

# True Blue



OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE UNITED NATIONS POLICE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Ninth Edition

Autumn 2010

## ANZAC Day Dawn Service Nicosia Cyprus 2003

73rd and 74th Australian Civilian  
Police (AUSTCIVPOL) Contingents





### **Cover Photograph**

*Members of the 73 and 74 Australian Police Contingents photographed on Anzac Day at the Commonwealth War Graves Cemetery Nicosia Cyprus 25th of April 2003. Pictured with the group is Geoff Hazel Commander of the Australian Policed Contingent, The British Army Chaplain and a British Officer representing Britcon in Cyprus.*



**UNPAA membership includes police from all Federal, State & Territory Police**



Denis Percy – UNPAA President

The United Nations Police Association of Australia, (UNPAA) is an Australian incorporated, non profit organisation whose members are both serving or retired Police Officers from Police Forces throughout Australia who have served with United Nations or IDG Peacekeeping Forces throughout the world! 'TRUE BLUE' is posted to its members throughout Australia. Our magazine contains welfare, legislative and social information relevant to the well being and camaraderie of UNPAA members who have, or are serving in Australia's National Interest.

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# The opening of the Crossing Points in Cyprus between the Turkish and Greek Sectors on the 26th March 2003

Story by retired Commander Geoff Hazel, Commander Australian Police in Cyprus at that time.

## Opening of the Crossing Points

About 4pm on Tuesday 22 April 2003, authorities in the self titled 'Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus' unilaterally announced that at 11.00am the following day, 23 April 2003, they would open the 'border' (UN Buffer Zone – 'Green Line') between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot controlled areas of Cyprus; this 'border' had been closed since the 1974 Turkish intervention in Cyprus.

At the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) morning briefing of the 23rd of April it was announced by the head of Civil Affairs that, although the report had been carried in all media outlets, the 'borders' would not open for another week. Shortly after that meeting, it became apparent that the 'border' was being opened that day.

Immediate steps were taken to provide as strong UN presence as possible to manage the large crowds of Cypriots, both Greek and Turkish, already gathered at the North and South Ledra Checkpoints.

The UN presence included every available member of the UN Civilian Police (UNCIVPOL). The announcement and subsequent opening of the border had caught all parties by surprise. From a UN and Greek Cypriot perspective, rumours about the proposed border opening, circulating for about two weeks, had been rejected as not having any factual basis.

At the same time the Turkish Cypriot authorities thought that they had at least an additional two weeks to prepare for this event.

'Cypriots' from both the north and south were determined to cross the border in those early days as no one expected the crossing points to remain open for an extended period of time. Consequently, thousands of people arrived at the checkpoint located in Nicosia, as well as in the bi-communal village of Pyla, so that they could cross the dividing line between the two communities for the first time in nearly thirty years.

From the beginning it became quite apparent that the police authorities on both sides of the Green Line were poorly prepared and equipped to manage the influx of people arriving at the newly opened crossing points. Consequently the primary objective identified by UNFICYP was to create a safe and controlled environment that would allow all Cypriots free and safe access between the control points established by both sides.

There was a full realization that such a large number of persons exercising this new found freedom of movement would create a variety of problems any one of which, if not properly managed, could jeopardise the success of this initiative. And it was an initiative.

Therefore, the approach by UNFICYP was to phase and manage the access of all persons seeking to cross the 'buffer zone'. This initiative required the presence of all available UNCIVPOL and a substantial proportion of military personnel to set in place the means by which crossings could be facilitated whilst at the same time providing the maximum possible safety measures for all involved.



Australian Police and British Military UN Personnel carry a Cypriot collapsed from the heat and crush at the Ledra Palace Hotel Crossing Point on the day of the opening of the Crossing between the two communities. The author is one of the stretcher bearers.



A view of the large crowd of Cypriots attempting to cross into the Turkish Zone on Greek Orthodox good Friday 26th March 2003



Soon after the border/s opened it became apparent that additional pressures were being placed on the police of both sides. While it appeared that this may have been a deliberate attempt by both sides the cause problems for the other it may have been just a default result of the high numbers of people taking advantage of the situation.

Because Greek Cypriot authorities considered all of Cyprus to be one nation, while publicly recommending that Greek Cypriots should not travel to the 'north', they stated that there should be no restrictions on the movement of the people. Therefore, the Greek Cypriot Police attempted to allow the Greek Cypriots saturate the 'buffer zone' between the north and south checkpoints.

This predicament was further compounded by the Turkish Cypriot Police who insisted on fully processing each and every individual on the limited computer resources at their checkpoint. This procedure resulted in lengthy delays and a substantial build-up of people in the 'buffer zone'.

In the early stages neither side was prepared to cooperate with the other or the UN. UNFICYP staff soon realised that if the situation persisted the large crowds already within the 'buffer zone' and only building up further at the check points would become frustrated with the inordinate delays. This had the potential to result in violence and/or injury to persons and property. Many of these people had arrived at the checkpoints late in the evening of 22 April 2003, and it was not unusual for a wait of up to 18 hours before being processed and allowed to cross to the border.

UNCIVPOL members were in place with their UN military personnel before the official opening time of 11.00 am on 23 April 2003, and from then on were directly involved in managing vehicle and pedestrian access to the checkpoints and the 'buffer zone' under trying and sometimes emotional circumstances. At all times there was an immediate and real potential for UNCIVPOL members to be exposed to serious injury due to a number of factors including crush injuries from the increasing number of people in the mounting crowds, heat stress, vehicle contact and direct violence fuelled by anger and frustration.

UNCIVPOL members were instrumental in implementing crowd control practises whereby pedestrians were kept in manageable groups of between 150 and 200 people so that they could be processed more quickly thereby reducing the potential for crush or heat problems. In order to achieve this, UN personnel physically divided larger groups of people by forcing their way into the crowd and persuading them to leave a gap between them and the next group of people.

Each gap was created by UNCIVPOL members with the assistance of much younger British soldiers who had no prior experience with crowd control of this nature. In reality the majority of police members also had little prior experience in this type of crowd control.

UNCIVPOL members also calmed many of the crowds of frustrated and emotional people they came into contact with their professionalism, understanding and good humour.

The bi-communal village of Pyla presented a slightly different problem. At that location motor vehicle traffic moving both north and south brought the entire village to a stand still. Mounting frustrations from those seeking to cross the border for the first time in nearly thirty years and the villagers seeking to follow their daily routine became a constant reminder that violence could break out at any time.

UNCIVPOL members worked very long hours in both locations, up to 19 hours a day, on the first and subsequent days in order to provide and maintain high level liaison and advice to the UN management, UN military and the police authorities on both sides. This was all undertaken so that the civilian population could safely cross the border.

UNCIVPOL members quickly adapted to the rapidly changing environment and were instrumental in continuously reviewing and implementing action plans and management systems as circumstances presented themselves during the first six hectic days of the border crossings.

Those six days were the most challenging period by far. Due credit must be extended to all UNCIVPOL members for maintaining their composure during this difficult time and for making every effort to ensure that this initiative was the success that it has become.

The total strength of UNCIVPOL personnel was never sufficient to manage all contingencies. The combination of UNCIVPOL resources with the military from the very beginning enabled the overall success of the operation.

Senior military officers stated that without the experience, maturity, composure and guidance of UNCIVPOL personnel there is little doubt that the less experienced soldiers would have reacted adversely to some of the inordinate pressures they experienced.

Some weeks after the initial event senior Turkish Cypriot Police Officers stated that initially they had been very angry with UNCIVPOL and the UN Military for allowing so many people into the 'buffer zone' at one time. However, having had time to reflect on the overall circumstances they were in awe of the professionalism, compassion and restraint displayed by UNCIVPOL and their military counterparts in the management of the people.

They had no doubt that if the crowds had been allowed access to the North Ledra Checkpoint unmanaged there would have been violence, violence that may have been instigated by the crowd or by the Turkish Cypriot Police. They added that they did not believe that any of their personnel could have exercised the restraint shown by UN personnel.

After those first six hectic days there was further two to three weeks where members of both the AUSTCIVPOL Contingents worked longer hours than normal to monitor and assist at these first two crossing points and another two that were opened shortly after.



Photographed left to right Bob Vanderwolf (Vicpol), 4th Contingent to Cyprus, General Jin Ha Hwang (Korean Army), UNFICYP Commander with Peter Vaughan (VICPOL) 4th Contingent to Cyprus and the UN Police Commander Cyprus and author of this story Jeff Hazel AFP. The two 4th Contingent members were visiting on holidays from Australia.

By the end of that time the authorities on both sides had developed and implemented new practises that improved the efficiency of the flow of people between the two communities. Members of the 73rd and 74th AUSTCIVPOL Contingents performed a pivotal role in ensuring that the initiative of opening the crossing points was a success.

## About the Author

Geoff Hazel commenced his second tour in UNFICYP in January 2003 as Commander of the UN Police, a position now referred to as the Senior Police Adviser.

Geoff was directly involved in arranging and administering arrangements for the visit of the Secretary General of the United Nations and the opening of the crossing points dividing Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

He was also part of the initial planning that has seen the size of the UN Police grow because of the additional workload created by the opening of the crossing points and the replacement of UN Military by UN Police in certain roles, particularly in Civil Affairs.

## Members of the Australian Federal Police 73/74th Contingent to Cyprus

### 73rd Cyprus Contingent

11 November 2002 to 18 May 2003

SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAMES	RANK
PLIM	MARTIN THOMAS	SUPT.
HADDEN	WILLIAM LESLIE	SGT.
HEATH	RACHELLE	SGT.
LEHMANN	MARK ROBERT	SGT.
McCORMACK	ADAM JOHN	SGT.
YARROW	MARK LESLIE	SGT.
WHITE	IVAN	SGT.

### 74th Cyprus Contingent

3 February 2003 to 10 August 2003

SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAMES	RANK
PRIEST	FRANCIS GRAHAM	SUPT.
BOLTON	NIGEL BRIAN	STN. SGT.
EADE	CLAIRE JAYNE	SGT.
ILSLEY	RAQUEL JOAN	SGT.
McSHANE	ADRIAN MICHAEL	SGT.
MUIR	ROBERT WILLIAM	SGT.
NICHOLS	GEORGE	SGT.

## CORRECTION AND APOLOGY

The Editor acknowledges in the Spring Edition of "TRUE BLUE", in the article headed National President's Report for 28/09/09, a portion of the report dealing with the wearing of *Australian Military and other Australian Honours*, no acknowledgement is made to the positive actions and inquiries made by our member Mr. Gary Maloney in detecting, investigating and collating a complex factual situation involving the wearing of two non-awarded Australian and one UN Medal that resulted in the National Executive being able to take proper action against a now former Member

# The Police Federation of Australia and UNPAA Submission to the Federal Government Review of the Veterans Entitlement Act

On the 12th of March Mr. Mark Burgess Chief Executive Officer of the PFA and Mr. Norm Webber representing the UNPAA presented evidence to a Parliamentary hearing which is reviewing the Veterans Entitlement Act. The joint submission below details the UNPAA and Federation case for increased welfare benefits for Australian Police who have served or are serving overseas. This Association has been lobbying Federal Parliamentary Members of both major parties on this issue for the past six years.

24 June 2009

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The National Voice of Policing

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Dear Steering Committee members

## **POLICE FEDERATION OF AUSTRALIA: SUBMISSION TO THE REVIEW OF MILITARY COMPENSATION ARRANGEMENTS**

The Police Federation of Australia (PFA) represents Australia's 52,000 police officers serving in the Australian Federal Police and the police forces of each State and Territory. This includes members of the AFP, and officers seconded from State and Territory police forces to the AFP, who serve overseas, including in high-risk overseas operations.

We note that the Terms of Reference of the Review of Military Compensation Arrangements include the following (referred to here as Term of Reference 5):

5. 'Consider the suitability of access to military compensation schemes for members of the Australian Federal Police who have been deployed overseas

- Consider whether the current arrangement to develop an 'enhanced' scheme under the SRCA remains appropriate.
- Consider whether it is appropriate for members of the Australian Federal Police who have been deployed on high-risk overseas operations to have access to the MRCA.
- Consider whether it is appropriate to develop a stand-alone compensation scheme for members of the Australian Federal Police who have been deployed on high-risk overseas operations.'

The PFA has for nine years been pressing for effective and adequate statutory rehabilitation and compensation arrangements for police who serve overseas.

Most recently, prior to the 2007 Federal election, the PFA sought a commitment from each political party to introduce such arrangements through stand-alone legislation for the AFP, administered by the Department of Veterans' Affairs, and providing benefits equivalent to the *Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004*. Attachment 1, **Briefing Paper** sets out the background and our proposal in more detail.

In response, the Rudd Government made the following commitment:

*Labor understands that the strategic environment is changing, and that consequently personnel from the AFP, namely the International Deployment Group (IDG), will be increasingly required to serve overseas.*

*In recognition of these changing circumstances Labor will consider options to have AFP officers who serve overseas represented under the current legislative schemes for Military Compensation administered by the Department of Veterans' Affairs.*

*Labor believes that any moves to have AFP officers represented under the Military Compensation Scheme must not dilute the fundamental principle of 'qualifying service', and that any scheme should be based on graded benefits dependent on the level of danger to which officers are exposed.*

*Therefore any review would focus on the roles played by AFP officers overseas and their proximity to dangerous threats and their appropriate representation under the military compensation legislative schemes.*

*As a general rule Labor would seek to implement any new compensation system for future deployments and would not seek to retrospectively apply that system unless there are exceptional circumstances.*

In addressing your Terms of Reference, the PFA considers that the question of whether the AFP should be covered under the military scheme (MRCA) is a threshold question which should be settled at the beginning of your Review. We say this because we consider it would be inappropriate for the PFA to find the Review recommending in March 2010, or later, that the AFP should not be covered by the MRCA and to have lost nearly twelve months during which alternative measures through a stand-alone scheme could have been developed for the AFP.

In this connection we note that the former Minister's announcement of your Review made it clear that your 'timetable is subject to the need for a flexible approach which allows **priority issues to be addressed in a timely way** as required' (our emphasis).



Therefore, we propose that your Review addresses this question at the outset and fast-tracks the matter.

To put our position on Term of Reference 5 succinctly, we set out below our view of the three options.

### 1. The PFA is totally opposed to AFP officers being covered by the SRCA scheme (ComCare).

As a result of the *Veterans Entitlement Act* (VEA) being closed to Australian Federal Police (AFP) members from 2004, the only Commonwealth legislation available to AFP and state and territory police seconded to the AFP serving overseas in the event of work-related injuries or illness has been the *Safety Rehabilitation & Compensation Act 1988* (SRCA or ComCare). This is inadequate legislation for the overseas policing operational environment.

The SRCA scheme was never developed to take into account the types of service and operations undertaken by police in overseas service environments.

Because the previous government agreed to continue to provide the same level of compensation for injuries and fatalities as the VEA using ex-gratia arrangements on a case by case basis until new legislation could be introduced, AFP and seconded Police Officers suffering injury or illness are currently being dealt with in an ad hoc way. This is creating unacceptable anomalies.

We understand that senior officials of ComCare are also of the view that its scheme is not particularly suitable for policing. It is essentially a scheme for peaceful, domestic circumstances. It certainly does not provide anywhere near benefits comparable with the military compensation arrangements nor does it have the legislative requirement for claims to be interpreted in a beneficial manner.

As a consequence, the PFA considers that the current arrangement to develop an 'enhanced' scheme under the SRCA is inappropriate (see Term of Reference 5).

We are sure you will agree that ADF members would not accept this as providing effectively for their rehabilitation and compensation needs - neither will the AFP members.

### 2. The PFA does not believe that the MRCA meets the needs of AFP officers serving overseas.

The Military scheme has been specifically designed for the needs and circumstances of military service which is entirely appropriate. The military need and warrant an effective rehabilitation and compensation scheme tailored to their operational circumstances.

We are also of the view that the Australian Defence Force and military personnel and stakeholders are unlikely to support the military scheme being extended to non-military personnel, namely police officers serving overseas. It would be quite natural and understandable for the military to want to retain a scheme covering their needs exclusively.

We also believe that extending the MRCA to cover AFP personnel would create 'a pimple on a pumpkin' situation.

Decisions made in relation to the scheme covering thousands of military personnel would likely have little or no regard for the needs of several hundred AFP personnel serving overseas. The circumstances of AFP deployed are likely to be overlooked.

### 3. The PFA's strong preference is for a stand-alone rehabilitation and compensation scheme covering Australian Federal Police personnel serving overseas, administered by the DVA and providing benefits comparable to those provided through the MRCA.

It is deplorable that from 2004, and still in 2009, we have AFP and seconded State and Territory police officers serving overseas in hostile and dangerous environments, providing law and order services in sometimes 'failing States', without the very best in effective workers' safety, rehabilitation and compensation arrangements. Many of the deployments these personnel are engaged in are high-risk operations comparable with those in which ADF personnel are engaged. In some cases, the ADF and AFP personnel are operating side-by-side in the same hostile environment and experiencing similar work-related injuries and illnesses.

It should be noted that the Rudd Government has committed to a significant expansion of the AFP International Deployment Group (IDG) as part of its international obligations. The IDG numbers some 700 officers, and at any time some 350 officers are deployed overseas, including in places like Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sudan, Cyprus, Timor Leste and the Solomon Islands.

In addition to the International Deployment Group commitments, the AFP is increasingly deployed overseas at short notice for transnational crime investigations, counter terrorism intelligence and investigations, forensics, surveillance, protective security and for other Commonwealth international commitments. AFP operatives are now subject to multiple international and domestic deployments as part of their duties.

The situation police serving overseas face are comparable to those faced by the ADF. Four have been killed, some others wounded, and many others are suffering from the effects of their duties, performed while generally unarmed, under circumstances of extreme danger, in locations of squalor and non-existent hygiene, and operating without the benefit of the ancillary services that accompany military units.

Police officers have been subjected to civil war, air attack, minefields, snipers, and crossfire; been taken hostage, threatened with death, taken 'prisoner of war', stoned, spat upon, assaulted and insulted. They have witnessed and investigated horrendous crimes against humanity.

A stand-alone scheme covering AFP personnel would be far more readily adapted to contemporary policing issues and circumstances which are not always the same as



defence-related issues. We propose that the scheme be:

- modeled on the MRCA;
- the responsibility of the Minister for Home Affairs; and
- administered by DVA, well versed in the processes and issues involved, which would avoid the need to create an entirely separate administration to operate the scheme.

The Steering Committee should note that the Deputy Prime Minister, The Hon Julia Gillard MP, as Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations, and the Australian Federal Police support the proposal for 'a stand-alone compensation and rehabilitation scheme for police appointees in high risk missions overseas' (see Attachment 2: letter dated 4 June 2009 from the AFP).

I can also advise that Mr Bill Crews of the Returned and Services League (RSL) has informed me that the RSL strongly supports the PFA's proposal for a stand-alone scheme for AFP members serving overseas.

We would be pleased to meet with the Steering Committee and the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission at the earliest opportunity to discuss the issues and options you are asked to consider and our proposal. We would be pleased to have our submission published on the DVA website.

Yours sincerely

Mark Burgess  
Chief Executive Officer

Cc: The Hon Brendan O'Connor MP, Minister for Home Affairs  
The Hon Alan Griffin MP, Minister for Veterans' Affairs

## BRIEFING PAPER

### ***Workers' compensation and rehabilitation***

In 2000, the Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade references committee, in its inquiry into the East Timor situation of 1999, identified (in Chapter 3 of their Report under the sub-heading of "AUSCIVPOL 1" at paragraph 3.48) the committee's assessment of the duties, difficulties and dangers experienced by AUSCIVPOL and even goes as far as to compare them with, and find they were greater than, those experienced by the ADF.

On 27 February 2006, the then Minister for Justice and Customs, Senator Chris Ellison announced that AFP officers serving overseas would soon benefit from the support of a police-specific compensation and rehabilitation scheme relating to dangerous foreign missions. He said the scheme is intended to recognize 'the increased role of police at the front line in a time of heightened risk and will ensure AFP

compensation entitlements remain consistent with those currently provided to Australian Defence Force members in similar mission circumstances'<sup>2</sup>. In October 2006 the Minister advised that the legislation would shortly be available. The legislation has yet to be introduced.

The PFA has expressed concern at the delay in settling this important matter. Given the hazardous missions in which IDG members and a number of AFP Liaison Officers are engaged, it is vital that the police-specific workers' compensation and rehabilitation scheme be enacted at the earliest opportunity.

Historically, Australia's police serving in overseas peacekeeping deployments have been covered by the *Veterans' Entitlements' Act 1986* as "peacekeepers" entitling them to the same disability benefits as defence force personnel. That situation changed with the commencement of the *Military Rehabilitation Compensation Act 2004*, an Act from which police, as peacekeepers, have been excluded. No compensating legislation was provided to fill this vacuum.

It is proposed that this vacuum be filled by providing "compensation and rehabilitation benefits commensurate to those provided to Defence Force personnel". However we have grave concerns about this proposed legislation being simply an "amendment" to the *Safety Rehabilitation Compensation Act 1988*. This Act was never designed to meet such operational circumstances as it is primarily a Workers' Compensation and Rehabilitation regime for domestic purposes.

For some time the PFA argued that any Act to cover police should be a stand-alone Act, managed and controlled by the Justice Minister yet administered by the Department of Veterans' Affairs in an identical fashion to the *Military Rehabilitation Compensation Act 2004* being managed and controlled by the Minister for Defence. Deployed defence and police forces carry out similar but not identical functions in an overseas environment which carries with it a significantly increased element of danger.

The problem of appropriate workers' compensation and rehabilitation arrangements for AFP Liaison Officers has also been an ongoing issue. The recent Garuda Airlines plane crash in Jogjakarta which killed two AFP officers has highlighted the inequities between workers' compensation and rehabilitation entitlements for them as opposed to defence force personnel.

We are advised that the proposed police overseas workers' compensation and rehabilitation legislation will only cover IDG personnel.

The development of a stand-alone Act specific to police will allow other AFP personnel, such as AFP Liaison Officers working offshore, who would normally be covered by the *Safety Rehabilitation Compensation Act 1988*, to be covered by this new piece of legislation.

### ***Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986 (VEA) issues***

As at 2002, when the PFA made a submission to the *Commission of Review of Veterans' Entitlements* (the Clark Report), there were 1,871 police officers who had volunteered



and served in a total of 2,453 tours of duty in 11 separate missions throughout the world entitled to coverage under the VEA. Since that report, police involvement in overseas deployments has increased dramatically as the Brahim Report forecast and all such officers should be entitled to coverage under the Act.

Four have been killed, some others wounded, and many others are suffering from the effects of their duties, performed while generally unarmed, under circumstances of extreme danger, in locations of squalor and non-existent hygiene, and operating without the benefit of the ancillary services that accompany military units.

Police officers have been subjected to civil war, air attack, minefields, snipers, and crossfire; been taken hostage, threatened with death, taken 'prisoner of war', stoned, spat upon, assaulted and insulted. They have witnessed and investigated horrendous crimes against humanity.

The PFA proposes a review of all previous overseas deployments that are currently covered by the VEA to reassess whether certain deployments should be upgraded to 'warlike' or, in the case of police, termed 'extraordinary overseas policing', to ensure parity with the ADF. This would require some form of retrospective legislative change to the VEA. In support of this call, in 1990 during the first Gulf War, RAAF personnel temporarily attached for duty on Cyprus were classified as being in a warlike situation under the VEA, while Australian police serving on Cyprus were not afforded like coverage. Other similar situations exist.

### Proposed policy

14. The PFA seeks your commitment that:

- the proposed compensation and rehabilitation benefits for police serving overseas be in a stand-alone piece of legislation and not an amendment to the Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988;
- the proposed compensation and rehabilitation Act for police working overseas be administered by the Department of Veterans' Affairs;
- the proposed compensation and rehabilitation Act for police working overseas cover all Australian police who work offshore including but not limited to IDG members and AFP Liaison Officers;
- the entitlements under the proposed compensation and rehabilitation Act for police be commensurate to those provided to Defence Force personnel under the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act and the Veterans' Entitlements Act;
- the proposed compensation and rehabilitation Act for police contain, as a minimum, the following provisions:
- a special definition of 'extraordinary overseas policing' be included in the Act. The inclusion of such a definition is to give equality to the provisions of the Military Rehabilitation Compensation Act 2004;

- a special definition of 'overseas policing' be included in the Act where the policing circumstances are of a lesser degree than 'extraordinary' for the same reasons as outlined above;
- that the Commissioner, Australian Federal Police, have responsibility for recommending to the Minister for Justice and Customs (now Minister for Home Affairs), being the Minister responsible for the Act, any overseas deployment that meets the definition of 'extraordinary overseas policing' or 'overseas policing' deployment;
- that any member of such a declared deployment be entitled to full coverage and benefits under the Act which should mirror the Military Rehabilitation Compensation Act 2004;
- that the onus of proof should be identical to that currently required under the Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986;
- that an appeals system be included in the Act that is no less than that provided under the VEA;
- a review of all previous overseas deployments will be undertaken with a view to determining which if any deployments should be upgraded to 'warlike' in a policing context;

**ALP Response:** Labor understands that the strategic environment is changing, and that consequently personnel from the AFP, namely the International Deployment Group (IDG), will be increasingly required to serve overseas.

In recognition of these changing circumstances Labor will consider options to have AFP officers who serve overseas represented under the current legislative schemes for Military Compensation administered by the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

Labor believes that any moves to have AFP officers represented under the Military Compensation Scheme must not dilute the fundamental principle of 'qualifying service', and that any scheme should be based on graded benefits dependent on the level of danger to which officers are exposed.

Therefore any review would focus on the roles played by AFP officers overseas and their proximity to dangerous threats and their appropriate representation under the military compensation legislative schemes.

As a general rule Labor would seek to implement any new compensation system for future deployments and would not seek to retrospectively apply that system unless there are exceptional circumstances.

Mark Burgess  
Chief Executive Officer  
Police Federation of Australia

November 2007



HUMAN RESOURCES

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04 June 2009

Mr Mark Burgess  
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GRIFFITH ACT 2603

Dear Mr Burgess

**WORKERS' COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION FOR POLICE OFFICERS SERVING OVERSEAS**

Thank you for your letter of 20 May 2009 to Commissioner Keelty and the opportunity to update the Police Federation of Australia (PFA) on workers' compensation and rehabilitation provisions for Australian Police deployed on high risk overseas missions.

You will be aware that new access to the Veterans Entitlement Act 1986 was closed to both Australian police and Australian Defence Force personnel from 1 July 2004, with the introduction of the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004 (MRCA). The MRCA provides for a military specific compensation and rehabilitation scheme that covers domestic and offshore (including war-like) situations. On 1 July 2009, the Government will commence a review of the military compensation arrangements, which is expected to be finalised by 31 March 2010. The Terms of Reference for that review acknowledge the issue of compensation coverage for Australian Federal Police personnel deployed overseas.

I can confirm the Deputy Prime Minister, consistent with the Government's pre-election commitment, has asked the AFP and the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations to bring forward a separate submission for a stand alone compensation and rehabilitation scheme for police appointees in high risk missions overseas. The submission will ideally be available for Government consideration early in the new financial year. Consistent with the previous endeavour, it is anticipated that the compensation, rehabilitation and health care benefits framework will be comparable to the military arrangements that apply for like overseas deployments.

I trust this information is of assistance to you.

Yours sincerely

Assistant Commissioner Paul Jevtovic APM  
National Manager  
Human Resources





# The Australian Peacekeeping Memorial Project

## PROGRESS REPORT ON THE AUSTRALIAN PEACEKEEPING MEMORIAL



### *Commemorating Australian Peacekeeping Past, Present and Future*

The Australian Peacekeeping Memorial Project (APMP) was established in 2006 as a public non profit organization to create a national memorial that will appropriately honour the sacrifice of our Australian Peacekeepers (civilian, military and police) in the service of international peace and security, and recognize the courage and professionalism of Australian Peacekeepers around the World for over 60 years.

A volunteer APMP committee has been convened with duly elected office bearers and representatives from the Australian Defence Force, the Australian Federal Police and past peacekeepers. Details on the Project vision, purpose, progress and design are outlined on the APMP website at [www.peacekeepinememorial.org.au](http://www.peacekeepinememorial.org.au). The APMP has been accredited Designated Gift Recipient and tax free status by the ATO.

The Canberra National Memorials Committee has allocated a site for the Australian Peacekeeping Memorial on ANZAC Parade and endorsed a Memorial Design selected through a national two-stage competition. The winning design features two polished monoliths separated by a golden passage of light leading to a courtyard for individual reflection and commemorative activities which outlines the story of Australian Peacekeeping. This will be both a powerful and appropriate Memorial to Australian Peacekeeping — past, present and future. The concept is shown on the website.

The APMP will continue project development now aimed at completing construction in 2011/12. Fundraising from Corporate Australia has been pursued vigorously but due to the recent financial climate is still well short of the project cost of \$3.5 Million. All Australians are being encouraged to support the Memorial as members and by donation. A new capital programme supported by a national office located in Canberra will be launched in March 2010.

The Memorial will be a focal point for national parades and remembrance ceremonies in recognition of Australian peacekeeping on appropriate occasions such as ANZAC day (25th April), UN International Day of Peacekeepers (29th May), Australian Peacekeepers' and Peacemakers' Day (14th September), and United Nations Day (24th October). It will be available always for individual and group commemoration and reflection.

### **PATRON-IN-CHIEF**

Her Excellency Ms Quentin Bryce, AC Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia

### **PATRONS**

John Sanderson, AC  
Geraldine Doogue, AO  
Tony Negus, APM



# CYPRUS NEWS

ARTICLE FROM THE DAILY EXPRESS NEWSPAPER – 25 NOVEMBER 2009

## Reunited with Love of Her Life

By David Paul

**T**HEIR blood was spilled in a distant conflict few can recall and their bodies placed in graves virtually nobody can visit but today, 371 British servicemen murdered 50 years ago by Greek-Cypriot terrorists were finally being given a fitting memorial.

Eight slabs of grey granite etched with the names of each soldier, sailor and airman killed by the EOKA guerrillas were being unveiled in the Old British Cemetery in Kyrenia, Northern Cyprus.

However, the last resting place of the fallen is actually 25 miles away at the Wayne's Keep Military Cemetery near Nicosia. Thanks to a cruel quirk of geography Wayne's Keep lies in the buffer zone which divides the Greek Cypriots in the south from the Turkish Cypriots in the north.

Most of the families and comrades of the dead servicemen had been unable to pay their respects at the graves for five decades... until yesterday when a deal was struck to allow them, under close guard, to step into the UN-patrolled no-man's land. More than 70 widows, siblings and children of the dead men were joined by 280 veterans who survived the four years of bloodshed known as the Cyprus Emergency, which ended in April 1959.

Turkish soldiers stood guard as Sheila McQuillan, 72, from Hinckley in Leicestershire, carefully placed a bouquet of roses on the grave of her former fiancé Private John Argyle, of the Royal Leicestershire Regiment. She had placed roses in her local church in June 1956, days after 19-year-old John, her childhood sweetheart, had been killed by a grenade in the town of Famagusta.

"I've come to Cyprus to tell John that he was the love of my life and that he has never been forgotten... at least by me and the families," says Sheila. "The sad truth is that John and the other



Sheila McQuillan lays roses at the grave of her former fiancé, Pte John Argyle

boys are Britain's forgotten soldiers. What happened here in Cyprus is never mentioned. "John and his best friend John Attenborough, who is buried beside him, got 10 weeks basic training and were sent to face terrorists in an alien environment.

When they and the rest were killed they were just left here. Then, to make matters worse, we have to wait 50 years before they make it easier to go to their graves. "I married another man but John's death has blighted my life. I got divorced and John's mother committed suicide. She never recovered from losing him."

Joan Cutsforth, aged 80, travelled from Farnham in Surrey to honour her husband who was killed by a bomb as he drove through Mesoyi in November 1956.

It was Joan's 27th birthday when she got a knock on the door to be told Warrant Officer Bill Cutsforth, 30, from Hull, East Yorkshire, the father of her three children, was dead. "I like to think of Bill being in a cemetery here in Cyprus, surrounded by his army comrades," says Joan. Bill's son Richard says: "I was seven when Dad was killed. Finally getting a memorial stone is reassuring. The sacrifice these

men made is so important."

The Cyprus Emergency erupted in April 1955 when EOKA attacked British conscripts. At the time Cyprus was a British colony. Incidents, including sniper attacks, bombs and barbed wire strung across roads killed 274 soldiers, 69 airmen and 28 men from the Royal Navy and Royal Marines. The campaign to raise £100,000 to build the memorial stone to the dead servicemen, some of the last British conscripts to lose their lives in the service of their country, was masterminded by former Daily Express journalist Donald Crawford and backed by senior military figures.

They formed the British Cyprus Memorial Trust, which is now seeking further donations to make sure the memorial is maintained and to ensure funds are available so that should Cyprus be reunited, and Wayne's Keep becomes easily accessible, the panels can be moved there. "In the Fifties you were buried where you died," says Mr Crawford. "There was no procession through Wootton Bassett like they have now. "We decided that when we say 'Lest We Forget' we actually mean it. Fifty years on, these people have not been forgotten."



Sheila McQuillan's former fiancé Private John Argyle

# Grave Robbers hit at Cyprus Unity talks

By Helena Smith

**GRAVE robbers have stolen the corpse of the former president of Cyprus, Tassos Papadopoulos, in a carefully orchestrated raid that stunned Greek and Turkish communities on the island.**

After cordoning off the Deftera cemetery near the divided island's capital, Nicosia, investigators said they had detained three people for questioning but admitted they were far from solving the crime.

State television interrupted its normal programming through the morning to bring live reports and reaction to the desecration.

The incident comes as talks aimed at reunification enter a critical phase.

The discovery was made on Friday, a day before thousands were expected at a memorial in honour of the politician, who died a year ago yesterday.

The raiders had dug deep into the grave, moving a giant marble slab before fleeing with Mr Papadopoulos' remains. A former aide, who had gone to the grave to light a candle, notified police after finding the empty coffin.

"It appears to have been very well planned," said police spokesman Michalis Katsounodos. "They worked through the night and into the early morning. The marble plaque weighed at least 240 kilograms; it would have required three or four people to move it."

There were rumours in Greek quarters that Turks were behind the theft. But the former Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş firmly rejected the charges.

"We are shocked, not only surprised," he said. "I understand that it is being circulated among the Greek Cypriots that Turks have done it. If this is true, it means it has been done by provocateurs who do not want a settlement but want the two sides to be more apart than they are today."

Visibly shaken, the Greek Cypriot President, Demetris Christofias, appealed for calm. "This is an unacceptable, unholy, unethical and condemnable act that damages our tradition, our culture and our respect towards the dead ... Cypriots must remain calm in the face of this provocative act."

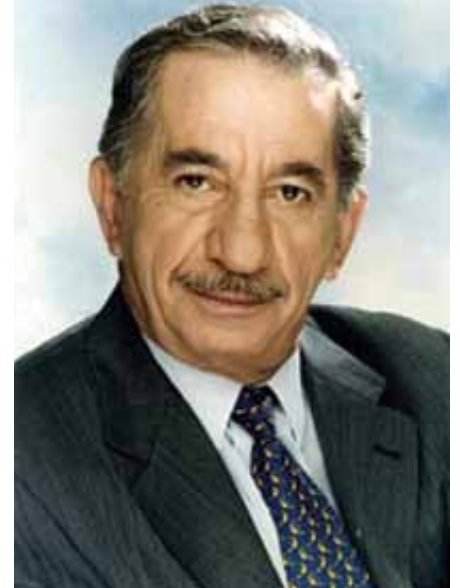
The current leader of Mr Papadopoulos' centre-right DIKO party, Marios Garoyan, condemned what he called a "heinous and terrible crime".

Andros Kyprianou, head of the communist AKEL party, which leads the island's government, expressed outrage.

The Papadopoulos family said it was grieved and saddened but would continue as planned with the memorial service today.

"This unholy act by grave robbers, beyond the sorrow and anger it causes, cannot in any way damage the legacy left by Tassos Papadopoulos," the family said. "Wherever his body may be, his voice will still be heard and will continue to be heard during the difficult times of our national issue."

Mr Papadopoulos, who died aged 74 from lung cancer, was a divisive figure whose policies were often seen as uncompromising. As leader of the EOKA guerilla group, which fought to end British colonial rule in the run-up to independence in 1960, he took a hardline approach to talks aimed at ending the division of the island after Turkish troops invaded in 1974. When the island won self-rule he helped to draft its constitution after studying law in London.



*Tassos Papadopoulos*

He entered parliament and went on to become the chief negotiator in the talks that followed the Turkish invasion, a move that split the island into a Turkish-occupied north and an internationally recognised Greek Cypriot south.

Mr Papadopoulos took the nation into the European Union in 2004 and famously appealed to Greek Cypriots to reject a UN-backed settlement plan aimed at reunifying the island.

He lost out on a second term last year when he was replaced by Mr Christofias, after the communist ran a campaign pledging to revive talks with the self-declared Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and seek a solution to the island's division.

The latest round of UN-brokered peace talks has been taking place since September 2008.

Turkey, which seeks to join the European Union, does not recognise the Republic of Cyprus.

Turkey must normalise relations with Cyprus while working to help reunite the island, the 27-member bloc says.

GUARDIAN, TELEGRAPH, AFP

# Committed leaders need concerted push to mend divided Cyprus

From: *The Australian* February 15, 2010

## *A settlement would send a message about peaceful ends to complex disputes*

FOR four decades, Ledra Street in the heart of Nicosia had been a symbol of a divided Cyprus.

And then, two years ago this April, the wall that split the capital into north and south was opened. Slowly, people who had not mingled for 44 years began to renew their ties and rediscover one another. It was a window into what the future might bring.

Last week, I visited the Ledra Street crossing.

Officially, I was there to inaugurate a reconstruction plan for buildings that had fallen into disrepair in the old buffer zone.

More personally, I wanted to see for myself the divide that for too long had kept Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots apart.

As I walked the street, people from both communities crowded around and began chanting: "Solution now! Solution now!"

As a Korean, I know only too well the pain of a land divided. I also know how difficult reconciliation can be. That is why I went to Cyprus to show my personal support for the efforts



BAN KI-MOON

to reunify the island, and to push for further progress.

Cyprus is at a critical juncture. The Greek Cypriot leader, Demetris Christofias, and his Turkish Cypriot counterpart, Mehmet Ali Talat, are working hard to reach an agreement. But it will elude them without a further concerted push.

The UN is in Cyprus to help however it can. UN peacekeepers have stood watch for more than 45 years. My envoy, Alexander Downer, is facilitating the negotiations.

I had lengthy discussions with both leaders, individually and together, and told them the destiny of Cyprus is entirely in their hands. I believe a solution is within reach.

First, there is a strong, shared commitment between Christofias and Talat. They have met almost 70 times over the past 16 months, including two weeks of intensive talks immediately prior to my visit.

Second, negotiators are finding common ground. While I was there, the leaders joined together in highlighting progress they have already made on crucial issues such as governance and power-sharing.

Third, both sides are staying at the table. As the leaders have said: "Time is not on the side of settlement." That is why they have committed to continue their talks, rather than pause ahead of the upcoming elections in the north in April.

Finally, the two key regional actors – Greece and Turkey – support the

current talks and are willing to be helpful in finding a solution.

Building on this momentum is vital. No one is under the illusion that any of this is easy; peace negotiations never are. The issues are exceedingly complex and embedded in a troubled history.

There will be sceptics and critics at every step, and there will be those who seek to divert or derail the process in pursuit of their own interests and agendas.

Courage and conviction will be required of leaders to do what they know to be right. Any agreement will face a popular referendum within both the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities.

Yet it is clear that a solution to the Cyprus problem would be overwhelmingly in the interests of the island's people, north and south.

A settlement would also send a message to the world that disputes as long-standing and complex as that in Cyprus can be resolved peacefully.

That is why, despite all the obstacles, the negotiators must persevere along the road to peace.

The people's call on Ledra Street must be heard. For Cyprus, it is time for a "solution now".

Ban Ki-moon is Secretary-General of the United Nations.

PROJECT SYNDICATE

# Hostility towards Downer grows in Cyprus

By Helena Smith

**ATHENS:** Before he took up his post as special United Nations envoy to Cyprus, Alexander Downer enthusiastically declared that he would “fix up” the “untidy” problem of reuniting Greeks and Turks on the island.

Almost 18 months later, the former Australian foreign affairs minister has discovered - like so many before him - that it might not be so easy.

He faces calls for his resignation amid accusations of favouritism and complaints he does not spend enough time on the island. He dismisses the censure – levelled mostly by Greek Cypriots – as “part of the political colour”.

“Because this is a conflict situation there are always people who will have different views,” he said in a telephone interview from Cyprus’s divided capital, Nicosia.

“Barely a day goes by without some difference of view being aired ... but as for the issue of being here all the time, I was employed on a part-time basis and I’m not paid full-time.”

Hostility towards the 57-year-old peaked this month after a diplomatic faux pas.

The gaffe, for which Mr Downer has been squarely blamed, came when the UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, flew in on a highly publicised visit. As the third UN chief to tour the Mediterranean island - nearly 36 years after it was invaded by Turkey in response to a Greek-led coup - Mr Ban had hoped his presence would help re-energise the peace process.

Instead, the South Korean sparked a furore after unexpectedly agreeing, in a last-minute switch of locale, to meet the Turkish Cypriot leader Mehmet Ali Talat in his official office rather than his home.

Mr Downer played down the change as having “no political significance”.

“I didn’t organise the change of venue so it has nothing to do with me,” insisted the envoy, who splits his time between Adelaide, where he co-runs a business consultancy, and Cyprus.

## DIVIDED ISLAND

**1960** Cyprus gains independence from Britain.

**1965** United Nations peacekeeping force sent after fighting between Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

**1974** Turkey invades after attempted coup by Greek nationalists and occupies the northern part of island.

**1975** Island partitioned into Greek and Turkish territories.

**2004** Reunification talks collapse.

**2008** New reunification talks start; Alexander Downer appointed special UN envoy.

“As an Australian I don’t have any horse in this race.”

But for Greek Cypriots, who remain deeply sensitive to any move that might be interpreted as bestowing international recognition on the breakaway republic of northern Cyprus, it has not looked that way.

Despite Mr Downer’s assurances, the “misstep” has been seen as a deliberate ploy aimed at boosting Mr Talat’s status before the enclave’s crucial “presidential” elections in April.

To ram the point home, the infuriated leaders of four Greek political parties subsequently boycotted a reception held in Mr Ban’s honour.

“We have a problem and it’s called Downer,” said Rikos Erotokritou, vice-president of the small but hardline European Party. “It is our belief that he should step down. He misled the Secretary-General on purpose because he is biased. He gives the impression that his only concern is money and that he doesn’t know his work. It is incredible that he still hasn’t set up permanent residence in Cyprus. How can the negotiations be fruitful if he is here for a few days and then flies off?”

Marios Garoyian, the leader of the Democratic Party, put it another way: “There is a Downer issue. It’s not the first time he operates beyond his mandate [or] in a way which puts

the Republic of Cyprus in a difficult position.”

Cyprus is Europe’s last partitioned state - and the only one where half of its ethnically divided population enjoys membership of the European Union.

Since 1974, Greeks and Turks have faced each other down the barrel of a gun along a dividing, UN-patrolled ceasefire line. In 2004, they came close to reconciliation, but the peace efforts collapsed when Greek Cypriots ultimately rejected a UN-brokered deal. Recognised only by Ankara, the Turkish Cypriots have since become ever more isolated in their little rump state.

With time cementing the island’s division, the current talks are seen as the last chance for the unyielding foes to finally reunite in a bi-communal, bi-zonal federation.

Inaugurating the negotiations only weeks after his departure from the hurly burly of politics back home, Mr Downer called it a “historic day” for Cyprus.

But with little headway made, analysts are asking whether the Australian can weather the storm.

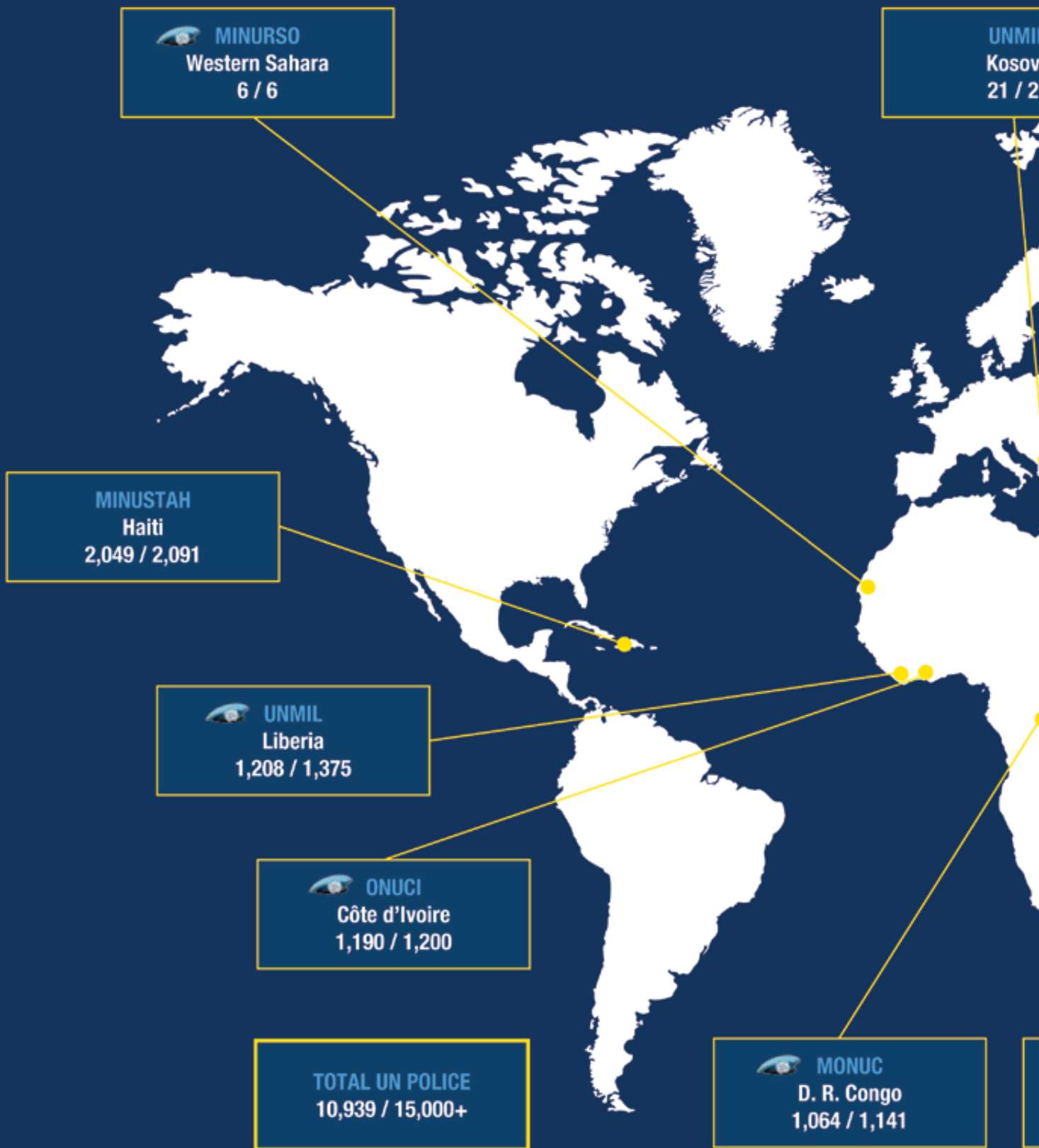
“Downer’s image here was never good but after the Ban visit it has really suffered,” said Hubert Faustmann, a seasoned Cyprus watcher who teaches political science at Nicosia University. “What happened in the north was not only a huge blow for Greek Cypriots, it was highly offensive. He has lost a lot of points by being seen as the mastermind behind Ban’s visit to the ‘presidential’ palace ...

“Greek Cypriots consider him ignorant and arrogant and there’s a perception that he only wants a solution for his own glory.”

But the island’s former president, George Vassiliou, told the Herald: “This is not about Downer or his personality, it is all about people who are dead against the negotiations.”

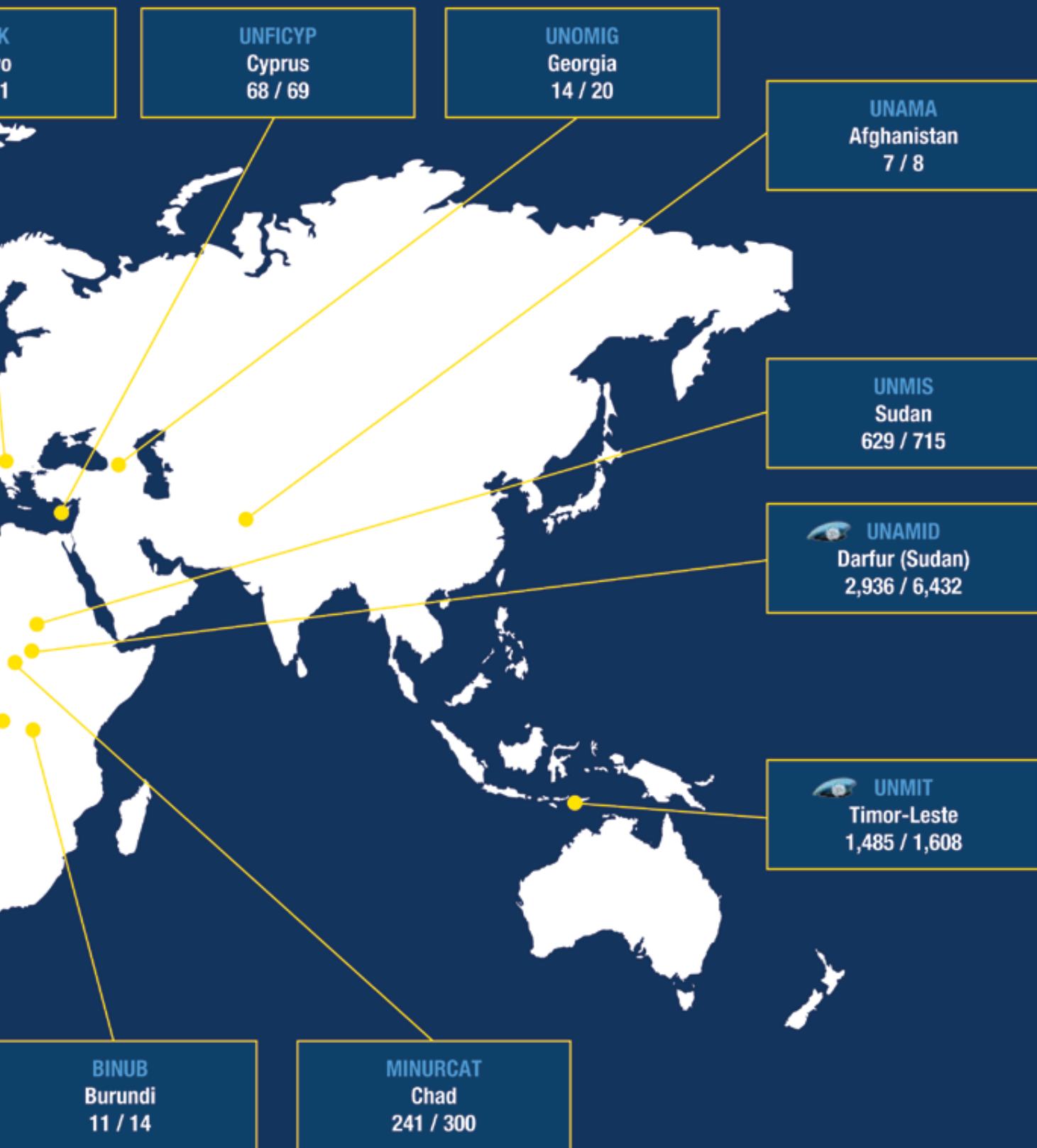
Mr Downer conceded that cracking the Cyprus conundrum was “a massive challenge”. “It’s a very, very tough issue,” he said.

# Actual / Projected Deployment of UN Police



# in Peacekeeping Missions (June 2009)

 — Formed Police Units



# Bank of Cyprus Australia donates \$5000 to the Australian Peacekeeping Memorial Fund

Pictured right to left after the cheque presentation at the Cyprus Bank Maroubra on Thursday 18.2.10 is the Managing Director Cyprus Bank Mr. George Tacitos, Major General Tim Ford A.O., Mr. Con Pavlou, The Manager Maroubra Branch and Denis Percy President UNPAA.

The Cyprus High Commissioner to Australia His Excellency Mr Yannis Iacovou was also present and thanked the Australian Police for their dedicated service since 1964 to the Cyprus people over forty years as members of the UN POLICE. He also commented on the loss of three Australian Police killed in Cyprus namely Sergeant Ian Ward, Sergeant Patrick Hackett both of NSW and Sergeant Lew Thomas of South Australia.



## Qualities of a UN Police Officer

*Reprinted courtesy of The UN Police Magazine*

### Personal Qualities of a UN Police Officer:

- Good judgment, supported by a common-sense approach to problem-solving;
- Objective attitude, displaying tact and impartiality;
- Polite demeanour, combined with a firm but flexible and honest approach;
- Considerable self-discipline and patience;
- A friendly, open approach to other nationalities and a ready sense of humour;
- Ability to influence others, resulting from imagination and persuasiveness; and
- Demonstrable leadership skills.

### Obligations of UN Police officers on duty

UN Police officers must:

- Perform their duties solely in the interests of the UN, acting so as to recognise the needs and interests of the host country and its people, and acting with strict impartiality, integrity, independence and tact;
- Respect the laws of the host country in so far as they do not conflict with internationally recognized

- human rights standards, UN rules and regulations and other relevant procedures;
- Not abuse or exploit individual members of the local population, in particular women and children.
- Sexual exploitation and abuse are strictly prohibited;
- Neither solicit nor accept any material reward, honour or gift from any source other than the UN;
- Treat UN property with care and not trade, sell or use such property for personal benefit;
- Exercise utmost discretion in all matters of official business and not communicate to an unauthorized person any information known to them by reason of their official position nor at any time use such information to their private advantage;
- Not accept instructions from sources external to the UN;
- Show courtesy and respect to all other UN mission personnel; and
- Observe internationally recognized human rights standards and not discriminate against any person on any grounds.

On Wednesday the 9th of December 2010 Norm Webber Research Officer UNPAA, Federal Agent Rod Walker ACT UNPAA President and Denis Percy met with The National Manager International Deployment Group Mr. Frank Prendergast in his office at IDG HQ Canberra.

The meeting was arranged by the UNPAA executive in order to meet Mr. Prendergast who was newly appointed to that position. Federal Agent Mick Travers also of the IDG was also present.

Matters discussed were the forthcoming 50th anniversary of the formation of the Australian United Nations Civilian Police , (UNCIVPOL) to be held in 2014 and the provision of new stories by IDG Police for "True Blue Magazine". Mr. Prendergast agreed that the 50th Anniversary hold be held in Canberra and that the International Deployment Group of the Australian Federal Police would be very happy to take part and assist in the celebratory events.

A bio of Mr. Prendergast appeared in the last issue of True Blue.



*Pictured at IDG HQ Canberra left to right, Federal Agent Rod Walker, IDG Commander Frank Prendergast, Denis Percy UNPAA President, Norm Webber Research Officer, UNPAA.*

## UNPAA Reunion/Conference, Darwin, September 2011

### UPDATE NO 2

Information by Allan Mitchell

Planning for the function is continuing, with a draft programme being considered.

**Tuesday, 27/9/2011** – Arrivals. Welcome reception/function in evening.

**Wednesday, 28/9/2011** – Excursion to Jumping Croc Cruise. Approx. 70km from Darwin. Free time in evening for contingent gettogethers

**Thursday, 29/9/2011** – National Police Remembrance Day. Attendance at St Mary's Cathedral to join with NT Police on this important event. Luncheon to follow.

Organised function at Darwin's famous Mindil Market event in evening.

**Friday, 30/9/2011** – Formal dinner.

It is proposed to nominate a preferred hotel – within the CBD. Maybe the Novotel Atrium from 1998.

John McRoberts, APM, the recently appointed NT Police Commissioner (previously from WA) has been briefed and has offered his in-kind support.

We are continuing along with encouraging the inclusion of the members who have served in operations other than Cyprus, most notably East Timor. At the moment we are endeavouring to locate and contact all State, Territory and Federal police officers who served there from 1999.

The UNPAA website will be updated shortly with a special page for the reunion. Updates will be added to the website as we progress.

For further information, contact:

**Allan Mitchell** (10th Contingent, Cyprus, 1973/74),  
Email [almitch@bigpond.com](mailto:almitch@bigpond.com) mob 0417 804 546

**Rob Whittington** (4th Contingent, East Timor 2000 )  
Email [robert.whittington@pfes.nt.gov.au](mailto:robert.whittington@pfes.nt.gov.au)  
Business Practices Unit, Northern Territory Police,  
bh (08) 8985 8835 mob 0409 671 035



*Darwin skyline with Mindil Beach, site of the famous Mindil Beach Markets and Skycity casino in the foreground*

# New Director of The United Nations Information Centre Canberra Appointed

On the 13th of May 2009 Mr. Christopher Woodthorpe, formerly of the United Nations New York Headquarters took up the position of Director of the United Nations Information Centre for Australia, situated in Canberra. That office is the formal UN presence in Australia and the principal local source of information about the United Nations system. Its information related responsibilities also extend to Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Samoa, Tuvalu, Tonga and Vanuatu.

In November 2009 Denis Percy visited Mr. Woodthorpe in his office to welcome him to Australia on behalf of the UNPAA membership.

**M**r. Christopher Woodthorpe is the Director of the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) in Canberra. In addition to Australia, UNIC Canberra covers, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

Mr. Woodthorpe, a national of the United States and the United Kingdom, was educated in the United Kingdom, where he attended Marlborough College and then obtained a Master of Arts degree in Geography from Cambridge University.

With a background in marketing and publishing, Mr. Woodthorpe's early career was in the commercial sector, working first for VNU, the multinational Dutch publishing house, in London, and then transferring to the United States where he was Vice President of Sales and Marketing. Prior to joining the UN, Mr. Woodthorpe worked with McGraw-Hill, Inc. in New York, as the Director of Marketing, Healthcare Information Services and then as the Director of North American Operations of Medical China.

Mr. Woodthorpe joined the United Nations in 1989, where, prior to his current assignment, he was Chief of the Sales and Marketing Section, in the Outreach Division of the Department of Public Information, since February 2000. In that capacity he was responsible for the overall management of the Section, including publications sales offices and bookshops in both New York and Geneva, as well as the editorial and sales offices of Development Business in New York and Washington D.C., and the External Publications

office. During this period he also served as Chair of the Electronic Publishing Working Group and was Focal Point for coordinating the Department's relocation as a result of the renovation of the United Nations complex. Previously, he worked as Marketing and Product Development Officer and as Sales Officer with the Advertising and Promotions Unit in the same Department.

Mr. Woodthorpe was born in 1958, and is married and has three children. He continues to have an active interest in a number of sports as well as local history.



Peter Vaughan Vice President UNPAA Centre and Denis Percy (Left) met with Eddie De Marchi, the General Manager of Emergency Media in Melbourne on the 22nd of January to discuss the next issue of True Blue.

## Message from United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon

*Profile courtesy of the UN Police Magazine*

The unprecedented global demand for United Nations Police reflects a growing understanding of the beneficial role they are playing in war-torn countries during the crucial post-conflict stabilization phase.

Within the overall framework of establishing the rule of law, UN Police work towards the sustainable development of law and order institutions.

In addition to protecting individuals, they help society as a whole by redefining the role of policing in countries emerging from conflict,



forging trust in uniformed police, establishing faith in national justice systems and fostering confidence in peace processes.

By working with UN civilian and military personnel to protect local populations, disarm ex-combatants, supervise elections and help build and strengthen State institutions, UN Police officers play a vital role in guiding fragile States to stability. Their presence paves the way for the creation of democratic societies where people once blighted by war can enjoy lasting peace.

## Message from Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Alain Le Roy

*Profile courtesy of the UN Police Magazine*

The challenges faced by UN peacekeeping operations continue to expand and multiply. From the dense jungles of Congo to the arid deserts of Sudan, UN peacekeeping is today called upon to play increasingly complex and multi-dimensional roles in some of the world's most intractable conflicts.

UN peacekeeping operations are the cornerstone of the international community's response to international crises.

This is reflected in the complexity of UN Police work, which has evolved dramatically in scope and scale since the early days of police peacekeeping in the 1960s.

Today more than 11,000 UN Police officers from 100 countries and over

112,000 peacekeepers are deployed in 18 missions across the globe.

These officers perform a crucial role, helping to create a secure environment where communities will be better protected and criminal activities will be prevented.

UN Police Officers conduct patrols, provide training, advise national police services, ensure compliance with human rights standards and provide a wide range of assistance to improve daily living conditions for vulnerable civilian populations.

We are redoubling our efforts to consolidate peace for those who continue to suffer in the shadow of violence and insecurity and we honour the brave men and women

who continue to serve the noble cause of peace in the most difficult of conditions.



# UN Police target drug trafficking in West Africa

*Published courtesy of UN Police Magazine*

**A**frica is under attack from illicit drugs, with an increase in drug trafficking threatening to turn West Africa into a “cocaine highway”, according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

Sierra Leone and Guinea Bissau are major routes for shipment of hard drugs. Since the civil war in the 1990s, Sierra Leone has been used as a transit point for trafficking in cocaine and heroin from South America to Europe.

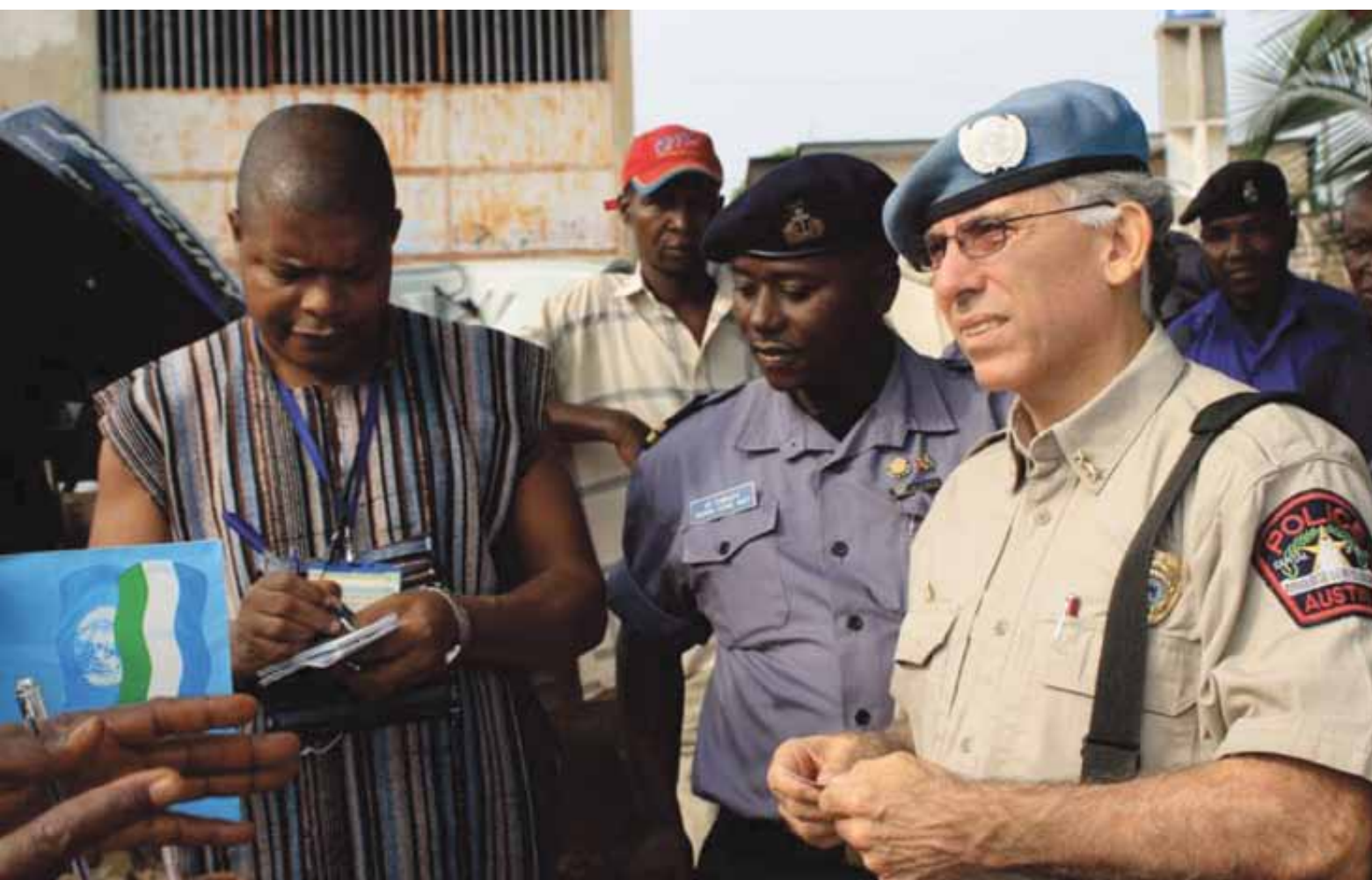
Rudolfo Landeros, Senior Police Adviser with the United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone (UNIOSIL), is working with national, regional and international law

enforcement agencies to combat drug trafficking in the region. Mr. Landeros played a key role in establishing the Sierra Leone Joint Drug Interdiction Task Force in 2008.

The Task Force had its first major success when it seized more than 700 kilograms of cocaine at Freetown’s Lungi International Airport on 13 July 2008.

The drug traffickers used a twin-engine propeller aircraft, modified for in-flight refueling, to fly the plane directly from Venezuela.

After the aircraft landed, the crew immediately fled the airport in a car, ramming an airport perimeter fence. Sierra Leone Police seized the aircraft, as well as 703.5 kilograms of cocaine and five AK-47 submachine guns.



*UNIOSIL Senior Police Adviser Rudolfo Landeros with members of the Sierra Leone Joint Drug Interdiction Task Force*

*(UN photo)*

# UN Deputy Police Adviser role established

*Published courtesy of UN Police Magazine*

The position of United Nations Deputy Police Adviser was established in 2008 to assist the UN Police Adviser in the daily management of the Police Division.



Deputy Police Adviser Ann-Marie Orler.  
(UN Photo)

The UN Police Division is responsible for the strategic direction and management of all policing issues in peace operations, including the launch of new police operations in response to Security Council resolutions. The Police Adviser also has overall responsibility for the activities of the Standing Police Capacity.

Ann-Marie Orler, a Police Commissioner with the Swedish National Police, was appointed as the first UN Deputy Police Adviser in May 2008. In addition to nearly 20 years of police service, Commissioner Orler has strong experience in management, institutional development and policy-making.

She has served as Secretary-General of Amnesty International in Sweden and was a member of the Committee for the Prevention of Torture in the Council of Europe.

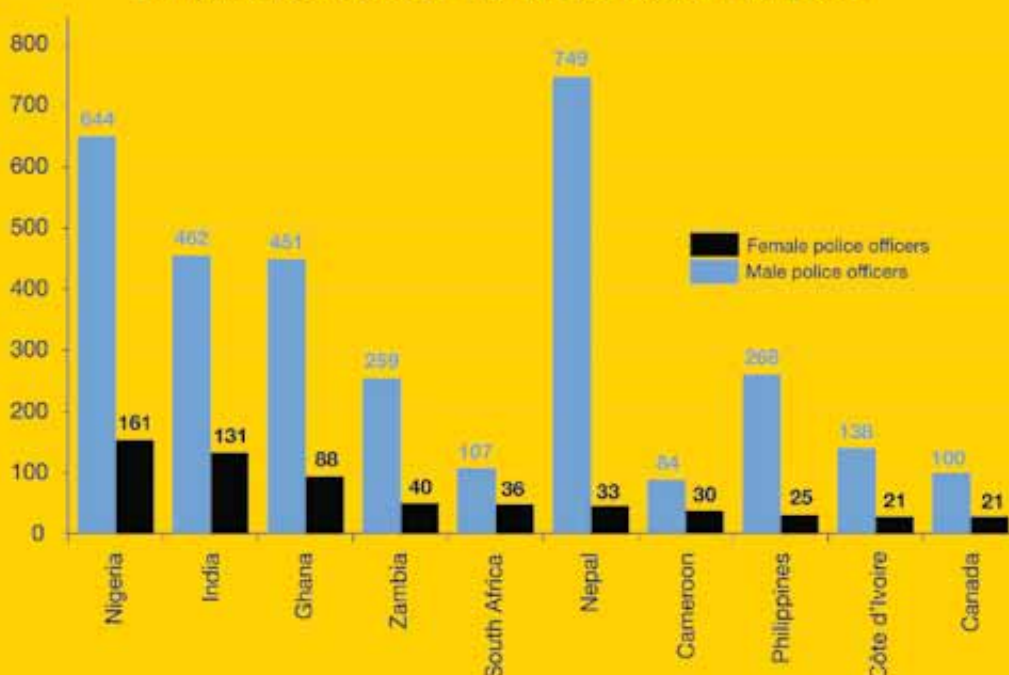
Commissioner Orler works closely with and is the Deputy to UN Police Adviser Andrew Hughes, a senior officer with the Australian Federal Police.

Commissioner Hughes has 32 years experience as a police officer, including overseeing Australian contributions to UN peacekeeping operations in Timor-Leste and Cyprus. He also served as Commander of the Fiji Police from 2003-2006, over-seeing Fijian deployment to United Nations peacekeeping missions in Kosovo, Liberia and Sudan.

## The Security Council adopted resolution 1325 on 31 October 2000, and among its key provisions, it:

- reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building, and stresses the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution;
- requests the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peacebuilding measures.

UN Female Police Officers Top 10 Contributors - June 2009



# Submission to Defence Honours and Awards Tribunal

(Inquiry into recognition for Defence Force Personnel who served as Peacekeepers from 1947 onwards)

Prepared and submitted by Norman Webber Research Officer UNPAA

## Preamble

UNPAA recognizes the evolution and structure of military honours and awards from Imperial to National within the Australian Defence Community arising from conflicts, campaigns, deployments and since 1947, Missions of a peacekeeping/enforcement nature.

We note the parameters set by the Tribunal and, because of our situation outside the Defence Community, will comment on Issue d) of the Inquiry only.

Accordingly we submit a background of continuous 'Police Peacekeeping' over the past 45 years across the world for the information of the Inquiry. Comment will also be made respecting 'civilian' commitment in the process and its ongoing and increasing involvement.

Finally, our firm position is that should this Inquiry recommend to Government the issue of Defence Force medallic recognition for Peacekeeping, then in the National Interest of Unity, Equity and Fairness then all other 'Operational Peacekeeping' bodies receive identical recognition.

An important and general principle is no one body has the right to claim exclusive rights to and exclude the broad spectrum of involvement by others of National Recognition in any arena.

## 1. UNITED NATIONS POLICE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA (UNPAA)

UNPAA (formerly UNCIVPOL) has been established formally since 1982 with the first National Congress in Adelaide.

We represent former and serving members of Federal, State and Territory Police Officers who have served overseas continuously since 1964 in matters affecting the welfare and rights of these men and women.

Since 1993 UNPAA has campaigned ceaselessly for appropriate legislative cover for overseas Police service in 'high risk' deployments and to this affect in company with the Police Federation of Australia have given joint submissions to the Clarke Enquiry, the Senate Standing Committee for Foreign Affairs and Trade and in January 2010 will appear before the MRCA Committee of Review.

UNPAA through its New South Wales Branch in the organization of our 25th Anniversary in Sydney 1989 lobbied the then Federal Government for the issue of an appropriate Medal for 'Peacekeeping' Missions and on 23 October, 1989 at the Conference Annual Dinner the then Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Lionel Bowen MHR, announced the Government had approved the issue of a medal to be known as the Police Overseas Service Medal.

Further we have entry into the senior Management Structure of all Police Forces and have represented returned Police on the National Police Memorial Committee and are currently

represented on the Peacekeepers Memorial Committee as well in other areas.

## 2. POLICE OVERSEAS 'HIGH RISK' SERVICE

Within Australia from the first until last day of Service, a Police Officer is fully operational and subject to the dangers and circumstances of Policing that may have fatal consequences, lasting injuries or illnesses. Therefore internal Policing within Australia can properly and realistically be described as a profession unique in that it always carries with it a high level of operational danger.

When the Policing function is lifted offshore through the International Deployment Group (IDG) to a high risk Mission then the operational dangers are increased substantially, with causal factors such as

- Culture
- Language
- Political inability
- Level of violence
- Level of State disintegration
- Infrastructure degradation
- Communications
- Lack of professional backup
- Isolation
- Minimal basic resources
- Personal safety issues

Contributing to the Operational risk.

In summation Domestic Operational Policing carries with it an ongoing risk danger factor that the ADF in its peacetime role does not share.

## 3. IDG/ADF ROLES

In any Mission where IDG/ADF are deployed in a 'peacekeeping' role, the most important first step is for the Military to restore order, neutralise hostile elements, provide an environment where Police can, with a reasonable degree of security, operate and act as a deterrent to prevent future like situations occurring. These timings are generally completed fairly quickly.

The IDG Mission then commences the lengthy process of restoring law and order and the renewal of confidence in the population to enable restoring of government, justice, basic services and the like to enable the society to once again function in a stable environment.

The roles of both IDG and ADF are interactive and complimentary of each other for success. Control is flexible and can transfer according to the timeframe and achievements of the Mission. Both AFP and ADF have set up interactive exchange of Senior Officers to minimise possible cultural and operational friction and this has proven eminently successful.



## 4. ASSESSMENT

The United Nations first introduced the use of civilian Police with two companies of Ghanaian Police being deployed in the Congo (ONUC) in 1962 as a belated response from the Commander that Troops were not trained for policing functions.

In 1964 when a peacekeeping mission to Cyprus (UNFICYP) was authorized, for the first time planning was made for the deployment of Civilian Police and Australian Police have served continuously in the mission with a peak of 50 units to its current number of 15.

Since the initial deployment Police have served in UN, Multi National and International Capacity Building Operations. Major locations are and have been Cyprus, Haiti, Timor L'este, Papua New Guinea, Mozambique, Somalia, Cambodia, The Solomons, The Sudan, The Pacific, Afghanistan and the Middle East.

It should also be noted that, whilst the ADF deploys by direction, as must be, IDG and those Police before them are all volunteers, a most favorable aspect of overseas Policing commitment.

A defining moment in police peacekeeping was the publication of the Brahimi report in 2000 where a new doctrine of interactive Mission activity was recommended wherein the Policing role was substantially enhanced and in now in Missions the Policing role eventually becomes the predominant factor.

Indeed there have been times and Missions world wide where a total of up to 7000 Police have been deployed at a given time.

## 5. CURRENT SITUATION

In all UN Missions, especially the planning area utilise the Joint Operational Cell, Joint Mission Analysis Centre and Integrated Support Centre which combine the input from the three major mission components, military, police and civilians in the formulation of policy, plans and action. It is understood a similar Centre has been established by Government for Australian involvement in like situations.

The AFP has developed one of the best selected and trained Mission Police under the banner of the International Deployment Group with an authorized strength of 1200 units and a capacity to mobilize a rapid deployment group of 200.

It is estimated over 2000 Police have, since 1964, served in these overseas Deployments.

Whilst in certain co-Missions where the IDG and ADF serve, their respective functions are complimentary with but separate from each other as can be seen from the preceding evaluations.

Further to the above Lt.Gen. Gillespie in his evidence to the DFAT Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs in 2007 when it reviewed Peacekeeping, in reference to AFP/ADF functions states...'they come from different organizations, operate differently culturally and operate differently in theatre...' and later comments '...there is nothing strange or untoward about it...'

Indeed the major differences have been identified by Horner, Londey and Bou in their publication Australian Peacekeeping (2009) at page 12 with

1. Activities – 9 aspects
2. Individual Responsibilities – 7 areas
3. Organizational Culture – 6 aspects

Identified.

UNPAA emphasizes Policing by its nature is continuously operational, be it domestic or foreign, only the levels of danger vary.

Whilst the ADF have the degrees of peacetime, non warlike and warlike, which dictates its level of response, Policing through its operational function needs only to distinguish the degree of risk faced.

There is no doubt overseas Missions involving Australian Police have advanced dramatically from a 40 unit deployment in 1964 to up to 500 units at any given time world wide currently.

## 6. CIVILIAN AGENCIES

As referred to in the workings of the UN's Joint Operational Cell, the civilian role, although lesser compared to the Military or Police is still significant and important in the success of any Mission.

The Australian Government recognizes this with AUSAID developing a Deployable Civilian Capacity and the Deputy Prime Minister in August announcing disability coverage under SRCA for civilian units deployed on overseas Missions.

It follows again in the issue of equity and fairness that civilian units should also be afforded medallic recognition for 'peacekeeping' missions.

## 7. GENERAL COMMENT

UNPAA would suggest the following to the Review

1. The definition and role of Peacekeeping be taken at its broadest point for any award criteria.
2. That any issue for service prior to and including 1989 be afforded a laurel wreath on the ribbon denoting recognition for the award of the Nobel Prize for Peace.
3. That service for Monitoring/International Capacity Building be considered for inclusion.
4. That an appropriate bar be included for each separate Mission area.
5. That should the review favour a medallic peacekeeping award for ADF Service then the Committee recommend to Government that the award be expanded to include Police and Civilian Service.
6. That the award be backdated to the first Monitoring Mission in Kashmir in 1947.
7. That any award can be posthumously granted to next of kin.

# The Military Compensation and Rehabilitation Act [MCRA] Inquiry and the Issue of a Police Overseas Compensation and Rehabilitation Act [POCRA]

Norm Webber, Research Officer UNPAA

As part of its pre election policies and promises the current National Government undertook to inquire the suitability of the MRCA to 'house' overseas benefits for Police serving in high risk Missions overseas and upon the inquiry being established in 2009 the Deputy Prime Minister under her portfolio of Industrial Relations expanded the policing conditions aspect to include inclusion under the Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act [SRCA] or to a 'stand alone' Police specific Act.

The accompanying copy of our submission indicated UNPAA's already held position of the 'stand alone' Act and this was supported totally by identical positions being taken by the Australian Federal Police and the Police Federation of Australia with whom we have closely liaised and worked with since 2004 on this very issue.

The Inquiry invited UNPAA and PFA to appear before it to further our submissions on 12 February, 2010 and to maximise our presentation a wide range of organisations/bodies and individuals were consulted in the four days prior to the hearing with a policy and specific inquiry meeting being held at the Police Federation Offices on Thursday, 11/02 attended by IDG and Executive members of the AFP, former and current Commanders from the IDG, and an expert consultant on DVA/MRCA compensation issues.

Further National Research had collated actions taken by, figures and documentation obtained and historical operational events recorded by UNPAA regarding continuous overseas service since 1964 to present date that was condensed for presentation to the inquiry.

Support from AFP Commissioner Tony Negus through AC Frank Prendergast [IDG] and Superintendent Mick Travers was invaluable in formulating our response whilst we were able to draw on the operational knowledge of UNPAA ACT President, Superintendent Rod Walker and relied heavily on his advice on organisational matters. Equally the expertise from retired

Commander Geoff Hazell and the recently returned Commander of the Afghanistan Mission, Superintendent Colin Speedie kept us up to the level and dangers of current and recent operations. Mr. Dave Turner, Co-ordination of People Strategies, AFP and their consultant, Mr. Mark Johnstone briefed us as to the current level of policy thinking within the AFP Executive, which runs fairly parallel to our position.

Accordingly the team that appeared before the MRCA Committee, chaired by Mr Ian Campbell, DVA, consisted of Norman Webber UNPAA as Leader, Mark Burgess, PFA, Dave Turner AFP and Superintendent Colin Speedie AFP, to meet the following Issues

- High Risk Overseas Policing Missions have existed since 1964
- Overseas Policing Missions have separate and distinct functions to the ADF although both are mutually complimentary
- Distinct roles and functions that the Policing function requires of sworn Officers as required by Statute as to Government Agencies [other than ADF] employed in areas where danger may be met.
- Legislative and Managerial benefits arising from a 'stand alone' POCRA

Colin Speedie presented an opening account dealing with 'high risk deployment' in Afghanistan, current and possible future roles as well as RAMSI deployment activities. This lucid resume was sufficient for an absolute endorsement from the ADF Committee Representative, MajGen Orme in relation to the two first Issues and no other Committee Members disputed the endorsement - A latter assessment felt the Committee were favourable to these issues.

The issue of roles/functions via-a-vis sworn Police and 'civilian' government employees [eg DFAT, AUSAID] were covered ably by Mark Burgess and Dave Turner and the issue of the POCRA was dealt with by Norman Webber who relied on his role on numerous legislative Committees and Initiator of Legislation in his time as the Senior

Police Prosecutor in New South Wales, being

- Ownership Capacity to recommend/decide status of Missions re level of risk.
- Quicker identification of specific legislative remedial amendments when required.
- Specific Police Definition of 'Overseas Mission Policing'
- Leaner decision making processes.
- Strengths and Deployments are now more than sufficient to justify a stand-alone Act.

The Committee were generally supportive in their questioning of the presentation team and it is felt that the overall impression was support for the four Issues. However the Chairman indicated that the report, due on 31 March 2010, would not be able to be delivered on time and would be several months later down the track.

Of course Members should be aware these will be 'recommendations' to Government who will then make the final decisions. Comment is made however that the Minister for Home Affairs is firmly behind the AFP/UNPAA/PFA position and in fact the Deputy Prime Minister desired the inclusion of a 'stand alone' act to be considered by the Committee and directed it be included in the terms of inquiry.

Further thanks are to Carl Hermanson, Leon Kemp, Joe Miller, Bill Cummins, Dick Smeltick and John Tanti for their experiences and also to the continuing support for the R & SL through the current National President RADL Ken Doolan AO RAN [ret] and former National President MajGen Bill Crews [ret] in the supporting of our position.

Finally especial mention to the Police Federation of Australia through the CEO Mark Burgess with whom we have worked closely with and enjoyed his untiring support in our joint efforts starting with the Clarke Inquiry and onwards. Also Debbie Martinello who is the tower of administrative support at the PFA and who has put all of our office needs together so quickly and efficiently.

# Snow Fall on the Gallipoli Peninsula Winter of 2009/2010

The same conditions as our Australian Soldiers endured 1917 in Summer Uniforms.

Photographs courtesy of Gary Brodie



*Chunuk Bair*



*ANZAC Cove*



*Helles Memorial*



*Gully Ravine Cemetery*



*ANZAC Cove*



*The Suvla Plain*



*Trenches at Lone Pine*



*French Cemetery*



*The Twelve Tree Corpse Cemetery*



*The Sphinx*



*The French Gun*

## Police Destroy WWII Torpedo

**T**he Royal Solomon Islands Police Force (RISPF) EOD team successfully destroyed a WW2 naval torpedo early this week, discovered dangerously close to Veuru village on West Guadalcanal.

The torpedo was discovered by villagers in the shallow waters approximately 200 meters from the village. The discovery was immediately reported to the Police.

An EOD surveillance team was dispatched to the location and they conducted a meticulous assessment on the torpedo and its immediate surroundings. "It was concluded after

the assessment that the torpedo poses serious danger to the lives and property of the villagers in that community," said EOD Team leader, Senior Sergeant Emmanuel Maepurina. "After almost five hours of painstaking preparation, the EOD team successfully destroyed the torpedo," he said.

"The place has been rendered safe and the people of Veuru village can now safely go about their daily business," Senior Sergeant Maepurina said.

The waters between Guadalcanal and the Central Province are referred to as 'the Iron Bottom Sound' because of the amount of ships destroyed by the Allied Forces.

Countless torpedos have been destroyed by the police, as some often gets washed close to shore. There are also stockpiles of WWII arsenals scattered throughout the thick jungles of Guadalcanal.



## Solomon Island Police want Land for Houses

THE Royal Solomon Islands Police is looking for land around Auki and Malu'u in North Malaita for staff houses.

This was one significant issue discussed during the police national management team meeting held in Auki in the presence of Malaita premier Richard Na'amo.

Assistant police commissioner Walter Kola said they need land because proposed development for Auki police is in place.



*Malaita Premier Richard Irosaea, and Police Commissioner Peter Marshall in Auki Malaita province.*

"Particularly Malu'u, because new police officers are normally posted there to do their probation, so we want to build a police barrack there," Mr Kola said.

He said they also discussed upgrading of certain police posts around Malaita. He said their difficulty at the moment with the proposed development is land.

"It seems really difficult, because there is no land available for that proposed development, but we want to see land provided for that matter."

### ERROR IN AGM MINUTES

The Spring issue of True Blue – page 12 under AGM Minutes reads that Graham Lawton of the South Australia branch nominated Graeme Gill as South Australian State President UNPAA. That should have read Peter Magerl was nominated as State President.

## More Australian Police for Afghanistan

**A**USTRALIA will send additional federal police officers to Afghanistan to help train the local force, the government says.

Foreign Minister Stephen Smith today said Afghanistan needed help to build its own police force as international troops could not be there forever.

"We are looking at a greater complement of Australian Federal Police to go to Afghanistan," Mr Smith told the Nine Network. "They'll be part of, if you like, the capacity-building aspects that we are doing in Afghanistan, training the Afghan police. "So, training of their own police force is very important and it's one of the roles we envisage for the Australian Federal Police (AFP)."

Just four AFP officers are currently in Afghanistan.

Fairfax newspapers today reported the AFP officers could also be used to counter the illegal drugs industry in Afghanistan, which produces 93 per cent of the world's opium.

The United Nations has warned that the illegal drugs trade has brought widespread corruption, which has penetrated all levels of government and police.

An AFP team recently visited Oruzgan province in southern Afghanistan, where Australian troops are based, to investigate a possible role for an expanded force, Fairfax newspapers reported.

The boosted police force was just one type of nation-building assistance the government was considering offering Afghanistan, Mr Smith told Channel Nine.

The aid could include building Afghanistan's bureaucratic, judicial and legal capacity, infrastructure such as roads, schools and hospitals, or humanitarian assistance.

"We are giving consideration to that," he said. Mr Smith also called for the NATO nations to provide a stronger military commitment to Afghanistan.

He said the prime minister would push for the boosted international commitment at the NATO summit in April.

## AFP union attacks Afghanistan role for Australian police

**T**HE Australian Federal Police Association has criticised a commitment by Kevin Rudd to send extra police to Afghanistan in lieu of fighting troops, saying Australia's top cops risk morphing into a quasi military force. Association chief executive Jim Torr questioned the government's motives in committing the extra officers, saying it appeared to be designed to avoid political embarrassment.

In Washington last week, Mr Rudd announced Australia would boost its police training effort in Afghanistan and increase aid to the impoverished, violent country.

But, as President Barack Obama announced a surge of around 30,000 US troops into Afghanistan, the Prime Minister stopped short of boosting Australia's own military commitment. In November, the Defence Department said approximately 1445 soldiers were deployed in Afghanistan, although an analysis by The Australian suggests the real figure could be as low as 1200 -- well below the government's commitment to have 1550 troops.

Australia has a total of 22 AFP officers in Afghanistan training the national police force and assisting in the war on drugs. Mr Rudd said on Tuesday that figure would be boosted, although he would not say by how much.

Mr Torr queried Mr Rudd's motives. "I'm not convinced that there's not some degree of political expediency here," he said.

"The Prime Minister has obviously decided it's unpopular to deploy more troops but he might appease his friend Mr Obama by sending more police. We've got this seemingly open-ended response of sending the AFP."

Mr Torr said returning AFP officers had spoken of a high-risk working environment, including regular rocket attacks on the Australian compound. "You absolutely could not exclude the possibility of a fatality or fatalities of our members in these sorts of environments," he said.

"Yes we operate in some dangerous environments but these would appear to me at the moment to be at the top of the danger factor." Mr Torr said he was not necessarily opposed to an increased AFP presence in Afghanistan.

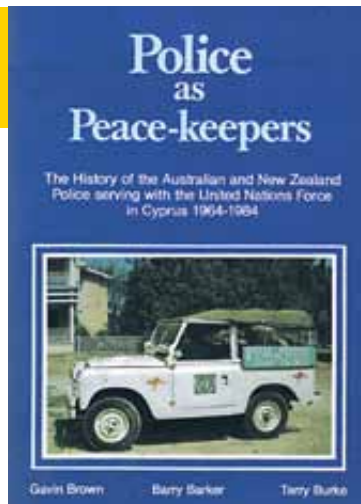
But he said the commitment appeared to have been undertaken without any sort of risk assessment. He contrasted Australia's police deployment to that of Dutch police, who he said do three months of training to align themselves with their military counterparts.

"Our concern is that if President Obama sees that it is a military response that is required and Australian is substituting a police response, we'd like to see the risk-assessment process," Mr Torr said.

"If it's a war-fighting response that's required, that's not what police do."

# UPDATE ON UNITED NATIONS LAND ROVER RECONDITIONING

Russ Connor our Victorian member from Mooroopna Victoria who has purchased the landover for restoration delivered the vehicle; to Sydney on the 20th January on his trailer for painting. Wyvern Motor of Artarmon have agreed to paint the land rover at the cost of the paint only. Tom McCrath one of our other Victoria unpa members has agreed to donate funds for the purchase of a canvas canopy.



*Russ Connor (10 Contingent Cyprus), picture doing a touch of maintenance to the recently purchased Land Rover.*



*Russ Connor about to unload the Land Rover outside Denis Percy home in Lindfield ready for delivery to the spraypainter.*



*Russ pictured beside the Land Rover and trailer used to transport the vehicle from his home in Mooroopna Victoria to Lindfield in Sydney for painting and restoration.*

*advertisements*

## Death of former member: Lloyd Garry SCHMIDT

Retired Senior Sergeant – Pol No 765 • 23 March 1942 to 12 December 2009

It is with sadness that this office announces the death of retired Senior Sergeant Lloyd Garry SCHMIDT, Police No. 765. Lloyd passed away in Albury last Saturday evening and is survived by his wife Julie and children Robert, Ann and Gary.

Lloyd commenced his policing career with the ACT Police on 21 February 1972, having previously been a member of the Australian Army from 1962 until 1972. In 1973 Lloyd was stationed at the Recruitment and Training Division Woden Centre, Woden Police Station, where he instructed in weapons, drill and physical fitness. He was promoted to Constable first class on 14 June 1975.

Lloyd saw service in Cyprus from 1982 until 1983 and on his return was transferred to Personnel Division, being promoted to Senior Sergeant on 20 December 1984. From 1985 to 1988 Lloyd worked in the Command Operations Unit and then moved to Interpol, starting a new phase of his career. He completed another tour of Cyprus in 1993. On his return, he was assigned to Criminal Adjudication, Legal Services Branch, then to North District City Patrol and in March 1996 to the Regional Co-ordination Centre.

Lloyd Garry Schmidt retired as an ACT Region member on 30 April 1998. For his career service, Lloyd was awarded the National Medal with 35 year clasp and the Police Overseas Service Medal with Cyprus clasp.

A funeral for Lloyd was held on Friday 18 December 2009 in Albury.

## Death of George Wallis late of the Victoria Police who served in Cyprus as a member of the 7th Contingent 1970/71

Members are hereby notified of the death of a 7th Contingent to Cyprus member, former Sergeant George Wallis of the Victoria Police. George served in Cyprus from 1970 to 1971. He died on the 6th of January 2010 of an unknown illness. His funeral was held at the Springvale Crematorium, Melbourne on Tuesday the 12th of January 2010. George will be sadly missed by all of his colleagues who were members of the 7th Contingent.

*Information Leigh Treyvard (Son-in-law)*



## SICK REPORT

Barry Barker a member of the 1st Contingent to Cyprus (centre seated) is shown on the 22nd of January 2010 with visitors Peter Vaughan Vice President UNPAA and Denis Percy UNPAA at the Knox Private Hospital, Wantirna, Melbourne, Victoria .

Barry is recuperating after a sudden illness over the Christmas period. He is being well cared for by his lovely wife Robin and the very competent staff of that hospital.



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<b>Current or former Police Organisation (please tick)</b>	AFP <input type="checkbox"/>	VIC <input type="checkbox"/>	SA <input type="checkbox"/>	TAS <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/> (Specify below)
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<b>Service Status</b>	Currently serving <input type="checkbox"/>	Retired <input type="checkbox"/>
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UN or International Deployment Group Service		
UN Mission/Country (eg: UNFICYP, Cyprus, East Timor, IDG, etc)	Years	Contingent Number/s
Military Service (eg: RAAF, Corps, etc)	Years	

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