



**AUSTRALIAN PEACEKEEPER & PEACEMAKER
VETERANS' ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE**

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International Association – SPIA
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Also assisting Veterans of Iraq, Afghanistan and Peacetime Service

*Commemorating 65 Years of Australian Defence Force to
Peacekeeping Operations*

Sunday, 24 February 2013

**Position of the
Australian Peacekeeper & Peacemaker Veterans' Association
On
the Listing of Australian Defence Force Personnel who are killed
on Prescribed Operations on the
Australian War Memorial Roll of Honour**

1. Background

1.1 Since 2001 the Australian Peacekeeper & Peacemaker Veterans' Association (APPVA) has lobbied the Australian War Memorial (AWM) seeking appropriate recognition for fallen Peacekeepers by having their names added to the Roll of Honour. Those Peacekeepers are those ADF members who have served on non-warlike operations since 1947. The consistent response from the AWM has been to deny such recognition. The reason for this rejection is that they did not serve and die on Active or War/warlike service as defined in the AWM Act 1980 [The Act].

1.2 The APPVA acknowledges that there are currently three Peacekeepers listed on the AWM Roll of Honour; LCPL McKinley (1RAR Somalia); LCPL Eisenhuth (INTERFET); and CPL Stuart Jones (UNTAET). They are on the Roll of Honour as they were killed on warlike service whilst on Peacekeeping Operations (PKO). Since the start of our campaign the APPVA has been made aware of dozens of operational deaths on non-warlike service, particularly a number from the United Nations – Korea Military Armistice Commission (UNKMAC) after the cessation of hostilities from the Korean War. Similar deaths occurred from HMAS WARRNAMBOOL conducting Mine Clearing operations in North Queensland in 1947.

1.3 Since 2005, Mrs Avril Clark, the mother of fallen Peacekeeper Private Jamie Clark, who died whilst on patrol in the Solomon Islands, has embarked on a complementary campaign to have her son and 47 other ADF members placed onto the AWM Roll of Honour. She has been joined in her campaign by Ms Sarah McCarthy, the daughter of Captain Peter McCarthy who was killed 25 years ago, by an anti-tank mine whilst serving on Peacekeeping duties in Lebanon.

“Looking After Our Own”

2. Aim

2.1 The aim of this Paper is to state the position of the APPVA in relation to the inclusion of those who have died on ADF Prescribed Operations on the AWM Roll of Honour.

2.2 To achieve this aim the Paper will cover the main factors associated with this issue. Those factors include the status of the APPVA and Avril Clark's collective campaigns for recognition, the AWM Remembrance Book, the Australian Peacekeeping Memorial Project, the circumstance of service death, misconceptions about ADF Peacekeepers, political views on this matter, allied nations treatment of this issue, and the actual Roll of Honour panels in the AWM.

3. The Campaign

3.1 The Change.org group have been working with Mrs Avril Clark for over six months in an attempt to gain national public support toward her son and 47 others to have their names on the Roll of Honour. The online petition of over 17,000 names was presented to the AWM Chairman and we understand it was tabled at the AWM Council meeting in November 2012. As at the date of writing the number of people who had joined the petition had doubled to over 35,000 signatures.

3.2 The campaign has used 48 ADF "Peacekeepers" as a euphemism, in order to represent a number of ADF personnel who have died on Prescribed Operations Overseas since 1947 onward, present and future. The majority of those who are denied the appropriate dignity and respect for their service and sacrifice to Australia consist mainly of ADF Peacekeepers. Others have been killed on other Operations, hence the term used as "*Prescribed Operations Overseas*." It may be necessary in the future to consider those ADF personnel who may be killed as a result of terrorism both overseas and homeland Australia.

3.3 There has been increasing interest from the media on this matter, with feature stories on both the ABC Tasmania 7:30 Report and the Channel 10 "The Project" programs, as well as various articles in major national newspapers. This has drawn large public attention to the issue, many of whom are perplexed as to why this situation even exists. This was demonstrated after the Channel 10 story on the 31st January 2013 when Change.org received the largest ever number of signatures for a petition in a 24 hour period. Well over 5,000 names were added to the petition and the Project re-visited the story the following evening.

3.4 Mrs Clark has vowed to continue this Campaign until her son and the 47 others are on the Roll of Honour. The APPVA fervently supports this position and will not be compromised on the issue.

4. Remembrance Book

4.1 The AWM Remembrance Book was initiated in 2007. We believe that this was due to public pressure to recognise a number of service deaths from 2004-2006 that had not been included on the AWM Roll of Honour. Those deaths included the Sea King Crash on Nias Island, killing 9 and seriously injuring 2 ADF members; two deaths in Solomon Islands (Dec 2004 & Mar 2005); and two deaths from OP QUICKSTEP near Fiji in November 2006.

4.2 The Remembrance Book is a ring binder in a locked glass top cabinet placed in the South East alcove of the Balustrades near the Roll of Honour. It is co-located with a

“Commemorative Roll”. The purpose of the Remembrance Book is to commemorate members of the ADF who have died on operations after 30 June 1947 designated as non-warlike service, and equivalent service, including hazardous, peacekeeping, and humanitarian peacetime service.¹ A copy of the Remembrance Book list is attached.

4.3 The Commemorative Roll records the names of Australians who died while members of allied forces, the merchant navy, philanthropic organisations, as war correspondents, artists or photographers, and certain munitions and other workers.² The APPVA is not contending the status quo of this Roll.

4.4 Of particular note, there is no signage or wall plaque advertising the presence of the Remembrance Book or its purpose. It is also noted that the glass top of the locked cabinet was removed in late 2012, to allow public access. However upon inspection on 6 February 2013, the book was deteriorating and the pages were falling out.

4.5 In summary, the Remembrance Book is located in an obscure place, is not sign posted, is placed in an alcove that is blocked at the bottom of the stair well (used as a storage area), and is by-passed by AWM Guides and the public. On this basis it is the strong view of the APPVA that the Remembrance Book is inadequate and does not appropriately reflect the dignity and respect of those ADF members who have paid the supreme sacrifice on a range of Prescribed ADF Operations since 1947. The most appropriate and dignified method to recognise these deaths is inclusion on the Roll of Honour.

5. Police Peacekeeper Deaths

5.1 From 1969 to 2004, four Policemen who were seconded to the Commonwealth or the Australian Federal Police (AFP), have died on Peacekeeping Operations (PKO). Three of those were killed in Cyprus³ from 1969-1974; and the fourth was killed in the Solomon Islands⁴ in December 2004. These deaths are listed on the National Police Memorial in Kings Park on the shores of Lake Burley Griffin. This memorial lists the names of all Australian State, Territory, Commonwealth and Federal Police officers killed in the line of duty both within Australia and Overseas. But as these four deaths occurred on PKO, should they also be listed on the Roll of Honour?

5.2 The APPVA is cognisant that the AWM is a national Military Memorial and Museum recognising those who have served in the ADF. It would therefore be inappropriate to have Police deaths listed on the Roll of Honour, as they were not deployed as members of the ADF at the time of their deaths. The view of the APPVA is to retain the Roll of Honour as a Military Roll only, inclusive of those who have died on Prescribed ADF Operations.

6. The National Peacekeeping Memorial

6.1 It has been suggested that those who have died on Prescribed ADF Operations could be listed on the National Peacekeeping Memorial which is under construction. The Australian Peacekeeping Memorial Project Committee (APMPC) was established in 2005, with formal registration as an Incorporated body in the ACT in 2006. It has a specific Scope that does not

¹ AWM Website, Commemoration link: <https://www.awm.gov.au/commemoration/>

² *Ibid.*

³ UN Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

⁴ Officer Adam Dunning of the Protective Services, seconded to the AFP was killed in an ambush on 22 Dec 2004, whilst serving on the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI).

include listing of the names of those who have died on Peace Operations to be placed on the memorial structure or surrounds.

6.2 The APMPC specifically intended from its inception not to list those who have died on Peace Operations, due to the nature of the Memorial being a **living** memorial. To list such deaths on this Memorial would necessitate the requirement for an ongoing Committee to oversee the listing of names for the indefinite future that Australia has toward its commitment to Peace Operations or PKO. It is therefore impractical to manage such a task.

6.3 On 6th February 2013 the APMPC again considered the listing of fallen Peacekeepers on the Memorial. The Committee re-confirmed its original decision that there was no scope or design function to allow for such a listing of names. Subsequently there is no intention to place a commemorative addition to the already approved and costed design and structure of this Memorial.

6.4 From the APPVA perspective, the issue at hand is appropriate recognition for those who have died on Prescribed ADF Operations on the AWM Roll of Honour which is the national memorial recognising ADF sacrifice. The issue is **not** the possible listing of those deaths on the National Peacekeeping Memorial which will be specifically for PKO Commemoration. On this basis the APPVA supports the views of the APMPC that it is not appropriate to list Prescribed ADF Operational deaths on the National Peacekeeping Memorial.

7. Circumstances of Deaths

Notice: The APPVA highly respects all of those who have been listed on the AWM Roll of Honour from the Sudan Conflict in the 1890's to the current service in Afghanistan. It is not how they died, *but for* their service, that they would not have otherwise met such a fate.

7.1 The APPVA has researched the circumstances of many of the deaths of those listed on the AWM Roll of Honour. It has found that a considerable number of deaths were non-battle casualties, not caused by actual combat or the action of belligerents. As an example, many listed from WWI died of illness and disease, most notably the Spanish Influenza Pandemic during 1918-1919.

7.2 The APPVA also notes that many deaths listed for AIF and Australian Force members were killed during peacetime training, Motor Vehicle Accidents, illness and disease whilst serving in homeland Australia. The inclusion of this type of death on the Roll of Honour was consistent up to and including the Viet Nam War.

7.3 The Iraq Campaign from 2003-2010 saw the deaths of two servicemen who were killed in non-combat circumstances. One was shot dead and the other run over by a Military Vehicle in Kuwait. In Afghanistan, which continues today, a number have been killed in helicopter crashes that were not the result of enemy engagement or fire.

7.4 All the deaths that have been mentioned above follow C.E.W. Beans' original intent of 'equality in death' with no criterion for the listing of deaths on warlike service. The APPVA has been made aware of proposals by some AWM Council Members to introduce selection criteria for future inclusions on the Roll of Honour. We suggest that the century old precedent that has been applied since the Sudan War in 1890's to the present situation in Afghanistan should not be changed, and to do so would create an even bigger controversy than the one this paper covers.

7.5 The APPVA contends that the death of a soldier killed by an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) in Afghanistan is no different to that of a soldier serving on a non-warlike PKO who is killed by a land mine. All should be equal in death and given the dignity richly deserved. The APPVA therefore does not support the concept of a selection criterion being applied to the circumstances of death for listing on the Roll of Honour, and strongly believes that the precedents of circumstantial deaths that have existed since the 1890's should continue into the future. The APPVA expects all deaths that arise from service on ADF Prescribed Operations to be listed on the AWM Roll of Honour, regardless of the service classification.

8. Misconceptions about ADF Peacekeepers

8.1 There is a public misconception that Peacekeeping includes firemen, ambulance paramedics, diplomats, Non-Government Organisations (NGO), Government Organisations, civilians and military members who provide humanitarian care and aid in war torn countries. Whilst this may be the case in some ADF Humanitarian or Disaster Relief Operations (DRO), this is far from reality in terms of Military involvement in PKO.

8.2 Whilst a "Whole of Government Approach" toward various operations has come to the fore in the past 10 years, the APPVA is highlighting the difficult and dangerous service of those ADF Peacekeepers who deploy with limited Rules of Engagement (ROE) and Orders for Opening Fire (OFOF) - or even those who are unarmed - specific to the respective United Nations Charter or Mandate for the operation.

8.3 Military Peacekeeping has specific roles, tasks and mission specific operations to conduct. This includes conducting unarmed observer operations in some of the most contested areas of strategic land in the world, where full scale war does come without warning. It involves keeping the peace and civil order in countries shattered by war. It also involves intervening in combat situations, albeit in most instances, in a constrained manner which places the individual's own safety at risk. It also involves operating within the International Rule of Law and protection of civilians. And this all encompassing range of military war-fighting skills through to negotiation and even diplomacy is expected of each individual service person on PKO.

8.4 Australia has a proud and long standing Military involvement in PKO since the 14th of September 1947, where we were the first country to deploy peacekeepers into the field. This continues to the present time and undoubtedly will continue into the future. It is estimated that over 65,000 ADF personnel have served on PKO since 1947 and there is no indication that Australia's military commitment to International Peace and Security through PKO will wane in the future, particularly with Australia's presence on the UN Security Council.

8.5 It is appreciated that there exists various interpretations and views that Military PKO do not present any threat to the individual. However this has not been the case. Since 1953, 29 Military personnel have died on PKO. This includes the 18 deaths listed whilst serving on UNKMAC during the period 1953-1956.

8.6 The APPVA views service of ADF members of PKO as one of honour and distinction. A mission to turn a country shattered by violence into a secure place for the population to live is a noble cause and one that should not be stereotyped as non-lethal as our people have been killed in combat and by lethal methods. Their sacrifice is no different in circumstances to many hundreds who are on the AWM Roll of Honour.

9. The AWM Act 1980

9.1 The APPVA has reviewed the AWM Act 1980 and found that the AWM Council has the discretion to make a decision about the inclusion of Peacekeepers on the Roll of Honour within both subsection 6(1) and/or subsection 9(2). In fact the AWM Council has previously decided in favour on this issue and has since changed its stance. A brief on the AWM Act 1980 is attached to this paper.

9.2 The Act also has a Transitional Provision, which links the previous AWM Act 1962, which was in turn linked by the AWM Act 1925. Therefore, a continuum of the interpretation of war or active service has been maintained since 1925 to the present. Modern Military Operations have effectively changed dynamically with varying demographics since 1925. As it stands the AWM Act 1980 does not reflect the commemoration, courage, service and sacrifice of those 48 ADF personnel who have died on a range of ADF Prescribed Operations.

9.3 Notwithstanding the above, the AWM Council is empowered by The Act to manage the operations of the AWM on behalf of the Australian Government, in accordance with the Australian Constitution. The AWM Council holds the power to accept these deaths onto the Roll of Honour and effect a change in Legislation to the current Act. The Government also holds the power to enact Legislative changes to Commonwealth Acts, in particular to The Act.

10. Political Views

10.1 On 28 Nov 2012, the Senate accepted a motion from Senator Penny Wright (S.A. - Greens), that:

- a. Peacekeepers have made a significant contribution to International Peace and Security;
- b. 48 Australians have died on Peacekeeping Operations overseas;
- c. Over 19,000 individuals have signed a petition calling for 48 Australians who have died in the service of their country to receive equal recognition and be placed on the Roll of Honour at the Australian War Memorial; and
- d. Calls on the Australian Government to:

Ask the Council of the Australian War Memorial to consider the community support for including peacekeepers on the Roll of Honour in the Australian War Memorial; and make a decision on its first meeting of 2013.

The motion was passed by the SENATE.

10.2 **The Greens**, through their Veterans' Affairs spokesperson, Senator Penny Wright, have indicated further support by writing to the Chairman of the AWM Council, concerning the current practice of not allowing the names of peacekeepers who have been killed on active duty, in the course of their peacekeeping duties, to be recorded on the Roll of Honour at the AWM.⁵ A letter of support from Senator Wright is attached to this paper.

⁵ Let Senator Penny Wright to RADM Ken Doolan Chair AWM Council and Dr Brendan Nelson Director AWM, dated 12 February 2013.

10.3 **Labor** have indicated, through the Minister for Veterans 'Affairs, Warren Snowdon of their view that the recognition of non-warlike deaths does warrant further consideration by the Council.. All members of the Australian Defence Force who have died on peacekeeping, humanitarian and disaster relief operations should be afforded the utmost dignity and respect, reflecting our nation's appreciation of their sacrifice.⁶ A letter of support from The Minister is attached to this paper.

10.4 From APPVA representations to the **Coalition**, particularly Senator Michael Ronaldson, it was indicated that it would be inappropriate for the Senator to direct the AWM Council to place the names of those who have died in a range of Prescribed ADF operations. Further consultation with Senator Ronaldson will be occurring on 1 March 2013 to ascertain the level of support. It is noted that the motion placed by Sen Wright was voted in support by the entire Senate.

10.5 The APPVA campaign for recognition for Peacekeepers has also begun to draw support from Federal Independent politicians including Mr A. Wilkie MP. A copy of the letter of support from Mr Wilkie is attached to this paper.

10.6 The Viet Nam Veteran Association of Australia (VVAA), has announced bi-partisan support toward the matter, by supporting the APPVA in this matter. A copy of the joint Media Release is attached to this paper.

10.7 The APPVA is aware of a large number of RSL Sub-Branch members throughout Australia have approached us, indicating their support toward the issue and raised concerns of some comments in the media of some RSL Presidents as not been reflective of the RSL coal-face. Recently, in QLD, a Sub-Branch voted unanimously in favour to have the names on the Roll of Honour, which will be then raised at the QLD State Conference in June 2013.

10.8 The RSL Tasmania Branch is in strong support toward the issue and will raise this issue again at its State Conference. In Victoria, this is now being discussed among RSL Sub-Branches and will be raised at the Victorian State Conference. The APPVA is observing a ground-swell within the RSL in support of this matter.

11. International approaches to recognise Military Service Deaths Post World War II

11.1 This section outlines the approach to recognition of Peacekeeping deaths that several of this country's traditional Allies have taken.

11.2 The British have a United Kingdom Armed Forces (Regular and Reserve) Memorial. It is the first national memorial dedicated to the men and women of the United Kingdom Armed Forces (Regular and Reserve) killed on duty or as a result of terrorist action since the Second World War. The Memorial is located at the National Memorial Arboretum at Alrewas in Staffordshire. An information sheet of this Memorial is attached to this paper.

11.3 In the USA, the Viet Nam Wall located in Washington DC honours and lists 58,000 men and women who were killed, or missing from the Viet Nam War. It is perhaps one of the most visited memorials in Washington. Family, friends and members of the public are able to touch the names of those who paid the supreme sacrifice to the USA during that war.

⁶ Let The Hon Warren Snowdon MP, Minister for Veterans' Affairs, M12/3791 dated 5 Feb 2013 to APPVA.

11.4 There is no central or National War Memorial or Museum in the USA with similar functions as the AWM. Other memorials in the USA, particularly around Washington comprise of the massive World War 2 Memorial, Iwo Jima Memorial and Navy Memorial. It would appear thus far that the Viet Nam Wall (aka “The Wall”), is the only US National Memorial that has names listed that is accessible by the public.

11.5 In Canada, there is a National War Memorial that commemorates all wars and conflicts in which Canadians have served and died, including Peacekeeping Operations. However, in similar context to the USA, with the exception of “The Wall” [Viet Nam], there is no specific wall that honours and lists Canada’s war or peacekeeping dead. Canada has a Peacekeeping Memorial located in Ontario.

11.6 New Zealand’s National War Memorial is located at Buckle Street in Wellington. The Memorial commemorates all New Zealanders who gave their lives in the South African War, the two World Wars, the conflicts in Malaysia and Vietnam and on peace-keeping operations world-wide.⁷

11.7 The APPVA views the AWM as a unique Memorial and one that is perhaps the envy of the world in terms of commemorative recognition of Australia’s fallen and that of maintaining Australia’s Military History. The inclusion of our dead who have served on prescribed ADF Operations overseas on the Roll of Honour is comparable to the UK Armed Forces Memorial, which lists in stone, those who have served and died on service, without discrimination of service type or location.

11.8 It is viewed by the APPVA, including many in the public and veteran communities, that the inclusion of those who have died on ADF Prescribed Operations will not diminish the integrity of the intent or purpose of the AWM Roll of Honour.

12. AWM Roll of Honour Panels – Post World War II

12.1 The Roll of Honour panels for Post World War II were erected within the AWM Balustrades from 1963 onwards, with space left at the end of the Second World War for supplementary panels to be added.

12.2 The APPVA does not know if there is any intention for further supplementary panels to be erected, however it has been observed that the space between the end of WWII panels and the Malayan Emergency onward is considerable. Significantly, there is a plaque positioned in this space which commemorates the loss of War Correspondents and other non-combatants who weren’t military personnel.

12.3 The APPVA proposes that this plaque could be moved so that the panels of Post WWII can take up the sequential time line on the Eastern Wall. If this is done, then there would be adequate space to provide for the entire Southern Panels, 1992 onward (Somalia to Afghanistan) and be inclusive of the 48 names from Prescribed ADF Operations.

⁷ National War Memorial, Wellington NZ. Link: <http://www.mch.govt.nz/nz-identity-heritage/national-war-memorial>

13. Conclusion

13.1 In this paper the APPVA has considered several major factors that relate to the recognition of ADF Peacekeepers at the AWM. These have identified that:

- a. Australian community sentiment for proper recognition by the AWM is growing, with recent media coverage and record breaking subscriptions to Avril Clarke's petition demonstrating this is an issue which the AWM cannot ignore and has to adequately address. At the time of drafting, there were approximately **35,300 signatories** to the online petition.
- b. The current use of a un-sign posted ring binder aka a 'Remembrance Book' in what was a locked cabinet in an obscure location of the AWM is inadequate and has no dignity or respect.
- c. The National Peacekeeping Memorial is not intended to have a Roll of Honour, and any consideration of this is irrelevant as the issue is recognition of ADF Peacekeepers at the AWM as the National Military Memorial.
- d. There is over a century of precedent of 'equality in death' for those currently listed on the AWM Roll of Honour. To attempt to apply any criteria for recognition to a serviceperson's operational death would fly in the face of that precedent and public opinion.
- e. The service of Peacekeepers is in many situations significantly more complex and hazardous than ordinary warlike service. And the term peacekeeper is itself misleading when you consider operational constraints such as the inability to carry a weapon for self-defence or the requirement to operate between belligerents as a United Nations Military Observer. Peacekeeping service should draw just as much honour, distinction and recognition as warlike service.
- f. The AWM Council has the discretion under the AWM Act 1980 to include Peacekeepers on the Roll of Honour. The Act has not changed its interpretation since 1925 to the present day.
- g. Politically the Australian Senate has already passed a motion supporting the recognition of Peacekeepers at the AWM. The APPVA has clear Australian Greens and Independent support, with Labor indicating that the AWM Council needs to ensure Peacekeepers receive dignity and respect.
- h. Both the UK and New Zealand have national memorials which include Peacekeepers in the Roll of Honour.
- i. The physical arrangement of the panels in the AWM Roll of Honour will allow Peacekeepers to be included.

13.2 All of the above demonstrates that the APPVA request for proper recognition of ADF Peacekeepers has political and community support aligns with established precedent and also Allied nation recognition of their fallen Peacekeepers. Any decision by the AWM Council to reject the request and/or fall back on the argument that it is not 'warlike' service will result in loss of credibility for the AWM and its Council members.

14. Recommendations

14.1 The APPVA recommends that:

- a. That the 48 names from Prescribed ADF Operations are included in the Roll of Honour.
- b. That they are included in the Post WWII Panels and not segregated due to service type rendered in death.
- c. To achieve this, that the Post WWII Panels are re-located to immediately after WWII panels, this is adjacent to the Wall that lists the Roll of Honour.

Attachments:

- 1. AWM Remembrance Book.**
- 2. AWM Act 1980 analysis.**
- 3. Letter of support – Senator Wright.**
- 4. Letter of support – The Hon Warren Snowdon, MP.**
- 5. Letter of support – A. Wilkie, MP.**
- 6. Joint Media Release – VVAA and APPVA.**
- 7. UK Forces Memorial Brief.**

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Remembrance Book Introduction

The Remembrance Book commemorates members of the Australian Defence Force and Australian police forces who have died during or as a result of operations after 30 June 1947 designated as non-warlike service, and its equivalent, including Hazardous service or Peacekeeping service or humanitarian Peacetime service.

It is in the form of:

- A Remembrance Book located in the Memorial's Commemorative Area;
- The Remembrance Book database, accessible through the Memorial's website.

Eligibility

To be eligible for the Remembrance Book, an individual must:

- have died during service as a member the Australian Defence Force or the Australian police forces, or as a result of that service; and
- have died during or as a result of operations after 30 June 1947 designated as Non-warlike service, and its equivalent, including Hazardous service or Peacekeeping service or humanitarian Peacetime service; and
- from 2001 onwards, have died within two years of returning to Australia from that service.
- Deaths occurring during or as a result of training exercises, whether in Australia or overseas are ineligible for inclusion

Operations

The following operations are currently included in the Remembrance Book:

Operation Name	Dates
Post Second World War Mine Clearance – North Queensland	1947
Berlin Airlift	1948- 1949
United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)	1950- 1985
Malta	1952- 1955
Post-Armistice Korea	1953- 1956

Operation Name	Dates
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) – Middle East	1956 –
United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	1964 –
United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	1991- 1994
Peace Monitoring Group – Bougainville (PMG)	1998- 2003
Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI)	2003 –
Operation Sumatra Assist	2005
ADF Support to Australian Citizens in Fiji	2006

Content

Records in the Remembrance Book contain the personal particulars, unit and date of death of each person. Some records may contain cemetery details and next of kin.

The Remembrance Book list of ADF Deaths is further attached to this fact sheet.

Remembrance Book List of ADF Deaths.

Name	Service Number	Unit	Operation
<u>Andrews, Henry Dudley</u>	O5464	77 Squadron	Post-Armistice Korea 1953-1956
<u>Baker, Ashley Arthur</u>	8514280	2nd Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment	Operation Astute 2006- (East Timor)
<u>Bennet, Scott</u>		HMAS Kanimbla	Operation Sumatra Assist 2005
<u>Bevis, Ian Percy</u>	6997	1st Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment	Post-Armistice Korea 1953-1956
<u>Bingley, Mark</u>	65261	171 Aviation Squadron (AAAvn)	ADF Support to Australian Citizens in Fiji 2006
<u>Carter, James Arthur</u>	6681	Reinforcement Holding Unit	Post-Armistice Korea 1953-1956
<u>Clark, Jamie</u>	5803722; 8260698	3rd Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment	Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI) 2003-
<u>Coatsworth, James Edgar</u>	311122	Reinforcement Holding Unit	Post-Armistice Korea 1953-1956
<u>Davey, Matthew</u>		HMAS Kanimbla	Operation Sumatra Assist 2005
<u>Davis, William John</u>	45064	HMAS Murchison	Post-Armistice Korea 1953-1956
<u>Felsche, Susan Lee</u>		Royal Australian Army Medical Corps	UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) 1991-1994
<u>Garrett, Ronald John</u>	34344	HMAS Warrnambool	Post-Second World War Mine Clearance – North Queensland 1947
<u>Goodall, Matthew</u>		HMAS Kanimbla	Operation Sumatra Assist 2005
<u>Hawken, Alan Spencer</u>	31283	HMAS Sydney	Post-Armistice Korea 1953-1956
<u>Haymes, Albert William</u>	3401092	2nd Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment	Post-Armistice Korea 1953-1956
<u>Hennessy, Maxwell James</u>	A23246	78 (Fighter) Wing	Malta, 1952-1955
<u>Hyland, John Herbert</u>	28583	HMAS Warrnambool	Post-Second World War Mine Clearance – North Queensland 1947
<u>Jarman, Garth George</u>	3484	3rd Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment	Post-Armistice Korea 1953-1956

Name	Service Number	Unit	Operation
Jones, Wendy Elizabeth		Air Transportable Health Squadron Amberley	Operation Sumatra Assist 2005
Kane, John Rhoden	210792	3rd Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment	Post-Armistice Korea 1953-1956
Kimlin, Paul		HMAS Kanimbla	Operation Sumatra Assist 2005
King, Jonathan		HMAS Kanimbla	Operation Sumatra Assist 2005
Kollias, John Edward	2444	Headquarters British Commonwealth Forces Korea	Post-Armistice Korea 1953-1956
Leigh, Ronald James	311228	2nd Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment	Post-Armistice Korea 1953-1956
Lewis, Shawn	2309231	145th Signals Squadron	Peace Monitoring Group – Bougainville (PMG) 1998-2003
Lott, Norman Lloyd	28608	HMAS Warrnambool	Post-Second World War Mine Clearance – North Queensland 1947
McArthur, Clive Joseph	33776	British Commonwealth Base Signals Regiment	Post-Armistice Korea 1953-1956
McCarthy, Paul Stuart		Health Services Flight Pearce	Operation Sumatra Assist 2005
McCarthy, Peter James	224826	Royal Australian Corps of Transport	UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) – Middle East 1956-
Miller, Arthur Jack	VX51610	14th Australian Works and Parks Squadron	British Commonwealth Occupation Force (BCOF), 1945-1952
Nelson, Kenneth William	A29310	HMAS Sydney	Post-Armistice Korea 1953-1956
Nimmo, Robert Harold		Staff Corps	UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) 1950-1985
Nissen, Cyril Hans	8211	77 Squadron	British Commonwealth Occupation Force (BCOF), 1945-1952
Nowell, John	59099	Commonwealth Contingent Signal Squadron	Post-Armistice Korea 1953-1956
Porter, Joshua Nathan Noel	2818220	Special Air Service Regiment	ADF Support to Australian Citizens in Fiji 2006
Pridue, Beau Edward	8536268	8 Combat Service Support Battalion	Operation Astute 2006- (East Timor)
Quinn, Mel Joseph	412688	24 Squadron (att RAF)	Berlin Airlift, 1948-49

Name	Service Number	Unit	Operation
<u>Rees, Evan Price</u>	A37585	78 (Fighter) Wing	Malta, 1952-1955
<u>Roberts, Kenneth Richard</u>	VX700023	BCOF Signals Regiment	British Commonwealth Occupation Force (BCOF), 1945-1952
<u>Rowbottom, Lynne Elizabeth</u>		Health Services Flight Townsville	Operation Sumatra Assist 2005
<u>Sharkie, Ronald James William</u>	03170	78 (Fighter) Wing	Malta, 1952-1955
<u>Shoppee, Kevin Damian Joseph</u>	4721921	1st Aviation Regiment	Papua and New Guinea, 1945-1975
<u>Sigg, Donald Bain</u>	31199	HMAS Warrnambool	Post-Second World War Mine Clearance – North Queensland 1947
<u>Slattery, Stephen Taylor, Ralph Nigel Keith</u>	0120600	HMAS Kanimbla 9 Squadron	Operation Sumatra Assist 2005 Operation Cenderawasih (Irian Jaya) 1976-1981
<u>Tucker, Lionel Aubrey</u>	2/7789	101 Field Battery RAA	Southeast Asia (Malaysia) 1960-1964
<u>Waller, Brian Charles</u>	52144	1st Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment	Post-Armistice Korea 1953-1956

REVIEW OF AWM ACT 1980

Introduction

1. Review act with regard to three questions:
 - a. Whether there exists any provisions with[in] The Act to allow for decisions to be made by the AWM Council to change the eligibility for the names of ADF Prescribed Operations Overseas (NWLS).
 - b. Whether there exists any provisions within The Act that do not allow the AWM to make such decisions as per above; and
 - c. Whether there exists any provisions within The Act that is inclusive of recognition of ADF personal killed on Prescribed Operations Overseas.

Possibly Relevant Parts of Act

2. Subsection 3 Interpretation

- **Active service** means active service in war or in warlike operations by members of the Defence Force.
- **Australian military history** means history of:
 - (b) the Defence Force

3. Subsection 5 Functions of the Memorial

- (1) The *functions* of the Memorial are:
 - (a) to maintain and develop the national memorial ... as a national memorial of Australians who have died:
 - (i) on or as a result of active service; or
 - (ii) as a result of any war or warlike operations in which Australians have been on active service;

4. Subsection 6 Powers of Memorial

- (1) Subject to this Act, the Memorial has power to do all things necessary or convenient to be done for or in connection with the performance of its functions.

5. Subsection 9 Establishment of Council

- (2) The council is responsible for the conduct and control of the affairs of the Memorial and the policy of the Memorial with respect to any matters that may be determined by the Council.

6. Subsection 39 Delegation by the Minister

- (1) The Minister may, either generally or as otherwise provided by the instrument of delegation, by writing signed by his or her, delegate to a person any of his or her powers under this Act, other than this power of delegation.

Conclusions

7. **Question 1.** Yes. The Council has the power to vary the Roll of Honour policy in accordance with both:
 - Subsection 6 (1); and/or
 - Subsection 9 (2)
8. **Question 2.** None identified.
9. **Question 3.** Possibly Yes:
 - Subsection 3 – Australian military history – history of the Defence Force
10. **Other possible action:**
 - As per my previous brief, have the definition of Active Service in Subsection 5 (1) (a) (i) modified.
 - Investigate whether the Minister can delegate a particular power to Dr Nelson in accordance with Subsection 39.

Prepared by: M.J. Romalis 13 Feb 13

Released by: A. Thomas, JP 19 Feb 13



Australian Senate

Penny Wright
Australian Greens Senator for South Australia

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Rear Admiral Ken Doolan AO RAN (Ret'd)

Chair,

Australian War Memorial Council

GPO Box 345

Canberra ACT 2601

AUSTRALIA

Cc Hon Dr Brendan Nelson

Director,

Australian War Memorial

GPO Box 345

Canberra ACT 2601

AUSTRALIA

12th February 2013

Dear Rear Admiral Doolan,

Recognition of Australian Peacekeepers on the Honour Roll

I am the Veterans Affairs spokesperson for the Australian Greens and I am writing to urge you, and the Council, to reconsider the current practice of not allowing the names of peacekeepers who have been killed on active duty, in the course of their peacekeeping duties, to be recorded on the Roll of Honour at the Australian War Memorial.

Since Australian peacekeepers were first deployed in 1947, 48 Australians have been killed in the course of their service. These deaths have occurred in situations that range from violent to accidental, as is the case with those whose names already appear on the roll.

As you will be aware, members of the Australian Defence Forces have served Australia's interests as peacekeepers, honourably and with courage, in many conflicts and situations since that first deployment. While these circumstances have rarely been officially designated as "warlike," they have all required the personnel to face risk and danger in the

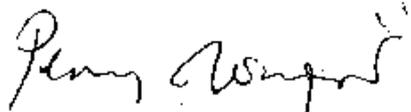
service of their country. That is, after all, the very basis of their role; they are not invited to serve where peace is already secured.

It is clear to me that more and more Australians are coming to understand the valuable contribution our peacekeepers make to promoting and securing international peace and security. They are also becoming more aware of the risks peacekeepers inevitably run in carrying out their work, in our nation's name and on our behalf.

In the course of your considerations, I invite you to reflect on the fact that the history of the Australian War Memorial itself has been one of adaptation, responding to changed circumstances and perspectives. Originally conceived by Charles Bean as a monument to those who died in the First World War, it now commemorates Australians who died in other wars and is a moving witness to Bean's philosophy that "all men are equal in death".

I wish you well with your deliberations.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Penny Wright". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Senator Penny Wright
Australian Greens spokesperson on Veterans Affairs



The Hon Warren Snowdon MP
Minister for Veterans' Affairs

M12/3791

Mr Paul Copeland OAM JP
National Advisor
Australian Peacekeeper & Peacemaker Veterans' Association
PO Box 552
TORQUAY VIC 3228

Dear Mr Copeland 

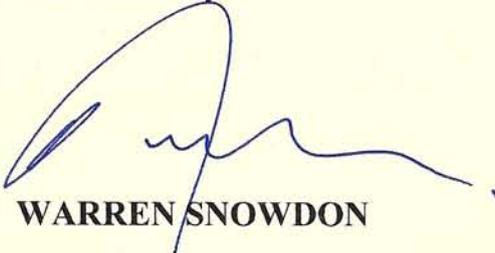
Thank you for your email of 2 December 2012 concerning your proposal to amend the *Australian War Memorial Act 1980* (the Act) to recognise the dynamics of modern military operations, such as non-warlike peacekeeping, humanitarian and disaster relief operations.

I understand that you have previously been advised that the scope of the Australian War Memorial has not always included non-warlike service, but in 2007 the Council of the Australian War Memorial agreed to expand the scope to cover this type of service. This was done in order to meet changes in public and veteran expectations and was done so without seeking an amendment to the Act.

At the November 2012 meeting, the Council gave long and sensitive consideration to the recognition of non-warlike deaths and unanimously resolved to maintain the current requirements for inclusion in the Roll of Honour. However, the Chairman agreed that he and Council will consult further with key defence and community groups on this important issue and further consider this matter at its next meeting to be held in March 2013.

In my view, the recognition of non-warlike deaths does warrant further consideration by the Council. All members of the Australian Defence Force who have died on peacekeeping, humanitarian and disaster relief operations should be afforded the utmost dignity and respect, reflecting our nation's appreciation of their sacrifice.

Yours sincerely



WARREN SNOWDON

05 FEB 2013



Andrew Wilkie MP
INDEPENDENT MEMBER FOR DENISON

4 FEB 2013

Mr Michael Romalis *15 Feb 13.*
State President Tasmania Branch
Australian Peacekeeper and Peacemaker Veterans' Association
63 Davey Street
HOBART TAS 7000

Dear Mr Romalis *Michael,*

I am writing to express my support for equal recognition of peacekeepers at the Australian War Memorial.

I share the concerns of the Australian Peacekeeper and Peacemaker Veterans' Association that the names of fallen peacekeepers are not added to the War Memorial's Honour Roll but listed separately in a commemorative roll.

I am mindful that since Australia's peacekeeping role commenced in Indonesia in 1947 more than 66, 000 veterans have been involved in operations in more than 60 countries. They, and especially those who died, really should be properly recognised.

Yours sincerely

Andrew Wilkie MP
Independent Member for Denison



**VIETNAM VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA NATIONAL COUNCIL INC.
AUSTRALIAN PEACEKEEPER & PEACEMAKER VETERANS' ASSOCIATION INC.**

1st February 2013

Joint Approach for Peacekeeper Recognition

Today the Vietnam Veterans Association of Australia (VVAA) and Australian Peacekeeper & Peacemaker Veterans' Association (APPVA) jointly called for 48 Peacekeepers who have died in service of Australia to be adequately recognised by the Australian War Memorial (AWM).

Both National Presidents, Ron Coxon (VVAA) and Allan Thomas (APPVA), urged the Australian War Memorial Council, Defence Service Chiefs, Government and the Australian public to support the inclusion of Australian Peacekeepers who have died in the service of their country, while providing security and stability to the International community from war, famine and belligerent operations.

Driving force behind the Australian War Memorial, Charles Bean, wanted Australians to remember those who served and died for Australia. Equal in death was Bean's intent but modern operations have seen those who die on peacekeeping (non-warlike), humanitarian and post armistice operations not treated equally along with their families.

Both organisations remain concerned on reports that senior Defence officers are questioning the reasons for those who die by placing a criterion of being killed in combat. Research has been conducted by the APPVA, suggesting that a very large number of those on the Roll of Honour did not die as a direct result of combat. Many died in Australia and overseas from disease and accidents in World War 1 and WWII but are listed on the Honour Roll.

"To undertake such an invasive and insensitive criterion would open a huge can of worms and could only be seen as an attempt to further exclude these 48 members," stated Mr Thomas.

"There should be no question as to how these people died serving Australia overseas. In questioning this, Defence remains insensitive to the families of peacekeepers which it can be criticised as not engaging in the same way as the families of those killed on war-like operations have been."

Mr Thomas said the families of deceased peacekeepers were never informed that their loved ones would not be commemorated at the Australian War Memorial – which he describes as "an appalling injustice."

Mr Coxon stated recent media quotes from him were incorrect with the journalist referring to normal peacetime service within Australia, to which he commented accordingly.

"Peacekeepers who have died on operations overseas should have their names on the Roll of Honour, as those before them are listed." Mr Coxon said.

"We support the inclusivity of Peacekeepers who have been killed overseas. This is a very simple decision to make in the favour of those who served our country, their families and friends – to be forever remembered in the nation's capital"

Meanwhile the organisers of Change.org, have indicated since Channel 10's "The Project" went to air on Wednesday evening, the petition has seen a spike in signatories from 20,000 to almost 31,000 and are calling on the public to visit the site and sign the petition: <http://www.change.org/en-AU/petitions/war-memorial-council-recognise-my-son-and-other-fallen-peacekeepers-equally>

MEDIA CONTACTS:

VVAA - MR. RON COXON 0412 264 346 APPVA - MR. PAUL COPELAND 0419 355 226

UNITED KINGDOM ARMED FORCES MEMORIAL

Web link: <http://www.thenma.org.uk/#>

This is the first national memorial dedicated to the men and women of the United Kingdom Armed Forces (Regular and Reserve) killed on duty or as a result of terrorist action since the Second World War. The Memorial is located at the National Memorial Arboretum at Alrewas in Staffordshire.

The start date is 1 January 1948, which follows on directly from the Commonwealth War Graves Commission which commemorates those who died up to 31 December 1947. The one exception is for those members of HM Armed Forces killed in Palestine who are included on the Memorial.

The Armed Forces Memorial was dedicated on Friday 12th October 2007. The ceremony was attended by HM The Queen, HRH The Duke of Edinburgh, HRH The Prince of Wales and HRH The Duchess of Cornwall. The Service of Dedication was led by HG The Archbishop of Canterbury.



The Memorial is not a traditional war memorial that only remembers those killed in conflict. It also recognises the many servicemen and women who have given their lives while on duty and those killed by terrorist action. The Memorial also helps to raise awareness of the invaluable contribution made by the Armed Forces throughout the world.

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

The Secretary of State for Defence made a statement in the House of Commons on 10 November 2000 that there was insufficient recognition of members of the Armed Forces killed on duty since the Second World War and that a new national memorial would be constructed. He also confirmed that the memorial would be funded by public subscription and that a period of consultation would follow.

Following a period of extensive consultation with the Services and ex-Services community it was concluded that a new national memorial should be constructed - to be known as the Armed Forces Memorial.

A Board of Trustees of the Armed Forces Memorial Trust was established in November 2003 to take responsibility for the project.



A competition for the design of the Memorial was completed in December 2004. Entries were received from around the world and, from a field of 45; the winning design was selected and received approval from the Patron, HRH The Prince of Wales. The Prince's Foundation was closely involved in the design process. The winning design was unveiled at the Imperial War Museum in April 2005.

An appeal was launched in April 2005 by the Chairman of the Armed Forces Memorial Trust, Vice Admiral Sir John Dunt KCB. A total of £7 million was raised to complete the project including grants of £2,416,500 from the Millennium Commission and a grant of £1,500,000 from HM Treasury. Several very substantial donations were made and there was widespread support from the public, most notably from the readers of The Sun and The Daily Mail.

THE MEMORIAL

The Armed Forces Memorial is a stunning piece of architecture in its own right. It was created by the Liam O'Connor, Architect, and his team including Alan Baxter & Associates, consulting engineers, Thompson Cole Ltd, quantity surveyors and the sculptor Ian Rank-Broadley.

The architect drew his inspiration for the design from several sources including the grassed circular mound at Silbury Hill, Stonehenge, the Pantheon in Rome and the Malwiya Minaret in Iraq.

The Memorial comprises two parts: a large earth mound or tumulus and a circular structure on top formed by curved Portland stone walls open at the east and west sides and with an obelisk at the eastern end. At the heart of the memorial, situated at the centre of each of the two straight stone walls are bronze sculptures.

There are apertures in each of the walls to the south side of the Memorial which are so aligned that if the sun shines at 11.00am on the 11th November the rays of the sun will fall across a wreath placed at the exact centre of the Memorial.



The bronze figures in the sculptures draw on classical imagery to produce an emotional response. The symbolism used records sacrifice and loss.

OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES MEMORIAL PROJECT

There are two other elements to the project which are, or will be, sited in London.

A memorial in Westminster Abbey commemorates all those who have died in conflicts throughout the world since the Second World War. The Trustees worked with the Dean of Westminster and the artist Tom Phillips CBE RA to agree the design of a colourful memorial that creates a powerful and thought-provoking statement within the South Cloister.



Rolls of Honour, similar to those for the Royal Air Force held in the Church of St Clement Danes, are being prepared and, **when complete, will be kept in the Church of St Martin-in-the-Fields for the Royal Navy and in the Chapel of the Royal Hospital Chelsea for the Army.** These will list all those who have died in Service since the end of the Second World War regardless of the cause of death. They will be hand written on vellum in the traditional way. A team of calligraphers led by David Allan FSA Scot, who is a calligrapher and heraldic artist, will transcribe the names in chronological order and the books will be bound by James and Stuart Brockman Ltd who are leaders in this specialist field.

The names of those who have died are recorded in date and Service order, grouped together with colleagues who died in the same incident. Naming starts on the left wall as you enter the Memorial from the steps.

To find the location of a name quickly you can look it up on the [Roll of Honour on the Veterans UK website](#) or by asking a member of our team at the Arboretum. Every effort will be made by our team to assist you in finding the name you are looking for.

Over 15,000 names were carved by computer when the Memorial was created, with space on the empty panels for an additional 15,000. Since then, the names of those killed since 2007 have been engraved by hand on the Memorial on a yearly basis.

