

Let them land, let them stay



The facts about refugee deterrence

A booklet by the Refugee Action Collective Victoria



Refugee Action
Collective (Vic)
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Introduction

There were more than 60 million refugees globally in 2015, more than there have been since World War Two. As Syrians and others displaced by war and disaster crossed borders to seek safety, people in Europe and in Australia came together in thousands of ways to offer direct support to refugees and to demand governments provide a humane welcome. But in 2015 we also saw the Abbott and Turnbull Liberal governments drive brutal refugee policies to new extremes, and export these politics and policies to Europe with success.

Both Labor and Liberals are committed to offshore detention, to demonising and turning back asylum seekers who come by boat, and to forcing Australia's poorer neighbours to resettle refugees in this region.

But the Refugee Action Collective is part of growing movement that knows there is no justification for this refugee cruelty, that wants to see a break in the bipartisan support for it. We have done it before; a grassroots movement shifted public opinion in favour of welcoming refugees who come by boat. We forced the closure of offshore detention camps, the repeal of Temporary Protection Visas, and in 2007 Labor could not campaign on an anti-refugee basis. We are building the same kind of campaign again, but this time we cannot stop until the entire architecture of mandatory detention and refugee deterrence is broken.

This booklet is for anyone who wants the facts about what is really happening to refugees under the Turnbull government. Please read, share, discuss with friends and get involved in the campaign for refugee rights.

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Offshore Detention

Labor reopened Manus and Nauru detention centres in 2012 as part of a plan to prevent any asylum seeker arriving by boat from gaining resettlement in Australia. Liz Thompson, a former migration agent involved in refugee-assessment interviews on Manus, described the process on SBS's Dateline as a "farce", saying, "Manus Island is an experiment in the ultimate logic of deterrence, designed to frustrate the hell out of people and terrify them so that they go home."

The purpose of dumping people in such remote locations is to deny them proper legal support, medical services and contact with the Australian public. Nauru is 3000 kilometres from the Australian mainland, while Manus Island lies 300 kilometres north of the main island of Papua New Guinea.

Nauru

There were 543 asylum seekers and up to 500 people recognised as refugees on Nauru on 30 November 2015.

On Nauru, according to Dr Robert Adler, a paediatric psychiatrist who worked there providing medical services, "Families were living under a marquee, separated from one another with plastic sheets, with no easily accessible toilet or kitchen facilities, no privacy and no air-conditioning in 40 degree heat".

Since late 2014 there have been a series of bashings, robberies and rapes on asylum seekers and refugees, as locals blame them for "taking jobs" and bringing high-handed Australian expats to their island.

The change to an "open centre" arrangement, where the detention centre gates are open, has changed little. There is no other accommodation outside the centres for people to move to. There is not enough transport to take more than a fraction of the asylum seekers out of the camp at any one time. And many are too afraid to leave the camps because of the threat of bashings and rape. Refugee children have been physically and

sexually abused at school.

Manus Island

There are 934 people detained on Manus Island. Amnesty International described the situation on Manus Island as "tantamount to torture", after visiting the centre in November 2013.

In February 2014 Reza Barati was murdered in the Manus Island detention centre during an attack on asylum seekers by PNG guards. During the attack another man was shot in the hip and others lost eyes. Threats from locals against the asylum seekers continue.

Medical and other services are grossly inadequate. In August 2014 a second asylum seeker, Hamid Kehzaei, died after a simple skin infection developed into septicaemia. Former Manus Island doctor John Vallentine told the ABC's Four Corners that the centre was "just a disaster, medically", saying it was just "too remote" to provide proper services there.

Infections and skin diseases are rife among the asylum seekers on Manus Island. In addition to the extreme humidity, broken toilets mean asylum seekers are forced to walk through raw sewerage, often barefoot. About one in six people living on Manus Island contract malaria each year.

Asylum seekers suffer "snakes inside their accommodation, malaria, lack of malaria tablets, no mosquito nets, [and] inedible food that often has cockroaches in it", according to the Sydney Morning Herald.



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Boat Turnbacks Cost Lives

Operation Sovereign Borders

The Liberal Government reintroduced boat turnbacks in 2013 as part of its militarised efforts to “stop the boats”. The turnbacks have not “stopped the boats”- 20 boats of asylum seekers were turned back in the first 18 months. The number of refugees waiting in despair in Indonesia for Australian policy to change is building and refugees are now paying smugglers to get them a place inside Indonesian detention centres as they are starving with no work or resettlement rights in Indonesia.

Deaths after tow-backs

In January 2014 asylum seekers including children and teenagers were physically shoved inside an Australian Navy lifeboat and escorted back to Indonesian waters by Border Protection Command who then abandoned them. The boat came ashore at a sparsely inhabited jungle reserve. Three asylum seekers were reported to have died "while crossing a river in the jungle" in their attempt to seek assistance after coming ashore.

Returned to the regimes

In late June 2014, Australian authorities intercepted a boat of asylum seekers from Sri Lanka and returned it directly to Sri Lankan authorities at sea after a cursory and dubious ‘enhanced screening’ process, where asylum seekers were given brief over the phone interviews without adequate translation or legal support or right to review, and the interviewing officer can decide to screen them out. Reports from the new Sri Lankan president reveal the Australian government secured co-operation from the Sri Lankan government on stopping

asylum-seeker boats in exchange for silence on human rights abuses.

In November 2014 the Australian government handed 37 more asylum seekers over to the Sri Lankan navy. On 20 March 2015 a boatload of 46 Vietnamese asylum seekers were intercepted by Australian authorities and returned directly to Vietnam.

Paying people smugglers

Amnesty International reports that in May 2015, Australian officials working as part of Operation Sovereign Borders paid USD 32,000 to six crew who had been taking 65 people seeking asylum to New Zealand and told them to take the people to Indonesia instead. The Australians also provided maps showing the crew where to land in Indonesia. It also raises questions about whether Australian officials paid money to the crew of another boat turned back in July.

Held on ships for weeks

A boat of Sri Lankan asylum seekers were detained on an Australian Customs vessel for four weeks in June 2014 while the Australian government negotiated with Indian authorities about their possible return. When India refused, they were taken briefly to the Australian mainland and then transferred to offshore detention on Nauru.

Asylum seekers reported receiving heavy-handed treatment including limited food and access to sunlight, limited freedom of movement, separation of families, physical and verbal abuse.

Resettle from Indonesia, save lives at sea

Instead of towing boats back to danger, the Australian government could use its resources to rescue and welcome refugees. Almost all the deaths at sea have come after the appallingly slow response of Australia’s search and rescue services, which have been told to prioritise stopping boats, not saving lives- but that could easily be reversed. The ban on resettling refugees from Indonesia should be lifted, and refugees immediately flown here for community processing and resettlement

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Temporary Protection Visas (TPVs)- “Just a bigger prison”

As part of their campaign to “stop the boats”, the Liberal government passed legislation preventing asylum seekers from applying for Permanent Protection Visas in December 2014. The Australian Government will only grant Bridging Visas and Temporary Protection Visas to asylum seekers who arrived by boat prior to 2014.

Australia is the only country in the world that refuses to grant permanent protection to refugees who have been through a full asylum determination system and who have been recognised as genuinely in need of protection.

Applying for TPVs

Asylum seekers can wait up to three years before they are even invited to submit an application for temporary protection. During this time they are held in detention or on Bridging Visas in the community without work rights, with no right to family reunion or right to re-enter Australia if they travel overseas. Asylum seekers on bridging visas are not eligible for payments through Centrelink or for public housing or post-secondary education. There are currently 30,000 asylum seekers on bridging visas waiting to be processed.

The process of submitting an application for a TPV is geared to be stringent, conditional and at the discretion of the Immigration Minister. Refugee legal centres are limited by how much assistance they can provide due to \$100 million worth of Federal Government funding cuts to these services in 2015. The 80 page application is written in English, making it impossible for many asylum seekers to navigate and answer without assistance.

The notorious “fast track” processing laws have seen rates of rejection sky rocket. In 2015, under “fast-track” only 300 applications were processed, with an 80% rejection rate. But over the four years prior to 2013, an average of about 97% of asylum seekers arriving by boat were ultimately determined to be refugees.

Successful TPV holders must reapply for a renewed visa every 3 years, even if there is no change to the conditions in the country they fled. This artificially and unnecessarily increases the workload of the DIBP, but it also has terrible mental health consequences for refugees.

The human cost of temporary visas

People on TPVs and Bridging Visas live with high levels of anxiety and depression, exacerbated by the constant possibility of their application being rejected and then facing deportation. Researchers from the University of NSW found that TPVs increased the risk of asylum seekers and refugees developing depression and post-traumatic stress by 700 percent.

TPV holders may have access to support schemes providing a maximum of \$227 per week, which is below the poverty line of \$412, but this is at the minister's discretion.

Under TPVs family reunions and sponsorships are prohibited and children may be separated from their parents for long, indefinite periods. This also results in more people risking their lives at sea. In 2005 Iraqi refugee Mohammad was unable to reunite with his wife and three children due to his TPV conditions. They drowned, along with 11 other members of his family, after their boat sank between Indonesia and Australia. Mohammed said life on a TPV was “just a bigger prison”.



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Deportations

In recent years, the Australian government has stepped up its deportation of asylum seekers back to danger, and the passing of the Coalition's 'asylum caseload' legislation removes the appeal rights of all asylum seekers who arrived after August 2012. It will mean more people at risk of deportation to danger.

Ethnic Hazara asylum seekers have been sent to torture in Afghanistan. Zainullah, deported in August 2014 was captured and tortured a month later by the Taliban. Abdullah, deported in October 2014, remains stuck in Kabul with no support and too terrified to travel to Ghazni province where he is originally from. Gulistan was deported in December of 2014 and we have grave fears for his safety. The US State Department advised in September 2014 that 'no province in Afghanistan should be considered immune from violence.'

The Australian government website smartraveller.gov.au warns Australians 'Do Not Travel' to Afghanistan. It states 'An Afghan-Australian dual national was abducted and killed on 20 September 2014 in Ghazni province.' Three deported Hazara asylum seekers were from Ghazni. Since 2015, even the Afghan government has admitted it is not safe for asylum seekers to return.

Sri Lankan asylum seekers have been returned to danger via 'enhanced screening' before they even make fair claims, and those in the community who are 'out of process' and with expired visas are at risk of deportation to possible imprisonment, torture or rape.

The Iranian government won't accept forced deportations, but the Australian government is pressuring Iranian asylum seekers into consenting to deportation through long term, indefinite detention and harassment. An indefinitely detained Iranian man recently spent 51 days on hunger strike.

The Refugee Action Collective is committed to opposing this legislation and trying to stop

deportations. Wei, a Chinese asylum seeker who exposed drugs in sport, had his deportation stopped in December after activists in NSW leafleted passengers on his flight. Wei stood up and gave a speech and seven passengers refused to sit down. This forced Wei to be taken off the the plane- a brief reprieve. These actions can feed into winning longer term political and legal victories against deportations.

Steph O'Donnell, a passenger who refused to take her seat, said 'Seven people were able to achieve a small victory... People need to know that it is them that make the difference.'

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP STOP DEPORTATIONS

1. Join anti-deportation actions and the campaign to end legislation that allows deportations to danger. To find out about anti-deportation actions add your mobile number and email via our website: <http://rac-vic.org/subscribe> or follow us on Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/racvic>
2. If you have any information about possible deportations contact RAC: refugeeactioncollective@gmail.com Phone: Amanda 0423 013 245 or Chris 0403 013 183
3. If you are an asylum seeker who is 'out of process' (i.e. has no legal application being considered) and has a visa that has expired, be aware that if you attend any appointment with the Immigration Department you will likely be detained and potentially deported. Immigration can also seize you from your house if it knows the address where you are staying. Get advice before you go to any interview with Immigration.
4. If you are on a plane with a deportee, refuse to sit or buckle your belt until the person is taken off the plane; encourage other passengers to do the same; complain about safety concerns to airline staff.
5. Get involved in RAC and build the political campaign against deportations to danger!

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The Border Force Act- We won't be Silenced!

Workers at Australia's offshore detention centres have exposed the systemic brutality asylum seekers endure. They have spoken out to the media, rallies, public forums and in professional networks about sexual and physical abuse, the atrocious living conditions, the inadequate health care and the fundamental injustices on Nauru and Manus. So powerful is their testimony in discrediting the offshore detention regime that the Liberal government has sought to silence these workers voices.

What is it and what does it mean?

The Border Force Act, which was introduced on July 1 2015, has a significant impact on the ability of immigration detention workers, including doctors, teachers, nurses and social workers, to reveal information about the conditions inside detention centres to the media and the community.

Under the secrecy provisions in section 42, any "entrusted person" i.e. a Border Force employee can be imprisoned for up to 2 years if they disclose "protected information". This not only attempts to deter workers from speaking out about the horrific conditions and abuse that occur in detention centres, but punishes them for protecting the people they have a duty of care for.

Resistance to the Border Force Act

Many workers affected by the Border Force Act have openly resisted it. On the day that it came into effect, a group of health care professionals, teachers and other workers released an open letter condemning the Act and stating that they would continue to advocate for those to whom they have duty of care, despite the possible personal consequences.

Opposition was also clearly expressed in the month following the introduction of the Act, in which health care workers around the country rallied in the streets to show they would not be silenced (see picture opposite).

Unions and organisations like the Queensland Trades and Labor council, the Australian Education Union and the Australian Nurses and Midwifery Federation have passed motions against the Act. Feel free to use the following in your own organisations or union:

"This branch condemns the passing of the Border Force Act in May 2015, proposed by the Liberal Party and supported by the Australian Labor Party, which provides for the jailing for two years of any worker in the immigration detention system who speaks to the media or the community about the conditions within immigration detention centres.

The law applies to any doctors, teachers, social workers, youth workers, nurses, lawyers, Department of Immigration staff and anyone working for or contracted to the Department of Immigration.

This law was passed in direct response to revelations that children are being sexually and physically abused within offshore immigration detention centres, and is designed to ensure that such abuse is allowed to continue without media scrutiny.

Jailing workers for speaking out about the conditions of their employment is in direct contravention of the International Labour Organisation standards on freedom of expression in the work force. It runs counter to the protections for workers that the union movement has fought hard for over the decades. We pledge support for any worker prosecuted, or in any victimised, by the Act."

See the following to learn more about how workers are resisting the Border Force Act:

facebook.com/nursesagainsttheborderforceact/

facebook.com/doctorsagainsttheborderforceact/
www.nurseuncut.com.au/health-workers-against-the-border-force-act/

www.afairersociety.com.au/doctors-face-jail-for-reporting-asylum-seeker-abuse-the-australian-border-force-act-2015/



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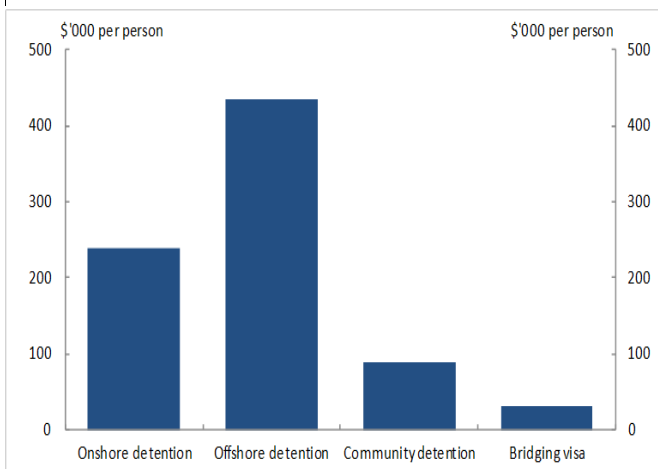
The higher cost of offshore deterrence

Not only is the offshore processing of people seeking asylum in Australia morally and politically reprehensible, it is also considerably more expensive. The National Commission of Audit said; *“The detention and processing of Illegal Maritime Arrivals has been the fastest growing government programme over recent years. Between 2009-10 and 2013-14 annual expenditure has increased from \$118.4 million to \$3.3 billion. Projected costs over the forward estimates currently exceed \$10 billion.”*

Moreover the relative cost of detaining and asylum seeker off shore is much higher than onshore or community detention, as is shown in the following chart from the National Commission of Audit Report:

Relative cost per person for 12 months in detention 2013

Source: Department of Finance



Offshore processing costs Australian taxpayers 10 times more than letting asylum seekers live in the community while their refugee claims are processed.

It costs \$400,000 a year to hold an asylum seeker in offshore detention, \$239,000 to hold them in detention in Australia, and less than \$100,000 for an asylum seeker to live in community detention. In contrast, it is around \$40,000 for an asylum seeker to live in the community on a bridging visa while their claim is processed.

Cambodia Solution

In September, 2014 the Australian government spent \$55.5 million in total on a deal to resettle refugees in Cambodia. But only 4 refugees have been resettled in Cambodia, and one of these has since fled and the deal has effectively collapsed. 1387 refugees could have been processed in Australia for this cost (almost all the refugees on Manus and Nauru).

Tow backs

The Liberal government spent \$7.5 million on lifeboats used to tow back asylum seekers, \$5.7 million on intelligence gathering technology to locate asylum seeker boats, and \$41.8 million extending contracts for the naval vessel the Triton and the armed patrol vessel the Ocean Protector for 6 months. This was all spent turning back 630 asylum seekers- but more than twice that number could have been processed in the community for the same cost.

Making jobs not taking jobs

Despite rhetoric about the “burden” of refugees, economists at the EU’s executive agency said the large influx of people from Syria and other conflict zones is likely having a positive effect on growth, employment rates, and long-term public finances in the most affected countries in Europe.

Refugees cannot be blamed for wasted money and job losses. On every front we would be better off to welcome, not scapegoat refugees.

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Violence against Refugee Women

A week into his Prime Ministership, Malcolm Turnbull declared the epidemic levels of violence against women in Australia a ‘national disgrace’, one of Australia’s ‘great shames’, and called on the country to make the ‘cultural shift’ needed to end the violence.

But for refugees in offshore detention, violence against women is part of the deterrence project. During Turnbull's week of anti-violence declarations, International Health and Medical Services (IHMS) staff on Nauru made their first urgent appeal to see Somali refugee Abyan transferred to the Australian mainland, following a violent sexual assault resulting in pregnancy. It was ignored by the new Prime Minister’s Immigration Department, as were two subsequent urgent requests.

Inside the camps-The Moss Review

The Moss Review, an independent report into sexual abuse inside Australia's detention centre on Nauru found clear evidence of rape as well as the sexual assault of minors.

The review also details the sexual exploitation of female asylum seekers by detention centre guards, including instances of women inside the centre being forced to strip and exchange sexual favours with guards so they could have access to the showers.

The Department of Immigration sacked ten Save the Children workers who reported the abuse, and those workers are yet to be reinstated or issued an apology, despite reviews confirming their reports.

ASRC advocate Pamela Curr reports the systemic humiliation of women including centre staff forcing women to queue for one sanitary pad at a time, and one contraceptive pill at a time, and the inadequate provision of underwear.

Outside the Camps- Violent sexual attacks

Nauru has now been declared an “open camp” and some refugees have been resettled in the

Nauruan community. But this has only increased their vulnerability to beatings and rape.

In May 2015, 23 year old asylum seeker Nazanin was raped whilst making her way back to the Nauruan camp after visiting friends. Traumatized, Nazanin made two attempts on her life. It took months for calls to medically evacuate Nazanin from Nauru to Australia were heeded.

Similarly, Abyan, the Somali refugee violently assaulted and impregnated outside the camp on Nauru was blatantly denied appropriate medical care and counselling until a vocal public campaign brought Minister Dutton into disrepute, and she was brought to Australia.

Search regimes make harrasment official

In December 2015, as Turnbull and Minister for Immigration Peter Dutton pinned White Ribbons to their lapels, male guards began enforcing new search rules in the family and single women camp on Nauru, where a woman is required to spread her legs and her arms. This process has been an excuse for intimidating and abusive behaviour, including forcing women to take their shirts off. Wands are waved between the woman’s legs and often waved repeatedly over her breasts.

Hypocrisy

After a series of sexist transgressions by Liberal party members (including Dutton’s own; dubbing a journalist a ‘mad f*cking witch’) Minister Dutton is scrambling to align refugee deterrence with a pledge to exclude those ‘who treated women appallingly.’ But the hypocrisy is clear. Turnbull and Dutton publicly decry violence against women in Australia, whilst ensuring the rampant culture of abuse endured by women and children in Australia's detention centres continues.



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LGBTI Asylum Seeker Rights

Homosexuality is illegal in at least 78 countries around the world, but persecution and violence against LGBTI people occurs in far more. Many LGBTI people are forced to leave their homes and seek asylum elsewhere purely on the basis of their sexuality, yet when they arrive in Australia, they face further prejudice and the very real risk of deportation back to danger.

What the "Fast Track" legislation means for LGBTI Asylum Seekers

LGBTI asylum seekers now face significant pressure to 'come out' to immigration officials in the first interview. Failing to do so places them at risk of being refused protection, and deportation.

For asylum seekers who have feared persecution, violence and imprisonment in their home countries on the basis of their sexuality, their fear in 'coming out' to strangers on arrival is well grounded. This fear is understandably heightened when revealing such information to government officials.

However, asylum seekers who choose to withhold this information from immigration officials until they feel safe in revealing it may have their claims dismissed as unmeritorious. Further, the grounds for judicial review in these circumstances are narrowly circumscribed, and refugees who do not 'come out' in their initial interview are unlikely to be offered protection on these grounds.

In 2004, the High Court agreed for the first time that gay couples should not be rejected on the grounds that they could be 'discreet' about their sexuality to avoid persecution in their home country. The December 2014 legislation undoes this finding by denying protection to refugees who could take 'reasonable steps' to 'modify' their behaviour. Although 'fundamental' aspects of identity are excluded, it is unclear what this would mean in terms of an applicant's sexuality.

After disclosing their sexuality, LGBTI people are also required to prove their sexual

preferences in order to qualify for asylum. If protection is granted, new laws that grant only temporary protection visas mean LGBTI refugees will have to continue to 'prove' their sexuality regularly to retain refugee status.

Gay asylum seekers on Manus Island

Many asylum seekers are incarcerated in the Australian run Manus Island detention centre in Papua New Guinea. The government is currently trying to coerce refugees to agree to resettlement in PNG.

This will be particularly distressing for asylum seekers who identify as LGBTI, given that homosexuality is illegal in PNG and carries a jail term of up to 14 years. Men in the Manus Island camp were told by the Salvation Army that 'homosexuality is illegal in Papua New Guinea. People have been imprisoned or killed for performing homosexual acts'.

A former Salvation Army worker and a G4S security guard, both of whom have worked on Manus Island, told of gay asylum seekers being raped and brutalised, with the full knowledge of the staff.

In a letter, a gay asylum seeker imprisoned on Manus wrote:

"I am so sorry that I was born gay...I wish our boat had sunk in the ocean

I have to hide my sexuality because in this country, like Iran, there are a lot of people-fanatics-when if they find out anyone is gay, they would harass them and maybe even try to kill them. I have to hide my personality once again. I have to live as someone else.

I am a homosexual, a gay man, and because of that I was torture here and no one is hearing me to help"

The LGBTI community has a proud history of fighting against discrimination and dehumanisation, for freedom and diversity. The support of individuals and organisations within the LGBTI community can build enormous pressure on the government to repeal the homophobic legislation and to end offshore processing for good.

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Resettle Refugees in Australia

Many groups call for regional processing, or a regional solution, or regional resettlement as an alternative to the current refugee policy, especially as the bipartisan consensus spirals toward more intense brutality.

The government has attempted to find other countries to agree to resettle refugees but has so far failed. PNG is a poor country that is unable to accommodate refugees permanently. It still has no arrangements in place to resettle the asylum seekers, more than two years after the “PNG deal” was first signed under Kevin Rudd in 2013. On top of everything else, it is now clear that asylum seekers’ lives are in danger if they stay there.

The attempt to send refugees to Cambodia has also proven farcical. Just four have been “resettled” there, at a cost of \$55 million. One already wants to go back home to Burma. Cambodia is one of the world’s least developed countries and has no infrastructure for resettlement. It is also guilty of refolement: in 2009, it deported two Uighur refugees seeking asylum back to China, the country they fled. The Philippines has also refused to accept refugees from Manus or Nauru. The latest country floated as a destination is Kyrgyzstan.

Much of the anxiety to create a regional process stems from a fear that Australia would be overwhelmed by refugees. But it could easily manage the 300,000 registered asylum seekers in South-East Asia. Lebanon, a country of just 4.5 million people with territory nine times smaller than Tasmania, is now hosting 1.5 million Syrian refugees. The annual migration intake in Australia is 200,000. There would be ample funding for welcome programs if the spending were directed from deterrence programs (see cost of deterrence section).

The asylum seekers and refugees must be brought to Australia, the country the whole world views as responsible for them. The offshore detention centres on Manus Island and Nauru must be closed.

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Get Involved!

Shifting public opinion is key to building the opposition that can force the government to close Manus and end offshore processing. The refugee movement has done this before. Under Howard, the grassroots campaign swung public opinion. Between 2001 and 2004, the number of people who thought some or all asylum boats should be able to land in Australia went from 47 per cent to 61 per cent. By 2004, the government was forced to ease conditions in detention. Many long-term refugees were released. Children and families were also released from detention. By 2007, Rudd-Labor was forced to end offshore processing.

But as long as the government is committed to deterring refugees and punishing refugees who arrive by boat, the pull will be towards reinstating brutal policies, and the atrocities will continue. We need to insist on our demands that it is not a crime to seek asylum and that we must welcome the boats. We need to turn the fantastic mobilisations into a sustained campaign that won't stop until all the deterrence politics are dismantled.

We need you!

The Refugee Action Collective meets every Monday night, at 6:30pm, 540 Elizabeth St Melbourne, and all are welcome.

Call Lucy on 0404728104

See our website at <http://rac-vic.org/> or find us on facebook

