



NATIONAL EMERGENCY

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IN THIS ISSUE:
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* TRAUMATIC STRESS MANAGEMENT

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CONTENTS

REGULAR ARTICLES

2	From the President's Desk
23	Notices
23	New Fellows of the Institute
24	New AIES Members
25	Australian Conferences
26	Membership Application Form
28	AIES National Contacts

COVER STORY

10	Great Disasters of the Past <i>Bob Maul</i>
----	--

FEATURE STORIES

5	50th Anniversary - Tasmania Police Diving Team <i>Maurice E Massie</i>
7	Resignation of Director General EMA
8	Traumatic Stress Management: Risk, Resilience & Vulnerability <i>Dr Jane Shakespeare-Finch</i>
16	2006 Security & Emergency Management Conference
17	International Crisis & Emergency Management Conference
20	Federal Government Workplace Relations Act 1996 <i>RA Maul</i>



Front Cover

Pictured are Emergency Services appliances, apparatus and personnel utilised during a Multi Emergency Management/Counter Terrorism Exercise held at the NSW Fire Brigade Training Centre at Alexandria, Sydney. Photograph courtesy of the NSW Police.

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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Maurice E Massie

*QPM, LFAIES,
National President*



With the production and distribution of the Summer Edition of the National Emergency Response Magazine, my congratulations go to the Editorial team as well as the publishers for distributing an interesting magazine. I also pass on my appreciation to all those who have provided articles which made up the content of the magazine and I would remind all members, that without such input, the magazine could not be produced.

CRONULLA RIOTS

The Cronulla riots on December 11 and those other incidents of civil disturbance and violence that ensued is a disturbing set of events that reflect badly on the population of Australia. For some considerable time now, I have entertained the view that in our society there is a distinct lack of courtesy, respect and tolerance.

As a serving Police Officer, I had the opportunity to observe, over an extended period of time, the attitude of people towards the Police and to other members of the public. These observations commenced as a young Police Officer and extended through different periods of time, over a 41 year span, at various stations in my career through the ranks of Constable, Senior Constable, Sergeant and Inspector. These duties took me to the forefront of general policing duties where I was able to observe a definite decline in the standards within our society of those qualities of respect, courtesy and tolerance.

As a Supervision Inspector working on the Hobart city division, at night and at weekends, I was somewhat aghast at the attitude of some of our young members in the community, many of whom were completely devoid of any respect and their attitude to the Police was such that it could best be described as 'obnoxious'.

Not only were these young folk lacking in respect for the Police, the same attitude was directed towards other members of the public and their property. It was certainly my view that, as I neared retirement, I would be pleased that I would no longer have to perform those particular duties in the coming years, as I could see there was no likely reversal of this degeneration and in the future things would only get worse.

With the Cronulla Riots, there is no doubt that there was an element of racial prejudice, but I suspect that was merely an excuse for the 'ratbag' element to vent their feelings and that this incident is symptomatic of an attitude prevalent in a large proportion of the populace throughout Australia. I can see no ready fix to this problem and it will be incumbent on those in authority to control the situation. I did feel for the Police Officers involved in the Cronulla riots as so often the Police end up being the 'meat in the sandwich' in a no win situation in such incidents.

"It was certainly my view that, as I neared retirement, I would be pleased that I would no longer have to perform those particular duties in the coming years, as I could see there was no likely reversal of this degeneration and in the future things would only get worse."

AUSTRALIA DAY HONOURS AWARD

It is pleasing to note that a number of our Members were recognised in the recent Australia Day Honours Awards. Congratulations go to—

- Alan R Penaluna, MAIES, (VIC) for being bestowed the award of Emergency Service Medal (ESM);

The award underscores the contribution being made by members of the State Emergency Service in fulfilling a usually unsung role in ensuring the well being of our community and also in this case, a dedicated commitment as a Melbourne Ambulance Service MICA Officer.

- Kevin E Perry, MAIES, (VIC) – Kevin received the Emergency Service Medal (ESM) for his contributions and dedication as a Member of the State Emergency Service.
- John Mackonis FAIES, (TAS) – John received the Emergency Service Medal (ESM) as a volunteer member of the Tasmanian State Emergency Service for 25 years. He has been a unit manager of the Regional Headquarters Unit South for the past 15 years. As well as being an SES volunteer, John is also an active member of the Institute and currently serves on the Tasmanian Divisional Board.

My congratulations and those of all other members go to the aforementioned for a job well done. As National President, I would also like to pass on my congratulations to all other members who may have been similarly recognised.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting and the General Council Meeting of the Institute was conducted in Adelaide, South Australia, on April 10, 2006. I looked forward to and enjoyed the meetings as well as the opportunity of catching up with the various Council members and members of the South Australia Division.



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50TH ANNIVERSARY - TASMANIA POLICE DIVING TEAM

November 28, 2005 was the 50th anniversary of the Tasmania Police Underwater Diving team

Maurice E Massie

National President AIES

I had the pleasure of attending the Tasmania Police Academy at Rokeby, on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Tasmania Police Underwater Diving Team.

The event was marked by the unveiling of an Honour Board by the Commissioner Richard McCreadie, which depicted all past and present members of the team. The Commissioner himself was once a member of the team.

I, together with the other past members of the team who were able to attend, had the opportunity to mingle and exchange old stories.

In preparation for the ceremony, Inspector Steven Williams MAIES, Officer in Charge of the Search and Rescue Division, prepared a briefing paper for the Commissioner which he kindly made available to me, so it is with extracts from that document, together with my own recollections, that form the basis of this article.

In 1955, following the downing and the loss of all on board a DC3 passenger aircraft in Frederick Henry Bay just off the runway of the current Hobart Airport, a search was conducted by Police. One of the Police members, namely Tom Howard, undertook some snorkel diving in the area of the crash in a search for deceased persons. It was decided that following this incident, the said Tom Howard should attend a Sydney Naval Diving Course in scuba equipment so that the Police would have a capability

“Over the years, a team of divers was established with basic training being given by the more experienced divers and a regular training day being established for team members in the use of scuba equipment and underwater search techniques.”

for underwater search and recovery. This then was really the commencement of the Police Diving in the Tasmania Police Force. Sergeant Tom Howard was later joined by my brother Ron Massie as a Police Diver. This was in 1956 and in 1959, I joined Ron as the other diving member which comprised the team. We carried out these duties as an



addition to our normal Police duties, being called upon when there was a requirement for an underwater search for property or deceased person(s).

In those early days, there was very little in the way of training. Sergeant Howard passed on some information of what he had learnt in Sydney with the Navy Diving Course, but in the main, Ron and I learnt of the physics associated with diving and the physiological and psychological aspects of diving through reading books, written mainly by the French divers, Jacques Cousteau and Jacques Du-mas. These readings, coupled with our own experience as sports divers using snorkeling gear, was the only training we ever received. We were able to apply our learning in practice dives at the Hobart Olympic Pool and in open water.

Over the years, a team of divers was established with basic training being given by the more experienced divers and a regular training day being established for team members in the use of scuba equipment and underwater search techniques. There were, over the years, a number of divers who served for only a short term, the diving duties being carried out in a most unfriendly environment where often we found ourselves diving in deep, fast flowing and very cold water with no visibility and groping for deceased bodies. This tended to put paid to an extended police diving career for some members.

Through the years and in recent times, the Tasmania Police Department has acquired a considerable amount of updated equipment and divers now receive training to a very high standard. All Police diving members now are certified by an outside accredited diver training establishment. They are trained to a level whereby they

receive accreditation in accordance with the Australian Standards.

Gone are the days when we earlier divers used equipment that you really needed a poultice on the back of your neck to draw air from the old twin hosed scuba equipment that we were using. Our then dry suits were very rarely dry, so they ended up as over weighted wetsuits. Divers now have the benefit of surface supply equipment and underwater regulators and main valves and other equipment that is the ultimate and best available.

It was interesting to note that 12 new members completed their diving training on November 18, 2005 and the first female member was one of that group which successfully completed the course. The names of these new members will be included on the Honour Board following their first successful diving operation. There are currently 70 names on the plaque.

It is to the credit of past and present members of the Diving Team and their supervisors that the Police Diving Team has an excellent safety record. It is to be hoped that this record of safety continues in the future.

At the conclusion of the formal presentations on the Anniversary day, members were invited to the Academy Bar where they undertook a refresher in 'nitrogen narcosis training'.

"Gone are the days when we earlier divers used equipment that you really needed a poultice on the back of your neck to draw air from the old twin hosed scuba equipment that we were using. Our then dry suits were very rarely dry, so they ended up as over weighted wetsuits. "

I pass on my thanks to the Tasmania Police and Commissioner McCreadie for inviting me to what was a very enjoyable day.

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9 March 2006

Dear Friends and Colleagues

I wanted to contact you personally to confirm what many of you may already know - that I have decided to step down from EMA for health and family reasons. I am presently utilising some leave before I officially separate from the Australian Public Service a little later in the year.

For the past six years as Director General of Emergency Management Australia, I have been privileged to work with so many dedicated and capable people in the interests of community safety for Australia and the region.

During this time, Australia's emergency management arrangements have certainly been tested – not only by natural hazards like bushfires, earthquakes, floods, tropical cyclones and the December 26 2004 tsunami, but also by the consequences of terrorist bombings in Bali, Madrid, Jakarta and London. Between us we have materially contributed to the development of an Australian community of practice in the field of emergency management – through education, advocacy and community outreach. And in our contributions to Australia's counter terrorism policy and planning, we have very effectively injected an all-hazards approach.

Through these activities and our solid teamwork, I believe we have successfully mainstreamed emergency management within the higher political context and thereby strengthened national priority and capability for this critical function.

Please accept my sincerest thanks for helping to make my watch one I am truly proud of, and one that has been for me indelibly marked by your friendship and professionalism.

I understand that an executive search agency has been contracted to manage the selection of a new DGEMA, and the position will be advertised very shortly. In the meantime, Mr Trevor Clement will mind the fort and I urge you and your organisation, through your leadership, to maintain a strong ongoing relationship with EMA to further enhance the safety of all Australians.

On a personal note, if I can assist you or your organisation in the future or you happen to be in Canberra, please let me know.

My personal details are e-mail dtempl@bigpond.com. On behalf of Vikki and I, please accept our very best wishes for the future.

Yours Sincerely

David Templeman

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TRAUMATIC STRESS MANAGEMENT: RISK, RESILIENCE & VULNERABILITY

Paper presented at the AIES Conference, Gold Coast, November 2005

Dr. Jane Shakespeare-Finch

School of Psychology, University of Tasmania

(Research investigating predictors and correlates of well-being in emergency services personnel has traditionally adopted a deprivational approach where the interest is in determining why some workers suffer pathological outcomes [e.g., Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, Depression] following the experience of stressful or traumatic events attended to in the course of their employ. This paper explains the salutogenic approach to research in which the focus is on predictors and correlates of health, resilience and Post Traumatic Growth, PTG)

The presentation at the AIES conference on the Gold Coast in November 2005 began with a discussion regarding the paradigms that underpin research investigating trauma and consequently, much of the social research that is conducted with emergency service populations.

The traditional focus of pathology and deprivation examines factors such as predictors and correlates of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), depression and anxiety and ways in which we might aid in alleviating symptoms. In recent years, this focus has shifted to a salutogenic model of research where the interest is on identifying predictors of resilience and health.

The model extends to examine concepts such as Post Traumatic Growth (Tedeschi & Calhoun, 1996) which is a term used to describe positive changes that a person (or community) may perceive to have occurred as a result of the struggle to come to terms with a traumatic or particularly stressful event. Rather than these perceptions of positive or negative post-trauma changes being viewed at opposite ends of a continuum, there is also evidence to suggest that positive and negative post-trauma perceptions coexist (e.g., Morris, Shakespeare-Finch, Newbery, & Rieck, 2005).

This notion of positive post-trauma changes has largely been investigated in the general population. However, over the past six years, I have conducted a number of studies with the Queensland Ambulance Service and currently am involved in a longitudinal study of adaptation in Tasmanian Police recruits. Some of the results to date include that Post Traumatic Growth (PTG) is a prevalent

phenomena in emergency service workers and a more common outcome than pathology (Shakespeare-Finch, Smith, Gow, Embelton, & Baird, 2003).

Further, PTG does not differ between those occupying different job roles (e.g., paramedic, patient transport officer, honorary officer), due to length of service, education or age (Shakespeare-Finch et al., 2003). This study did find that women reported higher levels of growth than men and also that those emergency service workers (ESWs) who had experienced trauma in their personal lives as well as work roles, perceived higher levels of PTG than those who only experienced work-related critical incidents. Results such as these have been found with broader populations. That is, the more severe the perception of trauma, the higher the potential for growth (e.g., Tedeschi & Calhoun, 1996).

“Some of the results to date include that Post Traumatic Growth (PTG) is a prevalent phenomena in emergency service workers and a more common outcome than pathology.”

Of the types of PTG that is found in ESW (e.g., Shakespeare-Finch et al., 2003; Shakespeare-Finch, Gow, & Smith, in press) and indeed in the broader Australian community (Morris et al., 2005), changes in one's sense of personal strength are most frequently endorsed whereas spiritual and religious changes are least frequently reported. Other positive changes include a renewed appreciation for life, especially the 'little things', changes in priorities and in relationships with others. The experience of trauma and the ruminations that follow can act as a catalyst for these positive perceptions.

Some of the individual factors that influence PTG include having higher levels of extraversion, lower levels of neuroticism, having higher levels of openness to experience, being optimistic and hopeful. Ways in which people cope also relate to positive rather than negative



post-trauma outcomes. For example, those who focus on the problem at hand, have social and organisational support, and reframe the negative experience in a positive manner, are more likely to perceive growth (Shakespeare-Finch, & Gow, 2004).

In order to build resilience it is useful to remind people of their strengths. Within an emergency service context, this may occur through reminding personnel that they are providing a vital service to the community, highlighting the positive aspects of the ESW role including using professional skills that can achieve very meaningful outcomes, and remembering all the jobs that have gone well. It is also important to see yourself as a survivor rather than a victim and to realise that vulnerability is part of strength; stressful life events are inevitable and make life worthwhile and interesting (Frankl, 1992).

The organisation also has responsibilities to its personnel and can increase the likelihood of positive outcomes and decrease the incidents of psychopathology in a number of ways. For example, they must be aware of the potential hazards, assess the impact of critical incidents on employees, intervene when it is obvious that a member of staff is not doing well, provide support, provide professional counselling, and 'normalise' the traumatic stress responses that may occur due to traumatic events (which is also a culturally specific notion) (Shakespeare-Finch, & Gow, 2004).

So how does the organisation fulfil these obligations to its staff? The specifics obviously vary with the organisation but essentially the elements include organisational systems and procedures, managerial style & practices, and the transition to and from crisis information management and decision making; preparation of responders and their families and the support for the recovery of ESWs, managers and their families.

Specifics also vary depending on the nature of the event. For example, if deployment is needed it is important to ensure sufficient preparation by creating a team identity and sense of coherence and structuring relationships. That is, effectively communicating roles of leadership, decision making and insuring trust between team members increases the likelihood of a resilient group. These competencies enhance resilience to stress by rendering the experience meaningful and enhancing response effectiveness.

They facilitate sense-making of an experience by focusing on events as learning opportunities and by making positive constructions. Seek or create meaningful and challenging group tasks and then recognise and reward accomplishments. It is also important to remember to lead by example and to know what you, in your role, whether it is a manager, a respondent, or a leader, are capable of doing. In other words, know your limitations.

There has been very little rigorous research conducted regarding the efficacy of staff support and intervention programs in emergency services. It is usually assumed that if the services are being accessed (e.g., usage data), then the organisation has fulfilled its responsibilities. However, a recent study that used usage data, focus groups and a large scale survey, has provided promising

results for well-structured services. That is, the service examined incorporated many of the elements outlined and was found to be used frequently and regarded highly by the vast majority of the staff they aimed to support (Shakespeare-Finch, & Scully, 2005).

“It is also important to see yourself as a survivor rather than a victim and to realise that vulnerability is part of strength; stressful life events are inevitable and make life worthwhile and interesting.”

In the role of supporter, it is also important to care for yourself. This starts by self-monitoring (such as cognitions), periodically re-visiting your own sense of meaning, sharing with colleagues and maintaining professional supervision. Emergency service workers are a special and vital people who provide an extraordinary service to the community at local, national and global levels. Just like the broader community, ESWs experience events that can be perceived as stressful and traumatic and just like the broader population, most ESWs are resilient to the difficulties they face. Many also perceive these difficulties as a means by which their lives can become richer, fuller, and more meaningful.

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GREAT DISASTERS OF THE PAST

Earthquakes, volcanoes and seismic seawaves - from Atlantis and beyond

Bob Maul

General Secretary/National Registrar AIES

“And they assembled them at a place that is called Armageddon [Mt of Meggido] and there came a violent earthquake” Revelations 6:16 John

ANCIENT EMPIRES AND THEIR DESTRUCTION

Earthquakes and their ancillary effects have had a huge impact on the peoples of the world, ever since mankind developed civilized societies, and had a desire to live in close proximity to one another, and specifically decided to establish large city states or densely populated metropolis. Over thousands of years of recorded history there have been many great and devastating destructive earthquakes or volcanic explosions, followed in many cases by catastrophic seismic sea waves (tsunamis).

A recent example of this is the earthquake off the western coast of Sumatra in December 2004, and the tsunami which was generated by this event and caused catastrophic loss of life throughout the Indian Ocean.

Earthquake events have caused the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people, and in some instances millions of people, and the destruction or demise of prominent and powerful civilizations. During the middle bronze ages, many Mediterranean City States disappeared from the face of the earth. Among these were the Trojan, Mycenae, Hittite, Minoan, Aegean and Greek Empires, and later during the Iron Age, perhaps to a lesser extent, the Roman Empire.

Whilst some historians and archaeologists have suggested that pestilence and civil wars led to the demise of these ancient empires, it is far more plausible judging by evidence from archaeological sites, that massive earthquakes initially destroyed these city states. Such quakes led to virulent outbreaks of disease which ultimately resulted in the wholesale death of populations residing in these states

Greek mythology and Asia Minor and Mediterranean folk lore and written tales of the period 2500-200BC make numerous mention of horrific episodes of earthquake events. One such tale is the account of the island state of “Atlantis” which appeared in the dialogues of the Greek philosopher Plato, “Timaeus and Critias”, in about 360 BC or thereabouts. Plato heard the tale from another Greek Philosopher, Solon, who had been told the story by Egyptian priests.

According to these priests, sometime during a period thousands of years before the birth of Christ, an ancient empire called “Atlantis” existed somewhere in the Mediterranean Sea or the Atlantic Ocean past the Fretum

Herculeum “Pillars of Hercules”- the Rock of Gibraltar in the north and Mt Hacho, Spanish Cueto in the south. Solon described Atlantis as “an island larger than Asia Minor and Libya combined.” It was populated by a very advanced civilization, which prospered greatly as a result of the conquest of their Mediterranean neighbours.

The Atlantian Empire collapsed when it was eventually defeated by a coalition of Greek States and their allies. Atlantis was subsequently obliterated from the face of the earth by a cataclysmic series of volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, followed by a series of seismic sea waves which sank the island.

“Earthquake events have caused the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people, and in some instances millions of people, and the destruction or demise of prominent and powerful civilizations.”

Whilst the story of Atlantis may be a legend founded on supposition or fiction, every legend does have some element of truth. Certain historians and archaeologists have postulated that the island of Atlantis was, in fact, the island of Thira in the Aegean Sea, also called Santorini.

Ancient Egyptian manuscripts of the Bronze Age refer to a volcanic eruption on this island in about 1500 BC. Accompanied by earthquakes and tsunamis, this event was probably the most stupendous in global history, and wiped out an advanced Minoan civilization which lived on the island.

Only a portion of Thira remains to date, the rest having sunk beneath the sea. This event may perhaps give rise to the legend of Atlantis. Whether the island of Thira was, or was not, Atlantis, one fact remains. Tens of thousands of souls lost their lives when this natural disaster occurred and wiped out a prominent and dominant civilization of the time.

BIBLICAL DISASTERS

The demise of the City of Megiddo, an ancient trading centre in the Middle East, can be attributed to a series





of severe earthquakes over an extended period of time. Evidence of this is given by John of Patmos, the writer of the Book of Revelations in the Bible.

Equally, the biblical City of Jericho was levelled on a number of occasions by earthquakes. Both cities were surrounded by protective

walls, but once the walls collapsed as a result of the earthquake activity, all the inhabitants became an easy prey to invaders.

Another Middle Eastern biblical state, mentioned in the Book of Genesis, to suffer oblivion from the results of an earthquake was Sodom and Gomorrah. These twin centres were situated on the south-eastern shores of the Dead Sea in Israel about 1900 BC. Gigantic tremors opened a rift releasing "brimstone" sulphur and volatile petroleum gases causing a terrible firestorm which annihilated every living citizen.

Major earthquake destruction also occurred in the Qumran area [where the Dead Sea Scrolls were found], in about 30 BC. The prophet Josephus described the deaths of some ten thousand souls.

Jesus' death in AD 32 was, according to some biblical analysts, followed by a substantial earthquake, after which a "strange three hour darkness" covered the land. An excerpt from the scriptures reads as follows- "Jesus cried again with a loud voice; ... and behold the curtain of the temple was torn in two, from top to bottom, and the earth shook, and the rocks were split, the tombs were opened, and many bodies of the saints were raised; ... when the Centurion and those who were with him keeping watch over Jesus, saw the earthquake and what took place, they were filled with awe."

DAYS OF NIGHTS

Not long after Jesus' demise, an extraordinary volcanic eruption occurred in Italy. Located east of Naples (a city on the beautiful Bay of Naples) lies the current dormant, but still active volcano (as the writer of this article can testify), Mt Vesuvius.

Two million citizens today occupy the area surrounding this Mountain. In 79 AD, this volcano erupted with cataclysmic force burying the then bustling cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, the latter city named after the famous Roman Consul and General who was beheaded by the brother of Queen Cleopatra in Egypt.

Thousands of the inhabitants of the two cities and nearby towns perished as did others who lived along the whole of the Bay of Naples, due to the constant downpour of ash, pumice, hot stones and superheated gases. Many structures and homes fell over under the weight of ash and the constant tremors which accompanied the eruption.

Numerous volcanic explosions and tremors (equivalent to the detonation of hundreds of exploding nuclear weapons) were followed by huge outpourings of toxic

sulphur and carbon dioxide gases. The various phenomena that occurred are best explained by the Roman historian "Pliny the Younger", who described the event thus:

"Its general appearance can best be expressed as being like a pine rather than any other tree, for it rose to a great height on a sort of trunk and then split off into branches; ... it was thrust upwards by the first blast and then left unsupported as the pressure subsided; ... ashes were falling hot and thick followed by pumice and falling stones; ... broad sheets of fire and leaping flames blazed over the mountain; ... the sea was sucked away and forced back by the earthquake and sea creatures were left stranded.

"On the landward side a fearful black cloud was rent by forked and quivering bursts of flames to reveal great tongues of fire, like flashes of lightning magnified many times; ... day turned into night almost instantaneously."

Pompeii and Herculaneum disappeared from the face of the earth, buried under metres of ash and stones, and the fate of these cities was not known until both were unearthed in the 18th Century. In the succeeding 1000 years, Vesuvius erupted about 100 times, but then lay dormant for another 600 years, until it again erupted in the 1600s killing thousands of people in Naples and nearby villages.

"Numerous volcanic explosions and tremors (equivalent to the detonation of hundreds of exploding nuclear weapons) were followed by huge outpourings of toxic sulphur and carbon dioxide gases."

Geologists speculate that the Mountain will again explode with ferocious force in the near future with dire consequences for the ever growing population of Naples. It is interesting to note that Vesuvius lies on the much bigger eroded cone of the ancient volcano Mt Soma, which must have blown itself apart in the distant past.

DISASTERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN LANDS

Herakleion, a city situated on the Delta of the River Nile, on the Mediterranean Sea, was ancient Egypt's main commercial port until the founding of Alexandria by Alexander the Great in 331 BC. By the fifth Century A.D., however, Herakleion along with the Hellenistic capital of Alexandria had been destroyed, toppled by a series of severe earthquakes and seismic sea waves that struck the northern Egyptian Coast.

Accounts tell of some 23 major quakes which struck North Africa between AD 300 and AD 1300, the most severe being one in AD 365. It is believed that this latter quake, together with the resultant sea waves and fires, not only caused the destruction of two of the world's ancient wonders (The Alexandrian Lighthouse and the Great Library of Alexandria), but also resulted in the coastline dropping some 7 metres. Over time, both cities sank and slipped beneath the waves, and were gradually buried by



mud washed down by the Nile when in flood.

During the “Dark and early Middle Ages” a series of violent earthquakes which shook the northern coast of Africa and Asia Minor led to the rapid demise

of many prominent states. Among them were the Roman cities of Carthage, Alexandria, Tyre and Ephesus. Their fate was sealed as a result of pestilences which followed the earthquakes and subsequent attacks by marauding Arabic invaders.

Some of the earthquakes which occurred between the periods AD 1000 to AD 1300 were particularly horrendous, and one in Egypt is believed to have caused the death of over 1 million persons.

Unfortunately, due to earthquake damage, fire and constant warfare, written detailed records of these events are scarce. Turkish historical evidence indicates that two major quakes occurred in that country in quick succession in 1268, with a death toll of 75,000, although probably double that figure perished.

THE LISBON EARTHQUAKE

The invention of the printing press, the establishment of universities and more liberal education of the masses after the cessation of the great plagues of the 14th century, led to more detailed accounts of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tsunamis becoming available after the Middle Ages.

One of the most explicit historical descriptions of a huge earthquake concerns the 1755 Lisbon (Portuguese) earthquake. Even though not the strongest or deadliest earthquake in human history, this event not only had a devastating effect on the capital of Portugal but also had lasting repercussions on Europe and parts of Eastern North Africa.

Registering an assumed magnitude of 9.0 on the Richter scale, the earthquake was felt across a large part of Europe and North Africa. The duration of the quake lasted some ten minutes and consisted of three large jolts. Lisbon and the south west of Portugal were the worst affected, but large scale damage also occurred in Fez (Morocco) and adjoining areas.

Moderate damage occurred in Algiers (Algeria) and Spain, whilst tremors were felt as far away as Switzerland, France and northern Italy. Fires which followed the event, engulfed a very large part of Lisbon, and an extra large tsunami caused major destruction along the Portuguese, the south-western Spanish and the north western Moroccan coasts.

Lisbon, one of the most beautiful baroque cities of Europe with some 270,000 inhabitants, and one of the largest centres in Europe at the time, was struck by the earthquake in the early morning hours of November 1, 1755. The initial violent shaking demolished about 12,000 large public buildings, churches and dwellings.

Fires which followed in the aftermath of the shakes burned down an estimated 25% of the city, including the magnificent Royal Palace and Opera House. Immediately after the earthquakes, many of the inhabitants looking for safety from collapsed structures and fires, boarded ships along the Tagus River. But about half an hour after the quakes shook the town, a large sea wave (tsunami) swamped the coastline, the river front as well as upstream river locations.

A total of three waves struck the shore, each one dragging thousands of people and debris out to the Atlantic Ocean. Maximum height of the waves was estimated to be over 6 metres. In some places waters reached the first floor of buildings.

Algarve, in the south of Portugal, suffered great destruction. There the tsunami, which crested to a gigantic 30 metres (the height of a five storey building), demolished coastal fortresses, and in the lower areas razed buildings. The crest of the wave at the Port of Cadiz on the coast of Spain was estimated to be 20 metres.

“Maximum height of the waves was estimated to be over 6 metres.

In some places, waters reached the first floor of buildings.”

Because November 1 was All Saint’s Day, a significant proportion of the people in Lisbon attended churches, most of which were destroyed. Lisbon’s death toll was estimated to be higher than 60,000, including those who perished by drowning and the fires that burned for 5 days after the shocks.

The overall death toll in Portugal alone would probably have been in excess of 100,000 souls. To this figure we must add the tens of thousands who died in neighbouring lands of Morocco, Algeria, and Spain. The wave generated by the tsunami travelled a distance of about 6000 kms in 10 hours and on the island of Martinique in the Atlantic Ocean reached a height of 4 metres.

A FURIOUS VOLCANO – THREE DAYS OF NIGHT

One day in the late 1940s in my early youth whilst walking across a paddock on the tea, coffee and teak plantation of my grandfather, located on the north western section of the island of Java, I came upon an enormous black boulder the size of a small sports field and as high as a two storey house. My curiosity got the better of me and when I returned to the Plantation House, I asked my Grandfather about this unusual boulder, which didn’t seem to fit the landscape.

He told me that this rock had been hurled over a hundred kilometres towards Java as a result of an explosion involving the active volcano Krakatoa [in Malayan-Gunung-Krakatau], situated in the Sunda Strait. He was about 5 years old when he witnessed this event. Later in life, I discovered that the eruption of this mountain was possibly the biggest modern mankind had





actually witnessed and properly documented.

On the morning of 27 August 1883, the volcano exploded with such tremendous force that rocks and pumice were propelled about 90 kilometres into the air.

The volcano disgorged large quantities of rock fragments and ash which fell to earth over an area of 800,000 sq km across a vast portion of the Indonesian Archipelago.

The explosion was heard as far away as 2500 km in Australia, and the cone of the central volcano sank completely under sea level. Krakatoa “threw up” nearly 21cu km of rock fragments, and a vast portion of the Sunda Strait and its surrounding area was plunged into night for just on three days due to the thick layer of ash.

As the volcano collapsed, it triggered a series of tsunamis, some which reached Hawaii and South America. A giant 40 metre high wave took the lives of some 40,000 people (a very conservative and much underestimated figure) along the coastal fringes of eastern Sumatra and western Java. It is far more likely that hundreds of thousands died as detailed records of the deceased were not readily available or recorded. Many were washed out to sea with the tsunami waves and the bodies were never recovered.

Note that even with the best records available today, the official death toll of the December 26, 2004 Sumatran Earthquake/ Tsunami is estimated to be just under 300,000 world wide, yet unofficial figures place the death toll at 3 million. By contrast, the Krakatoa tsunami waves were much higher and many ships and sailing vessels were lost at sea. All life was extinguished on the Krakatoa island group for 5 years, and it was not active again until 1927, when a new eruption occurred on the sea floor of the islands. Today, the volcanic cone is about 200 metres above sea level and growing fast.

A CARIBBEAN CITY OBLITERATED

On the northern tip of the lush tropical French island of Martinique, in the Caribbean, lies the active volcano, Mt Pelee (in French “Bald Mountain”). Sadly, on April 25, 1902, this previously dormant 1400 metre volcano erupted with a dynamic force of many nuclear weapons, and completely destroyed the capital of the island, Saint Pierre, and taking the lives of 30,000 of its inhabitants.

The eruption of Mount Pelee was probably the worst volcanic disaster of the twentieth century, with an almost 100% death rate in the city and surrounding areas, with only two persons being lucky enough to survive the explosion, mud flows, and searing toxic gases resulting from pyroclastic flows and surges. One of these was a prisoner, incarcerated in an underground police cell, the other being a person who lived on the far edge of town who had managed to hide in a sheltered position.

Apart from those on land, persons aboard ships and sailing vessels in the harbour, sea front and ocean were

totally annihilated. This is a rare disaster which involved almost the total destruction of life in a city.

“The eruption of Mount Pelee was probably the worst volcanic disaster of the twentieth century, with an almost 100% death rate in the city and surrounding areas, with only two persons being lucky enough to survive the explosion, mud flows, and searing toxic gases resulting from pyroclastic flows and surges.”

A PHOENIX REBORN

Tokyo, one of the largest industrialised cities in the world, has little resemblance to the city that existed in the early 1920s. Shortly before noon on a very hot and gusty day, on September 1, 1923, an earthquake registering a magnitude of just below 8.0 on the Richter scale struck this unfortunate metropolis and its prefectures with devastating consequences.

Accounts of this quake, and its aftershocks, indicate that the main quake lasted perhaps as long as 4 minutes and its 200 aftershocks for two and a half hours. This seismic event, known as the Great Kanto Earthquake, took the lives of 142,807 people, over 60,000 in Tokyo alone, with tens of thousands injured and severely burned as a result of fires which followed in the aftermath of the tremors.

Yokohama was the worst affected with 80% of the port being burned to the ground by 88 separate simultaneous fires. Close to 700,000 homes were either partially or totally destroyed by the earthquake and following fires which raged for three days. Of these, over 380,000 were burnt, 83,000 collapsed and in excess of 90,000 partially collapsed.

Severance of the water mains which prevented the populace from fighting the initial fires, and the construction of wooden houses, with wooden roofs and shingles and the use of indoor charcoal stoves, contributed greatly to the enormous scale of damage. A fire storm thus ensued over a large part of the Kanto Plain which consumed large quantities of oxygen.

Telephone, telegraph, newspaper offices, power stations, railway tracks and tramways were also destroyed making communication and travel out of the area virtually impossible, hence the large number of deceased. A tsunami followed the quakes but, fortunately for coastal inhabitants, did not cause much additional loss of life. A wave approximating 13 metres struck the coastline but damage was not substantial. The Great Kanto earthquake ushered in a modern age of earthquake engineering.



A CHINESE NIGHTMARE

Historically, China has suffered numerous hideous enormous earthquakes. Just a very few in the twentieth century illustrate this point.

These are, the Kansu earthquake of 1920 when 180,000 plus people were killed, the 1927 Nan Shan earthquake which took the lives of more than 200,000 of its inhabitants, and the second Kansu earthquake of 1932 when about 70,000 souls lost their lives. However, the most devastating of China's earthquakes occurred in July 1976 when the City of Tangshan and surrounding towns were levelled.

In terms of casualties, it was the worst earthquake of the 20th century. The official death toll places the number killed at just below 250,000, but the actual death total will never be known and would be considerably higher as thousands of persons missing have never been found.

Some analysts in China place the death toll in excess of 700,000 as many were buried under debris and their bodies never recovered. Additionally, a further 150,000 persons were injured as a result of falling masonry.

More than 180,000 buildings were destroyed, including medical centres and major roads. An aftershock of 7.1 Richter the next day eliminated a considerable number of survivors.

Corpses were buried under fallen structures which later caused massive health problems for the surviving community, due to the exposure of dead bodies after rain storms. Over 90% of residential buildings were toppled and collapsed.

Eighty percent of the infrastructure was also destroyed, including pumping stations, water pipes, railway bridges and rail lines, and a large proportion of sewage mains. Many people died after the quakes from drinking contaminated water.

It is interesting to observe that many weeks before the calamity, well waters rose three times (the same as in ancient Pompeii). Gas began to spout out of the ground. Birds and animals refused to eat and were running around madly looking for a place to hide.

People saw strange lights and flashing fireballs in the atmosphere. Noises heard were louder than that of aircraft taking off or landing. Another interesting fact is that at a depth of 11 km directly under the city, the earthquake released a destructive power estimated to be 400 times larger than the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, in 1945.

After the 1923 earthquake, immediate changes to building codes were implemented and were put into effect in the rebuilding of Tokyo and Yokohama. One of the measures was the limiting of buildings to heights of 100 ft. above street level.

A CONSTANTLY SHAKING LAND

Asia Minor, and in particular Turkey, has a long history of severe earthquake activity. There have been 14 quakes which have caused the death of over 10,000 people in this country between the period 300 AD and 2000 AD. Some of these are:

- 342 AD - 40,000 plus - Antioch
- 565 AD - 30,000 plus - Antakya
- 668 AD - 20,000 plus - Izmir
- 847 AD - 20,000 plus - Antakya
- 1268 AD - 60,000 plus - Adana
- 1458 AD - 30,000 plus - Erzincam
- 1688 AD - 20,000 plus - Izmir
- 1939 AD - 30,000 plus - Erzincam

Two massive earthquakes which are well documented, and which caused large scale damage, occurred in quick succession over a wide area of north western Turkey in 1999. The first of these is the Izmit quake of 17 August, 1999 and the second the Duzce quake of November 12, 1999.

The Izmit quake measured 7.4 on the Richter scale and lasted 45 seconds. Izmit, a heavily industrialised centre with a population of about 1 million, suffered an initial official death toll of over 18,000. An additional 44,000 persons were injured.

300,000 homes were either damaged or collapsed and more than 40,000 business concerns similarly affected. A second major quake measuring 7.2 Richter centred around the Duzce area in eastern Turkey and occurred in the early hours of the morning of November 12, 1999.

Several thousand persons lost their lives and over 5,000 were seriously injured. Many more were buried under rubble and their bodies never recovered.

Destruction of the cities of Bolu and Duzce was widespread. A total of between 150,000 and 180,000 people were affected, with an excess of 1,000 buildings severely damaged or destroyed. Financial cost of this quake alone amounted to over US\$ 10 billion.

More than 25,000 people were homeless as a result of this quake and aftershocks. It is interesting to note that some 12,000 rescue workers from all over the world came to the area, including rescue teams from Australia. Those who were extricated from collapsed structures totalled about 300.

WORLD HERITAGE SITE TURNED TO RUBBLE

Eleven hundred kilometres south east of Tehran, Iran (Persia), lies the ancient citadel of Bam. Prior to December 2003, this centre had a population of over 80,000. A further 200,000 inhabitants resided in hamlets and suburbs surrounding this city.

Within the early hours of December 26, 2003, an earthquake of size 6.7 Richter virtually demolished Bam and its surrounding districts. A death toll of 30,000 perished as a result of this quake and a further 30,000 plus were either seriously or moderately injured.

Fortunately, in this quake an earlier lesser quake had alerted a lot of people. Thus many slept outdoors





on the morning of the tremor saving many.

More than 70% of the infrastructure was turned to rubble and most of the essential services rendered either inoperable or severely damaged. A few of the

remaining hospitals were completely overwhelmed with thousand upon thousand of desperate casualties seeking immediate aid.

A sad result of the quake was the destruction of the ancient citadel Arg-e-Bam, which was constructed of mud and bricks in the 16th Century. It was a major world heritage historic structure, many parts of which date back more than 2000 years. The Citadel was the largest mud/brick structure in the world.

Despite suffering numerous earthquakes, many which date back to the reigns of Xerxes and Darius the Great in the fifth and fourth centuries BC, Iran still does not have rigid building codes, with the majority of structures being built out of mud bricks and un-reinforced concrete.

This type of building material does not stand up well to earthquakes and is very dangerous. Consequently, death and injury occur on a much larger scale than more severe earthquakes in other parts of the globe.

FUTURE CALAMITIES AND RESPONSE

Prominent scientific thought today indicates that the "Age of the Dinosaurs" came to an abrupt end some 65 million years ago when a giant asteroid plunged into the Caribbean Sea off the coast of Mexico. Based on more recent data, other scientists postulate that the dinosaurs became extinct over a longer period of time as a result of a cataclysmic series of volcanic eruptions, which dwarfed the events mentioned in this article. This series of eruptions occurred in the eastern part of Siberia, about the same time frame as referred to in the preceding paragraph, during the formation of the Kamchatka Peninsula.

The event, thousands of times larger than the most severe earthquake, volcanic eruption or tsunami ever recorded in human history, caused catastrophic geophysical global destruction and also resulted in a total climate change. Such is a reminder to all living beings, that even though mankind has been subjected to colossal disasters both recorded and unrecorded in the past, these events may be miniscule in comparison to future geographic 'apocalypses'.

Whilst the undersea earthquake off the coast of Sumatra on December 26, 2004 unleashed the most horrific natural disaster in terms of human death so far recorded, who is to say that an even bigger earthquake/eruption/tsunami is not just around the corner. Human beings quickly forget the lessons of natural disasters of the past.

Many of us would not even remember a very large tsunami which flooded the north eastern coast of New Guinea some years ago and which brought an end

to thousands of lives and terrible suffering to a few remaining survivors. In a way, it is most fortunate that the area was sparsely populated.

Just imagine a large undersea tremor in the Tasman Sea off the NSW and Queensland Coasts as a result of severe seismic activity in New Zealand, as has happened in the past. A wave generated by such an event could cause incalculable loss of life in our coastal cities.

One of the most important lessons the world learned in December 2004 was the need to have early and reliable warning systems in place to warn of seismic events. In addition, it would need to be followed by accurate, and constant, follow-up warnings, so that the population would not only be informed but could also take prevention and preparation measures.

We have to ask ourselves one question here. Even if there had been a tsunami warning system in operation for the Indian Ocean in December 2004, would the death toll have been greatly less if the event had occurred just after midnight when the majority of the population would have been asleep? Warning systems for seismic events will be deficient if this aspect is not factored into plans.

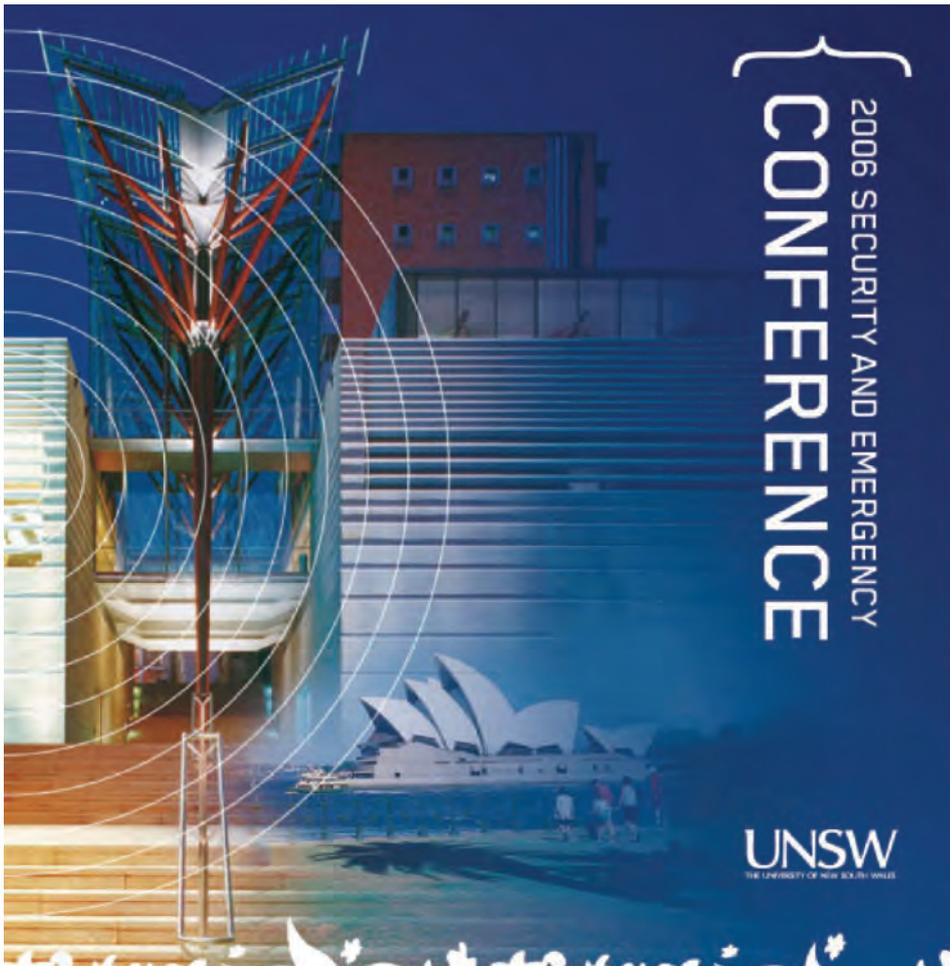
"Such is a reminder to all living beings, that even though mankind has been subjected to colossal disasters both recorded and unrecorded in the past, these events may be miniscule in comparison to future geographic 'apocalypses'."

Global response to the Indian Ocean Tsunami was very commendable given the circumstances at the time and the prevailing political considerations. This is probably not likely to be much different in some future global disaster situations.

However, there is always the constant threat of a much bigger seismic disaster than the 2004 tsunami occurring in the not too distant future. If the United Nations, or the world as a whole, are to try to avoid the horrendous human losses that occurred in the Indian Ocean basin, then a much earlier and better coordinated relief effort must be put in place immediately after the emergency has taken place.

This might sound like a "motherhood statement" but it is amazing that after so many global disasters in the past, this aspect has still not been adequately addressed. Actions speak louder than words.

Nations around the world cannot prevent seismic occurrences, but proper global preparedness, response and recovery measures mutually agreed upon by all states, including approved plans, will reduce loss of life drastically. It only takes will. There is no difference in approach at local, region, state, national or international levels, the only difference being in the scale of effort and the good will to implement agreed plans.



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- "Wash Your Hands"

DAY 2

- "Business Continuity Planning"
- "Are You Prepared"
- "Operation Eye Opener - Review of the Recent Multi-Agency Emergency Exercise at UNE"
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INTERNATIONAL CRISIS & EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

From an IFAP Media Release - March 10, 2006

Plans are well and truly underway with the program now finalised for the Inaugural International Crisis & Emergency Management Conference. This new conference, to be held on June 1 and 2 at Arena Joondalup, Perth, Western Australia, will boast an impressive line up of national and international speakers.

This international event, run by IFAP, a not-for-profit organisation offering leading safety solutions to industry, incorporates a two-day conference and exhibition with ground breaking presentations on new and emerging issues in prevention, preparedness, response and recovery by national and international experts. Many of the presentations feature first hand accounts of major global emergencies and disasters, including the Bali bombings, Hurricane Katrina and the Asian Tsunamis to name a few.

Delegates will hear personal experiences and lessons learned from these events, enabling them to ensure their own crisis and emergency management plans are up to date and they are able to deal with as many of the potential issues they may be exposed to as efficiently as possible.

IFAP's Manager – Centre for Crisis & Emergency Management, Andrew Stanbury, a driving force behind this initiative, said, "This is a high level event with speakers from across the globe and throughout Australia coming to share ideas and lessons learned. The underlying theme of this conference is government and industry working together in major crisis."

Police Commissioner, Australian Federal Police, Mick Keelty, will feature as a keynote speaker and will deliver a presentation on Policing and National Security.

"Delegates will hear personal experiences and lessons learned from these events, enabling them to ensure their own crisis and emergency management plans are up to date and they are able to deal with as many of the potential issues they may be exposed to as efficiently as possible."



Other presentations include:

- Buncefield Oil Depot Fire – Impact on Community & Business
Julie Houghton – Emergency Planning Manager
Hertfordshire County Council, London
- Tsunami One Year On, Recovery Strategies
Steve Joske – Director General Red Cross
- Australian Pandemic, Australia's Preparedness
Dr Andrew Robertson – Divisional Director,
Department of Health, Health Protection Group
- Bali Bombings An Eye Witness Account
Mark Readings – Journalist Channel Nine Network

A trade exhibition will be held in conjunction with the conference and will provide delegates and other guests with direct access to a wide range of crisis and emergency products and services. Exhibitors have the opportunity to liaise directly with top decision makers for the duration of the conference with exposure to new clients.

IFAP will run the Emergency Response Games directly following the conference on Saturday 3 June where teams will compete in a series of realistic emergency response scenarios to test their skills against others.

For a full program, registration form and more information on the 2006 International Crisis & Emergency Management Conference, email rjohnston@ifap.asn.au, phone (08) 9431 6276 or visit www.ifap.asn.au.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKPLACE RELATIONS ACT 1996

R A Maul

General Registrar/Secretary

Recently a number of our members indicated that they were worried about the effect of the Federal Government's proposed amendments to the Workplace Relations Act, specifically those sections relating to dismissals from employment, particularly those situations where volunteer emergency services workers were dismissed from their employment following active bona fide service during emergencies.

As a result of these concerns, the General Secretary/Registrar, Bob Maul, on behalf of General Council, wrote to the Prime Minister and Minister for Health and Aging requesting an assurance from the Prime Minister that the new Federal Act would not stop the protection offered previously by State Governments to those persons who volunteer their services to assist during disaster and emergency events.

A copy of the letter to the Prime Minister, The Honourable John Howard MP, together with a copy of the reply from the Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations, The Honourable Kevin Andrews MP, are reproduced hereunder for the information of our members.

General Council is pleased that the representations made by the Institute to the Federal Government in relation to the issue of protection from unfair dismissal for emergency services workers undertaking bona fide emergency services activities appear to be adequately resolved. The Institute would suggest that a copy of the letter from the Minister for Workplace Relations be circulated as widely as possible amongst members of the Institute and made known to other members of the emergency services fraternity.

Australian Institute of Emergency Services

The Hon John Howard M.P., LL.B.,
Prime Minister of Australia
Parliament House
Canberra ACT

Dear Prime Minister

Subject: Impact of New Federal Liberal Government Industrial Legislation on Persons Volunteering their Services during Disaster/Emergency Events – Unfair Dismissal Laws

As you are indubitably aware, the current Federal Liberal Government has recently enacted legislation in relation to industrial awards and unfair dismissal. Over many years, following numerous representations, a number of State Governments brought into being legislation which protected the rights of individuals who undertook bona fide emergency management activities from unfair dismissal. Now that the Federal legislation overrides and supersedes State Industrial laws this protection may no longer apply to volunteers, and hence, those individuals who genuinely perform emergency management in times of future disaster events may well be dismissed by employers, particularly by those employing less than 100 staff.

The National Council of the Australian Institute of Emergency Services, which represents the interests of its volunteer emergency services members and ancillary operatives throughout Australia, considers it imperative and equally ethical that those who volunteer their services during future emergencies must have the same level of protection against unfair dismissal as afforded them under previous State legislation.

Accordingly, the Australian Institute of Emergency Services would appreciate it if you in your capacity as Prime Minister of Australia could give an assurance, that those persons who volunteer their services in times of disaster are afforded the same levels of protection against unfair dismissal in the future under new Federal Legislation, as they had under previous State laws.

I am sending a copy of this letter to my local Federal Member, the Hon Tony Abbott, whom I know personally and can verify my bona fides.

Yours sincerely

Robert A Maul
General Secretary/Registrar





OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
CANBERRA

Mr Robert A Maul
General Secretary/Registrar
Australian Institute of Emergency Services
14/159 Middle Head Road
MOSMAN NSW 2088

31 MAR 2006

Dear Mr Maul

Thank you for your correspondence of 7 January 2006 to the Prime Minister regarding protection from dismissal for persons who volunteer their services during disaster and emergency events. The Prime Minister has asked me to reply of his behalf. I apologise for the delay in responding.

The government recognises the essential role that emergency services volunteers play in protecting the wellbeing of our communities. The magnificent response of volunteers in the aftermath of Cyclone Larry has again shown the commitment of many Australians who assist others in times of difficulty and disaster.

Individuals temporarily undertaking bona fide emergency management activities will continue to be protected from termination of employment under the new workplace relations system. More specifically, section 659 of the *Workplace Relations Act 1996*, as amended by the WorkChoices reforms, makes it unlawful for a person's employment to be terminated on grounds including temporary absence from work because of the carrying out of a voluntary emergency management activity, where the absence is reasonable having regard to all the circumstances (subsection (2)(i)).

Workers who remain employed under state workplace relations systems (for example, many state public servants) would continue to receive the relevant dismissal protection provided by state laws.

I trust this information will be helpful. Thank you again for taking the time to write to the Prime Minister. This letter has been copied to the Hon Tony Abbott MP.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jamie Briggs', written over a large, sweeping flourish.

Jamie Briggs
Adviser - Workplace Relations, Employment, Industry and Small Business



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NOTICES

NOTICE OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

NER (National Emergency Response) is the official journal of the Australian Institute of Emergency Services, a registered company with an Australian Business Number.

The journal is provided free of charge to financial members of the Institute and a few approved overseas and Australian affiliated agencies. All members are entitled to have approved articles published in the journal. The journal is published on a quarterly basis.

Persons or agencies who wish to obtain the journal, but are not eligible for membership of the Institute, may do so from now on by the payment of an annual subscription rate of \$A20 pa for each copy.

Payment by cheque or postal order to be made as follows:

"The Australian Institute of Emergency Services" and posted to the following:

The General Registrar/Secretary
Australian Institute of Emergency Services
6 Union Street
MOSMAN NSW 2088

Members who remain unfinancial for the AIES 2005 subscription year by 30 June 2006, will have their names removed from the NER distribution list.

R A Maul
General Registrar/Secretary

NEW FELLOWS OF THE INSTITUTE

We are pleased to announce that the following persons have become members of our Institute since the last edition of NER was published.

QUEENSLAND DIVISION

Michael John Davis AM

Michael is a Superintendent with the Queensland Ambulance Service and is currently Principal Project Officer Risk.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA DIVISION

Garry Lesli Coombes

Gary is District Superintendent/Commissioner St John Ambulance Australia (SA) and Chairman St John Ambulance Australia (SA) Board.

William Vernon Timm

Bill is a Counter Disaster Officer with the SA Health Commission, Health and Medical Services. He has also served as a Counter Disaster Officer in Washington, USA.

Robert Emmet Hegarty

Bob is an officer of the Health and Medical Functional Service of the SA State Disaster Organisation. He has also served as Executive Officer (Health) State Emergency Management Organisation.

VICTORIA DIVISION

Bruce Raymond Dickie

Bruce has been attached to the Victoria Police Service for a period of 40 years. He is an Inspector of Police and is currently the Regional DIPLAN Co-ordinator, Victoria Police.

Alan William Marshall O.St.J

Alan is a long time officer and member of the St John Ambulance Australia Association (Vic) having been attached to that agency for over 35 years. He is currently the President of the Victorian Division of the Australian Institute of Emergency Services.

Our National Board congratulates these members in the elevation of their status.

NEW AIES MEMBERS

We are pleased to announce that the following persons have become members of our Institute since the last edition of *NER* was published.

NAME	AFFILIATION	STATE
Stephen Carter	St John Ambulance	ACT
Colin John Irwin		NSW
Darrin Parkin		NSW
Gary Potter		NSW
Gavin Ellis		NSW
Graeme John Brown		NSW
John Poisen		NSW
Martin Page		NSW
Peter Todd		NSW
Rob Hines		NSW
Robert Alan White		NSW
Robert Alford		NSW
Robert Leslie Beath		NSW
Robert Steenson		NSW
Stephen John Carter		NSW
Warren Timothy Kelly		NSW
William Hoyles		NSW
William Norman Coppin		NSW
Gary Frith	Department of Health	SA
Grant Allen	St John Ambulance	SA
Heather Murchie	Department of Correctional Services	SA
John Probert	Country Fire Service	SA
Valerie Smythe	Department of Health	SA
Jannene Geard	Registrar Tasmania AIES	TAS
Jennifer Hamer	Fire Service	TAS
Kerry Hamer	Fire Service	TAS
Alan Winn	Department of Human Services	VIC
Andrew Smith	Country Fire Authority	VIC
Colin Martin	Wormald Pty Ltd Security Services	VIC
Janne Bowen	State Emergency Service	VIC
Neale Emerson	State Emergency Service	VIC
Peter Neylon	Victorian Ambulance Service	VIC

MEMBERS EMAIL LIST

As an aid to members, and the ongoing task of keeping in touch with our members, we will be creating a National Email List of interested members' email addresses so we can email updates and announcements. If you are interested in adding your email address to this list (separate from the *NER* Mailing Database) and receiving these announcements in the future, email your state registrar (listed on the AIES Contacts page) or web@aies.net.au with the subject of the email being email list.

AUSTRALIAN CONFERENCES

2006

RESCUE EXPO 2006

"Emergency Services Working Together"

May 19-21, 2006

Hawkesbury Showground, Clarendon, NSW

It's time for the Rescue Expo again, and in 2006 it's in Hawkesbury again.

For more info go to: www.rescueexpo.com.au



2006 SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

"Fences or Flowers"

May 31 - June 1, 2006

University of NSW, Kensington, NSW

The 2006 Security and Emergency Management theme tackles the ongoing issue for organisations of security & emergency preparedness vs providing a friendly and accessible environment. For more info see the article below or go to: www.facilities.unsw.edu.au/2006smc. AIES will be exhibiting at this conference.



AUSTRALASIAN BUSHFIRE CONFERENCE 2006

"Life in a Fire-Prone Environment: Translating Science into Practice"

June 6-9, 2006

Brisbane

The Bushfire 2006 theme aims to provide a forum to share new ideas on the complex issues of bushfire management, encourages communication between agencies and groups involved in bushfire management, to build upon the lessons learnt from previous bushfire campaigns and to facilitate a new understanding of the role of fire in the landscape. For more info go to: www.bushfire2006.com



JOINT AFAC/IFCAA BUSHFIRE CRC CONFERENCE

"Building our Legacy"

August 10-13, 2006

Melbourne

Changes in Climate, Demography and Technology will dictate our direction forward. The conference will present a future landscape based upon the legacy of today's research and development, management processes and all the various influencers of fire and emergency management. For more info go to: www.afac2006.org/



2008

2008 IAWP TRAINING CONFERENCE

"Policing New Territory"

September 2008

Darwin

Policing New Territory emphasises the important role of law enforcement leadership in creating safer and more secure communities and the need for a law enforcement environment, which envisions the future in its people and their diversity. For more info go to: www.nt.gov.au/pfes/police/community/iawp/index.html





**Application for admission to
AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (ABN 75 050 033 764)**



To:- The Divisional Registrar, _____ Division
 I, _____ (Name in Block letters)
 of _____ (Full postal address for entry in Register)
 _____ Postcode _____
 Phone (W) _____ (H) _____ Mobile: _____ Date of Birth _____
 Email: _____

do hereby apply to be admitted to the Institute.

I am (a) employed by or (b) a volunteer member of : (delete as necessary)

Name of Organisation _____
 Address _____
 _____ Postcode _____
 Position/Title _____

Statement of experience and qualifications. (Note: Applicants may supply extra, relevant information and attach it hereto)

Experience (as an Emergency Officer/Worker)

From	TO	Appointment/Position	Duty/Responsibility

Emergency Training Courses

Institution	Course/Year	Results (where applicable)

Qualifications (Degrees, Diplomas, etc) _____

Decorations/Awards etc _____

Referees (Persons who have known me for several years and can give evidence of my character and background)

Name	Address	Phone	Email
(1) _____	_____	_____	_____
(2) _____	_____	_____	_____

I declare the above particulars to be true and hereby agree to be bound by the Constitution, By-Laws and Code of Ethics of the Institution)

Signature: _____ Proposed by: _____ (Use Block Letters)

Witness: _____ Seconded by: _____ (Use Block Letters)

(Proposer and Seconder shall be financial Members of the Institute)

For Office Use Application recommended: Member Associate Student Corporate Affiliate

Fee Received Receipt No: _____ Divisional Registrar _____

Completed Application forms with fees should be forwarded to the Division Registrar in the State where you normally reside. Further information may also be obtained by contacting your Division Registrar or General Registrar of the Institute at the following addresses:

NATIONAL COUNCIL

The General Registrar
Australian Institute of Emergency Services (General Council)
14, No 159 Middle Head Road Mosman, NSW 2088
Fax: (02) 9265 4830 or E-mail: general.registrar@aies.net.au
National Web Site: www.aies.net.au

TASMANIA

The Registrar
TAS Division of Australian Institute of Emergency Services
PO Box 1 Lindisfarne, TAS 7015
E-mail: registrar.tas@aies.net.au

QUEENSLAND

The Registrar
QLD Division of Australian Institute of Emergency Services
P O Box 590 Fortitude Valley, QLD 4006
E-mail: registrar.qld@aies.net.au

ACT, NEW SOUTH WALES AND NEW ZEALAND

The Registrar
NSW Division of Australian Institute of Emergency Services
PO Box 149 Ryde, NSW 1680 E-mail: registrar.act@aies.net.au,
registrar.nsw@aies.net.au, registrar.nz@aies.net.au

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Registrar
SA Division of Australian Institute of Emergency Services
16 Greenfinch Crescent Wynnvale, SA 5127
E-mail: registrar.nt@aies.net.au, registrar.sa@aies.net.au,
registrar.was@aies.net.au

VICTORIA

The Registrar - VIC Division of Australian Institute of Emergency Services. C/O- 44 Webb Street Warrandyte, VIC 3113
Email: registrar.vic@aies.net.au

WHAT ARE THE INSTITUTE'S AIMS

To provide a professional body for the study of the roles and functions of Emergency Services and Emergency Management Organisations throughout Australia, and the promotion and advancement of professional standards in these and associated services.

THE INSTITUTE'S OBJECTIVES ARE:

- To raise the status and advance the interests of the profession of emergency management and counter disaster services administration.
- To represent generally the views and interests of the profession and to promote a high standard of integrity and efficiency in the skills of emergency and counter disaster administration.
- To provide opportunities for association among members and students to promote and protect their mutual interest.
- To facilitate full interchange of concepts and techniques amongst members.
- To bring to the notice of the public such matters that are deemed to be important for safety and protection of the community and to promote research and development of emergency services generally.
- To establish a national organisation to foster international cooperation in counter disaster services administration.

WHAT THE INSTITUTE OFFERS YOU:

- An opportunity to be part of a progressive Australia wide Institute dedicated to the progression and recognition of the Emergency Service role in the community.
- An independent forum where you can be heard and your opinions shared with other emergency service members.
- A journal with information from institutes and other sources around the world in addition to the interchange of views between Divisions in Australia, as well as access to the Institute web site.
- Reduced fees for members at Institute Seminars and Conferences and an information service supplied by professional experienced officers.
- A Certificate of Membership.
- The opportunity to use the initials of the particular membership status after your name.

- Corporate members receive a bronze plaque free of charge and can advertise on the AIES Web Site, as well as provide articles for inclusion in the Institute's journal.

WHAT DOES MEMBERSHIP COST:

Nomination Fee: \$20.00
Annual Subscription: \$30.00
Fellows: \$40.00
Corporate Subscription: \$250.00
Note: Institute Fees may be tax deductible.

MEMBERSHIP:

There are four classes of membership:

- Members • Fellows • Life Fellows • Corporate

There are five categories of affiliation with the Institute that may be offered to persons who do not meet the requirements for membership:

- Associate • Student Member • Retired Member • Honorary Member • Honorary Fellow

WHO CAN JOIN:

Applications for membership will be considered from persons who are at least twenty-one years of age and who:

- Are members of a permanent emergency service or associated service with at least two years experience, or
- Are volunteer members of emergency or associated services with a minimum of four years experience as an emergency services member.

Admission as a member may be granted if in the opinion of the General Council the applicant meets all other conditions of membership and passes such examinations and/or other tests as may be required by General Council.

WHERE DO MEMBERS COME FROM:

- Ambulance Service • Community Services • Emergency Equipment Industry • Emergency Management Organisations • Fire Services • Health, Medical and Nursing Services • Mines Rescue • Police Service • Safety Officers • SES • Transport Services • Volunteer Marine Rescue • Volunteer Rescue Associations

AIES NATIONAL CONTACTS

NATIONAL (GENERAL) COUNCIL

National President Maurice Massie, QPM., LFAIES	Phone: (03) 6248 6373 Email: president.national@aies.net.au	
National Vice President Brian Lancaster, ESM., LFAIES	Phone: (08) 8381 2825 Email: vpresident.national@aies.net.au	
General Registrar/Company Secretary Bob Maul, LFAIES., JP	Phone: (02) 9969 9216 Email: general.secretary@aies.net.au	6 Union Street MOSMAN NSW 2088

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, NEW SOUTH WALES & NEW ZEALAND DIVISION

President Alan Holley, MAIES	Phone: 0414 542 175 Email 1: president.act@aies.net.au Email 2: president.nsw@aies.net.au Email 3: president.nz@aies.net.au	
Registrar Ian Cunningham, MAIES	Phone: 0419 219 835 Email 1: registrar.act@aies.net.au Email 2: registrar.nsw@aies.net.au Email 3: registrar.nz@aies.net.au	PO Box 149 RYDE NSW 1680

NORTHERN TERRITORY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA & WESTERN AUSTRALIA DIVISION

President Barry Presgrave, OAM., FAIES	Phone: (08) 8278 8530 Email 1: president.nt@aies.net.au Email 2: president.sa@aies.net.au Email 3: president.wa@aies.net.au	
Registrar John Lenton, MAIES	Phone: (08) 8251 5713 0418 851 103 Email 1: registrar.nt@aies.net.au Email 2: registrar.sa@aies.net.au Email 3: registrar.wa@aies.net.au	16 Greenfinch Court WYNN VALE SA 5127

QUEENSLAND DIVISION

President Reginald Marshall, MAIES	Phone: (07) 3344 2644 Email: president.qld@aies.net.au	
Registrar Fred Rainsford, JP(Qual), MAIES	Phone: 0416 467 188 Email: registrar.qld@aies.net.au	PO Box 590 FORTITUDE VALLEY QLD 4006

TASMANIA DIVISION

President Darrell Johnson, FAIES	Phone: (03) 6250 2902 0408 337 957 Email: president.tas@aies.net.au	
Registrar Jannene Geard, MAIES	Phone: (03) 6249 0918 (03) 6268 1143 Email: registrar.tas@aies.net.au	PO Box 1 LINDISFARNE TAS 7015

VICTORIA DIVISION

President Alan Marshall, O.St.J	Email: president.vic@aies.net.au	
Registrar Alan Alder, OAM., LFAIES	Phone: (03) 9844 3237 Email: registrar.vic@aies.net.au	44 Webb Street WARRANDYTE VIC 3113

NATIONAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE JOURNAL (NER) & AIES WEBSITE

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Sub-Editor - NER & Website Martin Page, MAIES	Phone: (02) 4729 3387 Email: web@aies.net.au	PO Box 6001 UNSW SYDNEY NSW 1466



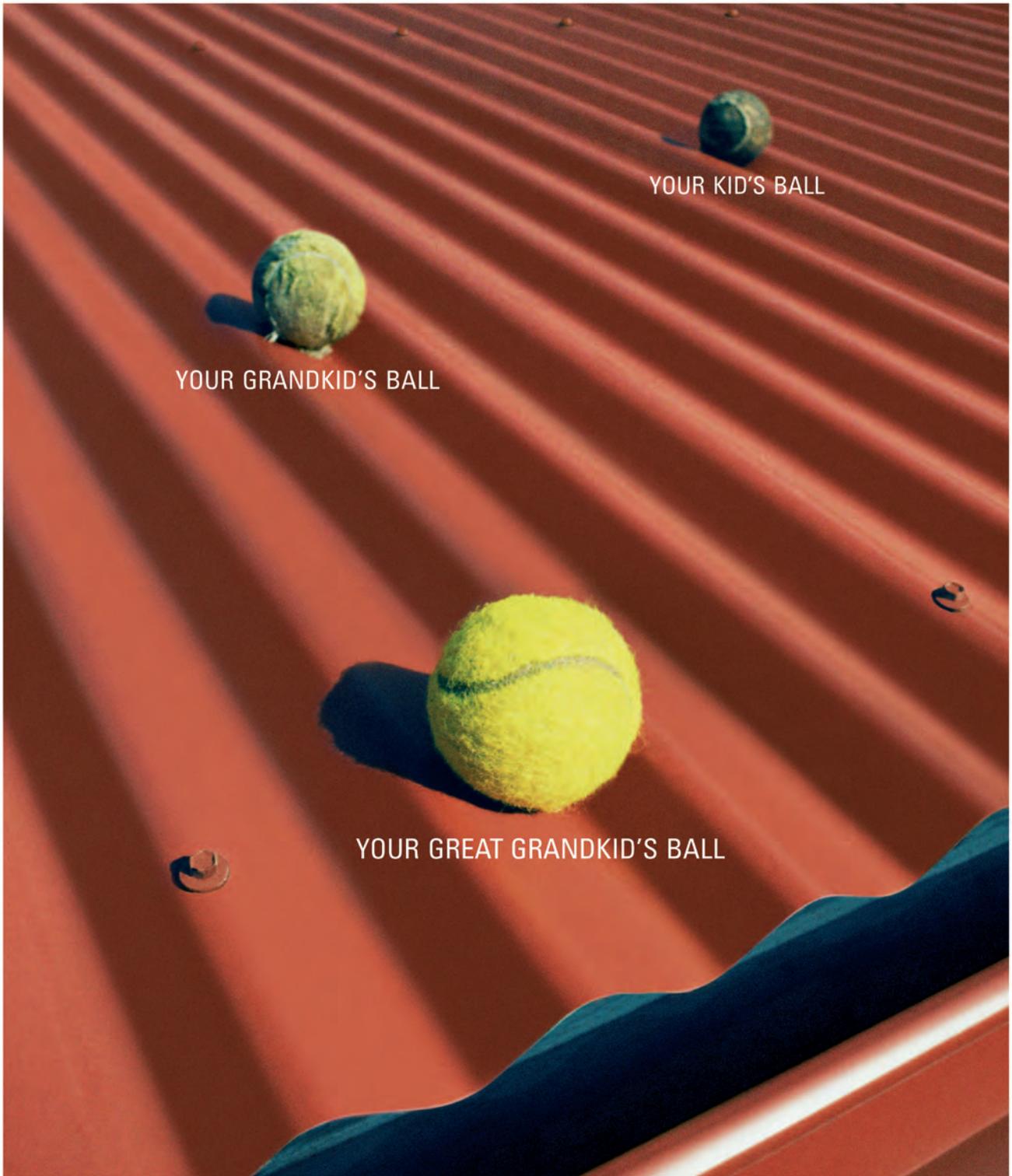


bluelight

www.bluelight.com.au

www.bluelight.com.au is the official website of the various Blue Light State Councils. Its purpose is to provide our **youth with information** about **Blue Light events, activities** and other **Police Youth initiatives**. The web site also enables the user the opportunity to **give feedback** for further enhancement of the Blue Light organisation. Within the site are links to other affiliated web sites, which have specialised information concerning **drugs** and **alcohol, sexual abuse, suicide prevention** and **crisis help** from appropriate professional organisations, which they can access in privacy, at school or home.

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