



NATIONAL EMERGENCY

R e s p o n s e

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

VOLUME 19 NO. 4 SPRING 2006
PRINT POST PUBLICATION NO. PP337586/00067



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- * UK COUNTER TERRORISM
- * TROPICAL EMERGENCY - NOT A HOLIDAY
- * POLICE VESSEL 'VIGILANT' 35 YEAR'S SERVICE

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WEB REGISTRATION

The new Website has been registered and is <http://www.aies.net.au>

WEBSITE CONTENT

The new Website has sections for each State as well as National Areas. If you have ideas for State Division content, please contact your State registrar, for National content, email web@aies.net.au.

Please be aware that all content must go past the National Registrar prior to web publication to ensure it meets required guidelines.



NATIONAL EMERGENCY R e s p o n s e

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Front Cover
Bushfire during a Hazard Reduction
at Rollingstone, North Queensland.
Photo courtesy of Warren Kelly.

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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Maurice E Massie

*QPM, LFAIES,
National President*



GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING – ADELAIDE 2006

Divisional Boards would by now have received from our National General Registrar/Secretary Bob Maul, a copy of the minutes from the General Council Meeting held in Adelaide, South Australia, in April 2006. Contained in those minutes are a number of actions required on the part of Divisions. If they have not already been addressed, I would ask that they be so in the very near future.

AIES – NER MAGAZINE (3.1)

Following a discussion with Mr Tony Cornish of Countrywide Media, who attended the meeting, was an offer on the part of Mr Cornish to produce a national calendar for 2007/8. Arising out of this decision was a requirement for Divisions to provide a minimum of 5 digital colour photographic prints in landscape configuration showing some aspect of Emergency Service work within their area of responsibility. Out of the 5 coloured prints presented from each state, thirteen would be selected for inclusion in the calendar, which will be printed in May of 2007. Divisions will need to forward the prints to the General Registrar/Secretary either by email to his email address – ramaul@tpg.com.au, or by a CD disc to be forwarded to his home address of 6 Union Street Mosman, NSW 2088, by no later than February 28, 2007.

AIES WEBSITE (3.2)

The Council was highly satisfied with the work being done by Mark Sawszak and Martin Page in maintaining and managing our website and felt that this represented a professional image of our organisation. The Board again reiterated the need for each state Division to appoint a person who can provide the web master and his deputy with AIES newsworthy items. If this is not done, it was observed that the web page would be out of date and of little interest to members generally when they access the site for information.

The National website address to send items to is web@aies.net.au.

NER DISTRIBUTION LIST (3.3)

The General Registrar/Secretary requested each state Division to review the NER distribution list. These have been forwarded to the states. There needed to be a rigid review of current recipients as it is suspected that many on the list who have and were continuing to receive copies of NER, were no longer financial members of the Institute. It was requested that each state advise the General Registrar/Secretary what names should be deleted from the list.

If former members did not wish to continue their membership, they could receive the magazine by payment of an annual fee of \$20. The revenue raised from this source would be distributed on the 50/50% basis and the General Council/Division.

MEMBERSHIP (3.8)

The General Registrar/Secretary reported that the National membership continued to decline and it was agreed that this situation could not continue and remains of great concern. There is a need for Divisions to seriously address this issue and come up with strategies to rectify the situation.

The encouragement of current Emergency Management operatives to join the Institute would help to increase our membership, but this needs to be vigorously pursued by the Divisions.

CAPITATION FEES AND CONDUCT OF AGMS (3.11)

The AIES, in accordance with the ASIC and corporate requirements, now operates on a calendar financial year, i.e. January 1 to December 31 in each year. All Divisions are now to conform to this requirement. Accordingly, notices

concerning renewal of membership must be sent out prior to December 31 each year. It was suggested that this be done by each Division by no later than September 30 of each year. Notices, i.e. of renewal of fees for 2007, should be sent to members by September 2006, so that all fees can be remitted to the Registrars by not later than December 31 of that year. At that stage, the accounts can be submitted for examination to the Division's auditor and the auditor's report is to be completed by no later than March 30 the following year, so it can be submitted to General Council at its AGM in April that year. This means that the Divisions' AGMs must be held prior to the National AGM. This will also allow Divisions to submit capitation fees to the General Registrar/Secretary by the time of the National AGM.

Those then are the major points that I would wish to bring to your notice to assist in the proper management of the Institute. I know that our General Registrar/Secretary Bob Maul as well as the Council would appreciate your efforts in this regard.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING 2007

Members are reminded that the next Annual General Meeting and General Council Meeting of the Institute, will be held in Hobart, Tasmania, on April 16, 2007. If any Divisions have any motions for the AGM, these must be submitted to the General Registrar/Secretary at least 3 months prior to that date, in order that they can be placed on the agenda of that meeting and Divisions informed of the proposed motion/s.

NEW DIRECTOR GENERAL OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AUSTRALIA

The Australian Government has appointed Mr Tony Pearce as the Director-General of Emergency Management Australia (EMA). Mr Pearce took up his appointment in August 2006, replacing Mr David Templeman who retired.

He brings to the office a depth of background with experience as a Country Fire Authority Volunteer, Group Manager in MAS, Regional Manager of RAV, Deputy Director of Victoria State Emergency Service and most recently Director Emergency Management and Security to OESC, Victoria.

Some of our colleagues, particularly those in Victoria, may remember Tony when he was Deputy Director of SES for Victoria from 2001-2003. Tony was a former member of our Institute.

The Australian Institute of Emergency Services congratulates Tony on his new role and wishes him all the best in his future endeavours. He joins a long line of EMA Directors who have been members of the Australian Institute of Emergency Services. We trust that Tony will form an equally strong association with our Institute as his predecessors did.

Bob Maul

General Secretary/Registrar



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^{*}Of the investment strategies monitored by SuperRatings, all out performed the median manager over the 1, 3 and 5-year periods to 30 June 2005. Source: SuperRatings Pty Limited's survey of leading superannuation funds. Crediting rates are determined on \$100 being invested at the beginning of the relevant period. Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance.

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PAY FOR VOLUNTEERS

The following article by Andrew Fraser which appeared recently in the Canberra Times, will, no doubt, be of great interest to our members.

Prime Minister John Howard has agreed to look at a backbench plan to pay retired volunteers for their efforts and to give tax breaks to volunteers still on the workforce. The Plan was put to Mr Howard at a joint party-room meeting by the South Australian MP Kim Richardson and Tasmanian Senator Guy Barnett.

Under the Barnett-Richardson plan, volunteers in employment would be entitled to a personal income tax deduction for out-of-pocket expenses incurred whilst volunteering their services. Elderly volunteers on limited incomes and those who are pensioners should be considered for some direct monetary return for their efforts. The two backbenchers have set up an independent taskforce to investigate options to remunerate volunteers.

“He was particularly concerned with helping those who volunteered their services with organisations like the Country Fire Services, the St John Ambulance, and surf life saving clubs, pointing out that many volunteers were not only often out of pocket, but actually risked their lives in what they did for their communities.”

The task force is set to be headed by tax expert Professor Myles McGregor Lowndes, and is to include representatives from Volunteering Australia, as well as about half a dozen other experts, including retired Major-General Hori Howard, Chair of the Australian Emergency Management Volunteers’ Forum (who is also an AIES member) and the Australian Council of Emergency Services.

Both the taskforce and the putative position of Senator Barnett and Mr Richardson, who will be involved in the enquiry themselves, have already been endorsed by the government’s backbench committee on family and community services. Mr Richardson and Senator Barnett have taken their plan to both the Citizenship Minister, John Cobb and Community Services Minister, Mal Brough, as well as the Prime Minister. All were said to be receptive. Their next targeted office is that of the Treasurer, Peter Costello.

Praising the incredible contribution of volunteers, Mr Richardson said Australians volunteered 836 million man-hours a year. He was particularly concerned with helping those who volunteered their services with organisations like the Country Fire Services, the

St John Ambulance, and surf life saving clubs, pointing out that many volunteers were not only often out of pocket, but actually risked their lives in what they did for their communities. Canberra’s bush fire fighters could be expected to be major beneficiaries of the plan.

Mr Richardson exploded the myth that young people were shy to volunteer, saying that after the 55-65 years age group, those aged 18-23 were the second most likely group to offer to do volunteer work. The direct payments and tax breaks to volunteers were aimed at cutting in after 200 hours of volunteer work had been performed. On average, this took somewhere between one and two years.

Senator Barnett and Mr Richardson were looking to explore new initiatives to voluntary work providers and employers to provide fuel vouchers to help volunteers get to and from their voluntary work. Senator Barnett said he was confident the taskforce would prepare a range of options inside three months. “I am eager to ensure a result that will benefit volunteers,” he said.

The Australian Institute of Emergency Services suggests that our members might make contact with Senator Barnett and Mr Richardson who are located at Parliament House, Canberra, if they have worthwhile contributions to make in respect of this very important issue.

Bob Maul

General Secretary/Registrar

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AUSTRALIA NEWS

(reprinted with kind permission of EMA)

GRADUATE CERTIFICATE IN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The first cohort of the nationally recognised EMA Graduate Certificate in Emergency Management graduated in June following a seminar at which candidates presented their final research projects. The projects varied across the broad spectrum of emergency management and were of a very high standard.

The program is delivered in partnership with the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. Graduates have the opportunity to access Masters Programs in a range of disciplines. Visit www.ema.gov.au for details of the EMA Graduate Certificate in Emergency Management.

EMERGO TRAIN

EmergoTrain is a major incident simulation system, created in Sweden for the health service. It enables health services to develop their mass casualty management by practising within a real-time situation. Current (or indicative) bed occupancy might be incorporated at exercise start. Normal services are not disrupted.

Magnetic symbols are used to represent patients, staff and resources. Movable markers indicate priorities and treatment regimens. In the Australian version, use of a "delay board" ensures that predetermined, accurately validated times are adhered to, so that, with careful monitoring from the instructors, realism is assured.

EMA is supporting a national effort towards embracing this system. 42 senior instructors were qualified at two programs conducted in Feb/Mar 2006, at the EMA Institute, Mount Macedon. Participants were drawn mainly from States which provided the 'seeding' finance, Victoria and New South Wales.

This training, and the associated national endorsement, will provide Australian hospitals with an effective training and validation mechanism for their emergency departments, operating theatres, ICUs and ECCs in the management of a mass casualty event. The process also effectively includes pre-hospital elements, by incorporating those procedures and management practices in the early stages of the exercise.

Before the Commonwealth Games, Victoria (in conjunction with WA, SA and QLD) conducted a 'surge' exercise involving 1200 victims over 4 major Victorian hospitals. This was the largest EmergoTrain exercise ever held. Victoria is now leading the way, planning to conduct 11 exercises in the second half of 2006. The Victorian Department of Human Services has engaged a senior policy advisor for 12 months to establish the exercise program and to ensure that the sector is adequately

exercised in coping with a mass casualty event. NSW will also be establishing an exercise calendar.

For further information, contact Colin Fiford Ph 03 5421 5290 or email colin.fiford@ema.gov.au

"This training, and the associated national endorsement, will provide Australian hospitals with an effective training and validation mechanism for their emergency departments, operating theatres, ICUs and ECCs in the management of a mass casualty event."

INCLUSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT WITH CULTURALLY AND LINGUISTICALLY DIVERSE (CALD) COMMUNITIES

Following on from the review of the Guidelines for Emergency Management in CALD Communities, EMA is in the process of developing and delivering targeted training. This training is intended to increase the engagement between CALD communities and the emergency management sector.

In this context, EMA is conducting a program consisting of two workshops in which participants will be required to attend both workshops and to commit to completing a work project in the weeks between the workshops. This program is aimed at personnel who are members of local or regional/district emergency management planning committees in areas where there are high levels of CALD representation.

Another initiative is the development of learning materials for integrating multicultural awareness components within five existing EMA programs. These programs are: Emergency Management for Local Government; Undertake Emergency Planning; Context of Recovery Management; Course in Evacuation and Recovery Centres; and Emergency Coordination Centre Management.

For further information contact Judy Parker Ph: 03 5421 5229 or email: judy.parker@ema.gov.au

SCHOOL EDUCATION

Earlier this year, EMA commissioned Curriculum Corporation to conduct a national audit. This was of State and Territory primary and secondary school curricula



and commercial resources, to identify strategies to better integrate all hazards and emergency preparedness education into the school curriculum. This audit has now been completed and the final report delivered to EMA.

“This report gives a clear understanding of the hazards and emergency preparedness needs in the Australian education system...”

Some of the key findings (in brief) from a curriculum perspective include;

- All jurisdictions have natural disasters well entrenched and explicit within the curriculum. However the main emphases are on where, what, how and why of disasters, mainly natural;
- With some exceptions, curriculum guidelines in general do not emphasise issues to do with planning, prevention, preparedness and recovery following a disaster; and

- There is a trend towards a ‘post’ disaster approach, in which many schools conduct a special study following an event. From a resource perspective, recommendations focused on making links specifically to State and Territory curricula and ensuring resources were relevant to children through: real-life case studies, investigation of realistic but hypothetical scenarios such as What would you do if ...?, role-playing scenarios, simulations and use of dramatisation and practical action-research activities within communities.

This report gives a clear understanding of the hazards and emergency preparedness needs in the Australian education system and is seen as a vital step in preventing the duplication of resources and provides direction for EMA’s and other emergency management sector organisations efforts in this area.

A meeting of State and Territory Education Department officials and E M personnel will be convened later this year to table this report and develop an action plan.

For further information contact Melanie Ashby
Phone 03 5421 5269; email: melanie.ashby@ema.gov.au
The school education website can be viewed at
www.ema.gov.au/schools.



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TSUNAMIS - WHAT ARE THEY?

The Indonesian archipelago has experienced two massive Tsunamis (Sumatra and Java) in the space of two years. These phenomena caused massive loss of life and major destruction of property and infrastructure in the two equatorial islands, as well as similar damage to land masses and islands surrounding the Indian Ocean.

WHAT THEN ARE TSUNAMIS AND WHY DO THEY OCCUR?

Tsunamis are often referred to in the global press or by individuals as "tidal waves". This is, of course, incorrect. Tidal waves are those waves generated as a result of the gravitational pull of the moon on the earth's sea or water surfaces. For example, "high tides", "abnormal tides" and "extraordinary high tides".

The term "tsunami" is a Japanese word meaning harbour wave. It is a wave in the ocean or a lake caused by a geological event, usually an underwater disturbance caused by an earthquake under the sea bed, a volcanic explosion resulting in massive slabs of the earth's surface sliding into the sea or lake, or as in past geologic times, the impact of a giant meteor, comet or asteroid into the earth's water surfaces. According to some eminent scientific hypotheses, one such impact into the Gulf of Mexico some 65 million years or so ago caused the almost total obliteration of animal life on earth.

Normally referred to as seismic sea waves, tsunamis usually result from earthquakes or marine slides under or on the surface of the ocean. e.g., Sumatran Tsunami (Aceh 2004) and Andes Tsunami (Chile 1960).

A tsunami is not a single wave, but a series of waves that travel from the epicentre of an earthquake in all directions (similar principle to throwing a pebble in a pond),

sometimes travelling at enormous speed, on occasions as fast as 800 km per hour, and travelling vast distances. The Sumatran Tsunami of 2004 travelled all the way to the east coasts of Africa, India and Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon).

Often a Tsunami can have several crests hundreds of kilometres apart. Tsunamis may only be a few centimetres high in the deep ocean. As the waves approach the shallows of the coastlines, their velocities diminish but their crests may reach 20-50 metres as they reach the shorelines with devastating effects, due to the voluminous mass of water.

Due to their rapid speed, there is often little or no warning of their approach to land dwellers, and thus their destruction is gigantic both in terms of loss of population and building structures. The tsunami which struck the north western coast of Sumatra in December 2004, virtually destroyed all buildings along the coastal fringe and killed an estimated 250,000 people, probably many more. The Aitape tsunami on the north coast of Papua New Guinea caused the loss of 2100 lives, whilst the 1760 Lisbon (Portugal) earthquake/tsunami resulted in death of over 60,000 souls.

Bob Maul



Australian Tsunami Warning System

The Australian Government takes the tsunami threat to Australia very seriously and has initiated steps to substantially enhance the Australian Tsunami Alert System (ATAS) which currently provides coverage for all coastal communities in Australia.

Following the tragic events of the Indian Ocean tsunami on 26 December 2004, the Australian Government committed funding of \$68.9 million over four years in the 2005-2006 Federal Budget to enhance the ATAS and establish the Australian Tsunami Warning System (ATWS).

Being implemented by Emergency Management Australia (EMA), Geoscience Australia (GA), and the Bureau of Meteorology (Bureau), the ATWS will be part of a planned network of national systems to form the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System (IOTWS), and add to the current capability of the Pacific Tsunami Warning System (PTWS) in the south-west Pacific.

EMA, GA and the Bureau have already made significant progress in implementing various elements of the ATWS such as the upgrade of each agency's operations centre to address the tsunami risk.

From a community engagement perspective, EMA is working with States and Territories and relevant industry, education, volunteer and community sectors to enhance community preparedness through awareness raising, education and training. This will be achieved through a whole-of-government, all hazards approach to assessing current and future emergency management arrangements for communities.

To download a copy of the Tsunami Awareness brochure, go to the EMA website <http://www.ema.gov.au>.

Relevant links for more detailed tsunami information:

- Geoscience Australia – including Frequently Asked Questions – <http://www.ga.gov.au>
- Bureau of Meteorology – <http://www.bom.gov.au>
- Tsunami Warnings - <http://www.bom.gov.au/nmoc/oceanography/ATAS.shtml>
- EMA schools site – <http://ema.gov.au/schools>
- International Tsunami Information Centre – <http://www.tsunamiwave.info>
- Asian Disaster Reduction Centre – <http://www.adrc.or.jp/>

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What isn't widely known is that all contractors to these departments are also eligible to join APS Benefits and take advantage of all of our benefits as well as employees and contractors to Registered Charities and Volunteer organisations such as the S.E.S and C.F.A.

Spouses, siblings, parents and children of members (aged 16 and above) are also encouraged to join the society.

APS Benefits has over 24,500 members around Australia with assets over \$56 million.

The society released a Special Purpose Loan facility in 2005 that has loaned members over \$1.38 million. Members with reasonable equity in their homes can apply for a loan of up to \$30,000 for a "Special Purpose" like property renovation, a holiday, a car purchase or an approved investment.

The society was formed in 1905 when a small group of postal workers decided to put in sixpence a week to form a funeral fund for the widows when any of the society members died.

The postal network spread the work and APS Benefits - starting as the Victorian and Tasmanian Public Service Provident Society (commonly known as "VIC & TAS") became one of the larger of many "funeral funds" in the 1920s and 1930s in Australia.

It later became the Australian Public Service Benevolent Society but is more commonly known as APS Benefits.

In 1938, the Government perceived a need to assist Public Servants to obtain financial help as they usually received a slightly smaller salary, but greater security, than those in the private sector.

This lack of cash drove the public servants into the hands of backyard financiers and pawn brokers who charged exorbitant interest.

The Government asked Societies such as "VIC & TAS" to provide loans of up to 100 pounds at a reasonable interest rate in return for the rare privilege of salary deductions.

The "VIC & TAS" then started the "Members Loans" service which is a feature of the society today.

When a member dies, APS Benefits still pays out the funeral benefit within 24 hours. Yes, the "peace of mind" offered over a century ago is just as important today.

APS Benefits strongly supports community needs and Defence groups, in particular the Defence Special Needs Support Group. In recent times DSNSG has received \$150,000 for various groups and individual projects.

APS Benefits sees this contribution as an integral part of its commitment to the community.

For membership, loans and other information, log onto the APS Benefits web site on www.apsbs.com.au and download the Membership Application Form and Loan Applications or call the friendly APS Benefits team on toll free 1300 131 809

Financial Services - When you become a member of APS Benefits, you will automatically be entitled to a funeral benefit issued by APS Benefits. There is a Combined Financial Services Guide and Product Disclosure Statement for the funeral benefit, which can be obtained from www.apsbs.com.au. You should consider that document and consider whether the funeral benefit is appropriate for you, before deciding whether to become or remain a member of APS Benefits.



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TROPICAL EMERGENCY – NOT A HOLIDAY

When you think of the tropics you normally think of palm trees swaying and inviting blue lagoons. It is the romantic honeymoon location or family getaway which people dream of. Many people don't realise that the tropics represent many unseen hazards and dangers which are inherent primarily to tropical climates.



Rural Fire Brigades in Tropical North Queensland. Swaying palm trees et al, September 2006.

It is no surprise, then, that emergency workers who either relocate or deploy to the tropics have to learn a whole new range of skills in order to perform their work.

I am a volunteer rural firefighter of some 25 years and 2 years ago when I relocated to Townsville, I found that all the years of training and the accumulation of knowledge had not quite prepared me for the challenges I was going to face (specifically bushfire fighting in a tropical climate). I discovered that the best time to conduct hazard reductions was during the spring (dry season) which also had explosive conditions for low temperature bushfires. I also discovered that the build up period (extreme humidity) to the wet season was a very hazardous time for bushfire suppression. Learning to adapt my skills to suit the local conditions meant a shift in my opinions regarding fire behaviour and fire weather. Certainly an eye opener to a "Mexican" from south of the border.

Spring 2006 • National Emergency Response

In the dry tropics of Townsville (once known infamously as Brownsville), it is usually accepted that the end of Winter and early Spring are most suitable for hazard reduction exercises. As Townsville is mainly tropical savannah, it is necessary to wait for grasses to cure sufficiently to allow for hazard reduction burning to occur. This is a shift from the timesavers I used for many years in the districts surrounding Sydney which usually leave a window of opportunity between the last week of Summer and the first weeks of Winter. The difficulty with this time frame is that not only do hazard reduction fires burn well, but unplanned bush/grass fires also start easily. With temperatures in the high 20s and humidity dropping to the low teens, the fine fuels require very little encouragement to burn. The only benefit here is that there are few middle level shrubs to act as a catalyst to big crown fires often experienced in the southern states.



We still, however, have explosive conditions which can contribute considerably to fire overrun although the duration would be considerably less than heavily wooded sclerophyll forest. I was certainly shocked to see that the local RFS vehicles were (and still are) not fitted with crew protection spray systems and internal combustion pumps. It is an interesting mix of hazard reductions on the one hand and fast paced unplanned fires on the other.

During the months of November and December, the build up occurs in this area. People are said to “Go Troppo” due to the ever increasing humidity levels, often reaching into the high 80s to 90s. The average temperature during our summer is around 33 degrees Celsius which is relatively cool by southern standards, but with the high humidity it can be murder. Ever wondered why they don’t advertise holidays to the tropical north during summer?

With this high humidity usually comes a spate of larger bushfires often burning very hot and due to the fine fuels, the preheating often ensures sustained burning. These are more serious fires because of the fatigue factor on firefighters. With the usual set of 2 piece, Proban treated PPE and the “standard issue” polycarbonate helmet, it becomes very difficult to maintain firefighter health on the fire ground. Where I was used to being told about heat illness in the south and occasionally seeing fire fighters suffering early stage heat illness, I was not fully prepared for a situation which occurred just before Christmas last year.

On a day where the temperature had jumped around 10 degrees above normal and with humidity in the high 80s, I was responded to a low intensity fire with my First and Third Officers. We had planned to put in a control line and had been in situ around an hour when our First Officer (Brigade Captain) started showing signs of heat illness.

We called for extra resources and proceeded to treat our First Officer for the condition. What I hadn’t been prepared for was the fact that with such high humidity, the casualty was not able to regulate his body temperature through sweating. It was this which caused a rapid deterioration in his condition and he was not looking or feeling too good. It was decided that a retreat from the fire ground was necessary and a trip to the medical centre at Bluewater, (5 minutes drive) was required. This is a decision which probably saved our First Officer’s life.

In the time we took to get to the medical centre, the casualty’s heart rate increased, he had shortness of breath, he felt like his chest was being crushed, he became extremely irritable and lost consciousness 3 times. His body temperature had certainly gone up rapidly and his



The first wet season rains put an end to this major fire at Black River and Bluewater, December 2005.

skin was dry. This was heat stroke and it was causing his body to shut down. Once at the medical centre, treatment was provided and I am happy to say our First Officer recovered but not without a significant re hydration regime in the days that followed.

Mid summer usually sees some welcome rains with the wet season.



Above: The crew from Black River Brigade with Dr Vladimir Hasa.



Above right: Warren Kelly MAIES (left) presenting a certificate of appreciation to Dr Vladimir Hasa and his wife following lifesaving treatment to First Officer Phil Roggero (right), June 2006.

This usually means an end to serious fires but not the heat or humidity. Sadly, mother nature is a cruel lady and she often keeps us on our toes with the odd tropical cyclone or three. Cyclone Larry was an example of just such an event which tested us to the limits. It was refreshing, however, to see the fluidity with which all emergency services, defence and aid agencies deployed within that first 12 to 24 hours. (I had to make a decision to send my wife and eldest daughter to Innisfail – their first emergency responses – talk about being thrown into the deep end.)

This is testimony to the many people from all levels of emergency management who had come together in the period preceding the cyclone. They operated an incident management team which responded to the ever changing situation and ensured that the victims of Cyclone Larry had support in those early stages of the developing emergency. This incident also put our Rural Fire Service IMT skills to the test with a significant forward control point set up in East Palmerston and immediate relief efforts instigated.

The greatest learning that I have taken from my Sea Change is that bush fire suppression and mitigation is definitely a science based on location and local conditions. This I learned from experience. Emergency workers who are relocated or deployed into a different climatic zone need to be constantly aware of the possible change to their modus operandi. This is an ever-changing role we play and requires a flexibility and willingness to modify actions as the conditions dictate. It shows the complexity and adaptability of the emergency worker.

PERSONAL HISTORY

Warren Kelly MAIES is a veteran volunteer rural firefighter (25 years) and currently Brigade First Officer of Black River Rural Fire Brigade in Townsville, Nth QLD.

Warren has served in the RAAF (1984 – 1999), has been a volunteer rural firefighter with Sandy Point, Wilberforce and Buxton brigades in the NSW Rural Fire Service (1981 – 2005) and a member of Black River Rural Fire Brigade (QLD Rural Fire Service) since 2005. Warren has been awarded the Defence Force Service Medal, National Medal, Australian Defence Medal and the ACT Emergency Medal.

In his other life, he is a Health, Safety and Environment Coordinator / Trainer in Major Project Construction. Warren maintains the brigade website www.blackriverfire.com.

HAZARD REDUCTION

The following photos were taken at a recent Hazard Reduction conducted by the QLD Parks & Wildlife (1300 ha) at Rollingstone, North Queensland (Near the Frosty Mango).

The Hazard Reduction was used as a consolidation exercise by both QPWS and QLD RFS following a crew leader (ICS) course, where members of both organisations learned the fundamentals of working within an Incident Management Team at a level 2 or greater incident. The units in attendance were QLD Parks & Wildlife Service, Dept of Natural Resources and Thuringowa Group Rural Fire Brigades. The helicopter belongs to Dwyer Aviation Services.

Photos courtesy of Warren Kelly, Blackwater Rural Fire Brigade.









POLICE VESSEL 'VIGILANT' 35 YEAR'S SERVICE TO TASMANIA POLICE

Maurice E Massie

NATIONAL PRESIDENT

September 18, 2006, was an important date in the maritime history of the Tasmania Police, being the day that the Police Vessel 'Vigilant' completed 35 years of service.



The strong and ever faithful 'Vigilant' still sails proudly today.

The Vigilant is a purpose built wooden vessel constructed of huon pine on a blue gum keel with blue gum frames. She is the oldest police vessel in Australia and is only one of two wooden vessels used by police throughout Australia.

The vessel was built by Mr Ray Kemp at his boat building shed at Birchs Bay near Kettering, on the D'Entrecasteaux Channel in southern Tasmania. She is 17 metres in length, and carvel-planked in 40mm huon pine. The vessel is powered by twin 185 h.p. Cummins Diesel engines and these are the engines that were placed in the vessel at the time of construction and are still in use today. These engines have over 25 thousand hours of usage. The hull being constructed of huon pine

which is a native Tasmanian timber species with inherent natural oil properties that preserve the timber, so much so that the hull of the vessel is as sound today as the day it was built. For the true mariners reading this article, full specifications of the vessel and its equipment are contained later. The vessel was launched on September 18, 1971, by Sir Max and Lady Bingham at Birch Bay, with Lady Bingham carrying out the naming of the vessel. The cost of the vessel at the time of its construction was \$55,000. Today, conservatively, its value would be approximately \$400,000.

Some of the notable events in which the vessel has featured have been in the sinking of the Blythe Star, a freighter owned by the Tasmanian Government.



Left: The Police vessel 'Vigilant', after 35 years of service.

Above: The official launching of the police boat 'Vigilant' on September 18, 1971, featuring Lady Bingham.

It sank off South West Cape in 1973. This ship was carrying palletised plastic bags of superphosphate which moved, resulting in the vessel rolling over. The Blythe Star, at the time, was on route to King Island. A major search for the vessel involved the Vigilant searching the rugged south coast of Tasmania as well as assisting in the rescue of the survivors, who were located at Deep Glen Bay on the Tasman Peninsula.

“These are the engines that were placed in the vessel at the time of construction and are still in use today. These engines have over 25 thousand hours of usage.”

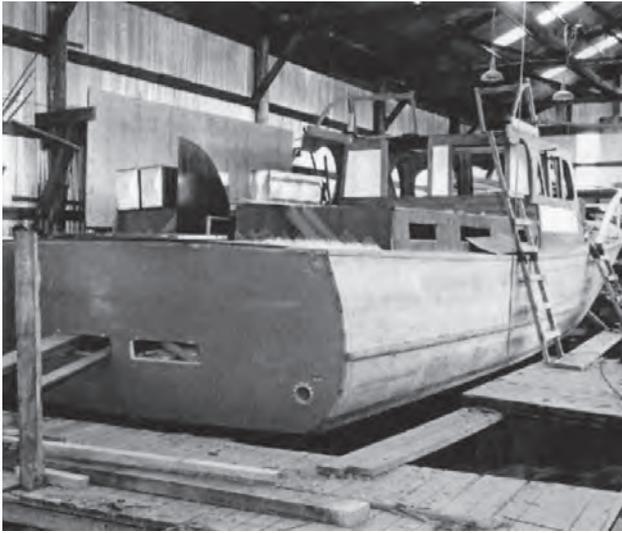
Vigilant also played a vital role following the collapse of the Tasman Bridge in 1975 with the vessel being used as the primary dive platform in a search of the hull of the Lake Illawarra. Divers from the Tasmania Police Diving team and Australian Navy clearance divers carried out extensive underwater searches to recover bodies and vehicles from the river bed, as well as to determine the cause of the collision.

During its service, Vigilant has been used primarily for search and rescue, and in more recent years, has performed an expanded role in performing fisheries patrols around the coast line and its islands. Tasmania is the only state in Australia where the Police Service has a responsibility to carry out policing of the fisheries regulations to ensure that the professional and amateur fishers carry out their activities without breaches to these regulations. In other states, this role is carried out by departments or authorities

other than police. In carrying out the patrols, the vessel remains at sea for five to six days, usually with a crew of 4 members. Last year, it performed approximately 50 days of patrol activities. As well as ensuring fisheries compliance, personnel also police the marine regulations on behalf of Marine and Safety Tasmania to ensure that people who go to sea have all the necessary qualifications and equipment on board. Other duties performed by Vigilant and its crew include providing a diving platform for the police diving team, VIP day trips, community orientated day trips, school and educational day trips, used as a platform for police security operations with other specialised members of the Police, the transportation of National Park Officers to remote Tasmanian Islands. Its search and rescue operations includes the towing of large vessels to safe havens.

As can be appreciated, Tasmania is an island State with most Tasmanians having an affinity with the sea and all things marine. Southern Tasmanians have a particular empathy with police vessel Vigilant, so much so, that when the police crew who maintain the vessel changed the colour of the boot line and other lineage on the hull of the vessel to dark blue from its trade mark pink, such a public outcry occurred that the colour was changed back to its original pink.

Whilst the vessel was launched on September 18, 1971, major modifications have been carried out to upgrade the electronic and communication facilities of the vessel using the latest technology so its operation remains relevant today. Details of these items of equipment can be found in the following section dealing with the vessel's specifications. The Vigilant has a top speed of 12 knots and a service speed of 10 knots.



Left and above: 'Vigilant' under construction.



Above: The official launching of 'Vigilant' in 1971.
Right: 'Vigilant' under way.



On September 18, 2006, to mark the occasion of the 35th anniversary, a special gathering was organised at the vessel's regular berth. Having been involved with the vessel during my police career, I had the pleasure of attending together with current serving police officers and other persons associated with the vessel over the years, including past crew members and senior police

officers. So important was the event seen by the department, that both the Police Commissioner Mr R McCreadie and Deputy Commissioner Mr J Johnson attended.

The Vigilant is an integral part of the maritime capabilities of the Tasmania Police, where she is likely to serve for many years to come.

VESSEL SPECIFICATIONS

Overall length – 17 metres
Waterline length – 16 metres
Beam – 4.7 metres
Draft - 1.9 metres
Weight – 26 tonnes
Service speed -10 knots
Top Speed - 12.5 knots
Fuel capacity - 2,300 litres
Range - 1,000 nautical miles
Fresh water capacity - 440 litres
Accommodation – sleeps 6 (usually 4 on sea patrol)

Communications

Codan HF radio
 GME VHF
 Icom hand held VHF
 GME 27 Mgh
 Police Radio System
 CDMA mobile phone
 Globalstar satellite phone
 All else fails, full set of semaphore flags

Electronics

GME 406 Epirb
 JRC Sounder
 JRC 32 Mile Radar
 JRC GPS
 Raymarine GPS
 Raymarine handheld GPS
 Wagner autopilot

CYCLONE "LARRY"

Cyclone "LARRY", a category 5 Cyclone, devastated the North Coast of Queensland earlier in 2006. The total scale of damage and recovery necessary to deal with the aftermath of this, one of Queensland's most destructive cyclones in a century, can be gleaned from the following report (synopsis) issued by the Queensland State Disaster Management Group after the cyclone.

Approximately 12,500 square kilometres were affected by tropical cyclone "Larry" from Mareeba in the north (directly inland from Cairns) to the town of Tully (Australia's wettest town) in the south, and west beyond Mt Garnet.

Significant damage occurred to houses, businesses, infrastructure and crops, as well as State forests. Tropical Cyclone "Larry" travelled almost 450 kilometres inland to Croydon before being downgraded to a rain depression. It took 13 hours to travel inland. The pace of recovery was stunning, for all the right reasons. More than 1600 houses were 'tarped'. Approximately 617 State Emergency and Rural Fire Brigade volunteers, Queensland Ambulance Service, Queensland Fire and Rescue Service and Department of Emergency Services personnel from North Queensland (a sparsely populated area) worked on various cyclone relief projects.

A vast number of roads became untrafficable and enormous erosion of road surfaces took place. Passenger train and rail freight services from the south to Cairns were cut for a considerable time and took some time to reopen. A total of 156 schools in the Region were affected due to wind, rain and flood conditions, but all of them were eventually reopened. Electricity services were cut to thousands of homes and businesses, with many people having to rely on generators for their electricity supply. Many homes were too severely damaged and therefore were not reconnected.

Water supplies were severed in many towns for some time and there were lengthy disruptions to mobile and satellite phone services.

The following gives a small indication of the scale of emergency services response to the affected areas:

ATHERTON SHIRE:

200 personnel
30 trucks
18 bobcats, loaders and backhoes
50 chainsaws
10 generators

EACHAM SHIRE

130 personnel
and a vast amount of Council equipment

MAREEBA SHIRE:

30 personnel, including 16 QAS paramedics
5 trucks
5 backhoes

HERBERTON SHIRE:

120 staff
63 vehicles
21 backhoes, loaders and excavators
5 generators
15 chainsaws

The Australian Defence Services deployed 400 personnel and provided thousands of tons of equipment which speedily reached the critical areas.

The true scope of Cyclone "Larry's" destruction is revealed by the following statistics:

CITY OF INNISFAIL:

50% damage to homes
35% damage to private industry
25% damage to government buildings

TOWN OF SILKWOOD:

99% of homes lost roofs or suffered severe structural damage

FLYING FISH POINT:

15% of homes damaged

ETTA BAY:

40% of homes suffered roof damage

KURRAMINE BEACH:

30% of homes damaged
15% of industrial premises/assets damaged

BINGAL BAY:

30% of homes damaged

MISSION BEACH:

30% of homes damaged
20% of industrial/commercial premises damaged
45% damage to caravan park

SOUTH MISSION BEACH:

20% damage to homes
20% damage to industry

EL ARISH:

30% damage to homes
50% damage to industry

EAST PALMERSTON

50% damage to homes





Photos from Innisfail after Cyclone Larry struck.

The following personal comment accompanying the report vividly illustrates the carnage done to this, one of Australia's most beautiful and scenic tourist areas:

"When you look at the damage figures, as bad as the damage to homes is, you have to remember that some places like Mission Beach rely to the greatest extent on the local and overseas tourist trade to 'stay alive'. Now, the next time you walk around your neighbourhood, imagine one out of every three homes without a roof, imagine one out of every five shops and businesses being damaged and in need of repair and rebuilding, and imagine more than half the local hotels and motels being 'shut down' for weeks, or months, to come."

A mass vaccination programme was undertaken for residents living in the cyclone-ravaged areas of North Queensland by the Queensland Department of Health. More than 40,000 people from South Johnstone to the Atherton tablelands were vaccinated. This vaccination was undertaken to prevent an outbreak of flu because of the damp conditions. The Department also responded mental health teams to the flood/cyclone stricken districts along the North Queensland coast.

A few excerpts from the local press at the time gives an indication of the plight of the victims of this disaster.

Local businessman Charlie Ward told AM press, "We have a small nursery business in Upper Dowradgi in the rural area, about five acres of land, and we sell foliage to the florists, to the Sydney and Melbourne markets, and sell

"Approximately 617 State Emergency and Rural Fire Brigade volunteers, Queensland Ambulance Service, Queensland Fire and Rescue Service and Department of Emergency Services personnel from North Queensland (a sparsely populated area) worked on various cyclone relief projects."

plants. Our nursery is totally destroyed, there's nothing left. We probably won't get an income for twelve months."

Macadamia grower told the AM press the crop he lost took ten years to grow. "It breaks your heart," he said. "Trees have actually blown apart and they've been ripped straight out of the ground. It's quite devastating – at my age I just don't have the capital to go back into it by myself."

Another victim, a dairy farmer, Elizabeth Maier told the AM press, "We had heaps of trees falling. We have no fences anymore, everything is broken. My husband is really stressed and he said 'We'll fix up the place and then we sell it, that's it'. Because he does not want to go through it again."

UK COUNTER TERRORISM

We believe that the following article from a speech delivered to the House of Commons by The Secretary of State for Home Affairs, John Reid, on July 10, 2006, would be of interest to our Emergency Management and Counter Disaster Operatives throughout Australia. Reprinted from Hansard, United Kingdom Parliament.

Following 7 July 2005, the Government said that we would provide three things: an outline explanation of our strategy to combat terrorism, an explanation of the system of national threat levels, and a statement on the lessons learned from July 7, 2005, for emergency responders. Today I am fulfilling the first and second of these promises.

The Government is necessarily limited in what it can say about counter-terrorism measures because some elements must remain secret, but I will say as much as is prudent, as we have tried to do in the publications we have issued today. The counter-terrorism strategy - known in Government as Contest - was first developed in 2003 and is continually reviewed in the light of developments. It is referred to publicly on Government websites.

It is wide-ranging, involving the whole of Government, international partners, agencies, including the Police and Intelligence agencies, and most importantly, all our citizens in the United Kingdom from all our communities.

Sadly, terrorism is not a new phenomenon, for the United Kingdom or for the world. Even in our time, terrorism has disguised itself in many things and in different places. Therefore, terrorism is not the monopoly of any religion or ideology. Nonetheless, the new manifestation of international terrorism that we now face is different from the threats to the UK in some crucial ways.

The first is the global nature of the threat. It is no longer possible to separate the domestic and international dimensions of the threats we are facing. The realities of modern life, including mass migration, ease of travel and information flows, means the terrorists' arena covers a very wide range of targets in a very large range of countries. Secondly, whereas in the past it was possible to link terrorists attacks to particular groups, networks or individuals, that is no longer the case. The new threat comes from a range of individuals operating in global networks.

A third characteristic of the new threats is the sheer scale of human destruction that the attackers want to cause. They intend to cause mass casualties. They murder indiscriminately, men, women and children. They make no distinction between combatants and civilians. They lay waste to people irrespective of their religion or background, and they are prepared to use themselves as the suicidal means of attack - witness the events of July 7, 2005 in London. All those features have a major impact on how we might prepare for and deal with terror. In particular, the advent of the suicide bomber introduces the presumption that we must intervene at an early stage.

A fourth characteristic is that the people involved in those terrorist attacks are driven by a very violent and

extremist ideology. A common thread running through terrorist attacks over the past decade has been the claim by those involved that they have been acting in the name of Islam. It is crucial that we understand that the extreme interpretation espoused by the Islamist terrorists to support their actions is not the interpretation of Islam that is shared by the vast majority of Muslims in the UK and abroad. The majority rejects both extremism and violence. The dividing line in the fight against terrorism is not between Muslims and non-Muslims. It is between evil and those opposing evil. It is not a clash of civilizations, but a struggle against indiscriminate, evil terrorists and terrorism.

I now turn to the strategy itself. It is structured around four principal strands, sometimes known as the four Ps- Prevent, Pursue, Protect and Prepare. The four pillars of the strategy are not mutually exclusive. They are closely linked and together they form a balanced and integrated approach.

The first pillar is **Prevent**. It is obviously essential to tackle terrorism with all the levers at our disposal. Internationally, for instance, the use of our brave armed services may be a necessary part of fighting terrorism, but it will never be sufficient on its own. We also need to work to eliminate social and economic inequalities, through aid, through trade and through our efforts to help solve political problems in the Middle East or elsewhere.

So too, domestically, we recognise the complexity of the phenomenon. Effective security measures, intelligence, and policing are essential. But ultimately, modern terrorism will be defeated only by addressing political and social issues by a debate about values, by democracy and by public solidarity. That is why we are working with all communities to tackle the social factors underlying radicalisation, to block the ways of radicalisation. Muslims and the wider community in the UK must also play their part if we are to be successful.

Last summer's "Preventing Extremism Together" campaign showed what can be done when Governments and communities work together. There were often differences of opinion, arguments and discussion, but dialogue continued and difficult problems were faced "head on", not ignored or avoided. As a result, we all learned from each other, and our relationship was strengthened. We need to build on those initiatives, and also focus our attention more closely on places such as prisons and universities where we know that radicalisation is more likely to take place.

We must also ensure that the social and economic inequalities which give rise to alienation because people feel deprived of life chances are reduced and ultimately overcome. That work has been prioritised across government and is overseen by a Cabinet-level Committee that will drive it forward.



The second strand - the **Pursue** strand - is, as the name suggests, concerned with pursuing terrorists and those who support them. This section of the document which we published today sets out how intelligence is used by the Police and security agencies to piece together the best understanding of the threats we face. A word about intelligence. I believe that as long as the threat against the UK remains, intelligence will play a crucial role in protecting against future attacks, but the plain fact is intelligence by its very nature is often imperfect. It is very important that we all - inside and outside the House - understand that there can never be 100 per cent guarantees, and that the risk of future attacks remains.

“The dividing line in the fight against terrorism is not between Muslims and non-Muslims. It is between evil and those opposing evil. It is not a clash of civilizations, but a struggle against indiscriminate, evil terrorists and terrorism.”

The Government’s top priority - and that of the police and intelligence agencies – is, obviously, public safety. Four attacks have been disrupted since July 2005. That is why the Government fully supports the police and Security Service when they are required to make very difficult decisions on the basis of intelligence. Intelligence is rarely complete, is never perfect and often fragmentary and partial. There may be situations in which the police simply do not have the luxury of delaying action to firm up on the intelligence. That is the reality of the approach, and I believe that everyone in our communities ought to recognise the circumstances in which our intelligence agencies and police operate.

Prosecution is, and will remain, our preferred way of dealing with terrorists and disrupting their activities. Prosecution is, however, not always possible. Information and intelligence are not necessarily evidence. When, as is sometimes the case, the available intelligence shows that an individual is involved in terrorism, but does not provide enough evidence to secure a prosecution, we must have other options available to us to protect public safety.

Those options include deportation, where the person concerned is a foreign national and a threat to the UK, excluding foreign nationals who threaten our national security from entering the UK, asset freezing and control orders.

The use of control orders has been much in the news recently following the High Court judgment on June 28 that the specific obligation in six control orders were incompatible with the individuals’ right of liberty under Article 5 of the European convention on human rights. We are appealing that judgment in the Court of Appeal. All existing control orders remain in force, and I will

continue to make new control orders where I consider it necessary to do so to protect the people of this country.

The **Protect** strand is concerned with reducing the vulnerability of the UK and UK interests overseas to a terrorist attack. We have a history of protecting our national infrastructure from attacks, and over the years have built a strong partnership with both public and private industry in the UK, as well as with our international partners.

Among the strands of work that are being taken forward in that area are programmes of work to strengthen the UK’s border security and tracking systems, and to harden our transport systems and key transport hubs against terrorist attack, and the well established programmes of work with those who own and operate our key utilities and services.

The **Prepare** strand is all about ensuring that if a terrorist attack occurs we are as ready as we can be to deal with the consequences. This strand involves a huge number of stakeholders who deliver resilience across public, private and voluntary sectors. The work is underpinned by the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 which establishes an effective civil protection framework for the 21st century. In the Contest document, we have focused on those work streams that enhance our resilience against terrorist attack.

We have outlined the main elements of our strategy in the first of the documents that we have published today. We also have referred to the threat and response levels in the United Kingdom. The second document published today explains the threat and response levels, what they are and how they are used in the United Kingdom. This is the first time that any Government has made public in this way the system of deciding threat levels. We considered this carefully. We have decided to inform the general public about the process so that it can be better understood and more transparent. We also hope that this instills confidence and trust.

At the same time, the existing seven-point threat level will, with effect from August 1, be simplified to a five-point system. Though it clearly remains of most use to those directly involved in protecting national security, it is of obvious interest to members of the general public.

From, August 1, 2006, the five threat levels will be : Low, which means that an attack is unlikely; Moderate, which means an attack is possible, but not likely; Substantial, which means that an attack is a strong possibility, but not likely; Severe, which means that an attack is highly likely; and Critical, which means an attack is expected immediately.

I again stress two things. First, this is not an exact science. No one can predict the future; we can only make reasoned judgments. Secondly, threat levels are applied to the United Kingdom as a whole - national threat level - in order to summarise the overall threat of a terrorist attack on the United Kingdom. There may be variation within the general threat levels in respect of important sectors of the economy, and sometimes individuals, events, or places.

Since August 2005, the national threat level has been - and remains today - "Severe (general)". Under the new system to be introduced from August 1, 2006, that will equate to "Severe". From August 1, information about the national threat level will be available to the general public on the Security Service and Home Office web sites. But the importance of the general public remaining vigilant at all times and reporting any suspicious activities is still the key message.

Finally, the way in which Government and sectors of our infrastructure respond to such threat levels needs to take into account both the national and more specific threat picture, and in addition, the importance and vulnerability of particular sites. The response structure has three broad bands related to different levels of threat. These are set out in the document I referred to.

I should stress that there is no national response level. Response levels are set by security practitioners in each sector, and are determined by specific assessments of risk, and may vary from site to site. We will not,

therefore, be announcing them. To do so would only assist the would-be attackers. However, we will keep the response level system under review, with the Security Service and our security practitioners, to ensure the maximum practical congruity between threat levels and response levels.

Through the publication of both documents, my aims are simple: to bring further transparency and understanding of the nature of the terrorist threat; to explain publicly the United Kingdom's system of threat and response levels; and to undertake to make the United Kingdom's national threat level public from August 1, 2006. I believe that the publication of these documents will be a significant further step in the existing dialogue between all of us on some of the very complex and difficult issues that the threat from international terrorism represents. That threat is to all of us and will be met, and eventually overcome, by united action by all of us. I commend the document to the House.

The following is a report on the 2006 Transatlantic Aircraft Plot

Dear friends and colleagues,

On Wednesday, August 9, British law enforcement raided multiple apartments in Great Britain and arrested twenty-four people on suspicion of plotting to blow up passenger planes. Their alleged plan was to simultaneously blow up several aircraft heading to the United States using benign liquids that could be assembled inside an airplane cabin to make an explosive. According to intelligence officials, the suspects were planning to stage a test run within a couple of days.

The entire situation is not only very complex, but also confusing due to the lack of verifiable information as well as the ongoing investigation. However, the threat is real and not limited to liquid explosives.

We at EDM have compiled a report that summarises in an understandable and comprehensive way, the different aspects of the plot - from the suspects, to the weapons used, to previous plots and mid-air bombings, to the impact on aviation and air travel.

Gunnar J Kuepper is also the author of Google's #1 entry on "Aviation Terrorism." His paper on "Aviation Terrorism - learning from history" has been featured as Number One on the search engine for over a year.

To receive the briefing, please send an e-mail to gjk@edmus.info and we will provide you with access to the document.

Best regards,
Grace Lauron
Executive Assistant

Office of
Gunnar J. Kuepper
Chief of Operations
Emergency & Disaster Management, Inc.

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2008

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"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 of its people and their diversity. For more info go to: www.nt.gov.au/pfes/police/community/iawp/index.html

NEW MEMBERS

NAME	AFFILIATION	STATE
Sue Duell	SES	NSW
Andrew Hennell	SES	NSW
Robert A White	SES	NSW
David William Kyles	University of NSW	NSW
Kim Stevens	SES	NSW
Peter Murphy	Rural Fire Service	NSW
Owen Kelvin Plowman	RAAF-Wagga	NSW
Robert Glen Evans	SES	NSW
Stan Wall	SES	NSW
Richard Charles Shoemark	SES	NSW
Matthew William Apps	Rural Fire Service	NSW
Jeffrey Atkins	Ambulance Service	NSW
Collin Fitton	SES	NSW
Michael Slowgrove	Police Force	NSW
Rev Dr Brian Tucker	Uniting Church	QLD
Herbert James Williams	Country Fire Authority	VIC
Christopher James Beattie	Assistant Director SES	TAS
Inspector Gregory Shane Le Feure	Police Service	TAS



**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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