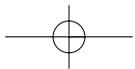
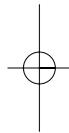
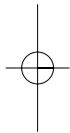


STABILISATION FORCE
Transfer of Authority
5 October 2004



Camp Butmir - Sarajevo - Bosnia and Herzegovina





Forge the Future!

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Pre-ceremony reception

10:00 - 10:45

Parade forms up

10:45

TOA Ceremony

11:00 - 12:00

Post ceremony reception

12:00 - 13:00

Guests depart

13:00

MAJOR PARTICIPANTS

REVIEWING OFFICER
ADMIRAL GREGORY G. JOHNSON
COMMANDER
JOINT FORCES COMMAND NAPLES

OUTGOING COMMANDER
MAJOR GENERAL VIRGIL L. PACKETT II

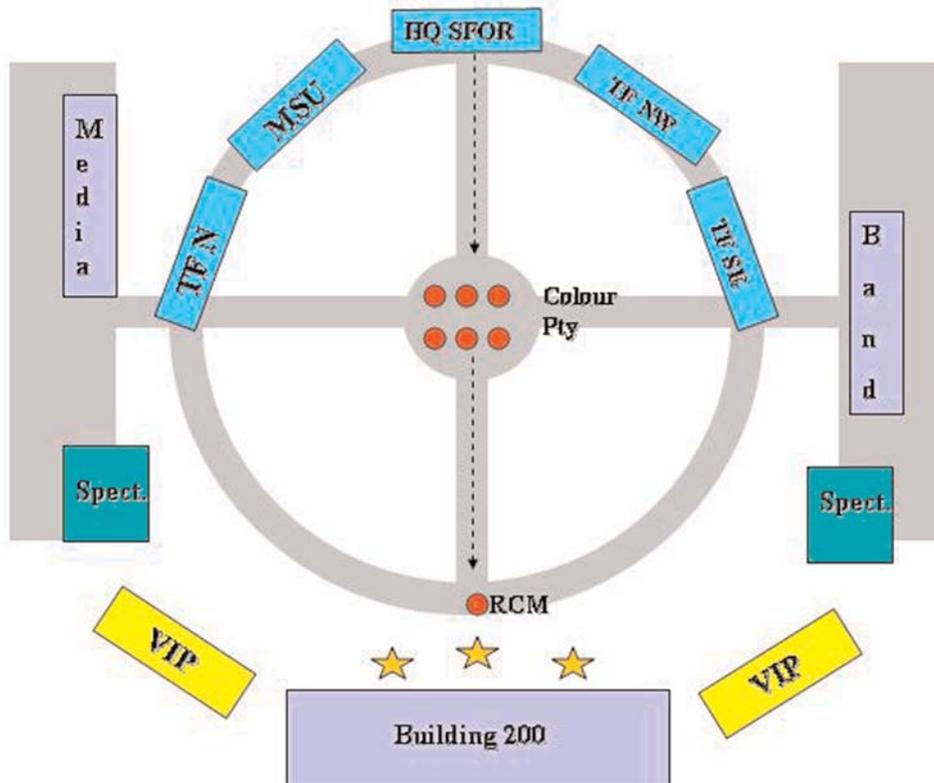
INCOMING COMMANDER
BRIGADIER GENERAL STEVEN P. SCHOOK

COMMANDER OF TROOPS
BRIGADIER MATTHEW SYKES
DEPUTY COMMANDER SATABILIZATION FORCE

REGIMENTAL CORPORAL MAJOR
WARRANT OFFICER 1 TONY SMITH

GERMAN ARMED FORCES BAND DIRECTOR
LIEUTENANT COLONEL KAHLE

PARADE ARRANGEMENT

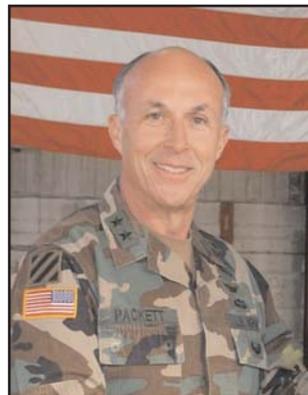




United States Army

Major General VIRGIL L. PACKETT II

**Commander, Stabilization Force
Operation Joint Forge
PSC 813, Box 176
APO AE 09780
since October 2003**



Major General Packett has served in four divisions and four corps. He has served as Chief Strategic Applications Branch, the Executive Assistant to the Deputy Director for Strategy and Policy and Action Officer J-5 for the Joint Staff, Washington DC. He was the Chief European Division, J-5 for the Joint Staff, Washington DC, the Commander of Joint Task Force - Aguila, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), El Salvador and the Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations, Regional Command South, Naples, Italy. Other positions that Major General Packett has held include Commander 6th Squadron, 6th Cavalry attached to 3d Infantry Division (Mechanized), Operation Provide Comfort, Zaku, Iraq and the Commander Task Force 229th Aviation, Task Force Eagle, Operation Joint Guard, Tuzla, Bosnia.

Major General Packett has a Bachelor of Arts degree in Business from John F. Kennedy College and a Masters of Military Arts and Science Degree from the United States Army Command and General Staff College.



United States Army

Brigadier General STEVEN P. SCHOOK

**Chief of Staff
KFOR (Main), Pristina
Film City, Camp Bondsteel
APO AE 09340
since July 2003**



Brigadier General Schook's major duty assignments are as follows:

Platoon Leader/Executive Officer, B Company, 4th Battalion (Mechanized), 31st Infantry, 214th Field Artillery Group, Fort Sill, Oklahoma from March 76 to November 77. His next assignment was as Maintenance Officer, 4th Battalion (Mechanized), 31st Infantry, 214th Field Artillery Group at Fort Sill, Oklahoma from November 77 to June 78; followed by an assignment at Executive Officer for the Headquarters and Headquarters Company at 1st Battalion, 9th Infantry, 2d Division in Korea from June 78 to January 79. His next assignment was as the Commander of B Company, 1st Battalion, 9th Infantry, 2d Infantry Division in Korea from January 79 until September 79; followed by Assistant Training Officer for the Directorate of Plans and Training for the United States Army Infantry Center at Fort Benning, Georgia from September 79 to September 80. From there he became a student at the Infantry Officer Advanced Course at the United States Army Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia from September 80 to April 81. In April 81 he was assigned as the Commander of C Company, 2d Battalion (Mechanized), 50th Infantry Division, 2d Armored Division (Forward), United States Army Europe and Seventh Army in Germany until March 83.

As a Colonel, he was assigned as the Chief of the Conventional War Plans Division, Operational Plans and Interoperability, J-7 at the Joint Staff in Washington DC where he served from June 97 until September 98. Also as a Colonel, he served as the Chief of the Joint Doctrine Division, Operational Plans and Interoperability, J-7 also at the Joint Staff in Washington, DC from October 98 until June 99.

HIGHLIGHTS

OCTOBER 2003 - OCTOBER 2004

October 2003

Transfer of Authority to Major General Virgil L Packett II



"RSM Ravacini brings the parade to attention".



"Major General Virgil L Packett II assumes command of SFOR."

November 2003 Humanitarian Marathon



"Members of SFOR loading aid as part of the Humanitarian Marathon."



"Grateful Thanks to SFOR from Bosnia- Herzegovina's children".

December 2003 Christmas in Bosnia- Herzegovina



"COMSFOR visits local childrens' hospital - 26 December 2003."

January 2004 Visit of NATO Secretary General



"NATO Secretary General, Mr Jaap de Hoop Scheffer and COMSFOR load weapons, collected from all over Bosnia by SFOR and BiH authorities, into the melting pot for their final journey".

February 2004 Forge The Future



"COMSFOR addressing the Royal Gurkha Rifles - Lead by example. Forge the future!"

March 2004 SFOR Reinforces KFOR



"1 Royal Gurkha Rifles prepare to deploy. In response to rapidly deteriorating security in Kosovo, NATO, on 17 March 2004, took the decision to deploy troops from SFOR into Kosovo."



"SFOR troops en route to Kosovo by C130 aircraft"

April 2004
COMSFOR receives Lord Ashdown



"COMSFOR receives Lord Ashdown."

May 2004 COMSFOR Sets The Pace



"COMSFOR leads the way during the SFOR Sports Day 5 km run - 30 May 2004."

June 2004 BiH Defence Reform

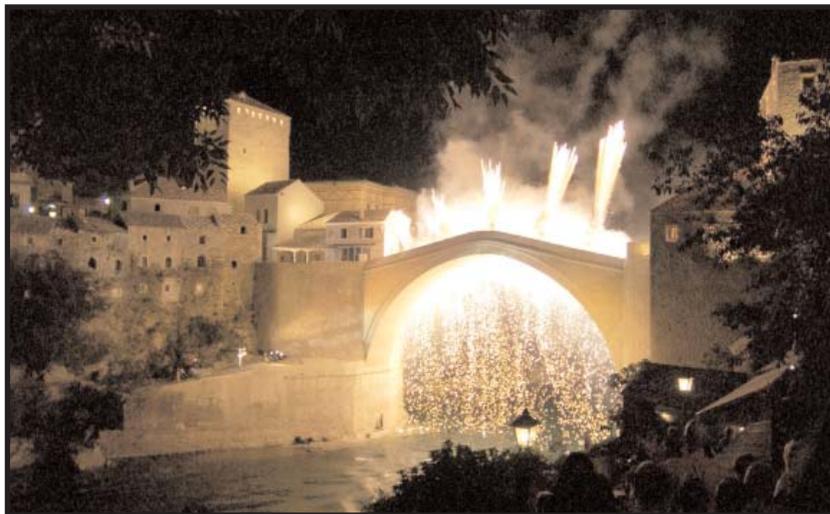


"Minister Radovanovic briefs the press, stressing the benefits of integrating future military training and organization."

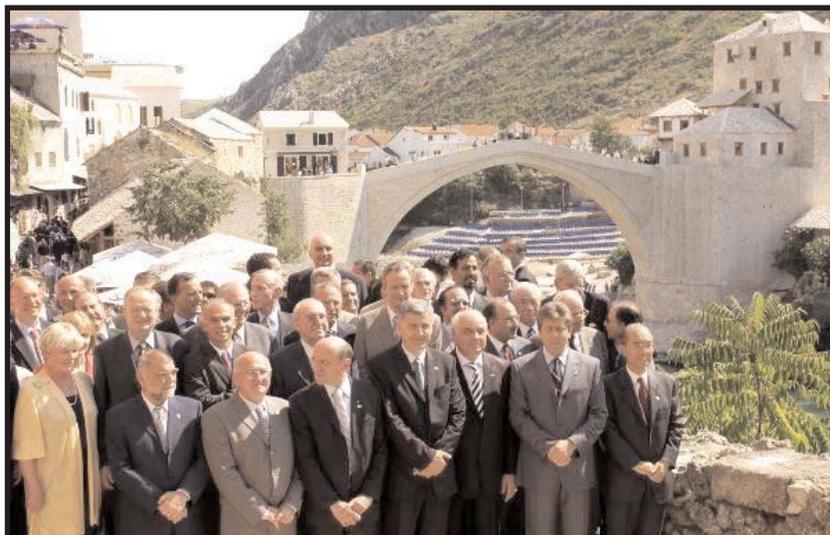


"Engineer units of the Republica Srpska cross into Federation territory during the first exercise to be held under the direction of the BiH Ministry of Defence."

July 2004 Mostar Bridge Reopens (1)



"Fireworks celebrate the official opening of the new Mostar bridge - an exact replica of the old bridge destroyed at the height of Bosnia's civil war in 1993."



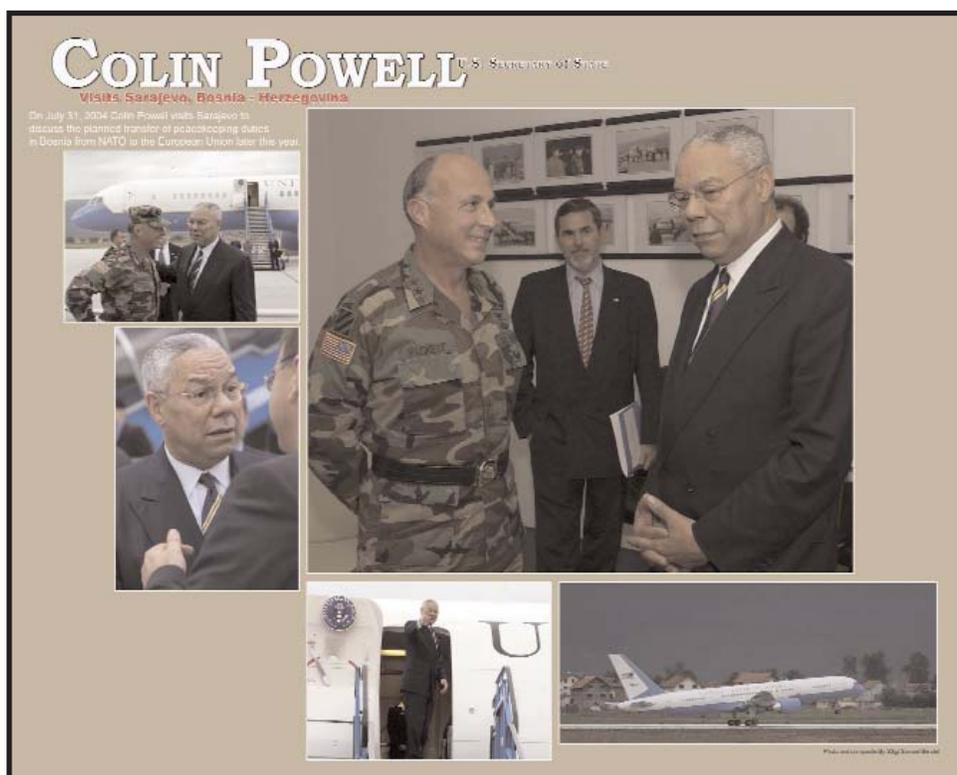
"Dignitaries from many nations attended the official opening."

July 2004
Mostar Bridge Reopens (2)



"COMSFOR speaks with His Royal Highness Prince Charles at the official opening ceremony of the Mostar bridge."

August 2004 Visit of Secretary of State Colin Powell

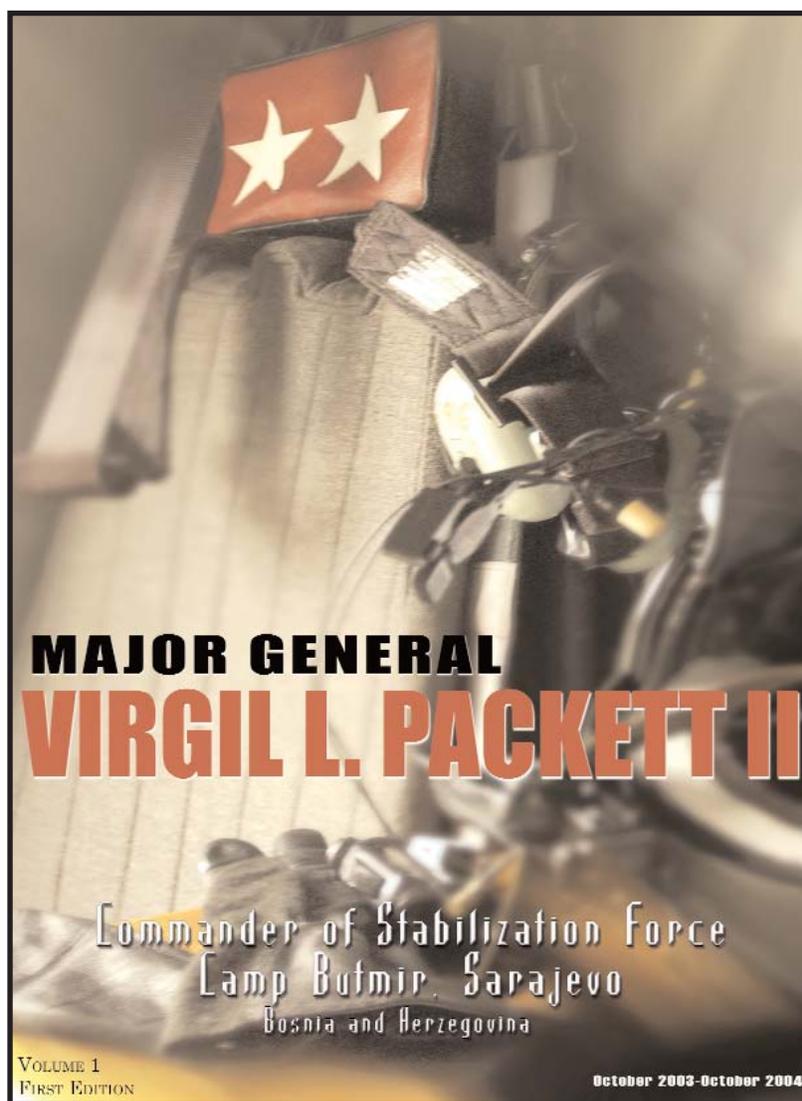


September 2004 Exercise Critical Horizon and the Conference of the Commanders



"COMSFOR and COMEUFOR meet SFOR and EUFOR General Staff prior to a keynote address by Lord Ashdown."

October 2004
SFOR Transfer of Authority



A Brief History of SFOR

In December 1995, the General Framework Agreement for Peace, commonly known as the Dayton Agreement, ended the 3 ½ year war that ravaged the country of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). The long and bloody war resulted in the deaths of over 200,000 people, the displacement of approximately 2 million people, and the destruction of much of the country's infrastructure.

On 20 December 1995, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization launched Operation Joint Endeavor, deploying a NATO-led multinational Implementation Force to BiH. Within six months, IFOR separated the warring factions, helped consolidate the boundary lines of the Bosnian-Croat Federation and the Republika Srpska, moved their forces and heavy weapons to approved sites, created the Joint Military Commission and helped to end the fighting in BiH. In executing these missions, IFOR created the peaceful environment needed to implement the Dayton Peace Agreement, including the conduct of elections.

In late 1996, NATO began the phased replacement of the Allied Command Europe Rapid Reaction Corps and Headquarters, Allied Forces Southern Europe, with a headquarters based on Allied Land Forces Central Europe. On 20 December 1996, the Stabilization Force came into being, marking the end of the IFOR mandate. For Operation Joint Guard, the multinational NATO-led forces in the region were cut by half, and subsequent reductions in forces reflected a changing environment. SFOR, like IFOR, has as its primary mission the implementation of Annex 1A: Military Aspects of the Dayton Peace Agreement.

NATO originally envisioned an 18-month deployment for SFOR, but upon review, the North Atlantic Council decided to extend the SFOR mission to address fulfillment of an end state, rather than an end date. The SFOR follow-on-force began its mandate on 20 June 1998 as Operation Joint Forge. SFOR continued to provide a stabilized environment, safe from armed conflict, to promote the civil aspects of Dayton in coordination with the Office of the High Representative, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the UN Mission BiH and its International Police Task Force, the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former

Yugoslavia and many other governmental and non-governmental international organizations and agencies.

IFOR and SFOR originally had their Headquarters in Sarajevo and then Ilidza. The Headquarters moved to the new side of Camp Butmir in the spring and summer of 2000. Prior to the move, the old site of Camp Butmir, a former Yugoslav air base, had been used by SFOR as a logistical base beginning in July 1997. Since 2000 the camp has grown and developed with the inclusion of many other units as other SFOR bases around the Sarajevo valley closed.

The size, structure and composition of SFOR has changed and evolved as the mission continued. In early 1998, SFOR established a Multinational Specialized Unit to create a military capability specialized in the field of public security. SFOR also maintained support bases in Croatia, and (once) had associated civil-military and special operations task forces.

Today SFOR consists of approximately 7,000 participants from 20 NATO and 8 non-NATO nations, organized into three Multinational Task Forces, which previously had been Multinational Divisions and then Multinational Brigades. In December 2004, SFOR will end its mission, to be replaced by a NATO Headquarters Sarajevo and a European Union Force - EUFOR.

The successes of the IFOR/SFOR mission have shown that the NATO Alliance can adapt its forces and policies to the requirements of the post-Cold War world. There is hope and determination that these efforts will help to create a just and lasting peace for all of the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina.