

NATIONAL SERVICE FOR THE **75<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY** OF

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# AUSTRALIAN Peacekeeping

The Australian Peacekeeping Memorial  
Anzac Parade Canberra,  
Wednesday 14 September 2022





*Australian peace operations are rarely limited to one type of activity, with the boundaries between conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, and peace enforcement becoming increasingly indistinct. Today's multidimensional peacekeeping operations – comprised of military personnel, police, and civilians – facilitate the political process; protect civilians; assist in the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of former combatants; support the organisation of elections; protect and promote human rights and assist in restoring the rule of law.*

*Australians have commanded various multinational peacekeeping forces on many occasions since 1947 and most recently in 2021. Peacekeepers represent the last, best hope for millions of people around the world. Some operate in highly dangerous environments. We can never forget their service and sacrifice.*

*Australians can be immensely proud of all those who have served on peace operations.*

*Cover: A member of B Company, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment (1RAR), talks with Somali children while on foot patrol in Dinsor, Somalia (AWM P01735.296)*

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# HISTORICAL ESSAY

Australian peacekeepers have always deployed as part of a multinational force – many on United Nations (UN) operations, but also on regionally constituted missions and at times with Commonwealth countries. Military personnel and police have formed the mainstay of Australian peacekeeping operations, but some have also involved civilians. On seven occasions, beginning in 1950 and most recently in 2021, Australians have commanded international peacekeeping forces.

Over the first four decades of Australian peacekeeping, limited commitments often involving small numbers of personnel were the norm. In 1960, Australia sent just three medical personnel to a large UN peacekeeping operation in the Congo, to take one example. The commitment to the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) in 1992, more than four decades after the 1947 deployment to the Netherlands East Indies, was the first to involve more than 500 Australians.

During the early years, the term 'peacekeeping' was largely unknown. Captain Douglas Aspinall deployed for service with the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) in 1957. More than forty years later he said, 'It wasn't called peacekeeping then, really ... it was just you had a job with the UN. I didn't hear the peacekeeping name really till later'. Though the term is thought to have emerged in the mid-1950s, if Aspinall's experience is any guide it had yet to attract widespread usage in Australia at the time.

*First Contingent members arrive in Cyprus (AFPM7912)*



Those who later became known as Australia's first peacekeepers deployed to the Netherlands East Indies (present day Indonesia) in September 1947, where they also became the first peacekeepers from any country to go into the field\*. Conducted by the UN, involving the three armed services, lasting several years, involving ceasefire monitoring, and carrying a degree of risk, the operation in the Netherlands East Indies foreshadowed many that have followed. But while there are elements common to most peacekeeping operations, none could be considered 'typical'.



*\* UN operations termed 'peacekeeping' fall under Chapter VI of the UN Charter. Less common are 'peacemaking' operations, which fall under Chapter VII. In this essay the terms 'peacekeeping' and 'peacekeepers' apply in the general sense to both kinds of operation. This reflects both common usage and the difference between formal legal definitions and circumstances peacekeepers or peacemakers might encounter on the ground.*



*Three of the first four Australian peacekeepers pose with the Acting Australian Consul-General in Batavia, Netherlands East Indies (second from left), soon after their arrival as military observers and members of a body set up by the United Nations to report on a ceasefire between Dutch and Indonesian Republican Forces. (AWM P03531.002)*

During the 1990s, with the Cold War over and Australia's last engagement in combat operations two decades in the past, peacekeeping became one of the Australian Defence Force's (ADF) primary functions and therefore the main type of overseas operational experience for many service personnel. This was the decade of the mission in Rwanda, and of the large, complex and high-profile deployments to Cambodia and Somalia, which was at the time the largest Australian overseas deployment since Vietnam. By the end of the 1990s, Australians had been committed to peacekeeping operations in Bougainville, the Solomon Islands, and East Timor, each of which continued into the twenty-first century.

By its very nature, peacekeeping has taken Australians to some of the world's most dangerous conflict zones, exposing many peacekeepers to sights and experiences that would be familiar to combatants in wartime. Rwanda is perhaps the most well-known example, but it is not the only deployment on which peacekeepers have faced mortal danger and been exposed to confronting sights and experiences.

An army officer who served on the Iranian side of the Iran–Iraq border during the late 1980s wrote of the risks, 'you can line them up ... being accidentally shot, rather than deliberately ... vehicle accident, mines and disease'. He could have been speaking of many other places and times in which Australians have served.

Landmines, sown in their millions in war ravaged countries the world over, have been a particular threat. They have killed two Australian peacekeepers, and endangered many others. Lieutenant Colonel Kerry Gallagher, who commanded the first contingent to Iran in the late 1980s, regarded the mine threat on the Iran–Iraq border as more severe than in Vietnam, where he had served in the early 1970s. A police officer who served with the UN Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) 'heard of people killed or injured in mine explosions' every day. 'With the locals', said one peacekeeper of her time in Cambodia, 'there were a lot of mine victims ... and amputees everywhere'.

*Two Australian soldiers serving in the United Nations Iran–Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) look out across the Shatt-al-Arab waterway to Iraq from Khorramshahr, Iran. (AWM P09592.001)*







In Afghanistan, one of the most heavily mined countries on earth, Australians and New Zealanders trained Afghans in mine recognition and defusing, and ran courses in mine awareness between 1989 and 1993. In Western Sahara, mines moved about in sandstorms and peacekeepers drove with armour underneath their vehicles to protect against this shifting, unpredictable hazard.



Before taking up his posting to Cambodia, one man was told by friends already on deployment about the hazards he would face there. Along with 'the high incidence of mines injuring people', they warned of road accidents. Their concerns proved prescient when months later a serious car accident ended his time in the country.

*A member of the RAN, the Australian Army and the RAAF serving with the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM), Iraq. (AWM P02000.072)*



Three Australian peacekeepers have lost their lives in road accidents, and many more have been injured. It is hardly surprising that in some of the poorest or most war damaged countries on earth, the roads, as a police officer said of conditions in Haiti, 'are probably some of the worst hazards that you can come across'.

On some operations, 'driving along there, by yourself, over those roads, which aren't the best of course ... potholed and so forth, you didn't know what was going to happen', said a Sergeant Major of his time in Uganda, where the danger lay not only in the condition of local roads but in the possibility of ambush from the jungle fringing the roads on which he had to travel.



In the Himalayas the peril was very different. The roads there, remembered one veteran, were 'one of the biggest risks ... We were in these tiny jeeps, the roads had all been carved out of the sides of the (mountains), very unstable, and landslides were quite regular occurrences'. In contrast, a civilian Australian Electoral Commission officer serving with the UN Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) in Namibia later spoke of 'driving through dry African savannah on a very good road'.

*The route to United Nations Field Station Astor across the Deosai Plains, 14,000 feet above sea level in Kashmir. (AWM P10811.013)*



Some peacekeepers are veterans of war and have experienced conflict both as active participants and as impartial witnesses. Sometimes the distinction must seem difficult to draw. A Vietnam veteran remembered hearing far more gunfire when he was a Commonwealth peacekeeper in Kampala, Uganda, during the early 1980s than he had at the Australian Task Force base at Nui Dat at the height of the Vietnam War.



In Mogadishu a decade later another Vietnam veteran, now a senior army officer, told Royal Australian Air Force personnel in Mogadishu of his concern at the danger they were in, comparing it with his wartime experience. In 2004, an Australian police officer was killed in an ambush while serving with the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI).



*A member of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment (1RAR) surrounded by local children while on patrol in the streets of Baidoa, as part of the Unified Task Force in Somalia (UNITAF), March 1993. (AWM P01735.400)*

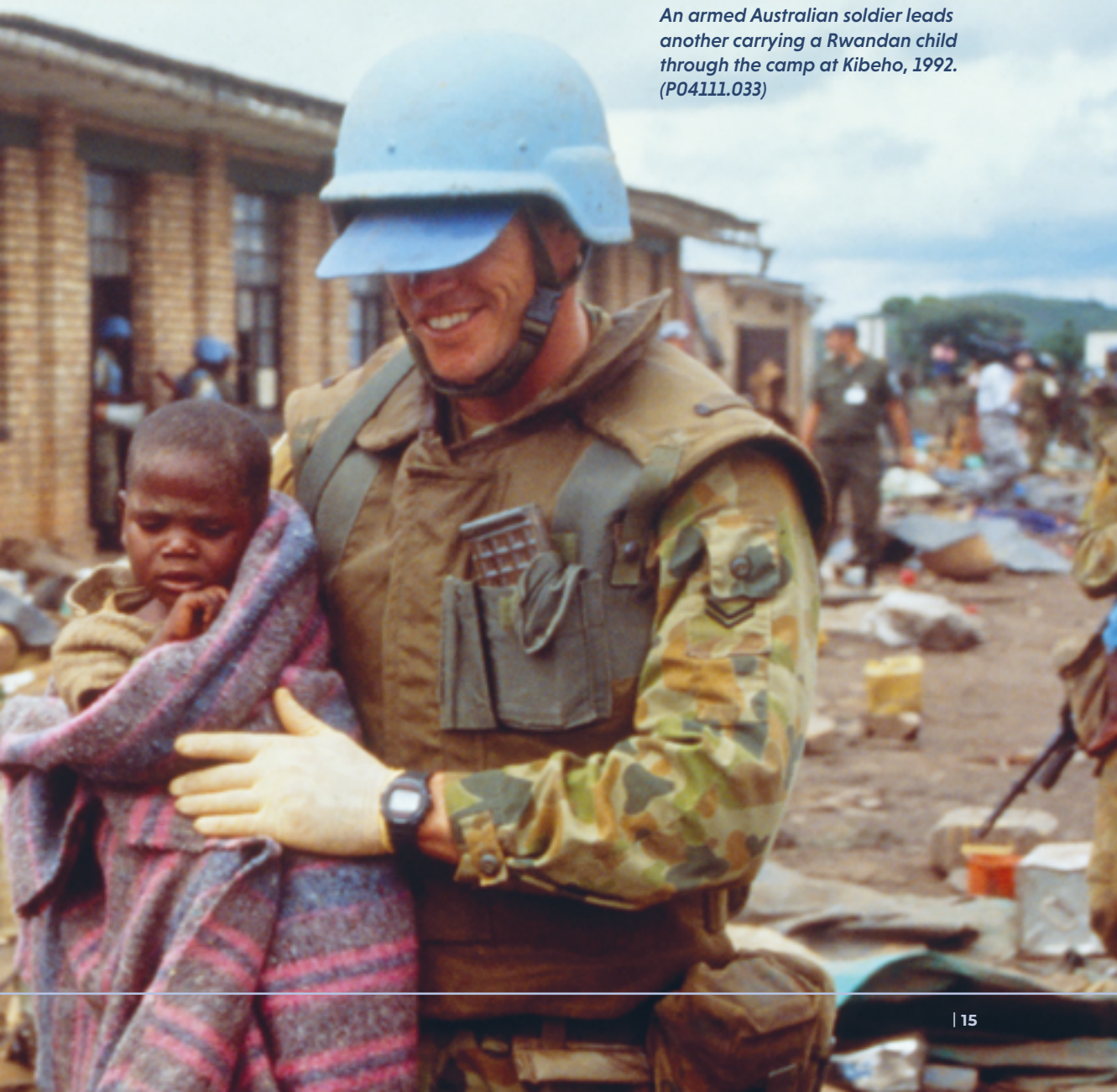
Even where the risk of injury by landmine or gunfire is less, peacekeepers must often contend with conditions in places that, in the words of one police officer are 'profoundly poor' and made still more squalid by the impacts of fighting. An Army media officer described the scene in East Timor's Oecussi Enclave where 'all the roofing from every house, every building had been taken', she said, 'there was just nothing left'.





'I saw families washing in pot holes in the side of the road', said one peacekeeper. A veteran of the UNITAF (Unified Task Force) peacemaking operation in Somalia remembered the smell of a mass grave in Mogadishu, pungent from 'literally a mile off' and finding that it was next to a refugee camp 'with this overpowering stench of decaying people'. 'It was dirty', remembered the police officer who had commented on the state of Haiti's roads. She had seen 'people ... starving ... dying because the water they've got has got bugs in it and they can't even get essentials like rice'. Things 'had been allowed to deteriorate, the water supply wasn't very good, the electricity was intermittent. The hospital was in decay ... lots of young kids would not reach the age of 5'.

*An armed Australian soldier leads another carrying a Rwandan child through the camp at Kibeho, 1992. (P04111.033)*



Children appear with some frequency in recollections of peacekeeping operations. Occasionally, peacekeepers bring them into the world. A medical officer remembered her 'scariest night of duty ... I had to deliver a baby which I'd never done before'. Sometimes, they pose a threat. In Iran children as young as twelve carried guns. More often they are suffering. A peacekeeper in Mozambique was struck by the tragic 'cliché seeing the African child, fly blown, crusty nose and the like, but they were there'. Uganda in the early 1980s was likewise a place where children seemed to have little hope of a future, 'you saw poverty and filth and just heaps of women and children, runny noses and sick'. The peacekeeper who had spoken of the many amputees in Cambodia worked closely with children during her deployment: 'I received the Conspicuous Service Medal', she said, 'for my services there working with street children'.

The effects of conflict on children are vividly apparent to peacekeepers performing medical roles. They often treat children who are ill, or wounded by the ordnance that litters scenes of conflict everywhere. A wardmaster in Rwanda said 'young kids ... see a big piece of metal ... and start playing with it ... and the next minute we've got these kids in hospital. We saw a lot of those'. Another veteran said of Rwanda's children, 'they were all orphaned. They have no living relatives at all ... they're the only ones that are left in the family'. Australians in Cambodia, also struck by the number of orphans, often tried to help or at least bring them some moments of happiness: 'we'd clean up the little kids and we'd feed them ... usually it was bags of bread, or parts of rations, stuff like that'. One peacekeeper saw the value of his work in 'just looking at the kids and knowing that you're trying to secure the future for them'.

*Australian Federal Police officers in Timor-Leste, 2002 (AFP Museum).*



Peacekeeping has always been about securing a peaceful future for those fated to live in theatres of war and conflict. In seeking to bring this about, Australian peacekeepers have deployed to some of the most dangerous, inhospitable places on earth. Their stories are rich in examples of selflessness, endurance and courage.



They have risked their own lives and health to improve lives and bring hope where, before their arrival, there may have been none. Sixteen Australians have lost their lives on peacekeeping operations, and many more have suffered physical or mental injury as a result of their service. On the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Australian peacekeeping, we honour all who have served.



*UNAMET boarding UN flight South African Air Force, Darwin, June 1999  
(courtesy of Ian Lindgren).*



# ORDER OF SERVICE







# ORDER OF SERVICE

The music for the commemorative service is provided by  
The Royal Military College Band – Duntroon

Major Matt O'Keefe  
Director of Music

## OFFICIAL PARTY ARRIVAL

### PLAYING OF THE DIDGERIDOO

Sergeant Norman Daymirringu of the North West Mobile Force  
on behalf of the Australian Defence Force

### WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION MASTER OF CEREMONIES

Major Martin Harper on behalf of the Australian Defence Force

### CATAFALQUE PARTY AND COLOUR PARTY ARE MOUNTED

Members of Australia's Federation Guard and Australian Federal Police

*Previous page: Members of the Australian Federal Police have served  
with peacekeeping contingents in Cyprus since 1964. (AFPM3846)*

*Opposite: United Nations Commission on Korea (UNCOK) Observers  
on a tour of the 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel (AWM P00716.018).*

## **CALL TO REMEMBRANCE**

Commissioner Reece P Kershaw APM  
Australian Federal Police Commissioner

## **COMMEMORATIVE ADDRESS**

His Excellency General the Honourable David Hurley AC DSC (Retd)  
Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia

## **MUSICAL PIECE**

*Symphony version of U2's One – Pre-recorded audio visual-package to include images of Australian peacekeepers over the 75 years.*

## **VETERAN READING**

Ms Liz Cosson AM CSC  
Secretary, Department of Veterans' Affairs

## PRAYER OF COMMEMORATION

The Reverend Gayl Mills OAM  
Australian Federal Police  
Principal Chaplain

Loving and Gracious God of Peace and Compassion,

We thank You that Your love and care embraces all members of the human family in every part of the earth.

Forgive us for the divisions and suffering we have caused and for taking peace for granted.

We thank You that You have given us the vision of the nations at peace with the earth and with one another. We ask that You show the world a new path beyond greed, oppression and disagreement.

We give thanks for the achievements of our collective peacekeepers and for the symbol of hope for peace, justice, and a better future they represent, and for all who have devoted themselves to the purposes of peace, especially Defence, police and civilian peacekeepers who have served.

We thank you for the safeguarding of rights: for access to justice and the rule of law; and for the patience of diplomacy, of peacemaking and peacekeeping.

We gratefully remember those who have given their lives in the pursuit of truth and fairness, equity and harmony; we ask that You will give comfort and peace to their families, friends, and colleagues.

Grant that the nations of today may stay true to the vision of our common humanity and the co-operation of the nations for the peace, security and welfare of all and that we become a truly global family.

We ask that the wellbeing of each may be the concern of all, the suffering of each evoke the compassion of all, and the achievement of each be a gift to all, so that the nations may be one.

May we work together as one body in Christ to do justice, to love kindness, and to walk humbly with our God.

Amen.

## OFFICIAL WREATH LAYING

Official representatives to lay wreaths

*A framed photograph presented to the Deputy Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police to mark the anniversary of cooperation between the Participating Police Force and the Combined Joint Task Force 635, which aimed to restore law and order in the Solomon Islands during the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI).*

*Although the Australian Defence Force provided the largest military contingent in RAMSI, the Combined Joint Task Force 635 also included military personnel from the New Zealand Defence Force, Papua New Guinea Defence Force, Republic of Fiji Military Forces and Tonga Defence Services. (AFP Museum)*



## POLICE ODE

Sergeant Gregory Corin APM  
Australian Federal Police  
Specialist Protective Command

As the sun surely sets:  
dawn will see it arise,  
for service, above self,  
demands its own prize.  
You have fought the good fight:  
life's race has been run,  
and peace, your reward,  
for eternity begun.  
And we that are left,  
shall never forget,  
rest in peace friend and colleague,  
for the sun has now set.  
We will remember.  
**We will remember.**  
Hasten the dawn.

## ODE OF REMEMBRANCE

Warrant Officer Kim Felmingham NSC OAM  
Australian Defence Force  
Regimental Sergeant Major Army

They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:  
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.  
At the going down of the sun and in the morning,  
We will remember them.

Response:  
We will remember them.

All:  
*Lest we forget.*

## LAST POST

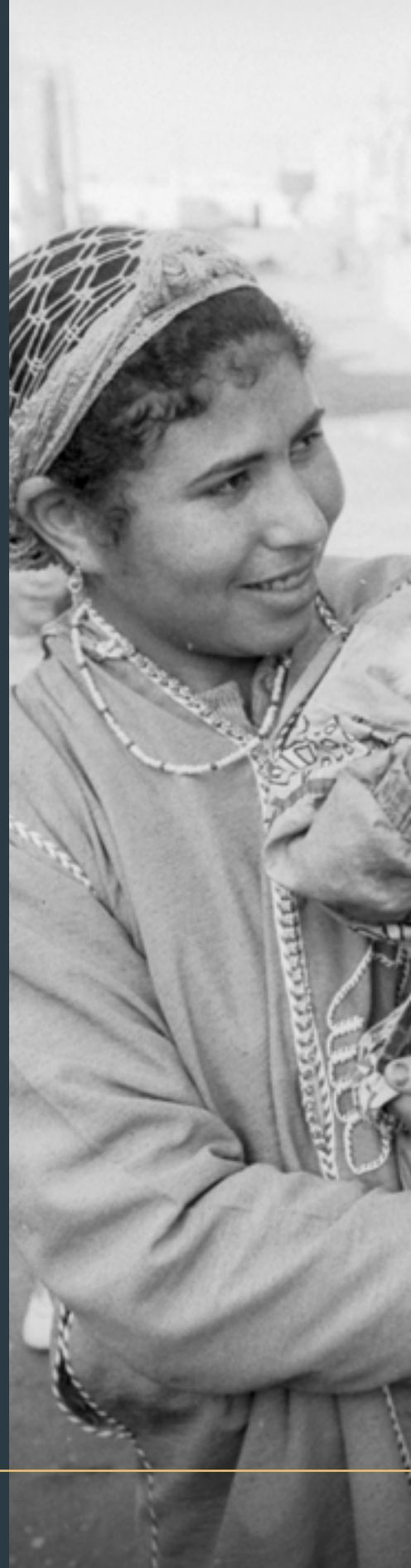
## ONE MINUTE OF SILENCE

## ROUSE

## NATIONAL ANTHEM OF AUSTRALIA

*Australians all let us rejoice,  
For we are one and free;  
We've golden soil and wealth for toil;  
Our home is girt by sea;  
Our land abounds in nature's gifts  
Of beauty rich and rare;  
In history's page, let every stage  
Advance Australia Fair.  
In joyful strains then let us sing,  
Advance Australia Fair.*

*An Australian soldier serving with the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in the Western Sahara (MINURSO) gives a flag and a toy koala to a local Laayonne mother and her children, December 1991. (AWM BRIA/91/0384/27)*





## FINAL BLESSING

Principal Chaplain Darren Jaensch AM  
Australian Defence Force  
Director General Chaplaincy Army

Jesus of Nazareth said 'Blessed are the peacemakers'. Indeed. But blessed also are the peacekeepers and blessed are the peace-enforcers. Blessed are all who seek peace among the nations, between peoples and in this world, and have given of themselves in sacrifice in this endeavour.

As we go from this place, may we go as a people who know life, and hope, and light: holding fast to that which is good, giving respect and honour to all.

May we go with the blessing of the Eternal God:

The Loving Creator, who forms and loves all people in God's image;

The Holy Spirit, who transforms our hearts and motivations each day to be people of Shalom ... Godly peace;

And the one who walked this earth with us, giving his life in the cause of reconciliation and peace –  
Jesus, the Prince of Peace.

Amen.

## CATAFALQUE PARTY AND COLOUR PARTY ARE DISMOUNTED

Members of Australia's Federation Guard and Australian Federal Police

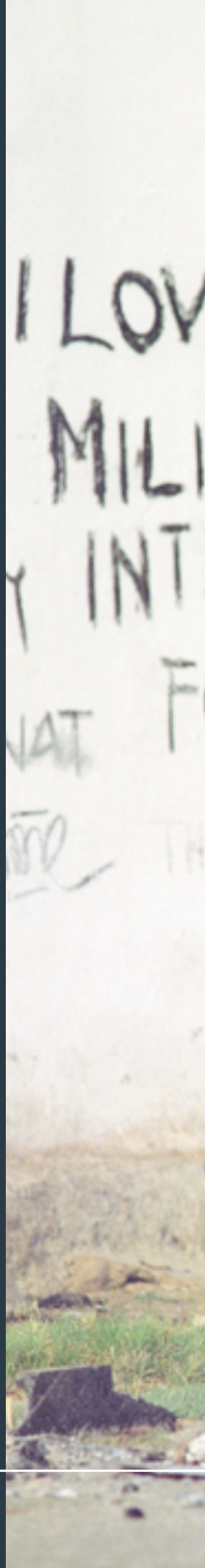
## PUBLIC WREATH LAYING

Members of the public are invited to lay floral tributes. Attendees not laying wreaths are asked to remain seated.

## CONCLUSION OF SERVICE

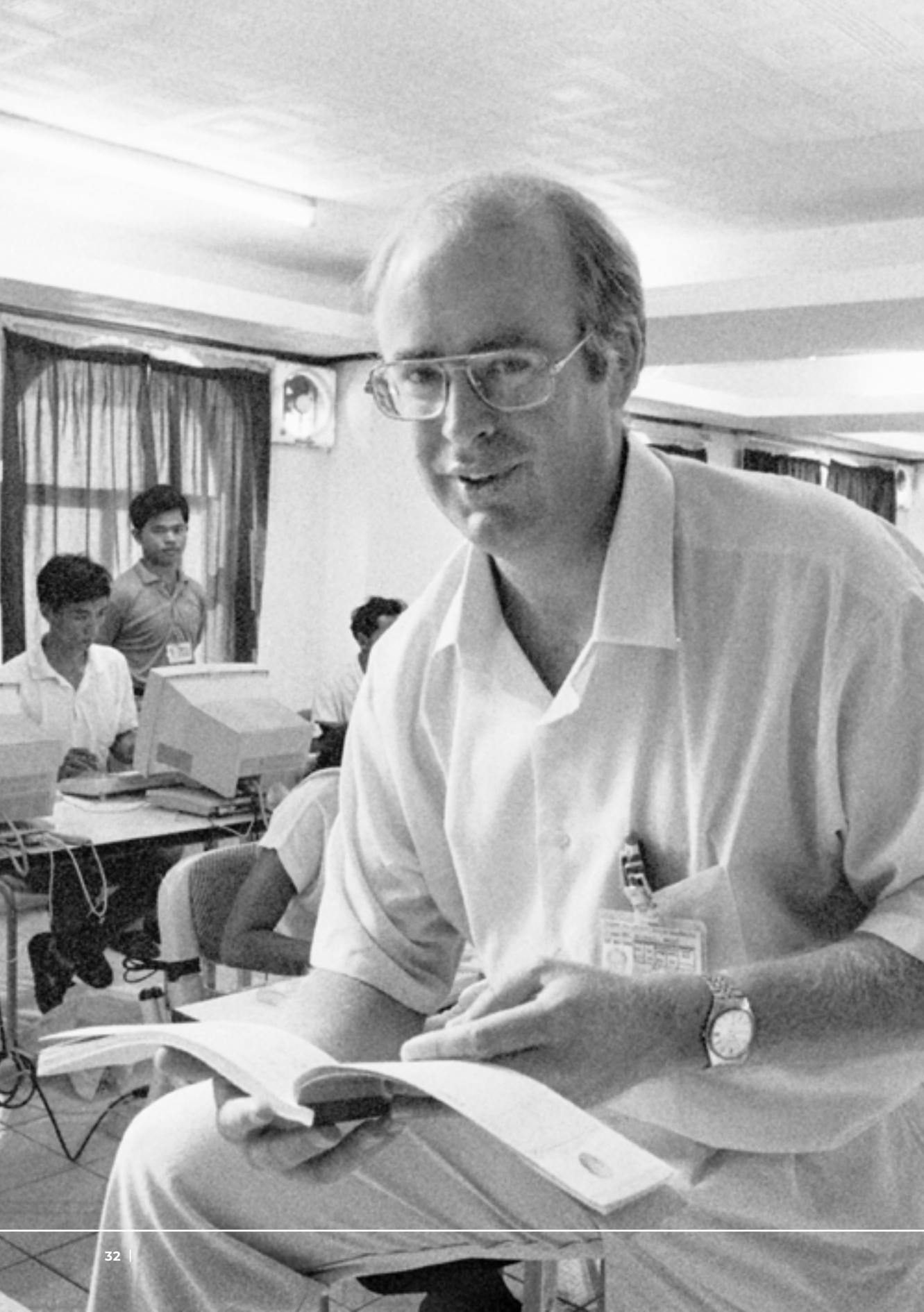
## OFFICIAL PARTY DEPARTS

*A member of the International Force East Timor (INTERFET) engages with a local East Timorese child, October 1999. (Dept of Defence V99333\_02)*











*An officer of the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) serving with the Electoral Component of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) sits in its Phnom Penh headquarters with some of the 280 Cambodian staff employed to process voter registration cards on a Khmer language computer database set up by the component. They are working in a modern air-conditioned office environment, which would have been an unusual experience in Phnom Penh in 1993, given the neglect and devastation that the capital had suffered. The role assumed by UNTAC of organising and conducting a national election was a first for the UN. Registration itself was a huge task, but of the country's four and three quarter million eligible voters, almost one hundred percent registered – a remarkable response, given the amount of political intimidation experienced. (AWM P03258.287)*



*Members of the 5/7<sup>th</sup> Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment, prepare to march onto parade for the INTERFET/UNTAET transition ceremony at Balibo, February 2000. (Dept of Defence V00\_064A\_20)*



# ROLL OF HONOUR

## **LIEUTENANT GENERAL ROBERT NIMMO, CBE**

United Nations Military Observer Group  
in India and Pakistan  
4 January 1966  
Kashmir

## **SERGEANT LLEWELLYN THOMAS**

Australian Federal Police  
26 July 1969  
Cyprus

## **INSPECTOR PATRICK HACKETT**

Australian Federal Police  
29 August 1971  
Cyprus

## **SERGEANT IAN WARD**

Australian Federal Police  
12 November 1974  
Cyprus

## **CAPTAIN PETER MCCARTHY**

Royal Australian Corps of Transport  
12 January 1988  
Lebanon

## **LANCE CORPORAL SHANNON MCALINEY**

1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment  
2 April 1993  
Somalia

## **MAJOR SUSAN FELSCHE**

Royal Australian Army Medical Corps  
21 June 1993  
Western Sahara

## **LANCE CORPORAL RUSSELL EISENHUTH**

145 Signal Squadron  
17 January 2000  
East Timor

## **LANCE CORPORAL SHAWN LEWIS**

145 Signal Squadron  
20 May 2000  
Bougainville

*Four Iroquois helicopters breaking formation  
as they land at El Gorah airfield. The crew were  
serving in the Sinai with the Multinational Force  
and Observers (MFO). (AWM P01917.032)*





**CORPORAL STUART JONES**

2<sup>nd</sup> Cavalry Regiment  
9 August 2000  
East Timor

**PROTECTIVE SERVICE OFFICER  
ADAM DUNNING**

Australian Federal Police  
22 December 2004  
Solomon Islands

**PRIVATE JAMIE CLARK**

3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment  
10 March 2005  
Solomon Islands

**PRIVATE ASHLEY BAKER**

2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment  
5 November 2007  
Timor-Leste

**PROTECTIVE SERVICE OFFICER  
RONALD LEWIS**

Australian Federal Police  
2 December 2010  
Solomon Islands

**CRAFTSMAN BEAU PRIDUE**

8<sup>th</sup> Combat Service Support Battalion  
15 September 2011  
Timor-Leste

**SERGEANT BRETT KINLOCH**

Australian Federal Police  
14 February 2012  
Timor-Leste

# CUSTOMS, TRADITIONS AND PROTOCOLS

## **PLAYING OF THE DIDGERIDOO**

The didgeridoo (or as it is known by the Traditional Custodians of the Yolngu clans of north-east Arnhem Land, the 'yidaki') is not traditionally played in Ngunnawal or Wiradjuri country, however it is played here today with the permission of the Ngunnawal people to acknowledge and pay respect to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men and women who have contributed to the defence of Australia in times of peace and war.

## **AUSTRALIAN ARMY UNIT COLOURS**

The practice of carrying symbols into battle has existed for centuries, with the Eagle Standards of the Roman legions being perhaps the best known. In the 13<sup>th</sup> century, the nobility went into battle with their entire body and most of their horse hidden by defensive armour, and displayed distinctive badges or crests on their equipment and banners to aid identification. It is from these banners carrying ensigns of heraldry that Regimental Colours are directly derived. Colours are no longer carried in battle, but they remain a strong focal point for a regiment and are treated with great respect.

## **CATAFALQUE PARTY**

Historically, a catafalque was a support for a coffin, but it has come to represent a remembrance stone or a tomb. A Catafalque Party was originally appointed to guard a coffin from theft or desecration. Now it performs a ceremonial role, honouring the dead.



## COMPLIMENTS TO COLOURS

Compliments are to be accorded to the uncased Colours when carried by a Colour Party, when on parade. When Colours are to be received on parade, spectators are to stand on the Senior Ensign's order: 'Colour Party' ... 'quick march'; and they should remain standing until the Colour Party is in position on parade, with the completion of the musical salute *Point of War*. Service personnel in uniform are to salute only for the playing of *Point of War*.

When Colours are marched-off parade, spectators are to stand on the order: 'march-off the Colours'; and those service personnel in uniform are to salute only while the band plays the musical salute *Point of War*. At the completion of the musical salute, service personnel complete the salute; however, they remain standing until the Colours have cleared the parade ground and the Catafalque Party returns to the attention position. The Colours are not saluted as they pass by service personnel during the march-on and march-off procedure.

Compliments are not accorded to cased Colours.

## FLAG PROTOCOLS

Flags are important symbols of all nations, and of those who have fought and died for those nations, and as such should be treated with respect at all times. They should not be subjected to indignity or displayed in a position or size inferior to any other flag.

They should always be flown aloft and free and should not be allowed to fall or lie upon the ground. Please note that 'flag draping' (i.e. wearing the flag as a cape or cloak), allowing the flag to touch the ground, or defacing the flag by writing on it, may be considered disrespectful acts and are discouraged at this service.

When a flag is raised or lowered, or when it is carried past in a parade or review, all present should face the flag, remove headwear and refrain from talking. Service personnel in uniform are to salute.

# CUSTOMS, TRADITIONS AND PROTOCOLS

## AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE BANNER

The practice of using a Police Banner for ceremonial occasions is adopted from military tradition, although is far more recent in its implementation. Despite this, it carries no less significance to police officers, and is held in as high regard as any military equivalent.

A formal blessing and presentation service of the AFP Banner was conducted on 19 June 2009 at the National Police Memorial, Canberra, as part of the AFP's 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebrations.

The AFP Banner is an embodiment of the traditional symbols and colours of the AFP to provide ceremonial representation both at the service, and of its individual members.

## LAST POST

The *Last Post* is a bugle call which signals the end of the day. It became incorporated into funeral and memorial services as a final farewell and symbolises that the duty of the dead is over and they can rest in peace.

Visitors should stand, remove headwear and refrain from talking during the playing of the *Last Post*. Service personnel in uniform are to salute.

## NATIONAL ANTHEMS

Visitors should stand facing the flags, remove headwear and refrain from talking during the playing of all national anthems. Service personnel in uniform are to salute.

## ODE OF REMEMBRANCE

Many ceremonies of remembrance include a recitation of the Ode. It is the fourth stanza of 'For the Fallen', a poem written by Laurence Binyon (1869–1943) in 1914. It can also include the third stanza. The Ode has been recited in ceremonies since 1919.

Visitors should stand, remove headwear and refrain from talking during the reciting of the Ode.

## **POLICE ODE**

The Police Ode of remembrance was written in 1995 by Barry May, former Senior Chaplain, Western Australia (WA) Police, to honour police officers who have passed on under any circumstances but especially for those who have died while on duty. Barry was the first chaplain for the WA Police force, and carried out this role for 15 years before retiring in 2007. He passed away in 2015.

## **ONE MINUTE OF SILENCE**

The practice of observing one minute of silence originated soon after the First World War and provides an opportunity for quiet reflection on the sacrifice of those who served and lost their lives.

Visitors should stand, remove headwear and refrain from talking during the period of silence.

## **ROUSE**

After the minute of silence, flags are raised from half-mast to the masthead as the *Rouse* is sounded. Traditionally the *Rouse* called soldiers' spirits to arise, ready to fight for another day.

Today it is associated with the *Last Post* at all military funerals, and at services of dedication and remembrance.

Note: The Royal Australian Navy *Reveille* bugle call is different to that played by the Australian Army and Royal Australian Air Force. The navy does not play *Rouse* and only plays *Reveille*.





*A member of No. 723 Squadron, Naval Air Station, and No. 9 Squadron RAAF, serving with the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO), collect one of eight Iroquois helicopters which had arrived aboard HMAS Tobruk, in preparation for a flight to their new base at Etam, northern Sinai.  
(AWM CANA/82/0065/07)*

# MISSIONS IDENTIFIED ON THE



# AUSTRALIAN PEACEKEEPING MEMORIAL



## MISSIONS IDENTIFIED ON THE AUSTRALIAN PEACEKEEPING MEMORIAL

NAME OF MISSION/OPERATION	THEATRE/ COUNTRY	START/ END	MAP
UN Consular Commission	Dutch East Indies (Now Indonesia)	1947	<b>1</b>
UN Committee of Good Offices (UNGOC)	Dutch East Indies (Now Indonesia)	1947–1949	
UN Commission for Indonesia (UNCI)	Indonesia	1949–1951	
UN Special Committee on the Balkans (UNSCOB)	Greece	1947–1951	<b>2</b>
UN Commission on Korea (UNCOK)	Korea	1950	<b>3</b>
UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK)	Korea	1951–1973	
UN Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC)	Korea	1953–	
UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)	Kashmir	1948–1985	<b>4</b>
UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)	Middle East	1956–	<b>5</b>
UN Operation in the Congo (ONUC)	Congo	1960–1961	<b>6</b>
UN Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA)	West New Guinea	1962–1963	<b>7</b>
UN Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM)	Yemen	1963–1964	<b>8</b>
UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	Cyprus	1964–2017	<b>9</b>
UN India–Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM)	India, Pakistan	1965–1966	<b>10</b>
UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	Israel, Syria	1974	<b>11</b>
Second UN Emergency Force (UNEF II)	Sinai	1973–1979	<b>12</b>
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	Sinai	1982–1986 1993–	
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	Lebanon	1978	<b>13</b>
Commonwealth Monitoring Force (CMF)	Zimbabwe	1979–1980	<b>14</b>
Commonwealth Military Training Team – Uganda (CMTTU)	Uganda	1982–1984	<b>15</b>
UN Iran–Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG)	Iran, Iraq	1988–1990	<b>16</b>



<b>NAME OF MISSION/OPERATION</b>	<b>THEATRE/ COUNTRY</b>	<b>START/ END</b>	<b>MAP</b>
UN Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG)	Namibia	1989–1990	<b>17</b>
UN Border Relief Operation (UNBRO)	Thai–Cambodian border	1989–1993	<b>18</b>
UN Mine Clearance Training Team (UNMCTT)	Afghanistan, Pakistan	1989–1993	<b>19</b>
First Maritime Interception Force (MIF I)	Persian Gulf, Gulf of Oman, Red Sea	1990–1991	<b>20</b>
Second Maritime Interception Force (MIF II)	Persian Gulf, Gulf of Oman, Red Sea	1991–2001	
UN Special Commission (UNSCOM)	Iraq	1991–1999	<b>21</b>
Operation Provide Comfort	Iraq	1991	
UN Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission for Iraq (UNMOVIC)	Iraq	2002–2003	
UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)	Iraq	2009–2013	
UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	Western Sahara	1991–1994	<b>22</b>
UN Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC)	Cambodia	1991–1992	<b>23</b>
UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)	Cambodia	1992–1993	
Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC)	Cambodia	1994–1999	
First UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM I)	Somalia	1992–1993	<b>24</b>
Unified Task Force (UNITAF)	Somalia	1992–1993	
Second UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II)	Somalia	1993–1995	
UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR)	Former Yugoslavia	1992	<b>25</b>
Implementation Force / Stabilisation Force / Kosovo Force (IFOR / SFOR / KFOR)	Former Yugoslavia	1995–2004	
UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR)	Rwanda	1994–1995	<b>26</b>
UN Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ)	Mozambique	1994	<b>27</b>
Accelerated Demining Program (ADP)	Mozambique	1994–2002	

## MISSIONS IDENTIFIED ON THE AUSTRALIAN PEACEKEEPING MEMORIAL

NAME OF MISSION/OPERATION	THEATRE/ COUNTRY	START/ END	MAP	
South Pacific Peace-Keeping Force (SPPKF)	Bougainville	1994	28	
Truce Monitoring Group (TMG)	Bougainville	1997–1998		
Peace Monitoring Group (PMG)	Bougainville	1998–2003		
Multinational Force (MNF)	Haiti	1994–1995	29	
UN Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA)	Guatemala	1997	30	
UN Mission in East Timor (UNAMET)	East Timor	1999	31	
International Force East Timor (INTERFET)	East Timor	1999–2000		
UN Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET)	East Timor	2000–2002		
UN Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET)	East Timor	2002–2005		
UN Office in Timor-Leste (UNOTIL)	Timor-Leste	2005–2006		
International Stabilisation Force (ISF)	Timor-Leste	2006–2013		
UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)	Timor-Leste	2006–2012		
International Peace Monitoring Team (IPMT)	Solomon Islands	2000–2002		32
Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI)	Solomon Islands	2003–2017		
UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE)	Ethiopia, Eritrea	2001–2005		33
International Military Advisory and Training Team (IMATT)	Sierra Leone	2001–2003	34	
UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)	Afghanistan	2003–2004 2005–	35	
UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)	Sudan	2005–2011	36	
African Union–UN Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	Darfur	2008–2011		
UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)	South Sudan	2011–	37	
United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)*	Mali	2013–	38	

\* Not currently included on the Australian Peacekeeping Memorial as Australian involvement did not commence until after the memorial dedication in 2017



*Members of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion,  
The Royal Australian  
Regiment (1RAR) on patrol  
through the 'green line' in  
Mogadishu, March 1993.  
(AWM MSU/93/0191/13)*





*A Medical Assistant with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade Headquarters based at Suai tends to a local child in the marketplace of the devastated town, October 1999. (Dept of Defence V9917407)*





*Sailors from HMAS Tobruk head to shore in the harbour at Mogadishu during their service with the Australian contingent to the Unified Task Force in Somalia (UNITAF). (AWM P01735.127)*



**Australian Government**

**Department of Veterans' Affairs**

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