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From The President

Once again another year has passed us by and the Festive Season has no doubt started for some of us. It has been another busy and successful year for APPA with a lot of new associations formed and a hell of a lot reinforced. Once again I pay tribute to those loyal and dedicated members who have sacrificed their expertise and time to ensure that APPA goes forward. I make special mention of Paul Copeland, the State Secretary for Victoria who has been tireless with his endeavours to ensure that APPA progresses forward. Along with Bob Turner and the rest of the committee I congratulate them on a fine job they have done over the past 12 months. The dedication of the APPA plaque at RGH Heidleberg

being foremost in their accomplishments. I also congratulate the Qld and NSW committees for their time and efforts over the past 12 months.

At National Level we still have a few things to finalise, with the second

draft of the constitution being available in the New Year. The quarterly newsletter takes up some of our time along with money raising schemes. We will also look seriously at transferring to the States their own treasury and make them responsible for chasing up membership within their State. Hopefully this will occur early to mid next year after discussion with the State Committees.

I will also initiate talks with the State committees with regards to having State Patrons. The National body will still have MajGen Pearn as the National Patron.

An updated overview will also be on the agenda for early next year, as well as our data-base being put on the web page so that our committees can access it and make appropriate changes to with regards their own State.

I have now been in the National Presidents chair some 4 years and feel my tenure should be about up. I will probably do another 2 years if that is what the members want, but I would be grateful if there was someone out there who would put their hand up to take over. The job is not an easy one and we need someone who is dedicated to the peacekeepers cause and indeed APPA's. It means a lot of pushing and shoving and getting on the bureaucrats nerve, so surely there must be someone out there who likes doing that. Could the State Committees please give this some thought, as I will not be in this chair forever more, although I intend to stay on in some capacity (Editor in Chief perhaps).

Anyway, no more dribble. On behalf of the National and State committees I would like to pass on our sincerest Xmas wishes and that you all have a happy and safe new year.

From The Secretary

Well as another momentous year comes to a close Australians find themselves in a more uncertain world and our brothers and sisters are again at the forefront in making and

keeping the peace throughout the globe.

I am sure that you will all join with me in wishing our deployed people the season's greetings and our prayers that the come home safe and well

The Peacemakers

Special thanks must go to Paul Copeland for his outstanding work in raising the awareness of the younger veteran in the wider ex-service community. The following is a list of missions that Paul has compiled and is worth reading to see and appreciate where we came from.

If any information is incorrect or has been omitted please do not hesitate to get in contact with any of the national committee or Paul and let us know.

Attached at the end of the newsletter is the official listing of operations for which the AASM and ASM were awarded, have a look if you were there you may be up for another gong.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE FORCE INVOLVEMENT IN PEACEMAKING AND PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS 1947- PRESENT

Introduction

The Australian Defence Force (ADF) has been involved in peacekeeping since 1947. The mission in 1947 is known as the first peacekeeping operation conducted using Military Observers, that being the United Nations Good Offices Commission to Indonesia (UNCI). The Australian commitment of this mission was up to 15 Military Observer Officers.

Since UNCI, the ADF has been extensively involved in UN missions. Of a recent note, ADF personnel were involved in the United Nations Advance Mission in East Timor (UNAMET), fulfilling the role of Military Liaison Officers (MLOs). Events that have taken place since the successful Election of the people of East Timor has seen a more rigorous approach by the Australian Government. These approaches are intended to ensure the safety and democracy of the East Timorese, by deploying a 4500 Strong contingent to conduct Peacemaking Operations. This force is to be known as the

International Force in East Timor (INTERFET).

It is envisaged that after law and peace is re-established in East Timor, the UN will then be fulfilling a Peacekeeping Operation for a number of years, with a large commitment of ADF personnel.

Missions

The following is a short description of ADF commitments to various Missions:

United Nations Good Offices Commission in Indonesia (UNCI).

Australian participation - 1947-1951

Strength - Approximately 45 ADF personnel

To monitor ceasefires and ensure the peace between Dutch and Indonesian nationalists, during the Indonesian Republic/Dutch East Indies war of 1947.

UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) 1949-Present

Australia 1950-1985

Strength Approx 280 - Including an RAAF DHC-4 Caribou with crew

To supervise the first ceasefire between India and Pakistan in Kashmir, and has remained in place ever since, as Kashmir remains 'territory in dispute' under international law. Australia provided 6 man Observer teams serving one or two year tours of duty. During the Vietnam War, Army reservists were used to man the contingent, as the army's resources were stretched - fighting in the Vietnam War.

Of note, the first and longest serving commander of UNMOGIP was Australian Major General (later Lieutenant General), R.H. Nimmo CBE, who was appointed the Chief Military Observer (CMO) UNMOGIP in October 1950, and he remained in command until his death on 4 January 1966. His 15 year command is a UN record and one unlikely to ever be broken.

In March 1975 to January 1979, an RAAF DHC-4 Caribou from the 38th Squadron, comprising 12 men, conducted operations in support of UNMOGIP.

In 1985 the contingent was withdrawn because the government considered Australia was overcommitted to the UN at that time.

UN Commission on Korea (UNCOK): 1948-1950

Australia 1950

Strength Approx 2

UNCOK was originally established in 1948 as a diplomatic mission to monitor the withdrawal of WWII occupation forces from Korea, an provide UN good offices for unification of the two regimes fostered by the USA and USSR as occupying powers. In May 1950, war loomed on the still divided Korean peninsula and military observers to undertake monitoring activities in the field supplemented UNCOK.

By the eve of hostilities, only two Australian Observers, Major F.S.B Peach and Squadron Leader R.J. Rankin, were on the ground in Korea. Whilst Australia's smallest peacekeeping contingents, it was one of the most important since they were the only UNCOK observers in place when North Korea invaded South Korea in late June 1950. Their thorough report proved that North Korea had initiated hostilities and provided the evidence needed for the UN to intervene in South Korea.

UN Command-Korea (UNC-K) 1950-1956

Australia 1950-1956

Strength one Aircraft Carrier (HMAS Sydney), two destroyers, two Infantry Battalions with supporting arms and services, and a fighter squadron with supporting services. Collectively several thousand.

UNC-K was the UN's first peace restoration operation. An armistice was concluded in 1953. By the time the Australian commitment formally ended in 1956, 339 Australians had been killed, over 1,200 wounded and 29 had become prisoners of war.

UN Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC) 1953 - Present

Australia 1950-1956

Strength 6 - Continual 1 Senior officer.

UNCMAC was established in 1953 to represent the UN as a signatory to the armistice between the UN and North Korea, as well as to monitor the armistice. Australia's contribution is one senior service officer. Since 1956 Australia's UNCMAC responsibilities have been conducted by the Defence Attache at the Australian Embassy in Seoul.

UN Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO) 1948 - Present

Australia 1956 - present

Strength 13 - Continual 12 month tours - Collectively it is estimated that 342 Australian Army Officers have deployed on UNTSO.

In April 1948 a Truce Commission was established to supervise the various armistices and truces after the first Arab-Israeli War. In mid-June 1948 military observers were added to the Commission and UNTSO was formed, becoming an independent observer mission in mid-August 1949. UNTSO has continued to supervise subsequent ceasefires after the 1956, 1967, 1973 and 1982 Arab-Israeli Wars. UNTSO's area of operations covers Lebanon, Syria, Israel, Jordan and Egypt.

On 12 January, 1988, Captain Peter McCarthy, Royal Australian Corps of Transport, became the twenty-second UNTSO soldier to be killed in action when his jeep was blown up by a landmine during a patrol in southern Lebanon. Other Australians serving with the Observer Group Lebanon have been kidnapped and maltreated by irregular militias.

UNTSO is currently commanded by Australian Major General Ford.

United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC): 1960-1964

Australia 1960-61

Strength one medical team of 3 personnel

In mid-1960, the newly independent Republic of the Congo began to disintegrate as a viable state and the former colonial power, Belgium, intervened to protect the large number of its citizens remaining there. ONUC was established to assist the Congolese government restore law and order and to supervise the withdrawal of Belgian forces.

Australia's contribution was an Army medical team of three personnel was seconded to the International Red Cross though the Australian Red Cross and deployed to Bakwanga in the Congo to support ONUC's efforts at national rehabilitation. Team members returned to Australia in December 1960 and February 1961.

UN Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA): 1962-1963

Australia 1962

Strength Detachment from 16 Army Light Aircraft Squadron, consisting of four Army pilots, seven RAAF ground crew and two Sioux helicopters.

In early 1962 Indonesian forces landed in the disputed territory of West New Guinea, which was then under Dutch control. Following the cessation of hostilities between Indonesia and the Netherlands, UNTEA was established in October 1962 to supervise the transfer of West New Guinea from Dutch to Indonesian administration.

Australia's Helicopter team, joined UNTEA to assist with the conduct of a cholera eradication program. The detachment was withdrawn near the end of the program after one of the helicopters crashed.

UN India-Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM) 1965-1966

Australia 1965-1966

Strength 4

In September, 1965, the UN negotiated a ceasefire to end the second Indo-Pakistan war and established UNIPOM to assist UNMOGIP in supervising the ceasefire and withdrawal of forces along the India-Pakistan border. This di not include Kashmir, which remained an UNMOGIP responsibility. Lieutenant General Nimmo, the Australian CMO of UNMOGIP, was appointed acting CMO UNIPOM until a separate CMO was available. When this occurred in October 1965, UN HQ delegated Nimmo oversight of both missions due to their close relationship.

Second UN Emergency Force (UNEF II): 1973-1979

Australia 1976-1979

Strength 46-man Detachment from 5 Squadron RAAF, operating four UH-1H Iroquois helicopters on six month tours. Army provided a staff officer on a twelve month tour to HQ UNEF and also a Warrant Officer. Total Strength estimated at 280 personnel.

In October 1973, the UN established UNEF II to supervise the ceasefire between Israel and Egypt in the Sinai Peninsula. Australia contributed four UH-1H choppers complete with crew, a staff officer and Warrant Officer on the UNEF HQ Staff. The operation was wound down in August 1979.

Commonwealth Monitoring Force (CMF: 1979-1980

Australia 1979-1980

Strength Australian Army contingent of 152 all ranks.

In December 1979, the CMF was established by the Commonwealth to supervise the implementation of the Lancaster House Agreement between the government of Southern Rhodesia and the guerilla forces of the Patriotic Front. Under the agreement UK authority was restored over its rebellious colony, a ceasefire implemented, a general election held and independence achieved by the new Republic of Zimbabwe. The CMF was tasked with monitoring the agreement and resembled a UN observer mission except that its duties were more extensive, it enjoyed municipal backing and its personnel were armed.

The Australians were largely spread throughout the force, which consisted of a HQ and 3 Groups.

Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) 1982-present

Australia 1982-1986; 1993-Present

Strength 8 UH-1H helicopters with 89 personnel on six-month tours. 5 army and 2 RAAF officers worked at HQ MFO. (1982-1986). 26 -strong contingent of HQ staff and MP on 6 month tours. (1993-present) Total contribution 1,272 and continuing.

The MFO was established to supervise the Camp David Accords between Israel and Egypt. Under the Accords, Israel withdrew from the Egyptian territory it had occupied

since the 1967 Arab-Israeli War. The MFO was created outside the framework of the UN because the Soviet Union was opposed to UN involvement. The MFO is governed by the US State Department and is Headquartered in Rome.

Australia and New Zealand contributed to the MFO at the outset by providing the Force's rotary wing aviation unit (RWAU). The ADF provided a joint RAN/Army/RAAF detachment, comprising 8 UH-1H helicopters. The Contingent was withdrawn in April 1986 as the government sought to reduce Australia's peacekeeping commitments.

On 8 January, 1993, the ADF returned to the Sinai again. A 26-strong contingent of HQ staff and MP on initially 12 month tours, then reduced to 6-9 month tours, rejoined the MFO following a review of the government's position.

The MFO Force Component was commanded by Australian Major General David Ferguson AM CSC, during the period 1995-1998.

UN Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG): 1988-1990

Australia; 1988-1990

Strength   Approx 96 ADF Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Warfare Specialists

In early August 1988 the UN established UNIIMOG to supervise the ceasefire between Iran and Iraq at the end of their eight year long war, known as the First Gulf War. Australia's involvement began with the temporary secondment of an observer from UNTSO, followed by a fifteen-man contingent from Australia four days later on 16 August. All the Australians served on the Iranian side of the ceasefire line because Iraq vetoed an Australian presence in Iraqi held territory. This was due to the fact that an Australian government scientist, Dr Peter Dunn, was a member of the UN team that had proved Iraqi use of chemical weapons during three inspections in the 1984-87 period..

UNIIMOG service was particularly arduous due to a combination of a volatile ceasefire, climatic extremes, harsh terrain, primitive operational

conditions, and the stress and social deprivation experienced by Westerners in a fundamentalist Islamic society.

On 10 December 1990, the contingent was withdrawn due to UN endorsed military operations against Iraq prior to the Gulf War.

UN Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG): 1989-1990

Australia 1989-1990

Strength   613, mostly Royal Australian Engineers from 17 Construction Squadron, with on RAAF officer, 5 man Military Police Detachment, 3 man Signals Detachment and 14 New Zealand Personnel.

In April 1989, the UN established UNTAG in Namibia, South Western Africa, and to limited extent in neighbouring countries in order to supervise the return of refugees, the holding of a general election, the withdrawal of South African forces and Namibia's transition to independence.

The Australian Contingent mainly consisted of Army Engineers. From 26 October to 20 November 1989, the Australian Electoral Commission provided an electoral organisation expert and 27 electoral supervisors - the Australian Federal Police contributed a fingerprint expert - in order to assist in the conduct of the general election in early November.

The Australians were vital to the success of the mission as the Australian engineer and British signals advance parties were the only troops on the ground when the ceasefire collapsed in early April 1989. They were hurriedly redeployed to bolster a renegotiated ceasefire by supervising the withdrawal of SWAPO guerillas from Namibia. The Second contingent's engineering and local security activities were also instrumental in the successful return of thousands of refugees and the conduct of the general election.

First Maritime Interception Force (MIF 1): 1990-1991

Australia 1990-1991

Strength   RAN Task Group - HMAS Adelaide, Darwin and Success, 8 man Air Defence Detachment from

16 AD Regt, RAN Logistic Support Element established at Muscat in Oman (13 strong), an Liaison Officer attached to the senior US commander afloat in the area - Total estimated to be approx 1000 service personnel.

The Second Gulf War began on 2 August 1990 when Iraq invaded Kuwait. In response the UN Security Council passed Resolution 660 demanding Iraq withdraw. On 26 August, Resolution 665 called on UN members to contribute naval forces to assist in implementing the trade sanctions from Resolution 665. Australian contributed to a Navel Task Group of 3 ships, LO and Logistics support.

By the end of December 1990, MIF I had conducted 6,945 interceptions of merchant vessels, including 487 boardings to check for illicit cargo, and 35 ships had been diverted to non Iraqi ports. The Australian Task Group conducted a significant share of these operations with 1,627 interrogations, 11 interceptions, 8 boardings and 2 diversions.

Multinational Forces in Iraq-Kuwait (MNF (I-K)): 1991

Australia 1991

Strength   approx 1,000, including HMA Ships Adelaide, Darwin, Success, Westralia, Sydney, Clearance Diving Team 3, Medical teams on board US navy Hospital ships in the area, plus a further composition of 18 ADF personnel who served with US and British Land, Sea and Air forces, and a 10 person Army/RAAF intelligence detachment was attached to the US HQ Central Command.

On 29 November 1990 Resolution 678 gave Iraq six weeks to withdraw from Kuwait and authorised UN members to 'use all necessary means' if Iraq failed to comply. The UN - sanctioned peace restoration operation to liberate Kuwait commenced with air and maritime campaigns in the early morning of 17 January 1991.

Australia with it's pre-positioned Ships operating in the Gulf and Red Sea areas were included into the operation. Further additions of Clearance Diving Teams, Intelligence and Medical and Surgical support were also involved.

18 ADF personnel that were posted to various British and US units on exchange postings deployed with their parent unit to the Gulf.

Second Maritime Interception Force (MIF II): 1991 - Present

Australia 1991 - Present

Strength Approx 1,000 - Ships are deployed on an 'as required' basis.

Following the liberation of Kuwait UN sanctions continued against Iraq because it continued to defy Security Council Resolutions. HMAS Westralia remained in the Arabian Gulf supporting these sanctions and was replaced by HMAS Darwin in mid June 1991. In October 1991, Darwin was replaced by HMAS Sydney.

Since then HMAS Darwin, Canberra Sydney and more recently - HMAS Melbourne (Apr-Sep 99) have rotated on six-month tours of duty.

UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) 1991-Present

Australia 1991-1994 (Operation Cedilla)

Strength 5 x 45 person Contingents - Totalling 225 personnel.

Since Spain's unilateral withdrawal from the Western Sahara territory in 1975, the Saharawi people have fiercely resisted annexation by neighbouring Morocco. MINURSO was established in September 1991 to monitor the ceasefire and supervise a referendum on whether the Saharawi people wanted independence or incorporation into Morocco.

Australia provided the mission's 45-strong Force Communications Unit, until the end of 1994, when the Australian Government withdrew the Unit. The contingent was dispersed over four areas and operated in exceptionally harsh climatic and environmental conditions. The referendum has been postponed several times and is yet to occur. On 21 June 1993, an Army Doctor, Major Susan Felsche, Royal Australian Army Medical Corps, became the first Australian female soldier to die in a multinational peacekeeping operation when she was killed in an aircraft crash.

MINURSO has yet to have it's referendum, and it is perceived that

Australian will again take on the role of the Force Communications Unit in the future.

UN Advanced Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC)/UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC): 1991-1993

Australia 1991-1993 (Operation Gemini)

Strength 1,215 ADF personnel - 65 pers of the UNAMIC Contingent, mainly consisting of the 2nd Signal Regiment on 12 month tour of duty, New Zealand communications staff (45 personnel on 6 month tours) collectively forming the Force Communications Unit (FCU UNTAC comprised 545 personnel from 1992-1993). Movement Control Group of 30 ADF Personnel. One Blackhawk Helicopter Squadron accompanied by an Infantry Protection Platoon.

In October 1991, prior to UNTAC being formally established, Australia contributed a 65-strong communications unit to its precursor, the UN Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC). On UNTAC's establishment, the ADF Contingent increased to 502 personnel, comprising 488 Force Communications Unit (FCU) and 14 staff on HQ UNTAC. The FCU was originally based on the 2nd Signal Regiment but reinforced from any other units, including 20 personnel each from the RAN and the RAAF. 45 New Zealand personnel also bolstered the FCU. The FCU was spread across 56 locations throughout Cambodia.

UNTAC was established under the 1991 Paris Agreements to supervise a ceasefire and a general election in Cambodia. UNTAC's Military component consisted of 16,000 personnel from 32 countries. The Force Commander of this highly demanding and complex operation was Lieutenant General J.M. Sanderson AC.

UN Protection Force in Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia (UNPROFOR): 1992 - 1994

Australia 1992

Strength 4 Officers

In mid-January 1992, following the outbreak of serious fighting as the Yugoslav federation disintegrated,

the UN established the UN Mission of Liaison Officers in Yugoslavia (UNMLOY). This became UNPROFOR in June 1992. Australia's involvement began from the start when Colonel (later Brigadier) J.B. Wilson, then serving as Chief of Staff HQ UNTSO, was seconded to command UNMLOY on 11 January 1992.

Brigadier Wilson, served as Chief Military Observer (CMO) of UNPROFOR's Observer Group until December 1992.

First UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM I) 1992-1993

Australia 1992-1993

Strength 30 ADF Movement Controllers

In late 1990 and throughout 1991, Somalia collapsed into clan warfare and then civil war. As 1992 progressed the civil war worsened and the country effectively ceased to function as an organised nation state. Mass starvation and anarchy followed.

Beginning tentatively in September 1992, the UN stepped in to protect the delivery of humanitarian assistance and to reconstitute Somalia as a functioning political, social and economic entity.

On 20 October 1992, the 30 Strong ADF Movement Control Unit (MCU) arrived in Somalia to assist UNOSOM I cope with the influx of assigned forces.

Unified Task Force in Somalia (UNITAF): 1992-1993

Australia 1992-1993 (Operation Solace)

Strength Approx 1,200. 1 RAR, Battalion Group, Australian HQ and HMAS Tobruk.

By late 1992, the catastrophic situation in Somalia had outstripped the UN's ability to quickly restore peace and stability, mainly because the UN was hamstrung by insufficient forces and UN peacekeeping principles and methods could not cope with the need to sue force in such complex situations. On 3 December 1992, UN Security Council Resolution 794 authorised a coalition of UN members led by the US to form UNITAF and intervene to protect the delivery of

humanitarian assistance and restore peace.

Australian deployed a Battalion plus Supporting elements, including a Squadron of Armoured Personnel Carriers, HQ Staff, Engineers, Communications and Electronic Warfare, and Administrative elements and HMAS Tobruk. The RAAF were also used to move the Australian Forces to and from the Area of Operations from Australia and conducted regular resupply missions.

The Battalion group operated the 17,000 square kilometre Baidoa Humanitarian Relief Sector in southwestern Somalia. The Battalion group was very successful at fostering and protecting humanitarian relief efforts and won widespread international praise for its efforts in restoring law and order and re-establishing functional legal, social and economic systems. On 2 April 1993, Lance Corporal Shannon McAliney, Royal Australian Infantry, was accidentally shot dead on patrol during these operations.

Second UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) 1993-1996

Australia 1993-1996

Strength 36 Movements and Air Traffic Control Staff, 12 man Ready Reaction Security Team (mainly SAS) and some HQ staff - total of 50 personnel per tour of duty - totalling to approx 250.

On 5 May 1993, UNITAF handed over to a reinforced UNOSOM II. The Australian Battalion Group withdrew to Australia. The ADF Contingent provided Movement control, Air Traffic Control, some HQ Staff and a Ready Reaction Security Team of the Mogadishu airport (mainly SAS). The Australian Force was withdrawn in 1996.

UN Mine Clearance Training Team (UNMCTT)

Australia 1989 - 1993 (Operation Salaam)

Strength 9 Army field Engineers totalling - approx 60 personnel.

The UNMCTT originally consisted of contingents from nine countries, but only Australia remained by 1992. Its activities are conducted under the auspices of the Geneva based UN Coordinator for Afghanistan (UNOCA).

The original purpose was to train Pakistan based Afghan refugees in mine and ordnance recognition and basic clearance techniques. In January 1991, this broadened to include the planning and supervision of mine clearance activities in Afghanistan.

In July 1993, Australia announced it would withdraw from HQ UNOCA and extracted its teams in December 1993.

UN Special Commission (UNSCOM)

Australia 1991-1999

Strength Between 2 and 6 ADF personnel on 3 - 6 month tours. Approx total contribution is 96 personnel.

In April 1991 Resolution 687 imposed a peace agreement and disarmament provisions on Iraq and established a UN Special Commission. UNSCOM was tasked with locating and supervising the destruction of Iraqi nuclear, chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction capabilities.

Australia deployed between 2 and 6 ADF personnel and scientific experts to UNSCOM on three to six month tours. The Commission wound up operations in 1999, due to controversial circumstances that the US and British used spying methods to detect the Iraqi Weapons of mass destruction. At the centre of the controversy, was UNSCOM's Commissioner - Australian Richard Butler.

Operation Provide Comfort

Australia 1991

Strength 75 ADF personnel

Following the ceasefire in UN endorsed military operations against Iraq, Resolution 688 authorised humanitarian assistance to Kurdish refugees in northern Iraq. Between 16 May and 16 Jun 1991, some 72 Army and 3 RAAF medical, dental, engineering and logistic personnel were deployed to Turkey and Iraq to assist Kurdish refugees.

Operation PLES DRI

Australia 1997

Strength Approx 200 ADF personnel

Following the Disastrous Droughts in PNG, Australia contributed a Logistical force to provide food and medical relief to thousands of PNG people.

Disaster Relief and Humanitarian Operations - Pacific Region

Australia 1990-present

Strength Approx 500 ADF personnel

Apart from Operation Ples Dri, the ADF has continually assisted our Pacific Neighbours in Disaster relief operations. A recent deployment was the well known PNG Tsunami disaster, to which thousands of people were killed by a tidal wave caused by an Earth Quake in the Coral Sea.

These Operations are a continual commitment of the Australian Government to assist those neighbours in need of Assistance.

Operation BEL-ISI - Truce Monitoring Group and Peace Monitoring Group - Bougainville

Australia 1997 - present

Strength 1,000 ADF personnel and continuing

Operation Bel-ISI is the Pacific Nations Truce and Peace Monitoring between the Bougainvillean Guerrillas and the PNG Defence Force in the disputed territory of Bougainville. The force comprises of Fiji, Vanuatu, Tongan, NZ, Australian and Solomon Islander Defence Forces.

The operation consists of approx 250 ADF logistical staff, including the HQ Peace Monitoring Group. Australian Defence Civilians have also deployed in the capacity of Observers. Electoral Commission personnel have also deployed.

Died 1 (Drowning)

UN Advance Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) 1999

Australia - 1999

Strength- 45 Military Liaison Officers (MLO)

A recent mission which saw the referendum of the East Timorese people to vote for Independence or Integration into Indonesia. The Election result was on overwhelming

4 to 1 vote for Independence from Indonesia.

Unfortunately Aitarak Militia and Indonesian Military have conducted horrendous crimes including rape, murder and destruction of East Timor, since the vote was recognised by the UN on 31 August 1999.

International Force in East Timor (INTERFET)

Australia 1999 – Feb 2000.

Strength a total of 9500 troops, including RAAF and RAN support.

INTERFET is the Australian Government initiative to re-install law and order to East Timor. The Australian force will lead the insertion of forces onto East Timor. This mission is expected to continue until the UN is able to raise a Peacekeeping force - it is envisaged that this peacekeeping force will have a large Australian involvement.

INTERFET was commanded by Australian Lieutenant General Peter Cosgrove AC, MC.

Wounded   Approx 10

DOI   1 (Cerebral Malaria)

United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET)

Australia Feb 2000 to Present

Strength   Infantry Battalion Group, Australian National Command Element, RAAF and RAN Support. (Approx 1850 personnel each posting (6 mth) cycle).

After the success of INTERFET with the securing of East Timor and the enclave of Oecussi, Australia contributed an Infantry Battalion Group force to the western Border region of East Timor to prevent insurgency operations by the Aitarak Militia forces. This mission continues.

Killed   1 (CPL Stuart Jones, RAAC)

Wounded Approx 7

Peace Monitoring Force – Solomon Islands

Australia   Logistic support and HMAS TOBRUK.

Strength Estimated at 300.

In order to assist the Solomon Island government, Australia committed a Logistics support team and HMAS TOBRUK to the civilian war. The HMAS TOBRUK is to be used as the peace agreement platform. This mission is continuing.

SUMMARY:

Missions contributed by Australia Military Forces: 33

Total Military personnel: Approximately 35,000 personnel

Total Killed on duty: 347

This summary did not include the Cambodian Mine Action Centre mission (1993-1997) and the Ugandan Military Training Team (1980) total of approx 60 personnel.

Letter to the Australian War Memorial

Mr Steve Gower,
The Director,
The Australian War Memorial

G.P.O Box 345,
CANBERRA, ACT, 2601

REQUEST FOR RATIFICATION OF PEACEKEEPER & PEACEMAKER ISSUES – AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

Dear Mr Gower:

The Australian Peacekeepers & Peacemakers Association (APPA) is an association that represents and focuses on a younger veteran community of up to 43,500 current and ex-serving personnel. Of that number, we have served in 48 Countries around the world on 41 Missions, since 1947. Of the Peacekeeping & Peacemaking (PK/PM) missions, the Australian Defence Force (ADF) tempo in operations increased significantly from 1989 to the present. Of note is that the 1990s saw a dramatic increase in ADF deployments and personnel serving these deployments since World War II (INTERFET – 9000 ADF personnel). These figures do not include the Korean War and the current deployment of ADF assets to South West Asia.

To highlight our case, APPA members over the last three years,

have observed how PK/PM are represented in the AWM. Unfortunately, there are many members who have looked at the Peacekeeping Display in the AWM and believe it falls far short of an appropriate representation to the missions in a military historical environment.

The APPA wishes to have a number of anomalies ratified with a consultative working relationship environment of APPA members and AWM staff.

The following anomalies and recommendations are made:

Australian War Memorial Peacekeeping Display.

From what many PK/PM veterans have observed in visits to the AWM THIS YEAR (2001), there is a poor representation of Peacekeeping, in which individual missions need to have its own separate representation, medals, honours, mission statement, maps, and display. Each mission is unique with varying hazards. The current Peacekeeping Display basically places all missions since 1947 into a corner without much detail, leaving the veterans of other missions disappointed as their service has not been appropriately recognised or explained in detail for the education of all who visit the AWM. This may be overcome by dialogue with the APPA, who have a vast array of veterans that have served in many missions.

AWM listing of Peacekeeper & Peacemaker deaths.

To date, there have been 10 Peacekeepers/Peacemakers who have died whilst on PK/PM missions in all parts of the world, since 1965. One of our members was advised by an AWM Customer Service Officer in September 2001, that the reason the deceased were not on the honour roll (alongside the Pool of Reflection), is that the missions were not under Australian Command. If this is AWM Policy, then questions are raised of the command status of the many of Australia's involvements since we first went to War. The Boer War (British Command), WWI (Gallipoli - British Command (along with Indian and British Troops on all points of the Peninsula, The Western Front - British Command), the

Pacific Campaign in WWII, as it was commanded by McArthur (US), The European Campaign (Commanded by UK, with the USA), Korea (Commanded by the UN), Borneo/Malaya (By the UK (British Commonwealth)), Vietnam (Overall commanded by the US) etc.

This is clearly an insult to those service personnel who have died **In the Service of Peace** and their families. Of the 10 deaths, only 9 of these names are listed within the "Australians and Peacekeeping" web pages, however one name is missing. That is of a Royal Australian Electrical & Mechanical Engineer Corps (RAEME) Soldier of 145 Signal Squadron that drowned, whilst on service in Bougainville (OPERATION BEL-ISI) in early 2001.

AWM Veteran and Mission computerised listing of all Peacekeeping and Peacemaking Missions.

The East Timor Campaign has been listed and continues to be updated each 6 month rotation (1200 names biannually), however apparently all the other missions since 1947 have been "Classified"[i]. We see this as an administrative obstacle that should be ratified with the support of the AWM. It clearly insults our intelligence, in that it does not support the Younger Veterans' deeds in the Service of International Peace and Security, whilst risking their lives. There appears to be an unnecessary placing of bureaucracy as the reason for not acknowledging PK/PM.

Service records are not held by the AWM and, under the Archives Act, access is generally unavailable to official records fewer than thirty years old. No official records are as yet held by the AWM. The private records collection for the Gulf War is small, encompassing the RAN contribution to United Nations forces and service of Australians with Allied forces. Most photographs of the Gulf War are donations by members of the RAN. Documents of Australian experiences in the Sinai, Somalia and Afghanistan include letters to and from family members[ii]. This falls short of any comprehensive and educational history to the Australian public of the deeds and

service of Australian PK/PM, particularly when reliance of an enhanced display is placed on ex-serving members of the various contingents to provide their memorabilia.

A conciliatory commencement of record obtainment from 1947 to 1971 would be appreciated, which should fall within the 30 year Rule. We are also curious, that under the Archives Act, how the Vietnam War has been able to be openly displayed within the AWM for a great number of years? The Vietnam War ended for Australia in mid 1973. The 30-year rule in this case is at odds with Peacekeeping missions from 1947 to 1971, and shows inflexibility to proudly display Australian Military accomplishments from 1989 – 1997.

In conclusion, we are respectfully requesting assistance from the AWM to promote the accomplishments of Australian PK/PMs since 1947 to the present. Only interactive consultation will provide a realistic historical account of Australians serving their country in War Zones, in the service of world peace.

Respectfully,

P J Bruce, CSC
Victorian State President
APPA

We await their reply - Ed

Meritorious Unit Citation – Force Communications Unit (UNTAC)

The following is an email detailing some of the travails of working with the bureaucracy

G'Day Wayne

This is just a short one to inform you that I contacted the Minister assisting Defence office on Monday regards the MUC. I spoke to a Mr Ben Hayes to find out what is happening at the moment.

His reply was not at all very promising, as he did not know what I was talking about. He could not find any paperwork or any computer info in regards to our submission.

I have spoken to head office of the AVADSC in Sydney and they assure me that the submission was sent.

So now I have re-written all info and sent it to the Minister's office today registered post. I am absolutely pissed off with the situation as one of our committee members spoke to Minister Scott back in June/July when he visited Wodonga RSL, this committee member Mr Gary Mansefield, has also spoken to the Minister again last Monday 3 Sept when the Minister again visited Wodonga RSL.

It would seem that any info that is passed to the Minister either verbally or written is not being actioned. This MUST change ASAP.

How do we go about this, as it would seem that no one in authority wants to have anything to do with this issue.

My next step is to take it to Bruce Ruxton of the Vic RSL. I have spoken to him about this issue on previous meetings.

Any suggestions would be appreciated thanks Wayne.

I hope that I don't sound too pissed off but it is getting beyond a joke this issue.

Cheers
Gavin Lee

Branch News
NSW News
From the Pres:

Hi to everyone and a big welcome to all the new members here in NSW and I really hope that you gain some benefit out of being with APPA and that you can put as much back into the branch. We are drawing to a close for 2001 and we have decided to bring our AGM forward to keep abreast of the National branch in QLD.

Our AGM is to be held on the 15DEC at Paddington RSL, Oxford St Sydney (I assume an old haunt of a few people, eh Tom)
 – what ??? – Tom
starting at 1930 in the Auditorium. We need a few people to fill in committee positions and these positions are not taxing on your time.

So come along and help us out and stay for a few ales afterwards

Our Secretary, Jeff Cullen had to resign at short notice due to work commitments, so Jeff thanks for your help and stay in touch whilst you are in Brisbane

ANZAC DAY 2002

Is geared up again and hopefully will be bigger than our 2001 effort. I will keep you posted

DVA

Andy Campbell attended the meeting for the 'Young Veterans Consultative Forum' in Sydney at the beginning of November and we are slowly putting our feelers out here as a voice within the ESO arena.

I represented APPA at a rededication ceremony at Toronga Zoo on the 11NOV01. This event was sponsored by DVA and looked at paying homage to ex staff from the zoo who lost their lives in war. The Hon. Tony Abbott did the rededication

Committee Meetings

We held a very informative committee at the Hunter Valley back in early October and then continued onto the 'Opera in the Vineyards' that evening. The wines were superb and as usual we achieved the world. We hold a committee meeting at a different RSL every two months to

Try and attract members along and meet with other members from NSW. It is open to any member of APPA NSW who would like to come along for a drink and a chat. These meetings will be formally informal and we will normally stay for dinner afterwards, so your spouse is most welcome.

But please try and support the Association here in NSW. We will endeavour to move these committee meetings around the Sydney area so that we try and encompass all areas to make them accessible to all members.

We are looking within NSW for a Patron for the NSW Branch, so if anyone has any ideas please let me know so that we can officially approach them.

That's about it for our first newsletter, but please try and pass on as much information about A.P.P.A

to as many of your mates as you can. Remember eligibility for membership does not rest alone, with having seen service with the United Nations as Interfet, OP Belisi are good examples. Membership is not only open to ADF members but also to State and Federal Police.

Pete
P.Matthey
NSW State President A.P.P.A

NSW BRANCH
OFFICE BEARERS
2002

State President:
Pete Matthey

State Vice President:
George Karsai

State Secretary:
Kevin Pippard

AVADSC & KOC Rep:
George Karsai

ADF Rep:
Tony Hastings

Other Ass. & Ceremonial Rep:
Andy Campbell

Public Relations:
Kel Lyons

Riverina Rep:
Vacant

Hunter - NW Region Rep:
Shane Villis

Victorian News

Victorian Committee
President

 Mr Peter Bruce, CSC
17 Gibbs Road,
MONTROSE, VIC, 3765
Mobile: 0419 526 917
Email: p.bruce@rlmsystems.com.au

Secretary

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Email: vicsec@peacekeepers.asn.au

N.E. Victoria
Victorian Vice President

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ADF Rep and Contact

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Email:
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Tasmania
Point of Contact

LTCOL Mike Gallagher,
Phone: (03) 6230 8630
Fax: (03) 6230 8604
Email:
Mike.Gallagher@fire.tas.gov.au

AGM News

At the AGM of the Victorian Branch on 10 Nov 01 at Greensborough RSL, the question raised with the VVCS Rep was whether or not Younger Vets

(Peacekeepers & Peacemakers (PK/PMs), are eligible to attend the Heart Health program & Sons/Daughters of PK/PMs.

The representative was helpful and basically said dependant upon vacancies and needs, consideration would be given to PK/PMs, although the course is focussed on Vietnam Vets. It also appears that we may have the opportunity to attend Lifestyle courses in 2002.

Therefore, if you wish to attend or have any questions about the services VVCS offers, please do not hesitate in contacting the Victorian VVCS (03) 9818 0388.

UN Day
Albury/Wodonga

FYI, It appears that Albury/Wodonga had a great turnout at their UN Day Commemoration on the Border. Also find attached a copy of the speech by LTCOL Mike Barry - it's a good read

Wodonga, for the first time had the APPA, banner on display, standing side by side with the AWUNA banner.

The Peacekeepers / Peacemakers there, numbered about twenty, considering that this was a Wednesday, and going by the apologies received from members who have just landed jobs recently and could not take the chance of

upsetting their new bosses by asking for time off etc. another seven were their in spirit.

We also had the local State Member, the Mayor of Wodonga, A Representative from Albury Council (correct me if I am wrong Matt she Is indeed the Deputy Mayor). The presidents of both Wodonga and Albury RSL's

The Key note speaker was LTCOL Mike Barry (2 missions) of MSD ALTC , and if we can get a copy of it I will forward it as it was one of the best I have heard.

The Padre LTCOL Langron was also a Peacekeeper just back from Timor. The MC was the President of AWUNA and State Vice President of APPA. Mr Matt Burke OAM

In addition to those mentioned above there was also about 30 members of

Holding Pl, there to watch proceedings and gave a hand to pack up.

Holding Pl also provided the Cenotaph Guard. Now remember these are soldiers who have just finished Recruit training and the standard of drill was excellent.

If there can be any complaints levelled it would be that there was not enough food organised and I will take the flake for that. It is hard to judge how many you could expect to turn up so those that where there I am sorry.

UNITED NATIONS DAY SPEECH WODONGA
24 OCT 2001

Mayor of Wodonga, Deputy Mayor of Albury, Member for Benambra, ladies and gentlemen,

The United Nations had its genesis on 12 Jun 1941 when the Allied Nations signed the Inter-Allied Declaration, pledging, "to work together, with other free peoples, both in war and peace". This was followed later that year by the Atlantic Charter, in which President Roosevelt of the United States and Prime Minister Churchill of the United Kingdom proposed a set of principles for international collaboration in maintaining peace and security.

This charter was endorsed by the 26 Allied Powers in January 1942 with the signing of the Declaration of United Nations in Washington. Following the Moscow and Tehran conferences of 1943, the first blueprint of the UN was prepared at a conference at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington in 1944.

Finally, on 24 October 1945, following ratification by China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States and a majority of other signatories, the United Nations was born.

Many are quick to criticise the United Nations. It is accused of being bureaucratic, inefficient, ponderously slow in decision making and afraid to make hard decisions.

It is easy to find examples to support these criticisms, but it is equally easy to find examples that exemplify the ideals of the United Nations, that illustrate the goals of an organisation forged in war yet striving for peace.

The peoples of 1945 were exhausted by war, devastated by the suffering that had reached all corners of the globe. They set for themselves a lofty challenge to create a better world, they set for themselves high ideals to ease suffering and they set for themselves noble goals in the search for peace.

One of the first decisions of the United Nations was the partition of Palestine, creating the state of Israel. Was this an easy decision? Were the members of the United Nations blind to the far reaching consequences of this decision? I think not. Hard decisions are made by the UN.

Since that decision, the UN has deployed 54 peacekeeping forces and observer missions, saving millions from becoming casualties in conflict. There are 15 active peacekeeping missions in operation today. Australia is currently the largest contributor of personnel to UN operations amongst Western nations, with 1580 military and police serving under the UN Flag. We are the eighth largest contributor of personnel worldwide.

.The UN has been credited with negotiating 172 peaceful settlements, ending regional conflicts, and it has used diplomacy to prevent numerous other conflicts.

The United Nations has enabled people in many countries to participate in free and fair elections. Australia has supported many of these missions, most notably in Cambodia, Namibia, Kosovo and more recently, in East Timor.

During the 1990s, there have been major changes in the patterns of conflict with more than 90 per cent of conflicts taking place within, rather than between, states.

To deal with civil conflicts, the Security Council has authorised complex and innovative peacekeeping operations. In El Salvador and Guatemala, in Cambodia and in Mozambique, the UN played a major role in ending war and fostering reconciliation.

Other conflicts, however — in Somalia, Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia — often characterised by ethnic violence, brought new challenges to the UN peacemaking role. Confronted with the problems encountered, the Security Council did not establish any operation from 1995 to 1997.

But the essential role of peacekeeping has once more been dramatically reaffirmed.

Continuing crises in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, East Timor, Kosovo, Sierra Leone, and Ethiopia-Eritrea led the Council to establish six new missions in 1998-2000.

The experience of recent years has also led the United Nations to focus as never before on peace-building — action to support structures that will strengthen and consolidate peace. Experience has shown that keeping peace, in the sense of avoiding military conflict, is not sufficient for establishing a secure and lasting peace. Such security can only be achieved by helping countries to foster economic development, social justice, human rights protection, good governance and the democratic process.

Since it first coordinated humanitarian relief operations in Europe following the Second World War, the United Nations has been relied on by the international community to respond to natural and man-made disasters that are beyond the capacity of national authorities

alone. Today, the UN is a major provider of emergency relief and longer-term assistance, a catalyst for action by governments and relief agencies, and an advocate on behalf of people struck by emergencies.

The United Nations is central to global efforts to solve problems, which challenge humanity. Day in and day out, the UN and its family of organizations work to promote respect for human rights, protect the environment, fight disease, foster development, improve education and reduce poverty.

The United Nations leads the international campaigns against drug trafficking and terrorism. Throughout the world, the UN and its agencies assist refugees and set up programmes to clear landmines, help improve the quality of drinking water and expand food production, make loans to developing countries and help stabilize financial markets.

I would like to quote the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr Kofi Annan.

" The first United Nations peacekeeping operation was an attempt to confront and defeat the worst in man with the best in man; to counter violence with tolerance, might with moderation and war with peace. Since then, day after day, year after year, United Nations peacekeepers have been meeting the threat and reality of conflict, without losing faith, without giving in, without giving up."

Ladies and Gentlemen, to fight for one's own country is considered heroic. To fight for peace in another's country is truly noble.

The inscription on the obverse of the United Nations medal reads "In the Service of Peace".

What more noble act can there be, but to serve in the name of peace.

47,000 military and police personnel are currently serving on peacekeeping operations around the globe. 1,680 peacekeepers have died under the UN flag in the service of peace.

It is these men and women, including 7 Australians, who we remember today.

Thank you.

Queensland News

UN Day

The UN Day service was held in ANZAC Square, Brisbane on 24th October 2001. The event was attended by the Governor of Queensland, MajGen Peter Arnison AC and a number of distinguished guests and the media. The main guest speaker was Mr Uri Themal of Multicultural Affairs Queensland. Numbers were a little disappointing and it will be good to see better attended events in coming years. ANZAC Square is a central location, when compared with Windaroo, and now we have a memorial in the Square, I believe we can better publicise future services.

The Salvation Army provided refreshments, and this was greatly appreciated by all who attended.

The event included a tree planting of a Bunya Pine on the western side of the Square. A marble plaque dedicated to peacekeepers and peacemakers was placed at the foot of the tree. The marble had been donated by the people of East Timor. Well worth a visit when in town.

The event was a joint activity, organised by Skip Menhinnit (Federal Police), Malcolm Prowse (UN Association) and Bob Rogers (APPA). A debrief is yet to be carried out...

Qld AGM:

The Queensland Branch of APPA will hold its Annual General Meeting at 1pm on Sunday, 3rd February 2001 at the Gaythorne RSL, 534 Samford Road, Mitchelton 4053.

We would strongly urge all APPA members in South East Queensland to attend. The committee would like to see representation from North/Central Queensland on the APPA Qld Committee for 2002. There would be no need for travel; with the advent of modern technology we would not see this as a problem due to the logistics of distance. So if there are any members up North who would like to make a contribution please contact any of the Queensland committee

Tit Bits

Remembrance Day - East Timor

PEACEKEEPERS REMEMBER

Australian United Nations Peacekeepers throughout East Timor paused Today to observe two minutes silence and pay their respects to fallen comrades.

Services were held in the capital Dili as well as Suai and Balibo,with small informal gatherings being held within the Australian area of operations around the border region.

A large percentage of the 1500 Australians serving in East Timor are from the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment (2RAR) based in Townsville.

The focus of 2RAR's commemorative service was at battalion headquarters In the 300-year-old Portuguese fort at Balibo.

The battalion's youngest soldier, 19-year-old Private Robert Inglesias, read the ode during the ceremony conducted by unit padre Chaplain Andrew McNeill.

2RAR began its six-month tour of duty last month and is due home in April next year.

Tommy's Military Profile

This newsletter I thought we could shed some light on the senior enlisted personnel in the three armed services.

RAN

Warrant Officer David Wilson enlisted in the RAN as an Adult Recruit in November 1972, from Sydney. Following Recruit Training he completed his Common Sea Training in HMAS BRISBANE. Category training was conducted in HMAS WATSON and HMAS PENGUIN during 1973.

During the years 1973-1979, Warrant Officer Wilson served in HMA Ships HOBART, SUPPLY and VAMPIRE as an Able Seaman and in HMAS PERTH as a Leading Seaman.

In 1980 he graduated from his Advanced Underwater Control Course and was then posted to HMAS WATERHEN for service in the Diving Tender Vessel

PORPOISE until rejoining PERTH until 1983. He was promoted to Petty Officer in March 1982 and served at the RAN Trials and Assessing Unit during 1983. He then joined the Commissioning Crew of HMAS DARWIN in early 1984. He served in DARWIN until July 1987 and was promoted to Chief Petty Officer in February 1987.

Following service in DARWIN, he was selected to be part of the Staff Crew for the Sail Training Ship YOUNG ENDEAVOUR as Bosun and Watch Leader until October 1988. He then joined the Australian Defence Force Academy as a Squadron Sergeant Major.

January 1991 Warrant Officer Wilson rejoined YOUNG ENDEAVOUR for service in Australian waters prior to YOUNG ENDEAVOUR departing for the world voyage in December 1991. During this posting he was awarded the RAN Squared Rigged Sailing Ship Bridge Watch Keeping Certificate. On 26 March 1992 he was promoted to Warrant Officer.

Warrant Officer Wilson joined the ASW Faculty in WATSON late March 1992 until assuming the duties of SEAAC Division Manager from June 1992 until December 1994.

In December 1994 he commenced duties as the Defence Administration Assistant at the Australian High Commission Islamabad, Pakistan. He served in this interesting and rewarding position until December 1996.

He returned to Australia in January 1997 and joined HMAS CRESWELL as an Instructor on the Senior Sailors Advanced Staff Skills Course Phase Two until January 1999.

In January 1999 he joined the staff at Directorate of Sailors' Career Management as the Warrant Officers' Career Manager until he was appointed as the third Warrant Officer of the Navy on 30 July 1999. He is married to Colleen and they have two teenage sons. His interests include bush walking and sailing.

ARMY

Warrant Officer Brian Boughton enlisted into the Regular Army in April 1968. After his recruit training,

he was allocated to the Royal Australian Infantry Corps and completed his Corps specific training at Ingleburn, New South Wales.

Postings followed to the 5th and 7th Battalions, The Royal Australian Regiment including service in South Vietnam during 1969-70. Further postings have included the 3rd Training Battalion, Singleton, New South Wales (1971-75), 2nd/4th Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment, Townsville, Queensland (1975-78), The Royal Military College of Australia, Canberra (1979-80), 1st Recruit Training Battalion, Kapooka, New South Wales (1981-82) and 5th/7th Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment, Holsworthy, New South Wales (1982-83).

In 1983, Warrant Officer Boughton was selected to serve as an exchange instructor at The New Zealand School of Infantry, Waiouru. On his return to Australia he was posted to the Infantry Centre, Singleton, New South Wales (1985-88) and was then appointed as the Regimental Sergeant Major of the 5th/7th Battalion (Mechanized), The Royal Australian Regiment, Holsworthy, New South Wales in 1989.

Warrant Officer Boughton was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia in January 1991.

In 1991 he was appointed as the Regimental Sergeant Major of the Army College of Technical and Further Education (TAFE), Bonegilla, Victoria and after a period of two years in that appointment he assumed the position of Regimental Sergeant Major of the 6th Brigade at Enoggera, Queensland in 1993. In 1994 Warrant Officer Boughton was appointed as the Regimental Sergeant Major of the 1st Division, Enoggera and was then appointed as the Regimental Sergeant Major of Training Command – Army, Georges Heights, New South Wales in December 1995.

In January 1999 Warrant Officer Boughton was selected for service with the Multinational Force and Observers, Sinai, Egypt for a period of six months. He was then appointed as the Regimental Sergeant Major of Army Promotion Training Centre, Canungra, Queensland in August 1999.

Warrant Officer Boughton assumed the appointment of Regimental Sergeant Major of the Army (Army's senior soldier), at Army Headquarters in Canberra on 10 March 2001.

Warrant Officer Boughton and his wife Myree have two adult sons and a grandson. His hobbies include reading military history, gardening and fishing.

RAAF

Warrant Officer Boydell was appointed Warrant Officer of the RAAF on 21 Jun 99, following the retirement of WOFF Bryan Tuckey on 18 Jun 99.

He came to the position after an eleven month posting to Support Command Australia - Air Force (formerly Headquarters Logistics Command) working on the Computer Aided Maintenance Management Version 2 (CAMM2) project.

Warrant Officer Boydell joined the RAAF in July 1966, undertaking recruit training at 1RTU Edinburgh and subsequently being posted to the Clerk Equipment (now Clerk Supply) course at Wagga Wagga in 1967 before beginning his first tour of duty of four and a half years at No 2 Stores Depot (2SD), Regents Park. Following this posting, in 1972, he then spent 6 years at Base Squadron Edinburgh followed by 6 years at Headquarters Support Command before returning to Regents Park in 1984.

In 1988 Warrant Officer Boydell was stationed in Philadelphia, USA looking after the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) equipment for RAAF Helicopters, P3 and F/A-18 aircraft. This posting began an association with the Hornet aircraft and RAAF Williamtown with follow-on postings to Logistics Command in the F/A-18 Project Office (1991), Tactical Fighter Logistics Management Squadron (1993) and Ground Telecommunications Equipment Logistics Maintenance Squadron (1996).

Headquarters Logistics Command (SCA-AF) again beckoned and he was posted in 1998 to the CAMM2 Project in Fyshwick, ACT, working on CAMM2 data purification, training and rollout programs.

The Chief of Air Force, Air Marshal E.J. McCormack welcomed Warrant Officer Boydell to his new position of Warrant Officer of the RAAF at a hand-over ceremony on 18 Jun 99.

Welfare

The VVRS

The following information was sent by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The VVRS provides programs for Australia's veterans to help them with issues relating to moving from service to civilian life, employment and vocational matters, preparation for new work cultures and updating of skills. The Scheme assists veterans including unemployed or underemployed veterans wishing to develop their work options, veterans with a disability and veterans who have been out of the military for some time.

The VVRS has successfully assisted many participants and has proved valuable in enhancing veterans' quality of life, self reliance, ability to cope and chances for socialisation and community involvement.

The Department is seeking to promulgate the Scheme, particularly to veterans who are unemployed and for whom employment is an option, or, are employed but whose employment is at risk.

We recognise the value of ESO journals in imparting information about the VVRS to interested eligible people. We would appreciate consideration of the attached feature article.

Yours sincerely

Dominic Melano
Director
Vietnam and Younger Veterans Section
Department of Veterans' Affairs

VVRS Case Study

VVRS opens career doors more than 20 years on

When Brian Dedman left the Navy 24 years ago he easily secured work in the mining industry. But last year, changing family circumstances saw him looking for a new position and this time he had some reservations about finding work.

"I'd spent a long time working for the same company where people get to know your abilities. So, while I'd achieved promotions, I was out of practice with job seeking processes such as writing applications," he said.

Brian found the help he needed through the Veterans' Vocational Rehabilitation Scheme (VVRS). The scheme assists Australian veterans with their post-service careers and is administered by the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA), with vocational programs run by CRS Australia.

CRS assessed Brian's experience for various jobs, helped him write resumes and applications and coached him for interviews. With this assistance, Brian was able to obtain a job as a maintenance scheduler.

Brian is just one of hundreds of veterans who have benefited from the help of the VVRS. While the program focuses predominantly on employment and retraining issues, the VVRS has proved to be a boon to the quality of life, motivation and self-confidence of many participants.

Central to the support provided by the VVRS are measures to help veterans deal with employment issues and prepare for new work cultures. The scheme assists veterans who:

- are looking for work;
- want to keep working, but believe their jobs are in jeopardy;
- are on a DVA pension but want to find paid work;
- are leaving the Australian Defence Forces.

In addition to access to training and vocational skills, financial assistance may be available for training, books and materials. Advice on ways to increase paid work hours, manage difficult work situations or negotiate new working conditions is also available.

Veterans seek assistance through the VVRS for a wide variety of reasons. Some are daunted by technological change and seek computer training while others seek vocational assessments to clarify possible work or retraining options which are more suited to their health and physical abilities.

In today's competitive labour market, compelling arguments exist for updating skills and investing in ways to tap into new work opportunities— the VVRS can help. VVRS has assisted veterans to gain a diverse range of jobs including air traffic controller, executive officer, warehouse manager, project manager and cook.

The scheme is voluntary with no penalties for non-completion of a program.

Details on the VVRS are available via the Veterans' Affairs Network on:

1800 113 304 or the Department of Veterans' Affairs website – www.dva.gov.au

DVA TELEPHONE NUMBER UPDATE

Don't forget to spread the word about DVA's new telephone numbers, which provide easy access to the Department of Veterans' Affairs from anywhere in Australia. As a general rule, 13 and 1300 numbers can be used from anywhere in Australia, while 1 800 numbers can be used only outside metropolitan areas. The four key numbers are:

General inquiries

133 254

Connects callers to their local State office for the cost of a local call.

Non-metropolitan callers

1800 **555 254**

Connects non-metropolitan callers to the local State office free of charge.

Dialling from interstate

1300 13 1945

Allows a caller to contact any State office via a series of voice prompts. This service is also charged at the cost of a local call.

Local VAN office

1300 55 1918

Connects callers with their nearest VAN office for the cost of a local call.

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APPA Web Site

www.peacekeepers.asn.au

Web Pages of Interest

National Centre for PTSD
www.ncptsd.unimelb.edu.au

Ausmedals
www.ausmedals.com.au

DVA
www.dva.gov.au

Military Workshop
www.bu.aust.com/milwkshop

Australian Diggers
www.diggerz.org

Military Workshop
www.bu.aust.com/
milwkshop

Gulf Web Page
www.dva.gov.au/co
mmen/nomroll/gulf/
index.htm

Military Style
Trophies
www.militarytrophi
es.com.au

Australian
Parliament
http//wopared.aph.g
ov.au/index.htm

Australian War
Memorial
www.awm.gov.au

Legacy
www.legacy.com.au

Anzacs
www.anzacs.net

AUSVETS 1
www.ausvets.powerup.com.au/

AUSVETS 2
www.ausvets.com.au/

Australian Military Pages
www.geocities.com/ozvets/main.htm
l

Australian Military Websites
www.topsitelists.com/world/tibbs/

Department of Vererans' Affairs
www.dva.gov.au

Centrelink's Veterans' Information
Services
www.centrelink.gov.au/internet/inter
net.nsf/services/veterans htm

HQ 1st Brigade
www.defence.gov.au/army/hq1bde/in
dex.htm

7 Signal Regiment
www.angelfire.com/ct3/cabarlah/

Birgelen Veterans Association
http://www.birgelenvets.org/

103 Signal Squadron
www.vicnet.net.au/~103sigs/

104 Signal Squadron
http://www.au104.com/

108 Signal Squadron
www.vicnet.net.au/~richard/1-8.htm

110 Signal Squadron
www.vicnet.net.au/~110sigs/

110 Signal Squadron

www.army.gov.au/110sigsqn/

126 Signal Squadron
www.126association.freeservers.com

547 Signal Troop
www.jnpcs com/dbuley/547thSignal.
htm

'Buddha' Winch & Henry Stephenson
www.tortuga.com.au/budda

British Legion
www.britishlegion.org.uk

Royal British Corps of Signals
www.royalsignals.army.org.uk

Central Queensland (Australia)
Veteran Support Centre
http://talk.to/veteransupport

Cockscomb Veteran Retreat
(Australia)
http://cockscomb.fws1.com

Bob Buick
www.bobbuick.com/

Tony Blake's 7 Bn RAR view 1
www.aussievet7.homestead.com/

Tony Blake's 7 Bn RAR view 2
www.hinet.net.au/~ozgrunt/

106 Field Battery
www.geocities.com/tibbo173/106Bty

Armed Servies Assistance
Centre|www.asacaustralia.com/index
.htm

Australian Vietnam Veterans
Organisations -
www.vets.appliedphysics.swri.edu/o
zorgs htm

Australian Vietnam
Veterans Memorial
www.vets.appliedp
hysics.swri.edu/aus
simem.htm

All Nations
Vietnam Veteran
Location Service
www.vets.appliedp
hysics.swri.edu/lost
fnd.htm

Vietnam Veterans
Mortality Listing
www.users.fan net.
au/~lonestar/

Vietnam Veterans
Museum
www.vietnamvets
museum.org/

Vietnam Veterans
Counselling
Service
www.dva.gov.au/health/vvcs/vvcs.ht
m 24 Hour Hotline - 1800 011 046

Vietnam Veterans Association of
Australia (VVAA)
www.vvaa.org.au/

VVAA - Mildura – Ern.Marshall
www.users.mildura.net.au/users/mars
hall/

VVAA - Brisbane North
www.geocities.com/bnenth/

VVAA - Bribie Island
www.diggerz.org/~vvaabi/

VVAA - Pandanus Project
www.vietvets.asn.au/pandanus

Vietnam Veterans Federation of
Australia(VVFA) –Granville
www.vvfagranville.org.au/main.html

Vietnam Veterans - Those Interested
InMotor-Cycles
www.wardysplace com/

VIETNAM VETERANS' POETRY
ORGANIZATION
www.geocities.com/vwpd/index

Australina Army Training Team
Vietnam|
www.aattv.iinet net.au/index.html

 Australian Diggers -
www.diggerz.org

Australian Veterans – Contacts
www.egroups.com/links/ausyveteran
s

Australians at War (The ABC TV
Series)
www.australiansatwar.gov.au

Totally and Permanently
Incapacitated Veterans (TPI)
www.tpivets com.au

TPIvets Forum Site
communities.ninemsn.com.au/TPIvet
s

TPISA
www.tpisa.homestead.com/tpisa3.ht
ml

1 Australian Field Hospital
www.callsignvampire.org.au/

1 Armoured Regiment
www.members.tripod.com/~armoure
dregtsa/tank.htm

RAASC Vietnam Veterans - email
address raascvva@lexicon.net.au

Naval Association of Australia
www.navalassoc.org.au

National Servicemen's Association of
Australia Inc.
www.nashos.org.au/

Regular Defence Force Welfare
Association
www.rdfwa.org.au/

Returned & Services League Of
Australia
www.rsl.org.au/

 Urban Legends (including Rumours
of War)
www.snopes2.com

Global Security
www.globalsecurity.org

New Zealand Army
www.army.mil.nz

New Zealand Vietnam Veterans
www.vets.appliedphysics.swri.edu/n
zorgs.htm

American Vietnam Veterans Home
Page (mirror Sites)
http://vietvet.infopsyc.com/
http://vets.appliedphysics.swri.edu/
http://vets.appliedphysics.swri.edu/m
alaria.htm
http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dpd/para
sites/malaria/hcp_malaria_drugs.htm
www.vietvet.org/

American Vietnam Veterans
"VIGIL"
http://vets.appliedphysics.swri.edu/d
gs.htm

American Vietnam Veterans "The
Sound of Whirling Blades"
http://vets.appliedphysics.swri.edu/bl
ades.htm

American Vietnam Veterans
"Information and Search Aids" Index
http://vets.appliedphysics.swri.edu/in
foindx.htm

American Vietnam Veterans
www.vietvet.org/partyline1.htm

American Vietnam Veterans
www.vietnamblues.com

Australian Vietnam Veterans
Organisations (A US site. There is a
lot here, covering all services. Some
you have or are above)
http://vets.appliedphysics.swri.edu/oz
orgs.htm

New Members	
Philip Sullivan	MFO-SINAI
Mona Goldsmith	OP BEL-ISI INTERFET UNTAET
Bill Goldsmith	UNTAC INTERFET UNTAET
Ross Mills	UNTAG
Steven Carnell	CMF Rhodesia
Jezza Jesenkovic	UNTAC OP BEL ISI
Ian Wiggins	UNTAG SPPKF INTERFET
Terry Docherty	UNTAC

□□Funny Pages □□

These are from a book called Disorder in the Court. These are things

people actually said in court, word for word, taken down and now

published by court reporters - who had the torment of staying calm

while these exchanges were actually taking place.

Some of these are excellent - don't miss the last one.

Q: What is your date of birth?

A: July fifteenth.

Q: What year?

A: Every year.

=======

Q: What gear were you in at the moment of the impact?

A: Gucci sweats and Reeboks.

=======

Q: This myasthenia gravis, does it affect your memory at all?

A: Yes.

Q: And in what ways does it affect your memory?

A: I forget.

Q: You forget. Can you give us an example of something that you've forgotten?

=======

Q: How old is your son, the one living with you?

A: Thirty-eight or thirty-five, I can't remember which.

Q: How long has he lived with you?

A: Forty-five years.

======

Q: What was the first thing your husband said to you when he woke up that morning?

A: He said, "Where am I, Cathy?"

Q: And why did that upset you?

A: My name is Susan.

======

Q: Do you know if your daughter has ever been involved in voodoo or the occult?

A: We both do.

Q: Voodoo?

A: We do.

Q: You do?

A: Yes, voodoo.

=====

Q: Now doctor, isn't it true that when a person dies in his sleep, he doesn't know about it until the next morning?

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Q: The youngest son, the twenty-year old, how old is he?

=====

Q: Were you present when your picture was taken?

=====

Q: So the date of conception (of the baby) was August 8th?

A: Yes

Q: And what were you doing at that time?

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Q: She had three children, right?

A: Yes

Q: How many were boys?

A: None.

Q: Were there any girls?

=====

Q: How was your first marriage terminated?

A: By death

Q: And by whose death was it terminated?

=====

Q: Can you describe the individual?

A: He was about medium height and had a beard.

Q: Was this a male, or a female?

=====

Q: Is your appearance here this morning pursuant to a deposition notice which I sent to your attorney?

A: No, this is how I dress when I go to work.

=====

Q: Doctor, how many autopsies have you performed on dead people?

A: All my autopsies are performed on dead people.

=====

Q: All your responses must be oral, OK? What school did you go to?

A: Oral

=====

Q: Do you recall the time that you examined the body?

A : The autopsy started around 8:30 p m.

Q: And Mr. Dennington was dead at the time?

A: No, he was sitting on the table wondering why I was doing an autopsy.

====

Q: Are you qualified to give a urine sample?

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Q: Doctor, before you performed the autopsy, did you check for a pulse?

A: No

Q: Did you check for blood pressure?

A: No.

Q: Did you check for breathing?

A: No

Q: So, then it is possible that the patient was alive when you began the autopsy?

A: No

Q: How can you be so sure, Doctor?

A: Because his brain was sitting on my desk in a jar.

Q: But could the patient have still been alive, never the less?

A: Yes, it is possible that he could have been alive and practising law somewhere.

FREINDSHIP

Are you tired of all those mushy "friendship" poems that always sound good but never actually come close to reality?

Well, here is a "friendship" poem that really speaks to true friendship.

My Friend...When you are sad, ... I will get you drunk and help you plot revenge against the sorry bastard who made you sad.

When you are blue, ... I'll try to dislodge whatever it is that is choking you.

When you smile, ... I'll know you FINALLY got laid.

When you are scared, ... I will rag you about it every chance I get.

When you are worried, ... I will tell you awful stories about how much worse it could be and tell you to quit whining.

When you are confused, ... I will use small words to explain it to your dumb ass.

When you are sick, ... stay the hell away from me until you're well again. I don't want whatever you have.

When you are heaving, ... I will hold your hair while you pay homage to the porcelain god.

When you fall, ... I will piss myself laughing at you.

This is my oath, ... I pledge it till the end.

Why, you may ask? Because you're my friend!

The 12 Days of Christmas

Modifications to the "12 Days of Christmas" as a consequence of economic rationalism and updated investment policies:

1. The partridge will be retained, but the pear tree, which never produced the cash crop forecast, will be replaced by a plastic hanging plant, providing considerable savings in maintenance.

2. Two turtledoves represent a redundancy that is simply not cost effective. In addition, their romance during working hours could not be condoned. The positions are, therefore, eliminated.

3. The three French hens have been sold to KFC.

4. The four calling birds will be replaced by an automated voice mail system, with a call waiting option. An analysis is underway to determine who the birds have been calling, how often and how long they talked.

5. The five golden rings have been put on hold. Maintaining a portfolio based on one commodity could have negative implications for institutional investors. Diversification into other precious metals and high technology stocks appears to be in order.

6. The six geese a-laying constitutes a luxury which can no longer be afforded. It has long been felt that the production rate of one egg per goose per day was an example of the general decline in productivity. Three geese will be let go, and an upgrading in the selection procedure by Employee Relations will assure management that, from now on, every goose it gets will be a good one.

7. The seven swans a-swimming is obviously a number chosen in better times. The function is primarily decorative. Mechanical swans are on order. The current swans will be retrained to learn some new strokes, thereby enhancing their out placement.

8. As you know, the eight maids a-milking concept has been under heavy scrutiny. A male / female balance in the workforce is being sought. The more militant maids consider this a dead end job with no upward mobility.

Automation of the process may permit the maids to try a-mending, a-mentoring or a-mulching.

9. The nine ladies are growing elderly and, as a result, are finding the dance steps difficult. They are being offered voluntary redundancies.

10. Ten lords a-leaping. We are seeking corporate sponsorship from Toyota.

11. Eleven pipers piping and 12 drummers drumming is a simple case of the band getting too big. A substitution with a string quartet, a cutback on new music and no uniforms will produce savings which will drop right to the bottom line.

Overall we can expect a substantial reduction in assorted people, fowl, animals and related expenses. Though incomplete, studies indicate that stretching deliveries over 12 days is inefficient. If we can deliver in one day, service levels will be improved.

Deeper cuts may be necessary in the future to remain competitive. The Board is currently scrutinising the Snow White division to seek redundancies among the seven dwarfs.

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[i] Discussions between APPA member Mr Deema Johnston & various AWM Customer Service Officers, 5 September 2001

[ii] Beaumont, J 2001, '*The Australian Centenary History of Defence Vol 6, Australian Defence: Sources and Statistics*', p 592