

## A History of Australian Federal Police (incorporating the Australian Protective Services)

The following is a table of key dates in the history of the Commonwealth and Australian Federal Police Forces. This document has been prepared by Outsource Australia as part of a records disposal project for the AFP, in conjunction with the National Archives of Australia. Source Number details are listed at the end of the document.

**Disclaimer**

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Date	Comments	Source Number
1883	A Police presence was established in Canberra district.	14, 33
1 January 1911	The Federal Capital Territory was proclaimed. NSW Police continued to undertake policing duties in the Federal Capital Territory (until 1927).	14, 33, 159 (page 9), 304
1917	The Special Intelligence Bureau (SIB) was created as a branch of the Imperial Secret Service under the direct control of the Governor-General.	159
29 November 1917	Prime Minister William Morris Hughes was pelted with an egg in Warwick, Queensland. A plain-clothed policeman who was present refused to help the Prime Minister as he claimed to only recognise the laws of Queensland. The Prime Minister avowed that this kind of incident would never happen again.	159 (pages 3 – 5)
1 or 2 December 1917	The Commonwealth Police Force (CPF) (CA 2919) was established by regulation on 1 December 1917 by the Attorney General, 'as a form of federal special branch', under the <i>War Precautions Act 1914</i> (also sometimes referred to as the <i>War Precautions Regulations 1915</i> )	144, 159 (page 5)

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<p>10 or 11 December 1917</p>	<p>The original Regulation to establish the Commonwealth Police Force was rescinded and replaced with a new version. The Regulation ‘provided for the formation of a police force under the authority of the federal Attorney-General that could take measures that “were necessary for the enforcement throughout the Commonwealth of the laws of the Commonwealth”’. According to the source, the first Commonwealth Police Force was more concerned with personal surveillance of potential fifth columnists and left-wing agitators than with guarding duties’. The Force ‘operated almost exclusively in Queensland, had an ill-defined role, and could not be considered a success’.</p>	<p>159 (page 5)</p>
<p>February 1919</p>	<p>Cabinet decided to gradually abolish the Commonwealth Police Force gradually and establish an Investigation Branch under the control of the Attorney-General’s Department, specifically Sir Robert Garran, the Solicitor-General. It had two roles – to conduct inquiries on behalf of Government Departments, and conduct surveillance work, which was regarded as being critical to Australia’s National Security.</p> <p>Members of the new branch were appointed under the <i>Public Service Act 1902</i>.</p>	<p>159 (page 7), 223</p>
<p>1 March 1919</p>	<p>Responsibility for the Special Intelligence Bureau passed to the Attorney-General’s Department.</p> <p>Major Harold Edward Jones was appointed Director of the old Special Intelligence Bureau (SIB).</p>	<p>159 (page 7)</p>
<p>August 1919</p>	<p>The <i>War Precautions Act 1914 – 1916</i> was repealed. The Commonwealth Police Force was disbanded (NAA records show the actual final date as 30 November 1919).</p> <p>Special Intelligence Bureau was renamed the Commonwealth Investigation Branch (CIB). (It is not clear from the record if the Special Intelligence Bureau in fact merged at this time with the Investigation Branch set up in March 1917, but it</p>	<p>159 (page 8), NAA public website</p>

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	seems likely). Seven original Commonwealth Police Officers were given the option of transferring to the CIB. Members of the Branch were appointed under the provisions of the <i>Public Service Act 1902</i> .	
1 November 1919	<p>The Investigation Branch (CA 905) was formed by the amalgamation of the Special Intelligence Bureau (CA 746) and the Commonwealth Police Force (I) (CA 2919). Ritchie James Lindsay Connard was appointed as the first Inspector in Charge of the Investigation Branch, South Australia, with effect from 19 November 1919 (Source – Commonwealth Gazette No. 72, 2 September 1920, p. 1156).</p> <p>The Investigation Branch was established to coordinate the investigation staff of Commonwealth departments, to reduce Commonwealth reliance on the State police forces and to become the channel for communications with State departments about assistance with investigations, and was to make enquiries regarding passports, aliens, undesirable immigrants and other special inquiries and to conduct other investigations in connection with the administration of Commonwealth laws.</p>	NAA – Agency Notes for agency CA 905
22 January 1922	The first policeman was stationed in Canberra – No. 9155 Constable John W. Stuart – arrived at Molonglo to take over the NSW Police Station. He subsequently left Canberra on 30 April 1923. He was replaced by Sergeant Phillip J Cook on 4 May 1923.	304
1 January 1925	The Federal Capital Commission was established. Sergeant Cook was still based at Molonglo and policed the Federal Capital Territory.	304
28 August 1925	A Bill was introduced into Parliament by Prime Minister Bruce Walsh authorising the formation of a new law enforcement organisation, following the realisation that there was no legislation in place to deal with certain union related issues.	159 (page 8)
2 September 1925	Royal Assent was given to the <i>Peace Officers Act 1925</i> . The Act gave the Attorney-General the power to appoint Peace Officers ‘for the Preservation of Peace	144, 159 (page 8), 223

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	throughout the Commonwealth'. The new organisation 'took on a general investigative role, inquiring into the administration of Commonwealth laws and such matters as applications for old-age pensions, offences under the electoral law and breaches of taxation law.'	
13 April 1926	Major Harold Edward (H E) Jones (at the time the Director of the Commonwealth Investigation Branch (CIB), based in Melbourne) was appointed Superintending Peace Officer. Under the terms of the appointment, he was authorised to appoint up to 1000 Peace Officers and Special Peace Officers.	159 (pages 8 & 9)
26 July 1926	The Home and Territories Department based in Melbourne advised Major H E Jones of the CIB of the following: "For information Major Jones. Police quarters Sergeant Cook at Acton and small office adjoining. Police purposes, registration, etc., should be completed within two months. Molonglo quarters and cells renovated and other constable and third constable occupy cottage Eastlakes".	304
3 December 1926	The New South Wales Police Gazette No. 481926 notified that a Police Station was established at Canberra, Federal Capital Territory.  Police Station Canberra (CA 1235), established	304,  NAA public website
1926	Correspondence between Major H E Jones of the CIB and the Attorney General's Department indicated that the Minister felt that control of the Federal Capital Territory Police should be vested in the Commonwealth Attorney General's Department. The Chairman of the Federal Capital Commission, Sir John Butters, was advised of this information.	304
9 May 1927	Parliament House was opened in Canberra. A number of uniformed Police and Detectives from all Australian States were assigned for duty in the Federal Capital Territory.	159 (page 9), 304
30 May 1927	Major Jones of the CIB forwarded proposals regarding the question of police and accommodation	304

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	in Canberra to the Secretary, Attorney General's Department. In his report he notes that he consulted with Mr James Mitchell, NSW Police Commissioner in Canberra and that patrols to cope with ordinary police requirements, the guarding of Government House, and the provision of men at Parliament House during the sittings would all necessitate a force of at least 18 men with modern means of transport.	
19 July 1927	Mr R R Garran, Secretary of the Attorney General's Department, sent a memorandum to the Attorney-General noting that the policing of Canberra was being performed by a Sergeant and four Constables and, following consultation with Sir John Butters, it was recommended that the Police Force be increased, removed entirely from NSW control and placed under the direction of Major H E Jones of the CIB.	304
25 July 1927	Cabinet agreed to the establishment of a Federal Capital Territory police force to (a) enforce local laws and (b) guard Government House. The Police Force would have a strength of 18 men – one Sergeant 1 <sup>st</sup> Class, 2 Sergeants 2 <sup>nd</sup> Class, and 15 Constables. Sergeant Cook remained at Molonglo.	159 (pages 9 & 10), 304
8 September 1927	The following NSW Police were stationed at Canberra: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sergeant Phillip W Cook</li> <li>- Constable John William Bottrell</li> <li>- Constable Archibald Wellard</li> <li>- Constable Edwin John Crawford Hughes</li> <li>- Probationary Constable Aubrey Edward Gould.</li> </ul>	304
18 – 20 September 1927	Government House, which had been occupied by Governor-General Lord Stonehaven during 1927, was staffed during this period. Constable E Bresnan was stationed at the gates of Government House during the day.	304
20 September 1927	Major H E Jones of the CIB sent a memorandum to the Solicitor General recommending that Sergeant Cook be offered the position of Sergeant 1 <sup>st</sup> Class; similar proposals were also made to other members of the NSW Police Force doing duty in the Federal	304

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	Capital Territory. He also recommended that 10 specially trained Peace Officers be transferred for appointment as Constables.	
24 September 1927	One NSW Police officer and ten Peace Officers transferred from Sydney to form the backbone of the Commonwealth Police (Federal Capital Territory).	159 (page 10), 304
25 September 1927	18 Peace Officers travelled to Canberra by train, in the name of the Federal Police, to take up duty in Canberra.	304
27 September 1927	The Commonwealth Gazette, Ordinance No. 101 19/27 provided for the establishment of a Police Force in the Federal Capital Territory, and that Major H E Jones of the CIB was responsible for it.	304
28 September 1927	<p>Major H E Jones of the CIB sent a memorandum to Mr James Mitchell, CBE, Commissioner of Police in Sydney, advising that Sergeant Cook and Constable Bottrell would accept appointment to the new Federal Capital Territory Police. He included a copy of the Gazette notice of 27 September 1927.</p> <p>Sergeant Cook was appointed to the Federal Capital Territory Police Force as Sergeant 1<sup>st</sup> Class by the then Attorney-General, the Hon. J G Latham. Cook was not actually sworn in as a member of the Police force of the Territory until 8 January 1929. The NSW Police continued to pay Sergeant Cook's salary until this date. Cook retired from the Federal Capital Police Force at midnight on 4 December 1937 with the honorary rank of Sub-Inspector, and died in Sydney on 4 September 1949.</p> <p>Major Jones notified the Secretary of the Federal Capital Commission to this effect on the same day, and advised that as from that day, charges against the Police were to be debited to the Attorney General's Department.</p> <p>The previous agreement between the NSW Government and the Commonwealth, under which members of the Police Force of New South Wales had been made available and provided services in the</p>	159 (page 10), 304, NAA public website

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	<p>Federal Capital Territory until that date, was terminated.</p> <p>James Mitchell, the NSW Police Commissioner, indicated that officers of the NSW Police Force were able to collaborate with the Commonwealth Police in matters relating to traffic.</p> <p>The Peace Officers noted previously were sworn in as Commonwealth Police officers, and were initially housed in quarters near Brassey House.</p> <p>The new Police Force was located within the Attorney-General's Department under the control of Major H E Jones, the Director of the Commonwealth Investigation Branch/Superintending Peace Officer, who now also became the Chief Officer of Police for the Federal Capital Territory.</p> <p>The Sydney Morning Herald described the new Commonwealth Police officers as 'magnificent constables', 'gorgeous creatures', and largely indistinguishable from members of the <i>Corps Diplomatique</i>. It also noted that 'traffic is so thin that it is almost impossible to be disorderly with a motor car'.</p> <p>The former NSW Police Station, lock-up, and police horse paddock, located at Ginninderra was closed on this day. (The stables and the lock up were burned down on 1 January 1905 in a bushfire, and were subsequently rebuilt).</p> <p>Constable R L Hughes was the first Federal Capital Territory appointed mounted Constable and used his horse to get around. He was based at Duntroon and remained in Canberra until he was transferred to Norfolk Island in September 1936.</p>	
1929	A second Police Station was opened in Acton. This was later removed to the Manuka Hockey Ground where it is now used as a dressing shed.	304
20 November 1930	The former Police Station at Molonglo was abandoned when new quarters were opened at Acton.	304

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25 November 1930	The first court in Canberra, located at Murray Moore's former home in Acton, was opened.	33, 304
1930s	Special Officers sworn in to protect Commonwealth Departments such as Dept. of Trade & Customs Department	12, 223
1932	Constable Edward Bresnan, one of the former Peace Officers recruited from Sydney, had the distinction of being appointed to guard Government House during the day. The duty of guarding Government House was passed onto Bill Wintle, who was a serving Peace Officer in Melbourne. He transferred to take the post. This began the new era of Peace Officers being specifically appointed for guarding duties.	159 (pages 10 – 12)
18 December 1932	Federal Capital Territory Police presence established at Jervis Bay.	159, 221, NAA public website
Late 1932	There was a strike by munition watchmen at an explosives factory in Maribyrnong, Victoria. At this time the Munitions Department had a number of civil watchmen who were engaged in looking after the security of the Munitions and Explosives establishments, and these men were members of the Munitions Employees Union. This matter was regarded very seriously by Prime Minister Scullin, and also by Minister for Defence the Hon. A.E. Green, as it left at the mercy of the wrong-doer not only the machinery and plant of considerable value, but explosives.	159 (page 12)
13 November 1933	As a result of the strike in late 1932, the Minister for Defence approved the general proposal that a Defence Establishments' Guard be established with members of the guarding force appointed under the regulations of the existing <i>Peace Officers Act 1925</i> .  The new uniformed guarding service was designed to replace civilian watchmen employed until that time to guard key factories.	159 (page 14), 223
1934	Major H E Jones and others spent 1934 assessing the	159 (page 14)



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	<p>needs of the munitions factories in Melbourne and at Lithgow, and the duties to be performed as well as the suitability of the men then performing guard duties. The review suggested limbless men then working as gate-keepers would not be suitable for the new guarding service, and canvassed the president of the Ex-Naval Men's Association for the names of men who might be suitable, together with an assessment of their qualities.</p> <p>At the same time, Major Jones drew up the statutory rules under which the guarding service was to operate and an appropriate rank structure and wage scale for members of the Guard, ranging from Peace Officer, to Peace Officer First Class, to Sergeant and Sub-Inspector.</p>	
11 March 1935	<p>Cecil Welch, who had served in the Royal Australian Navy from 1905 – March 1935, was appointed Sub-Inspector of the Defence Establishments Guard and became the effective officer in charge of operations. He began duties in the offices of the Commonwealth Investigations Branch in Melbourne charged with recruiting the Guard.</p>	159 (page 15)
26 April 1935	<p>The Defence Establishment Guard (DEG) was officially formed, and 33 Guards were sworn in as 'Commonwealth Peace Officers' (CPO), to perform guarding functions at defence establishments in Victoria and New South Wales.</p> <p>Besides Welch, the initial establishment included one sergeant, six first-class Peace Officers and 26 Peace Officers for Victoria and one first-class Peace Officer and five Peace Officers for Lithgow. All but seven of the original appointees to the Defence Establishments Guard were returned servicemen, although six of those also had military service.</p> <p>Appointments to the DEG were made under the authority of the Attorney-General and came under the management of the Superintending Peace Officer. The wages, however, were paid by the Department of Defence.</p>	14, 159 (page 15), 223

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	<p>The duties of the new guarding service were to carry out the orders of the managers of the respective munitions establishments. For the most part this simply included the control of access to the factories and the prevention of theft from the properties. However from time to time members of the Guard would also provide escort when workers' pay were being taken to the various establishments and they also undertook escort duty when explosives were being moved to various depots.</p> <p>In addition to the munitions establishments, the appointment of guards was sanctioned for the Victoria Barracks in Melbourne, the Inspection Branch at Lithgow, and the artillery range near Point Wakefield in South Australia, although appointments were not made to these positions immediately.</p> <p>The powers conferred by the <i>Peace Officers Act 1925</i> applied only in relation to breaches of Commonwealth laws, and officers were not to do anything that might encroach upon the duties of relevant State Police. In other words, the members of the Guard could arrest, without warrant, any person if he believed that a federal offence had been committed, but he was immediately required to hand over the person in his charge to the nearest State police station.</p>	
1938	The Commonwealth Police (Federal Capital Territory) changed its name to Commonwealth Police (Australian Capital Territory)	160
1938	Responsibility for guarding Government House in Canberra was taken over by Peace Officers from the Commonwealth Police (Australian Capital Territory).	304
26 August 1939	The outbreak of World War II had an immediate impact on the Defence Establishments Guard and underscored the necessity for such a service. There were 76 members at the outbreak of the war, with 63 officers in Victoria and 13 in NSW. That number was doubled from the night of 25 August 1939 when war became imminent and, in order to meet the expected	159 (page 16)

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	<p>extra demand, an additional 16 Special Peace Officers were sworn in with another 25 sworn in two days later.</p>	
<p>August 1939 – December 1940</p>	<p>Commonwealth Police Force numbers swelled from 76 to 484.</p> <p>H E Jones, now a Colonel, assumed a very significant role in assessing the needs of various establishments for guards and approving their deployment. The Defence Establishments Guard guarded explosives and ammunition factories, and private engineering companies that were re-tooled for war. The need to have able-bodied men free to join the services meant that no military personnel were available for this purpose.</p>	<p>12, 159 (pages 16 &amp; 17)</p>
<p>1940</p>	<p>The Defence Establishments Guard took charge of guarding wharves in accordance with instructions from the military. Later the DEG also took charge of guarding major oil installations and certain civil aerodromes which had been previously protected by Garrison Battalion Troops.</p> <p>There was a great demand for the services of Peace Officers from the Army, Navy, Air Forces, supply Department, GPO Administration, Commerce Department, and the Marine Branch, for checking entry onto the wharves, protecting transports loading munitions and supplies, and to generally prevent sabotage of His Majesty's transports.</p> <p>Further demands were made for the protection of various establishments of the staff and offices of Allied governments in Australia. The services of Peace Officers were also freely used for the protection of Paying Officers for the various Departments, involving millions of pounds.</p>	<p>159 (page 17)</p>
<p>26 October 1940</p>	<p>A conference was held in Melbourne with regard to the Peace Officer organisation, at the insistence of the Department of Defence Co-Ordination. It was decided that the arrangement currently in operation, under which the Munitions Department paid the</p>	<p>159 (page 18)</p>

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	Peace Officers, should discontinue. The conference recommended to the Government that the cost of the Peace Officers Guard should be provided for in the estimates of the Attorney-General's Department.	
24 December 1940	A large number of Special Peace Officers had been appointed to meet the emergency of the war and had already served for several months. This became something of a problem because they were not subject to the same regulations and discipline as the permanent Peace Officers. To remedy the situation Colonel Jones recommended that Special Peace Officers who completed three months service would be eligible for appointment as permanent Peace Officers. The Attorney-General agreed to this.	159 (page 17)
27 March 1941	Estimates for the cost of the Defence Establishments Guard for the following year were submitted to the Attorney-General's Department, showing that the estimated expenditure was approximately £1 million per anum.	159 (page 18)
31 March 1941	The Security Service (CA 660) was formed as part of the Attorney-General's Department. It assumed the national security activities previously carried out by the Army on behalf of the armed services, though the Army retained responsibility for internment and censorship matters and for civil and internal security in the Northern Territory and northern Western Australia.	NAA: Agency notes for agency CA 660
1942	The Defence Establishments Guard Association was formed to represent the employees of the Guard. Later the same year it changed its name to the Peace Officers Guard Association.	??
1942	The Peace Officer Guard was established at the Parafield Aerodrome in South Australia. The function of the POG was to ensure the security and patrol the buildings of the Department of Defence Production (Division of Aircraft Production) located at Parafield, north of Adelaide.	NAA: Agency notes for agency CA 6832
25 March 1942	The decision to appoint women as Peace Officers	159 (page 18)

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	<p>was made, with the first being appointed in August 1942. The women were employed in establishments where there might be a requirement to search women employees. At other posts they performed the same duties as the men, but they were not permitted to work night shift. On 25 March 1942 their rate of pay was determined to be 60 percent that of their male counterparts.</p>	
6 May 1942	<p>The Defence Establishments Guard officially changed its name to the Peace Officers Guard as confusion had existed since the time of its formation. All the members were known as Peace Officers and were appointed under the terms of The <i>Peace Officers Act 1925</i>. The original name became less appropriate when the Guard was expanded rapidly to protect property other than strictly defence establishments.</p> <p>The confusion was compounded because not all Peace Officers were members of the Defence Establishments Guard. Many others were employed in the Post Office, the Commonwealth Bank, and at offices of the Attorney-General's in Melbourne. They were generally employees of these agencies who were invested with minor law enforcement powers under the provisions of the <i>Peace Officers Act 1925</i>. Colonel H E Jones promulgated new regulations to reduce the confusion.</p>	14, 159 (pages 19 & 20)
26 May 1942	<p>Colonel H E Jones asked to be authorised to appoint up to 3000 guards, pointing out that present numbers were already 199 above this number. He was unsuccessful. So he decided to only appoint female officers in order to keep the costs down and also to free men for new posts, a decision which was endorsed by the Attorney-General in July 1942.</p>	159 (page 19)
29 October 1942	<p>As a consequence of the Attorney-General's Department assuming responsibility for paying for the Peace Officers Guard, T.J. Lynch, a former NSW policeman, was appointed to inquire into the administration, operations and efficiency of the Guard.</p>	159 (page 20)

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Late 1942	A campaign by the Peace Officers Guard Association in late 1942 to have the women paid at the same rate as men because they performed the same duties was unsuccessful.	159 (page 18)
1943	An inquiry was held into the needs of ACT Policing	223
1 March 1943	L.J. Lynch submitted his report on the Peace Officers Guard to the Attorney-General's Department. He was scathing in his criticism of the Guard's organisation and management. After considering the report, the Attorney-General Herbert Van Evatt suggested the matter be discussed more widely and postponed any decision pending the outcome of an inter-departmental conference which was held on 14 June 1943.	159 (pages 20 & 21)
15 August 1944	The Peace Officers Guard was withdrawn from Parafield Aerodrome.	NAA: Agency notes for agency CA 6832
21 August 1943	Colonel Harold Edward Jones retired. Colonel Eric Longfield Lloyd became Superintending Peace Officer.	159 (page 22)
20 December 1944	The Peace Officers Guard Association had its very critical annual report printed in the Melbourne <i>Herald</i> in which it detailed allegations of maladministration within the Peace Officers Guard.	159 (page 23)
January 1945	The Peace Officers Guard was posted again to Parafield Aerodrome.	NAA: Agency notes for agency CA 6832
29 January 1945	The Peace Officers Guard Association wrote to Attorney-General Evatt detailing numerous incidents where Peace Officers had laid charges and written reports on incidents only to have them disregarded. The Association considered that the lack of effort to act on charges made by its members only served to undermine the morale of the Guard and it asked Evatt to initiate a wider inquiry to rectify matters.	159 (page 23)
19 February – 20	The Attorney-General appointed Eric Stanislaus	159 (page 23)

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June 1945	Miller KC to inquire into the allegations which were raised by the Peace Officers Guard Association, and report on the advisability of retaining the services of the Peace Officers throughout Australia. Miller heard evidence from Peace Officers and others in all States and collected a wealth of information that filled 600 pages. He made recommendations to improve the Guard, however even as he was preparing his report conditions affecting the Guard were changing so rapidly many of his recommendations were redundant. Only one copy of the report was ever produced and it was never made public because Miller considered that it dealt with evidence taken in camera and contained a great deal of sensitive material.	
1 July 1945	A Plains Clothes Branch was established in the ACT Police. Constable B A Rochford was appointed a Plain Clothes Constable.	304
19 September 1945	The strength of the Guard had run down quickly after hostilities ceased and there was no longer a need for security guards funded by the government. The scaling down was carried out in several stages. The first was on 19 September 1945 calling for retrenchment of all Peace Officers over 65, all who were medically unfit, and all married women.	159 (page 21)
3 October 1945	All female Peace Officers in Tasmania ceased work at close of business. Only six women remained in the Guard, in Victoria, and that was mainly for searching purposes.	159 (page 22)
2 January 1946	The Peace Officers Guard was withdrawn from Parafield Aerodrome	NAA: Agency notes for agency CA 6832
8 August 1946	The Commonwealth Investigation Branch (CIB) restructured and merged with the wartime Military Security Service to form the Commonwealth Investigation Service (CIS). Colonel Eric Longfield Lloyd became Director.	12, 14, 159 (page 22)
19 November	Peace Officers Guard functions increased in South	159

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1946	Australia as the Federal government assumed new international obligations, and the one-time explosives factory at Salisbury became the Weapons Research Establishment for the development of high technology weapons under the terms of the Joint Anglo-Australian Defence Agreement which Cabinet approved on 19 November 1946	
18 April 1947	The first policewoman (Alice Clarke) was appointed to the ACT Police.	304
September 1947	The Peace Officers Guard Association finally got to see Millar's report that was written two years previously.	159 (page 24)
1948	John Pinner, Chairman of the Committee of Review on Civil Staffing of Wartime Activities recommended 'a process of reduction in strength of the Peace Officers Guard designed to lead to a progressive reduction to a strength of 350 men.'	159 (page 24)
1949	The functions of Commonwealth Investigation Service (CIS) to handle the most sensitive security investigations were removed to form the basis for the establishment of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO).	14
1950	Department of Interior took over responsibility for the Commonwealth Police (ACT).	33
1950 – 1951	<p>An inquiry into the Commonwealth Public Service and a Cabinet Sub-Committee examined the extent of the Peace Officers Guard and reiterated the 1948 Committee of review on Civil Staffing of Wartime Activities recommendations of progressive reductions.</p> <p>The Cabinet Sub-Committee also recommended that: the Peace Officers Guard should not be used merely to protect property; should be limited to defined security areas within establishments; and should be employed in strictly limited circumstances. Subsequently guards were withdrawn from several establishments and declined in numbers from 622 to 375. Peace Officers were withdrawn completely in</p>	159 (page 24)



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	QLD and WA.	
1951	The Peace Officers' Guard commenced guarding <i>The Lodge</i> in Canberra.	159
1952	A Scientific Branch was established.	221
21 December 1954	The Attorney-General's Department put forward a proposal to the Government that the Peace Officers Guard and the Commonwealth Investigations Service (CIS) be combined. The reason for the suggestion was because since the formation of ASIO in 1949 CIS had played an increasingly minor role in significant investigative work.	159 (pages 32, 33)
1955	J.B Franklin wrote a report into the operations of the Peace Officers Guard. In the report he noted that it appeared unanimous amongst the Peace Officers that pay and leave conditions were inadequate; there was a lack of issue shirts; officers were unsure of their power under the Law, or of action to be taken when certain offences were committed; and that all Peace Officers should receive practical training in the use of firearms coupled with the necessary instruction governing the lawful use of firearms. It was also suggest the use of dogs would create more efficiency at several stations.	159 (pages 29, 30)
1955	There were suggestions to transfer control of the Australian Capital Territory Police Force and the Northern Territory Police Force to the control of the Attorney General, and to transfer the functions of the Security Branch of the Department of Supply to the proposed Commonwealth Police Force.	159
Mid 1950's	The Peace Officers Guard used dogs to help protect properties, including the Research Weapon Establishment at Salisbury in South Australia.	159 (page 150)
2 March 1955	Government agreed to the integration of the Peace Officers' Guard and the Commonwealth Investigation Service to form a new Commonwealth Police Force. The <i>Peace Officers Act 1925</i> was to be amended to facilitate the merger. However, this did	159 (page 32)

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	not occur until 1957 (see below).	
5 October 1955	E Richards appointed Commissioner of ACT Police, replacing R Reid.	304
1956	A Traffic Branch was established in the ACT.	221
27 September 1956	First nuclear explosion at Maralinga	NAA RecordSearch (A6455/RC9)
1957	Commonwealth Police (ACT) changed its name to ACT Police	160, 221, 341
8 March 1957	Suggestion to bring control of the ACT Police back to the responsibility of the Attorney General rejected.	159
10 April 1957	The Government approved the integration of the Commonwealth Investigation Service (CIS) with the Peace Officers Guard to form the 'Commonwealth Police Force', and the mechanisms to bring this about.	159 (page 33)
8 May 1957	The Minister for National Development, Senator William Spooner, introduced the enabling Bill for the formation of the Commonwealth Police Force before the senate.	159 (page 35)
12 December 1957	Bill for the creation of the Commonwealth Police Force received Royal Assent.	159 (page 35)
21 April 1960	The Commonwealth Police Force (COMPOL) was formally established.  Ray Whitrod was appointed Commissioner. The new Commonwealth Police Force consisted of 650 members of the former Peace Officers Guard and 90 former Commonwealth Investigation Service (CIS) officers. Most of the former CIS members undertook plain-clothes detective work.	12,15, 159 (page 35)
1960s	A Crime Intelligence Section was established. A Document Examination Bureau and a Currency Squad was established. The Australian Police Training College established.	12, 159

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1960's	ACT Police assumed responsibility for embassy and consular protection (this did not last long and the task was transferred to the Commonwealth Police)	159
9 May 1963	PM Menzies signed an agreement to provide for the establishment of an American communications complex at North West Cape in WA.	159
1964	The Commonwealth Police Force contributed to an Australian Peacekeeping force in Cyprus, along with other State Police officers. Note all served as Commonwealth Police Officers.	93
19 January 1966	L W Powley appointed Commissioner of ACT Police, replacing E Richards	304
5 June 1966	Roy Wilson appointed Commissioner of ACT Police, replacing L W Powley.	304
16 September 1967	The American communications complex at North West Cape base was commissioned. It acted as a relay point to provide continuous communication with ships and submarines. It was guarded by the Commonwealth Police	159
1967 -1979	(ACT) Special Branch established (it was later re-named as SIDL)	132
1969	The Federal Bureau of Narcotics (FBN) established as part of Department of Customs	14,93
1970	The US/Australia Joint Communications facility at Pine Gap became operational, and was guarded by Commonwealth Police.	159
May 1971	The US/Australia Joint Communications facility at Nurrangar became operational, and was guarded by Commonwealth Police.	159
1973	The FBN posted staff to the Australian High Commission, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	49
May 1973	The Department of the Special Minister of State established a Ministerial Security Section to oversee security for the Prime Minister and other national	159

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	office holders.	
August 1973	The Special Inter-Departmental Committee on Counter-Terrorism (SIDC-CT) was established to coordinate advice from overseas about terrorism and to recommend appropriate security precautions.	159
Early 1974	The Commonwealth Police established a 650-strong Special Security Division in Canberra. The purpose of this Division was to assume responsibility for guarding diplomatic and consular properties and Parliament House. This task had previously been the responsibility of the Australian Capital Territory Police's however they were unable to provide the increasing level of protection required in Canberra. The new Special Security Division members remained police officers but were recruited to guarding duties only and their five week recruit training was far less arduous.	159 (page 42)
March 1974	The Attorney-General's Department established the Special Inter-Departmental Committee on Domestic Violence (SIDC-DV), responsible for the protection of senior Commonwealth officers, visiting dignitaries, key properties, foreign bases and foreign missions. Agencies on the Committee included the Commonwealth police and the ACT Police.	159
December 1974	The Government decided that security should be upgraded at Australia's main airports. Uniformed Commonwealth Police were stationed at airports in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Darwin, Adelaide Cairns, Townsville, Hobart and Canberra. The enhanced airport security called for 333 additional officers to be appointed progressively over a three year period. Those officers were to receive additional training in airport security and aviation procedures and attracted a higher salary.	159 (page 38)
Early 1975	The Whitlam Labor Government looked at the idea of developing a federal police force.	159 (page 38)
27 March 1975	The term 'Australia Police' (CA 1892) appeared as the replacement name for the Commonwealth Police	NAA public website

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	Force.	
March 1975	The Department of Police and Customs was established. At the same time Attorney-General Lionel Murphy urged the amalgamation of all the Commonwealths law enforcement authorities, the Commonwealth Police with the police of the ACT, the NT and NF island and officers of the Narcotics Bureau.	159 (page 38)
1975	Jack Davis appointment as Chief Commissioner was gazetted, several issues of the Australia Police Gazette appeared, and appropriate new badges were minted. As early as 29 June 1975 two dozen students attended the first integrated training course conducted at the Australia Police College at Manly and arrangements were in place to enable officers to apply for promotion to positions in one or other of the various forces.	159 (pages 38 & 39)
1975	Reginald Kennedy was appointed Commissioner of ACT Police, replacing Roy Wilson	304
Mid 1975	The Law Reform Commission completed a study into the idea of a federal police force in mid 1975.	159 (page 38)
30 October 1975	Legislation to form a new Australia Police was introduced into Parliament.	159 (page 40)
11 November 1975	The day the Bill was due to be voted on in Parliament, Parliament was prorogued after the dismissal of the Whitlam government.	159 (page 40)
22 December 1975	The Commonwealth Police retained its name.	159 (page 40)
Late 1975/early 1976	The new Liberal Government allowed the suggested reforms to the Commonwealth Police to lapse. The ACT Police force remained under the control of the Department of the Interior. The Narcotics Bureau remained with the Bureau of Customs in the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs. The Commonwealth Police Force was transferred to the Department of Administrative Services under Senator	159 (page 40)

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	Withers.	
July 1976	The Protective Services Coordination Centre (PSCC) was established within the Department of Administrative Services.	159
September 1977	The functions of the SIDC-CT and SIDC-DV were merged to form the Special Inter-Departmental Committee for Protection against Violence (SIDC-PAV). Security protection was consolidated within the Department of Administrative Services.	159
13 February 1978	A bomb exploded just outside the Hilton Hotel in Sydney.	6, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 15, 18, 22, 33, 76, 93
1 March 1978	Sir Robert Mark, former London Metropolitan Police Commissioner, was commissioned by the Fraser Government to inquire into the organisation of police resources of the Commonwealth Government, protective security and counter terrorist measures and to make recommendations.	159 (page 44)
April 1978	The Mark Report was presented to the Government. It recommended the creation of a new police force incorporating the Commonwealth Police and the Australian Capital Territory Police.	159 (page 44)
May 1978	Tony Ayers, then Deputy Secretary of the Prime Minister's department, chaired an interdepartmental committee which examined the report and reported in May 1978. Senator Reg Withers announced the Government's decision to accept the recommendations of the report.	159 (page 45)
13 December 1978	Sir Peter Lawler, Secretary of the Department of Administrative Services, appointed to chair a special interdepartmental committee charged with creating the Australian Federal Police. Geoff Halliday, a First Assistant Secretary of the department, was appointed head of a task force responsible to the inter-departmental committee to determine the necessary details. Deputy Commissioner Roy Farmer of the Commonwealth Police and Deputy Commissioner	159 (page 45)

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	John Johnson of the Australian Capital Territory Police were the chief police advisors to the task force.	
8 May 1979	The Government announced the appointment of the first Commissioner for the new police force. Sir Colin Woods, a deputy to Sir Robert Mark when the two served at Scotland Yard.	159 (pages 45 & 46)
10 May 1979	John McLeay, the Minister for Administrative Services, introduced the enabling legislation into Parliament. The new legislation recognised the two distinctive functions of the new Police Force – general policing and guarding – but was based on the belief that there were benefits to be derived from maintaining a close relationship.	159 (page 45)
15 June 1979	The <i>Australian Federal Police Act 1979</i> Bill was passed and received Royal Assent on 15 June 1979.	159 (page 45)
1 September 1979	Sir Colin Woods was appointed to oversee the amalgamation as the first Commissioner of the AFP.	160
19 October 1979	The Australian Federal Police was established.	6, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 15, 18, 22, 33, 76, 159
October 1979	Reginald Kennedy was appointed Deputy Commissioner of the AFP	304
1979	The (ACT) Special Branch was renamed Special Intelligence Section SIS	132
February 1979	The Standing Advisory Committee for Commonwealth/State Cooperation on Protection against Violence (SAC PAV) established.	159
17 November 1979	In accordance with a major recommendation of the Royal Commission into drugs conducted by Justice Williams, the Government disbanded the Federal Bureau of Narcotics (FBN) and transferred its functions to the new Australian Federal Police.	12, 15, 16, 93, 102, 159 (page 47)
1980	Australasian Police Minister's Council (APMC) established to promote a coordinated national	9

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	response to law enforcement issues and maximise police resources	
1980	During its first year of operation the Australian Federal Police comprised 1134 members appointed to the General Police component, 1443 appointed to the Protective Service component, and 375 public servants. Guarding duties remained the responsibility of the Protective Service component, and was considered as a distinct entity. They had different uniforms, different training, and different rates of pay.	159 (page 48)
24 June 1980	80 former Narcotics Bureau officers were appointed as police officers, following an amendment to the <i>Australian Federal Police Act 1979</i> .	159 (page 47)
22 August 1980	The Australian Federal Police Complex at Weston was opened.	102
1981	The Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence (ABCI) was established to facilitate the exchange of criminal intelligence between police services in Australia.	9
Late 1981	The guarding of Government House, the Lodge, and Parliament house were taken over by members of the Australian Federal Police despite the work being done by the Protective Service component.	159 (page 48)
1982	The AFP's Los Angeles Overseas Liaison Post was opened.	49
18 May 1982	The Federal Police Arbitration Tribunal endorsed the decision that the Protective Service component of the Australian Federal Police should have a lower rate of pay.	159 (page 48)
August 1982	The AFP stopped recruitment to the Protective Service component when the possibility of transfer from the Protective Service to the General Policing component was raised. Able officers of the Protective Service components were encouraged to transfer to General Policing.	159 (page 51)



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31 August 1982	Sir Colin Woods retired as AFP Commissioner.	102
23 December 1982	The Minister for Administrative Services, Kevin Newman, agreed with Mr Justice Stewart's report of the Royal Commission into drug trafficking, which among other things recommended that the Protective Service Component of the AFP be reformed into an independent uniformed force to protect government property.	159 (pages 48 & 49)
December 1982 – January 1983	Both the AFP and the Department of Administrative Services appointed committees to oversee plans for the formation of the new guarding service which was expected to begin its independent existence on 1 July 1983. The initiative had the support of the Labor Opposition. Geoff Halliday, who had earlier been associated with the marriage of the Australian Capital Territory and Commonwealth Police forces, was appointed chairman of a working party charged with planning the divorce of the Protective Service component from the Australian Federal Police.	159 (pages 50 & 51)
Early 1983	The Australian Federal Police Association (AFPA) expressed its opposition to the proposed transfer of members to the Protective Service component from the AFP, arguing that many had been recruited with the expectation of transferring to general policing duties with a continuing career structure.	159 (page 50)
16 Feb 1983	Major-General Ronald Grey began duty as the AFP Commissioner (taking over from acting Commissioner John Johnson)	102
5 March 1983	The working party into the proposed changes to the AFP completed its task, which included drafting regulations and general orders, before the general election, however these matters lapsed for a time.	159 (page 51)
1983	The AFP's Hong Kong & Washington Overseas Liaison Posts were opened	49
14 December 1983	The Hawke Government agreed that reform to the AFP should proceed.	159 (page 51)

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May 1984	The AFP's Overseas Liaison Post in Islamabad was opened.	49
1984	Commissioner established as head of AFP as a result of the Joint Management Review.	12,102
1984	The AFP's Overseas Liaison Post in Manila was opened.	49
1984	<p>The AFP established a special group called Project Sentinel to represent the AFP in negotiations to separate the Protective Service component. The AFP's chief negotiators were Chief Superintendent Don Bruce and Roger Cavanagh.</p> <p>Also in 1984, a sub-committee of the Australian Capital Territory Branch of the Australian Federal Police Association (AFPA) put forward a submission to the Minister for Administrative Services indicating the fears and concerns of those former AFP members who were to be transferred to the new organisation, and noting that morale among these members was low.</p>	159 (page 60)
1984	Community Policing responsibilities saw the introduction of the first Neighbourhood Watch Program	12
4 February 1984	The Melbourne Age newspaper published an article highlighting concerns about the proposed separation of the Protective Service component from the AFP.	159 (page 56)
March 1984	A sub-committee of the Australian Federal Police Association (AFPA) advised the Minister for Administrative Services John Brown of the concerns of members of the Protective Services component regarding their separation from the AFP, in particular noting the lack of consultation, apparent secrecy and a general lack of information available to its members.	159 (page 56)
1 May 1984	The National Crime Authority (NCA) was created.	93,102
4 May 1984	Peter J. Dawson, assistant Secretary of the Purchasing Division within the Department of Administrative Services was appointed Director of the National	159 (page 60)

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	Guarding Force Task Force to plan and establish the new Protective Services organisation within six months.	
30 May 1984	The Special Minister of State Mick Young attempted to allay the concerns of some members of the Protective Service component about their separation from the AFP during the second reading of the <i>Australian Federal Police (Amendment) Bill</i> .	159 (page 60)
June – July 1984	The Australian Protective Service was selected as the name of the new Protective Service organisation, and a new uniform was agreed. The new uniform was hastily created by the Commonwealth Clothing Factory and was initially based on RAAF and Victoria Police uniforms.	159 (page 63)
2 July 1984	The Department of Administrative Services took on responsibility for 'Protective Services at Commonwealth Establishments'.	AAOs, 2 July 1984
17 October 1984	The <i>Australian Federal Police (Amendment) Act 1984</i> , establishing the Australian Protective Service, received Royal assent.	159 (pages 65 and 77)
19 October 1984	The Australian Protective Services (APS) (CA 4990) was officially established. Peter Dawson was appointed the first Director. The APS was responsible for controlling access to high security Commonwealth establishments of significance to national security, or establishments involved in sensitive or hazardous activities, and for providing a custodial service at Commonwealth immigration detention centres and for guarding services at several of Australia's overseas diplomatic posts. The AFP continued to provide protection and guarding services including for diplomatic and consular premises.	93, 102, 159 (pages 65, 67 – 68, and 77)
20 October 1984	The APS took on responsibility for protective services in Woomera, with detachments at Maralinga and Nurranga.	NAA: Agency notes for agency CA 4746
Late 1984 and	The APS set out to recruit new staff as a result of the loss of many staff when the APS was created. There	159 (page 69 – 70, 74 –

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onwards	was reportedly very low self-esteem among some members of the new APS. Rumours circulated that the Hawke Labor government might introduce cost recovery and 'user-pays' principles for government services.	75)
13 December 1984	The Department of Administrative Services became the Department of Local Government and Administrative Services (DOLGAS).	AAO, 13 December 1984
1985	A 'Review of Resources' was conducted in the AFP. This review led to the change processes of the next decade.	18,76,102
1985	The Special Intelligence Section (SIS) was renamed Special Intelligence Branch (ACT)	132
May 1985	The AFP's Singapore Overseas Liaison Post was opened.	49
17 July 1985	The Special Minister of State, Mick Young, announced that the remaining guarding functions carried out by the AFP (including the Family Law Court, diplomatic and consular premises, airports, and official government establishments) would be transferred to other bodies including the APS. It appears, however, that the AFP continued to provide protective services for diplomatic and consular premises (see Mid 1986, below)	159 (page 79)
9 December 1985	The Government initiated a review of Australia's counter-terrorism capabilities.	159 (page 101)
1986	The review of Australia's counter-terrorism capabilities was undertaken by Roger Holditch, Deputy Secretary of the Department of the Special Minister of State. It noted that there was inadequate protection of airports and recommend the formation of a specially trained airport police force, noting that this could be a branch of the AFP or the APS.  The report also recommended that the APS become a member of the SIDC-PAV.	159 (page 101)
1986	The AFP's London Overseas Liaison Post was	49

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	opened.	
21 February 1986	The Minister for Local Government and Administrative Services, Tom Uren, raised the issue of the APS having its own legislation. He received authority to proceed.	159 (pages 101 & 102)
Mid 1986	In mid 1986 the APS and AFP discussed and began to negotiate the issue of protection for diplomatic and consular premises, which was at the time carried out by the AFP.	159 (page 80)
Mid 1986	The APS relinquished its guarding duties for Australian missions overseas, its members replaced by a new guarding service established by the Department of Foreign Affairs.	159 (page 83)
August 1986	The first APS dog-handlers course was held at the Salisbury Kennels, South Australia.	159 (page 150)
25 September 1986	Prime Minister Hawke announced the establishment of an Efficiency Review Unit. Among other things, the ERU took an interest in the services the APS provided for various government agencies. The ERU recommended that the APS should charge its clients rather than depend on budget funding.	159 (pages 94 & 95)
16 October 1986	The Minister for Local Government and Administrative Services Tom Uren introduced the Australian Protective Service Bill into Parliament.	159 (page 102)
13 March 1987	The <i>Australian Protective Services Act 1987</i> received Royal assent.	159 (page 102)
April 1987	The APS was asked to provide escorts for several touring exhibitions. This marked the commencement of escort guard duties.	159 (page 116)
14 August 1987	Prime Minister Hawke announced major public administration reforms, including the reorganisation of government departments (from 27 to 18), and the expectation that each would be able to recover costs through the sale of services.	159 (pages 103 & 104)
1 September	As part of the changes, the Government decided that	159 (page

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1987	the APS should commence charging for its services from 1 January 1988. In order to achieve this, the Government provided additional appropriated funding to Departments to pay for guarding and security services, instead of providing these funds directly to the APS.	104)
25 September 1987	The <i>Australian Protective Services Act 1987</i> came into operation.	159 (page 102)
December 1987	The APS took over responsibility from the AFP for checking security arrangements associated with Commonwealth indemnified exhibitions.	159 (page 116)
1987-1988	The AFP's Career Structure Review (CSR) compressed ranks from 11 to 5 levels.	12,76,93,102
1988	Amendments to the <i>Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988</i> and the <i>Australian Federal Police Act 1979</i> provided that the AFP could continue to provide police services to the ACT	33
1988	The National Witness Protection Service and VIP Protection schemes introduced.	12
1988	The Police shopfront in Garema Place was opened.	93
1988	The AFP's Overseas Liaison Post in Nicosia was opened.	49
1988	The APS' Governments clients were advised that, from 30 June 1990, they could relinquish the services of the APS and choose private companies, provided that they gave 12 months notice of their intention to do so. Certain clients were exempted from this, including the Lodge, Government House, and Parliament House as well as sensitive national security establishments and immigration detention centres.	159 (page 104)
1988	The <i>Parliamentary Precincts Act 1988</i> gave the APS responsibility for providing security to the executive wing with the Prime Ministerial suite and the external precincts of Parliament House and for providing support where necessary for parliamentary attendants, both Senate and House of Representatives in their	159 (page 113)

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	particular areas – who would retain responsibility for security in other parts of the building.	
16 Feb 1988	Peter McAulay was appointed AFP Commissioner.	102
March 1988	A new APS patrol dog training school was established on the grounds of the Defence Science & Technology Organisation complex.	159 (page 150)
March – June 1988	The APS provided airside security at Brisbane airport during Brisbane EXPO. The AFP provided general airport policing.	159 (page 122)
8 – 11 April 1988	On 8 April, Prime Minister Bob Hawke directed that the APS take on responsibility for protective security services performed at diplomatic and consular premises from the AFP.  On 11 April, the APS began taking on these guarding functions from the AFP in Canberra.	159 (page 108)
2 May 1988	The APS began operations guarding Parliament House a week before the Queen’s official opening.	159 (page 113)
1 August 1988	The transfer of guarding functions from the AFP to the APS began in Melbourne and Sydney.	159 (page 108)
1989	The AFP’s Corporate Plan identified barriers which still existed after implementation of recommendations from the Career Structure Review.	12
1989	2 AFP officers joined the peacekeeping force in Thailand.	93,102
10 Jan 1989	Assistant Commissioner Colin Winchester was killed. The investigation to find the killer was code-named Operation Peat.	102
February 1989	The AFP’s Overseas Liaison Post in Buenos Aires was opened.	49
1 July 1989	The APS was operating under its own trust account arrangements for the management of its activities.  This meant that all of the APS’ costs were to be met from the proceeds of charges to clients.	159 (page 104)  NAA: Agency notes for agency

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		CA 4990
19 October 1989	The APS' National Training Centre at Kingston was opened by Minister for Administrative Services Stewart West.	159 (page 137)
21 November 1989	The Government decided that the counter-terrorist first response activities at all of Australia's major airports should remain with a Commonwealth agency. It decided the APS should assume the function and the <i>Australian Protective Service Act 1987</i> was duly amended to provide the APS with relevant powers under the <i>Crime (Aircraft) Act 1963</i> , the <i>Crime (Hijacking of Aircraft) Act 1973</i> and the <i>Crimes (Protection Of Aircraft) Act 1973</i> .	159 (page 138)
Late 1989	The Minister for Administrative Services decided that AFP officers working in airport security roles would be given the option to transfer to the APS.	159 (page 140)
1990	Fixed-term appointments were introduced to AFP for sworn and non-sworn members	18,102
1990	A unified workforce strategy was implemented in the AFP thus seeing all personnel employed under the <i>Australian Federal Police Act 1979</i> rather than non-sworn personnel employed under the <i>Commonwealth Public Service Act 1922</i> .	18
1990	The Commonwealth-ACT Policing arrangement was signed.	33,102
1990	The AFP's Overseas Liaison Post in Rome was opened.	49
January 1990	The APS introduced an explosive detection dog program to assist with airport security.	159 (page 150)
19 January 1990	Responsibility for the counter-terrorist first-response role at Australia's major airports was transferred from this date from the AFP to the APS over a six month period commencing with Perth airport and ending with Sydney airport in June 1990.	159 (page 139)
February –	The APS was involved in a series of industrial actions	159 (page



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March 1990	and subsequently negotiations aimed at bringing APS Protective Security Officers under the award structure by aligning their pay scales with general public service scales. The Australian Industrial Relations Commission recommended that all Protective Security Officers be brought under an award.	130 – 132)
August 1990	Iraq invaded Kuwait and the first Gulf War began. It ended in February/March 1991.	Public news
November 1990	The first Bomb Appraisal Officer (BAO) course was conducted to train APS officers in bomb appraisal functions for duty at airports and other facilities.	159 (pages 141 – 149)
1991	The AFP's Overseas Liaison Post in Lyon was opened.	49
1991	The APS developed its alarm monitoring stations in Canberra and Melbourne.	159 (page 124)
January 1991	The APS began training dogs for its explosive detection dog program.	159 (page 150)
Nov 1991	AIDEX demonstrations were held in Canberra. These were demonstrations against a week-long defence systems exposition, and resulted in allegation of use of excessive force by police officers.	49,93,102
6 April 1992	A group of Iranians attacked the Iranian Embassy in Canberra.	Public news
19 May 1992	10 AFP officers were sent to Cambodia as part of United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).	93,102
June 1992	Responsibility for the Australian Protective Service was transferred from the Department of Administrative Services to the Attorney General's Department. The APS moved to West Block.	366
1 July 1992	The function of Protective services at Commonwealth establishments and diplomatic and consular premises in Australia became the responsibility of the Attorney General's Department.	NAA: Agency notes for agency CA 4990

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1993	The Clack Review was conducted. It was an Inquiry aimed at "devis[ing] a new strategy for policing the National Capital".	10,30
August 1993	The Commonwealth Law Enforcement Arrangements Review (CLER) was conducted.	102
19 Oct 1993	The AFP Museum opened.	93,102
December 1993	The AFP's Overseas Liaison Post in Jakarta was opened.	49
1994	An AFP Executive Conference made recommendations for the continuing change process to occur.	18
1994	The AFP's Overseas Liaison Post in Port Moresby was opened.	49
1994	Mozambique Peacekeeping force. Peacekeeping in Haiti	93,102
20 May 1994	Mick Palmer was sworn in as AFP Commissioner.	102
1994	The Elliot Report was presented. This was an Inquiry into Fraud in the Commonwealth and review of Commonwealth Law Enforcement Arrangements.	10,31,93,94,102
1994/95	The Special Intelligence Branch (ACT) was renamed Security Intelligence & Diplomatic Liaison (SIDL).	132
1995	A teams-based model was introduced to AFP.	18,75,76,102
1995	The Niland Report was completed. This was an audit of the AFP's Equal Employment Opportunity Program.	32
1996	The Harrison Inquiry was completed. This was an Inquiry into allegations of corruption within the AFP.	2,32
1996	The Australian Law Reform Commission (ALRC) was established.	32
1996	The AFP's Overseas Liaison Post in Bangkok was opened.	49

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1997	4 AFP officers were sent to Bougainville on Peacekeeping duties.	93,102
1998	The Ayers Review on AFP's resourcing needs was completed.	1,35,73,102
1998	The AFP's Overseas Liaison Post in Hanoi was opened.	49
April 1999	The AFP's Overseas Liaison Post in Beijing was opened.	49
June 1999	50 AFP members joined the peacekeeping unit in East Timor.	93,102
November 1999	A new AFP Certified Agreement signed. It included fixed term contracts replaced by Conditions outlined in Certified Agreement.	111
2000	Additional funding was given to the AFP to police the Sydney Olympics.	1,24,93
March 2000	A new Policing arrangement was signed based on results of a review conducted into ACT Community Policing Services.	111
September 2000	Two AFP outcome organisational structures and updated Organisation Chart were implemented.	49
9 Nov 2000	A Peacekeeping force was sent to Solomon Islands	National News

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