

security programme. Public cooperation is a necessity in this type of operation, and Olympic planners felt it was imperative to prepare people for the massive influx of policemen to Montreal for the Olympic period. A programme of media relations was prepared, therefore, to inform people attending the Olympics that security forces would be very much in evidence during the Games. Media people from Canada were invited to view a dry run of the security forces in operation so that not only would they know what to expect during the real exercise, but through their news coverage would acquaint the general public with what to expect.

To illustrate the diversity and the magnitude of the task, Olympic security was a 100 million dollar operation, and the carrying of the Olympic Flame alone involved the co-ordination of no less than 32 different forces!

The success of any security programme depends in large part upon the effectiveness of its intelligence system, as Superintendent Taylor was more than aware. His role was to coordinate the efforts of the Security Service in this regard, and provide the Federal Security Co-ordinator with information which might have impact upon the prevention of an incident similar to the one which occurred in Munich.

Superintendent Taylor was appointed to his position as Security Service Olympic Co-ordinator on May 1, 1974. As head of the special nine-member team he was directly responsible to the Deputy Director General-Operations — of the Security Service, and functionally responsible to Assistant Commissioner Quintal to provide information and develop programmes for the Olympic Security Service Operations which were separate from, but complementary to, those of Criminal Operations.

To prepare for the Olympics, intelligence was initially gathered from sources through the world. Information received from the Security Service was

assessed and authenticated by Superintendent Taylor's team, and when warranted, relayed to the Federal Security Co-ordinator. Interrelation with other police forces was essential throughout the entire project, as was the ability to receive and relay information to the appropriate command level with no delay.

Of Superintendent Taylor's 29 years with the Force, 24 have been spent in Security Service. He has had considerable exposure to overseas liaison, having had two overseas tours. He served in Germany as Chief Visa Control Officer and for three years in Hong Kong as Officer in Charge of Visa Control for the Far East. His general operational background in Security Service made him a natural choice for the position.

"For me, the high point of the project," he told the Quarterly staff, "was the day of the closing ceremonies. The success of any security project is determined by the fact that nothing happened. From a Games point of view it was disappointing to see the events come to a close, but from a security point of view everyone was certainly smiling. Though athletes were still in the Olympic Village after the Games were officially over, the main threat had been removed."

Superintendent Taylor was surprised to hear of the award. Having been posted to "D" Operations, in September, 1976, the Olympic events were part of the past, and no longer in his thoughts.

Both officers considered the award to be quite an honour. They did not hesitate to add, however, it is an honour which reflects the dedication and perseverance of all those who participated in the security task.

Note: *At the time of this writing, Chief Superintendent Marcoux is also to be awarded the Commissioner's Commendation for his role in the Olympic Security Operation. As the date is yet to be determined, however, it is impossible to include his presentation in this edition of the Quarterly. Ed.*