair of the Board of Inquiry examining CF members’ treatment of detainees in Afghanistan.

BGen (Ret’d) Sharpe has served as a Special Adviser on Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder to the CF/DND Ombudsman-Operational Stress Injuries. He currently serves as a board member with the Canadian Defence Association Institute. He works with Defence Research and Development Canada (Toronto) on various research projects dealing with the human in command; is also working with Dr. Allan English on research into command and control, leadership, and military culture; and frequently gives lectures on command and leadership issues as well as mental health at the Canadian Forces College. He currently chairs the CF/VAC/RCMP Mental Health Advisory Committee.

BGen (Ret’d) Sharpe served for six years as the Honorary Colonel for the Canadian Forces School of Aerospace Studies in Winnipeg, MB, and remains involved with the CF, assisting various organizations with their strategic planning activities. He is currently assisting the Government of Trinidad and Tobago with the implementation of a government-wide performance management framework.

The CMPA Sponsors a Scholarship Fund

Further details as to amount, eligibility, application process and selection will be published in a future edition of The Thunderbird Journal.
I am very grateful for the opportunity to share some of my thoughts on the privilege of serving as Colonel Commandant with the larger MP community through the pages of this magazine. I have already met some of the organization’s members and I am looking forward to meeting more of you over the next couple of years.

There are three issues which I will address here that may be of interest to you—especially in light of the command and control changes that took effect on the 1st of April this year. The three issues are:

- the role of a colonel commandant;
- my perspective of the MP Branch; and
- my personal view of transformation and future possibilities.

I do not know how many of you are familiar with what a colonel commandant is and does. The concept was not clear to me when I first heard the title. I only understood it after I saw Doug Yuil put it in practice in Albuquerque, N.M. in 1995. It was that vision of Doug in action that came to mind when I was first approached about this job. Then, I thought of how it would be a great opportunity to work with a group of people of whom I think highly—the Military Police. Immediately after confirming that I was interested, I looked up the title “colonel commandant”.

**Role of a colonel commandant**

What is a colonel commandant, aside from some old guy who wants to get back into uniform and wear a red beret? Firstly, I found that the appointment of colonels commandant is common in the militaries of English-speaking countries with ties to the British. Then, I read the entry in Wikipedia “... the Canadian Forces widely uses Colonels Commandant [sic] as honorary appointments to act as advocates for members and to advise on relevant policy matters.” I truly liked the sound of that as quite a bit of my time since retirement has been spent in one or another advocacy role, either for serving members or for veterans.

I also like to give advice and am not too particular when it comes to the recipient.

Further in the Wikipedia entry, I read that colonels commandant are directed to be: “... approachable in varying degrees by anyone in the ‘regimental family’.” In my opinion, this means that colonels commandant must often visit the people they represent and assist, and chat with them. These are some of my favourite activities.

I also read that colonels commandant are expected to “foster esprit-de-corps throughout the regiment; and provide a channel of communication to the top of the organisation.” Both of these activities coincided with what I saw myself doing if I was colonel commandant.

Having digested all of the above, it seemed to me that the job of Colonel Commandant would be a very good engagement. After all, replacing an old single seat fighter pilot with an old Voodoo back-seater could not be all that hard: anything a single seat fighter pilot can do, a back-seater can do with his eyes closed (and they usually were).

In summary, I was very happy to agree to become Colonel Commandant of the Canadian Forces MP Branch. I am looking forward to getting immersed in your activities, advocating MP issues and providing advice, which is exactly what I saw Doug Yuil do fifteen years ago. I only hope to live up to his standard.

Now that you understand why I am happy to be Colonel Commandant, the next logical question is: “Why Colonel Commandant of the MP Branch?” The answer is complicated and is comprised of three parts.

**My Perspective of the MP Branch**

First, I truly like MPs! Over my 36 years in uniform as well as during the last 10 or so years that I have spent working largely around the military, I have had many opportunities to see the MP evolve and mature. I believe you have become a critical component of the combat capability of the CF.

My first experience with the MP was many, many years ago in Chatham, NB. In those days, aircrew shared the quick reaction alert – or QRA – shacks with the MP. Aircrew were sitting on either 5 minute or 15 minute alert and the MP were guarding the complex but, most importantly, the nuclear weapons.
A Message from our Branch Colonel Commandant (Continued)

None of you currently serving are old enough to have been there, but it made an impression on me: these very young policemen and women were trusted with an extremely important responsibility... and they never made a mistake.

Forty years later, I found myself in Afghanistan as a member of a board of inquiry examining how the CF and, in particular, the Special Forces and the CF MP were handling detainees. The subject was as explosive as the nuclear weapons in Chatham all those years ago. This entire activity took place in the almost total absence of policy (what policy there was tended to be contradictory). To sum up my impression in one sentence: I have never seen a more professional approach to a more difficult task in my career... and some of you were there.

Between those two experiences, I accompanied the AF MP team a few times to the Peacekeeper Challenge competition in Albuquerque, N.M. During one of the competitions, a young Canadian MP officer died. I have never been more proud to be associated with a group of Canadians than I was during the aftermath of that tragedy and, again, some of you were there.

I also witnessed the response of local Winnipeggers to the military assistance they were provided during the Red River flood in the spring of 1997 (Op ASSISTANCE). As some of you know, that is when public opinion in this country started to change... and, once again, some of you were there. In fact, the officer that was running the base in Winnipeg was Sam Marcotte – an MP officer.

MPs are different from the average member of the CF: they have to be outstanding soldiers as well as professional police officers, and they have to do both without fault because they are under constant scrutiny. This is not an easy task. I compare you to medical officers: we all want our medical officers to be good doctors, but we do not ask them to be outstanding soldiers. This is also true of military lawyers. Military police officers, however, can not afford to be second-rate soldiers.

My experiences in Albuquerque, in Afghanistan and in Canada during unplanned domestic operations (Op ASSISTANCE) as well as planned operations (Op PODIUM and Op CADENCE) have allowed me to see that our police officers are first-rate soldiers. This is my first reason for volunteering to become your Colonel Commandant – I like and respect MPs.

The second reason I volunteered for this job is to be able to advocate for members of the Branch and for the Branch itself. Through my experiences over the last 10 years, I have realized that there is a place for and, more importantly, a need for advocacy in this organization and this country. As some of you already know, after I left the military, I spent some time working with the DND/CF Ombudsman and, subsequently, the Veterans Ombudsman. During those engagements, I saw how personal advocacy can make a difference in the life of ordinary men and women who wear the uniform.

I also realized that professional advocacy (I define this as advocacy for a particular group or capability) has a place as well. Having watched the command and control evolution that gave us CANOSCOM and the other dot coms, I know that professional advocacy too can make a difference during times of extreme change such as we are going to be experiencing over the next five years.

At present, the CF has earned a high level of respect and is enjoying a period of prosperity. However, if this is to be sustained, the CF as a whole will have to work extra hard and I want to be involved in advocating for the type of changes that will benefit the Branch.

The third and last reason I accepted the position of Colonel Commandant is to provide relevant policy advice.

The MP Branch is undergoing a significant and overdue command and control change and this affects every serving MP. I know there are mixed emotions surrounding this change, and that is as it should be. The model you are moving away from stressed a close and operationally effective structure aligned with the force generators. This model worked because many of you made it work, but it has consider-
am very pleased to welcome you as the CF MP Gp Commander, a formation that has grown on this day to include all MP involved in providing police support to the CF.

I can assure you that support to operations remains a top priority for the Military Police. MP will continue to provide relevant, responsive and effective police, security and custody services to CF operations worldwide.

The CF MP Gp already included such units as the CF National Investigation Service and the CF Military Police Academy, but now includes Land, Air, Naval and Special Operations Forces MP personnel and the MP Services Group. With this mandate, the CF MP Gp has an immense jurisdiction, and I am counting on you as a member of the 2,000 military and civilian support personnel in over 90 detachments across Canada and abroad, to continue to provide stellar service to the CF.

The changes to the MP command and control structure are a continuation of the recommendations laid out in various reports relating to the operations and independence of the MP. Our police independence is now further enhanced with police commanding the police in a unified chain of command, a manner similar to our civilian police counterparts.

Command and Control of CF Military Police Services
Extracts from the Approved CONOPS and MIP

BACKGROUND

The C2 [command and control] of the MP has been the subject of much internal and external scrutiny. Most of this examination has been tangential to larger inquiries. In June 2009, the Judge Advocate General (JAG) rendered a legal opinion outlining the risk posed to the MJS [Military Justice System] as a result of the current (primarily) environmentally-based C2 structure of the MP. Based on that review, the issue of MP C2 was brought before Commander's Council on 7 July 2010.

In 2003, The Right Honourable Antonio Lamer P.C., C.C., C.D. conducted the first independent review of the CF MJS. In his review, he highlighted the requirement to ensure the CFPM is given the appropriate degree of independence to ensure the integrity of MP investigations and professional standards. This recommendation helped form the basis for recently proposed amendments to the National Defence Act (NDA) in Bill C-41. The proposed amendments concerning the CFPM are intended to promote accountability, transparency and credibility in the performance of policing duties and functions in the CF.

Following consultation with the members of the Commander's Council, the CDS directed the CFPM to assume full command of all MP who are directly involved in policing on 1 April 2011. CFPM will then attach MP units to environmental, operational and other commanders under an operational command (OPCOM) relationship for non-policing duties. This decision will serve to reinforce the MJS and CF.

OBJECTIVES

Specific objectives of this CONOPS [concept of operations] are:

a. To outline the proposed C2 structure for the CF MP; and
b. To outline the administrative and resource implications of this new C2 structure.

SCOPE

This CONOPS presents a conceptual framework that will underpin the consolidation of CF MP under the full command of the CFPM. It is intended to be a high level document and contains only the analysis required to explain the new structure from a strategic point of view. The following issues will not be dealt with in this document:

a. The internal structure of individual environmental MP units; nor
b. The doctrinal employment of MP in their primary duties.

ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Assumptions

a. The role and functions of MP will not be changed as a result of a new C2 structure;
b. There will be no growth in the number of

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MP available to perform assigned tasks; and
c. Any changes to MP structures as a result of
this revised C2 construct must be organizationally agile enough to allow it to adapt to ongoing CF Transformation.

Limitations
a. The new C2 construct must not adversely affect the level of support provided to supported commanders which includes, but is not limited to:
   (1) The agility to respond;
   (2) The flexibility of the response; and
   (3) The ability to force generate a response.

Intent
The reorganization of the MP C2 will be conducted in a manner that causes the least impact on the current disposition of CF MP units and personnel. The intent is to reinforce the MJS through an adjustment of command authorities and lines of reporting rather than creating new organizations or affecting growth. This will be achieved by continuing to allocate CF MP to each of the ECS [environmental commands] but with a revised C2 structure that sees the technical chain of command become the formal chain of command. This will enable execution with minimal structural changes and no impact on the number of MP providing support at the tactical level.

KEY PLANNING FACTORS
The approach taken is based on the CF Principles of Organization, as well as the doctrinal principles of command. In addition, assessment criteria specific to the structure of CF MP must also be considered. These criteria were identified through a review of the numerous reports and studies on the CF Military Justice System since 1990. The resulting criteria are as follows (with the corresponding CF principle of organization indicated in brackets). The new CF MP structure must:

a. Enable the CF MP to function as an independent component of the MJS;
b. Enable responsiveness to all levels of CF command;
c. Enable clear accountability and responsibil-
   ity;
d. Enable optimization of MP resources;
e. Enable the devolution of authority to execute to the lowest possible level;
f. Facilitate force generation; and
   g. Facilitate force development within the broader CF scheme.

COMMAND AND CONTROL STRUCTURE
The CDS direction to bring all MP under full command of the CFPM and to assign MP elements OP-COM [operational command] to the force generators and force employers is a new concept within the CF. In order to clarify this command relationship it is essential to define the authorities and responsibilities of both the CFPM and supported commanders.

CFPM
Authorsities, responsibilities and accountabilities of the CFPM include:

a. Exercising full command over all MP who conduct policing duties and functions, as opposed to those MP who are employed individually out of occupation in general staff or duty positions;
b. Acting as head/chief of the MP who is independent from the chain of command;
c. Acting under the general supervision of the VCDS as set out in proposed section 18.5 of Bill C-41 (Strengthening Military Justice in the Defence of Canada Act);
d. Establishing the selection, training and professional standards applicable to the MP and ensuring compliance with those standards;
e. Exercising authority to appoint MP officers to command positions, and assuring the quality of all policing matters through both disciplinary and administrative means (i.e. PERs);
f. Carrying out his responsibilities to deal with conduct complaints against MP, in accordance with section 250.26 of the National Defence Act;
g. Establishing and enforcing MP policing-related standards and doctrine;
h. Establishing MP manning requirements for defence establishments and operations;

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Command and Control of CF Military Police Services (Continued)

(Continued on page 11)
Command and Control of CF Military Police Services (Continued)

(Continued from page 10)

i. Providing trained MP to supported commanders for employment on operational support tasks in accordance with the supported commander’s tasks and priorities;
j. Consulting on MP manning issues which affect supported commanders;
k. Minimizing changes, whether temporary or permanent, which affect the delivery of policing services to supported commanders;
l. Consulting supported commanders on equipment standards issues which affect budgets or operations;
m. Advising on disciplinary and administrative matters;
n. Advising commanders on investigations, to the extent possible, relating to matters affecting their commands or formations;
o. Posting, deploying, attaching, and seconding MP as required for policing duties, and as needed to discharge duties to supported commanders;
p. Supporting personnel administration for all MP and MPO performing policing duties (e.g. grievance administration, TOS, etc.);
q. Establishing equipment standards and quantities necessary for policing purposes (e.g. Operational Patrol Dress, weapons, ammunition, vehicles, communications); and
r. Acting as DND and CF point of contact for all external police agencies with respect to policing duties and functions.

Supported Commanders

In accordance with CF C2 doctrine for OPCOM relationships, the authorities, responsibilities and accountabilities of the supported commanders include:

a. Setting general MP priority of tasks;
b. Tasking MP in their traditional non-policing operational support roles commensurate with their specialist training and duties (e.g. custody and detention, POMLT [Police Operational Mentor and Liaison Team], MP Security Service, Port Security, Airfield Security, Air Marshal, Base Security, Close Protection, Traffic Control, convoy security, etc.);
c. Setting environmental training standards for their command which all members including MP must meet;
d. Informing CFPM immediately of any concerns about quality of MP support;
e. Consulting with the CFPM with regard to MP priority of tasks;
f. Supporting MP in the conduct of policing duties; and

g. Advising CFPM or the affected [Director] of potential or required policing activity.

EXECUTION

In order to achieve this effect, it is envisioned that command will be exercised utilizing the currently established, environmental organizational structures, with the inclusion of SOFCOM [Special Operations Force Command] as a fourth environment. Each of these environmental MP formations will then be chopped (OPCOM) to the ECS. Specific environmental impacts are as follows:

a. Land/Air/Maritime/Special Operations Forces. [Environmental PMs (EPMs)] will become line commanders with authority over all MP units within their environment;
b. CFSTG [CF Support Training Group in Borden] & CFSU [Canadian Forces Support Unit in Ottawa] MP Units. In order to reduce the CFPM’s span of control, the CO of the CFSTG and [CFSU] MP Units will report to the CFPM through one of the environment [PMs]. For ease of implementation and span of control consistency, the [PM] Maritime Forces is the proposed Commander; and

c. Operational Support MP Units. For those organizations that fall outside the scope of traditional line policing units (i.e. The Military Police Security Services (MPSS), the CF Protective Service Unit (CFPSU) and the CF Service Prison and Detention Barracks (CFSPDB) consolidation under the Comd OS MP Gp [Commander, Operational Support MP Group], will streamline the span of control of the CFPM.

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the independent review of the *National Defence Act* that is being conducted by former Chief Justice Lesage. I have had the opportunity to brief the Justice in person and put forward a number of proposals that will strengthen our position and clarify some of the ambiguity that remains on issues such as our jurisdiction. The Judge Advocate General and the Chairperson of the Military Police Complaints Commission have also had a similar opportunity. Over the coming months, Justice Lesage will be touring a number of Canadian Forces bases to discuss the military justice system and to visit with Canadian Forces personnel. I look forward to his findings and recommendations.

In closing, I take great pride in being your Provost Marshal. As we move forward as a united Military Police Group, one constant remains now as it has throughout the history of the Military Police Branch and that is the professional manner and integrity in which each and every member performs their duties and, as a result, the high esteem to which we as a Branch are held within our military community. I, along with Mr. Day, am truly proud of the work and

(Continued from page 3)
For many years now, the Military Police Branch has celebrated its birthday on the first day of February.

Recently, the Branch Chief Warrant Officer was able to confirm with the help of researchers from the Director of History and Heritage that, in fact, the origin of the Military Police Branch can be traced back to 15 June 1940. On that date, the Canadian Provost Corps was formed within the Canadian Army. No similar unit structure had yet been created within the Air Force and, within the Navy, shore patrol was assigned as a secondary duty. On 27 August 1971, the Canadian Provost Corps, the Canadian Intelligence Corps and Navy and Air Force police, security and intelligence personnel were amalgamated to form the Security Branch. Intelligence occupations were separated from the Branch on 1 October 1982 to form the Intelligence Branch, and the remaining components were redesignated the Canadian Forces Security Branch. The Branch was renamed the Military Police Branch on 18 January 2000.

Lineage for Canadian Forces branches requires an unbroken organizational existence, and the longest continuous line within the Military Police family begins with the Canadian Provost Corps. Therefore, the CFPM has announced that the Military Police Branch birthday will now be celebrated annually on 15 June.

**CMPA Membership Fee Schedule**

**Serving & Retired Members:** $20.00

Cheque payable to:
Canadian Military Police Association
Mail to:
Treasurer
Canadian Military Police Association
CF MP Gp Headquarters
2200 Walkley Road
Ottawa, ON
K1A 0K2
OR
Pay online through your CMPA account.
(PayPal available)
From 8 February to 19 March 2011, a Military Police detail made up of personnel from the 5 Military Police Regiment (5 MP Regt) was deployed in the James Bay region in Quebec in order to participate in Exercise GUERRIER NORDIQUE 2011 (Ex GN 2011).

The detail had two distinct mandates: to provide law and order services throughout the zone of responsibility where Ex GN 2011 was taking place, and to participate in scenarios as an element of the national task force.

The first personnel of MPD GN 2011, about 20 individuals assigned to the civilian police force, moved out well before the start of the exercise so as to be in position at the various halts to provide security for Canadian Forces elements along the entire route from Valcartier to Radisson.

Military police also went directly to La Grande Rivière to ensure a police presence when the first troops of GN 2011 arrived. Military police tasked with providing law and order were the first to arrive and the last to leave after the last convoy.

For its part, the Military Police section that participated in creating national task force scenarios arrived in Chisasibi, which lies 116 km from Radisson, on 21 and 23 February. It was able to take advantage of this two-day period to acclimate to the area it would temporarily be calling home. Immediately thereafter, they were deployed within the national task force to take part in a training exercise on protecting a vital point. The scenario for this exercise had to do with a summit conference on the environment, held in the area of Chisasibi. The mission of the national task force was to provide security along the summit’s outside perimeter. Whereas this task force was made up of three separate companies, the Military Police had only one section and had to redeploy three times during the training exercise. It goes without saying that the experience thus gained was very profitable for the three company commanders of the national task force.

In addition, a seasoned sergeant was sent to the superior command post, to Radisson, to act as liaison officer for the exercise. This position was of vital importance and enabled the Military Police to be part of the top-level monitoring team, both in the context of scenarios and during actual events.

As far as the civilian police force was concerned, Ex GN 2011 was a very enriching experience thanks to the close co-operation between the Military Police, the Sûreté du Québec, the Chisasibi police force and the Wemindji police force. Our military police worked in partnership with these local experts, and it was a very fruitful exchange for both sides. In addition, the oversight exercised by the commanders of the different groups during the training exercise made it possible to limit incidents involving military personnel and to reduce negative repercussions on the local populations. In fact, the police officers of Radisson, Chisasibi and Wemindji let us know that the Canadian Forces had made a good impression as they passed through the region.

In conclusion, it goes without saying that the members of the 5 MP Regt who proudly participated in Exercise GUERRIER NORDIQUE 2011 have drawn valuable lessons from the experience, will cherish excellent memories and, above all, have forged new bonds of friendship with their civilian counterparts.
For the second consecutive year, the Military Police Detachment (MP Det) of 3 Wing (3 Wg) Bagotville, QC, had the pleasure of conducting a joint training exercise with the Sûreté du Québec (SQ) and the Service de police de Saguenay (SPS). The training took place at Georges-Vanier School in La Baie from 21 to 25 February 2011 as part of a training exercise on active shooters.

After the events at Dawson College in Montréal and Columbine Collegiate in the U.S., police across North America made the decision to implement a tactical training program for patrol officers, investigators and supervisors serving in detachments. Their aim was to have the ability to enter an establishment under attack by an individual causing the severe injury or death of innocent victims. The program was developed in collaboration with the Canadian Forces, the Military Police and tactical response groups from the Ontario Provincial Police, the SQ and the RCMP. It provides patrol officers with training in effective response tactics that are basically designed to save lives, immobilize the threat, rescue victims and arrest suspects. The MP are required to complete 22 hours of intensive training followed by three live exercises held each year at bases and wings and aboard ships, as the case may be. MCpl Charbonneau and instructors from the SQ and SPS worked together to train the members of their respective organizations. The main goal of this joint project was to ensure that the three police corps would be able to work effectively together should reinforcements be needed in the area of jurisdiction of any one of them. The training was appreciated by all, a resounding success. As the saying goes: “better to be safe than sorry”.

In the foreground: WO Christian Faucher, on the left: Cpl Serge St-Pierre, in the rear: MCpl Michel Pagé, at the back: Sgt Daniel Martineau (MP senior NCO of the year), in front of the door: MCpl Stéphane Charbonneau (instructor). (CF Photography Unit)
It is hard enough to investigate serious or sensitive crimes in standard circumstances in Canada, but to do so in a location like Afghanistan where conditions can be hazardous for the investigators is a lot more challenging. Yet, the Canadian Forces National Investigation Service (CFNIS) members have done so since 2002 whenever the need arises.

The CFNIS was recognized for such actions and was awarded the CF Unit Commendation by the Chief of the Defence Staff, General Walt Natynczyk, at a parade for the transfer of command authority of the Military Police on 1 April 2011.

The Commendation was awarded for CFNIS accomplishments in support of operations in Afghanistan, where it performs such crucial tasks as counter-IED operations, forensic identification, escalation of force and death investigations, and mortuary affairs.

“The CFNIS conducted investigations into unprecedented events, and dealt admirably with the increased scrutiny that comes with its high profile role,” stated Lieutenant-Colonel Gilles Sansterre, Commanding Officer of the CFNIS from 2008 to 1 April 2011. “I am truly proud of all members of the CFNIS and never cease to be amazed by their innovation, dedication and motivation.”

The official citation reads:

The members of the Canadian Forces National Investigation Service deployed to Afghanistan in support of operations since 2002. With minimal security and the constant threat of personal harm, they conducted comprehensive investigations on behalf of the Canadian Forces. All members are commended for their outstanding perseverance, professionalism and dedication. Their personal endurance, commitment and adaptability during difficult times and in austere situations have exceeded the expectations of all task force commanders.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Delaney was appointed the new CFNIS Commanding Officer by the CFPM during the transfer of command authority parade.

“The CFNIS has performed incredibly and above the call of duty, despite many challenges,” stated Colonel Tim Grubb, CFPM. “This demonstrates the priority that all military police put on support to operations.”
“Sergeant Martineau is without doubt a consummate professional, a military police role model and a solid soldier,” stated Master Warrant Office Daniel Couture, Acting Detachment Commander at 3 Wing Bagotville.

Sergeant Daniel Martineau of 3 Wing Bagotville Military Police Detachment was honoured with the title of Military Police Senior NCO of the Year at a historic mess dinner held at the Delta City Centre in Ottawa on 1 April 2011 to mark the transfer of command authority of all military police who are involved in policing duties to the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal (CFPM). He was presented with a scroll and a CFPM coin, and his name was inscribed on a plaque that will be displayed at the Canadian Forces Military Police Group Headquarters (CF MP Gp HQ) on Walkley Road.

The official citation is below:

Col Tim Grubb presents the MP Snr NCO of the Year Award to Sgt Daniel Martineau, while CWO Rick Day assists. (Photo by Maj Rod Plunkett)

The dinner was attended by more than 210 current and retired MP members, as well as support staff posted with the CF MP Gp. The evening was a well-organized success and a fitting finish to the week of MP briefings given at the CFPM Symposium and the Transfer of Command Authority Parade held earlier that day. It was also a good occasion to congratulate Sergeant Martineau with a standing ovation.

“Sergeant Martineau displayed outstanding loyalty and exemplary leadership and mentorship, well deserving of the distinction of Military Police Senior NCO of the Year,” added Colonel Tim Grubb, Commander of the CF MP Gp.
Additional Military Police Honours, Awards & Recognition

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF UNIT COMMENDATION - 1 PPCLI BG
MCpl Arnold R.E.W. – CFNIS
MCpl Bolduc J.J.G.M. – CFNIS
MCpl Williams J.R. – CFNIS
MS Jensen P.R. – CFNIS (formerly 1 MP Pl)

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF UNIT COMMENDATION - 1 RCR BG
MWO Krammer C. – CFNIS

ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT
MMM - MWO Johnstone L.H. – 17 Wg Winnipeg
MMM – CWO Rideout G.R. – 1 Cdn Air Div PM
MMM – Capt King R. – CFMPA
OMM – CWO Verreault J.B. – 1 Cdn Air Div Air Reserve

CANADIAN FORCES MEDALLION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE
Mrs McGlynn Anne – CFMPA Secretary

CANADIAN FORCES UNIT COMMENDATION
CFNIS

MP SENIOR NCO OF THE YEAR
Sgt Martineau J.R.D. – 3 Wg Bagotville

CDS COMMENDATION
Sgt Lacoste J.C.E.J. – 5 MP Unit

VCDS COMMENDATION
Capt Campbell S.A. – CFNCIU

CEFCOM COMMANDER COMMENDATION
WO Ferland S.Y. – 1 Cdn Air Div Air Reserve
Sgt Madore M.F.S. – 2 MP Unit
Capt Gaber M.A. – 1 MP Unit

911 COMMUNICATOR OF THE YEAR FOR SIMCOE COUNTY
Cmre Dorval Paul – CFB Borden MP Section

CMPA 2011 Executive

LCol Robert Delaney President
CWO Darcy Elder Vice-President
CWO Rick Day Branch Chief
PO 2 John Ericsson Secretary
WO Eric Daigle Treasurer
Maj Rod Plunkett Marketing and Communications
Sgt Darren Stacey Atlantic Region
CWO Bernard Caron Quebec Region
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CWO Norm Rooker Central Region
WO Sherri Wedel Prairie Region
Vacant Western Region
Lt(N) William Danielsen Pacific Region

Atlantic Region: NL, NS, PE, NB
Quebec Region: QC
Central Region: ON
NCR: Cities of Ottawa, ON, & Gatineau, QC

Prairie Region: MB, SK
Western Region: AB, BC mainland & YT
Pacific Region: Vancouver Island (Esquimalt & Comox)

Editor-in-Chief: LCol (Ret’d) D.V. McElrea
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able drawbacks in an era when the role of force generators and force employers is becoming increasingly distinct and clear. Once the operational level headquarters were created with an operational level support command, your previous model started becoming problematic.

As a proponent of C2 and someone who has ties to the Pigeau/McCann command model, I can offer advice and perhaps answer the odd question as this new model works its way into existence. I am certain that this change will see the MP Branch having much more authority over issues for which it is responsible and, in the simplest terms, that is a recipe for successful command.

These are my three reasons for being pleased to be associated with you for the next few years.

In closing, I will briefly address the ongoing transformation efforts underway in the CF as an interested outsider.

**My Personal View of Transformation and Future Possibilities**

As an “old cold war guy”, it is difficult to look at the world today and to draw simplistic conclusions like we could back then. We had one bad guy – albeit a bad guy with a fair bit of muscle – but just one. If you were on his side, you were the enemy. If you were on our side, you were a good guy. Actually going to war would have proven the complete and utter failure of our security environment, but we had to be prepared nonetheless.

Nowadays, developing a security policy is much more complex: today’s good guy may well be tomorrow’s bad guy, and vice versa. A military like ours can play a far larger role in this world and this is why the current transformation continues to be essential.

Ten years ago, we entered the era of terrorism at home. This has taken us to Kosovo, Iraq, Afghanistan and now, Libya. Could any of us have imagined a Canadian three-star general commanding a NATO operation in North Africa even a few years ago? No one knows the consequences of the current spate of upsets and violence abroad, and no one can say how it will affect Canada and the CF. Connecting the dots from the World Trade Center to Kandahar to Libya would not have been possible ten years ago, and predicting where that line of dots will take us in the next five years is equally impossible. Transformation is not just an interesting exercise within the CF: it is absolutely essential if this organization is to remain flexible and capable of responding to the country’s needs. This is what transformation really means. From the organisational perspective, it also means getting past self-interest. In other words, less time should be spent on determining who “owns” logistic organizations and more time should be spent on discussing how military competencies are to be used. Although transformation is partly a physical thing, to be successful, it must above all be a cultural thing. The balance between authority and responsibility is also important in regard to transformation. This balance seemed to be a major issue for the MP presence on the ground in Afghanistan as they were responsible for issues that they had little authority to control (authority includes the provision of resources). Transformation is about many things – and many things have found a home under the transformation banner – but it is most obviously about bringing the components of effective command into balance.

**Conclusion**

It is your job to ensure that MPs are where they need to be and that they have the right kit, the right training and the right command and control environment to allow them to contribute to the effectiveness and readiness of the Canadian Forces and the Department of National Defence through the provision of professional police, security and operational support services worldwide.

The CFPM Website states that the vision of the Branch is to be recognized for excellence, professionalism, integrity and transparency.

I believe the men and women wearing the thunderbird symbol have achieved that vision and that much more is to come.
Command and Control of CF Military Police Services (Continued)

(Commanded from page 11)

COMMAND AUTHORITY
With the transfer of command authority, the following changes will occur:

a. **Strategic Level.** Strategic level command of CF MP will be executed by the CFPM under the general supervision of the VCDS as described in the legislative amendments proposed in Bill C-41. The CFPM, as Commander of the CF MP Gp, is a Formation Commander who will execute command authority over the [EPMs];

b. **Operational Level.** Operational level command of CF MP will be executed along environmental lines by the respective [EPM]. These [EPMs] will be given the appropriate delegated authority by the Formation Commander (CFPM) in order to exercise command over the various units under their authority. The [EPMs] will be responsive to the operational commanders for support tasks and to the CFPM for policing purposes; and

c. **Tactical Level.** Tactical level command of CF MP will be executed along environmental lines by MP Commanding Officers/Officer Commanding/Detachment Commanders. These positions will fall under command of their respective [EPMs] for policing and will be responsive to their respective operational commanders for support tasks. This relationship mirrors that which currently exists within the Land Forces.

CONCLUSION
The CDS’ decision on 7 July 2010,[sic] marks the most significant milestone in Military Police Branch history since unification. The decision to grant Full Command [sic] to the CFPM of all MP performing policing duties and functions will require significant staff effort at all levels to ensure success. The implementation of this change in C2 is to be conducted in a deliberate fashion through a phased approach and in full consultation with all stakeholders whom MP serve.

It is recognized that a change in command relationships for an entire Branch [sic] is a significant undertaking, requiring close coordination and detailed planning. The [CONOPS and] MIP [are] intended to provide the level of detail necessary for staff planners, at all levels, to work through this transition. In the end, [these plans] will form the strategic foundation upon which the MP Branch will be built, to better serve the current and future needs of the CF.

Off Duty

**2nd Annual Homecoming: 16 - 17 Jun 11**
The Canadian Forces Military Police Academy (CFMPA) will host a modified Homecoming Program on 16 and 17 June in Borden. The proposed schedule includes the annual 6B mess dinner on Thursday evening at the Officers’ Mess and a town hall on Friday morning in the theatre of Building O-160. On Friday afternoon, a vet/org roundtable is planned with the possibility of a guest speaker. The day will be wrapped up with a BBQ and mess call. All serving and retired MP, Provost, AFP and Security Branch members are invited to participate. For further information, contact CWO Norm Rooker.

**3rd Annual MPNRR: 9 Jul - 27 Aug 11**
The CF MP is hosting the 3rd Annual Military Police National Motorcycle Relay Ride (MPNRR) from St. John's, NL, to Comox, BC. This year’s trek is from 9 Jul to 27 Aug and will take riders to every province.

The tentative schedule for the ride is as follows:
9 Jul: Depart St John's, NL, ride around local area
10 Jul: Depart Gander, NL, ride to Port aux Basques

(Continued on page 22)
A humorous anecdote and not so humorous story from Maj (Ret’d) Al Jones:

During inspection one sunny morning in 1964, while undergoing AFP training at RCAF Stn Borden, our corporal discip addressed Aircraftsman 1st Class Melchert, “You never shaved this morning Melchert.” Melchert replied, “No.”

The corporal immediately responded, “No what, AC1 Melchert?” Expecting a response of, “No, Corporal.”, we all had a chuckle when AC1 Melchert responded, “No blades, Corporal.” Our corporal failed to appreciate the humour and promptly gave our flight a dressing down.

On 29 November 1963, Trans-Canada Airlines Flight 831 crashed near Ste-Therese De Blainville. All 118 passengers were killed. My RCAF recruit course (6343) had begun basic training at RCAF Stn St. Jean, QC, the prior month. The day following the crash, my group was seconded to assist at the crash site. I was 19 years of age, but the average age of recruits in my course was 17. A senior officer, recognizing our young age, changed our duties from assisting at the actual crash site to searching the immediate surrounding area for debris and remains. While some remains were found, we certainly avoided the most gruesome task of recovering passenger remains at the site. Nonetheless, it is a memory I will never forget.

Several years ago, the families of the victims decided to make a DVD memorial. They posted an online search for anyone associated with the crash, and I contacted Robert Page, the son of one of the victims. We briefly discussed the video and he advised that a memorial site was also being built to remember those who died.

Recently, the son of Maj S.H. (Paddy) Griffin, MC, placed an in memoriam in the Toronto Star, honouring his father. The brief article mentioned that his father was a Provost Corps Major who served as camp commandant of an internment camp for allied prisoners during World War II. Further research established that it was Camp Newington, in Sherbrooke, QC, and that Maj Griffin was serving when he died of natural causes on 15 April 1941. Maj Griffin had been assigned as the camp’s first commandant as it was being built.
The Pointsman Association’s Fred Rogers Golf Day in Borden has been rescheduled to 15 July, and coincides with the Change of Command Ceremony for the CFMPA. A BBQ and trophy presentations will take place at Heritage Hall, Building O-124, after the game. For further information, write to admin@thepointsman.ca.

**Summerside Lobster Weekend: 5 - 6 Aug 11**  
Maj (Ret’d) Carl Delaney has organized a weekend at the Silver Fox Curling and Yacht Club, Summerside, PE, All MP, AFP and Provost are welcome. The tentative schedule of events includes a meet & greet (Friday, 1600 - 1800 hours), golfing (Saturday) followed by a meet & greet for latecomers (1500 - 1600 hours) and annual lobster dinner (1700 hours). There is also the possibility of a tour of the old air-base and/or a boat ride to the bridge in exchange for a small donation. A block of rooms has been reserved at the Summerside Motel (1-800-386-6734 or summersidemotel@eastlink.ca). For further information, contact carl.delaney@pei.sympatico.ca.

**2nd CFB/ASU London MP/Staff Reunion: 23 - 25 Sep 11**  
CFB/ASU London opens its doors and welcomes back serving and retired MP, civilian staff and commissionaires. For further information, visit www.thepointsman.ca.

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