

Commonwealth of Australia  
STATUTORY DECLARATION

Statutory Declarations Act 1959

1 Insert the name, address and occupation of person making the declaration

I, Graham Schorer, Managing Director of Golden Messenger, 493-495 Queensberry St, North Melbourne, Victoria, 3051, make the following declaration under the Statutory Declarations Act 1959:

2 Set out matter declared to in numbered paragraphs

<sup>1</sup>In early February 1994, our premises were broken into and all computer cables including the power cables were severed, as well as all power connections to the main server which was in a specially constructed room. The perpetrators forced entry into the building in what the police described as a "ram raid", where something similar to pneumatic tyre attached to the front of a vehicle was used to hit the front door with enough force to dislodge the steel frame attached to the brick work. According to the time on the server backup battery, the power was cut just prior to 2am.

Part of the microfiche copier and viewer was stolen, as well as the PC on my desk which contained all of my COT information and correspondence between regulators, politicians, etc. Also stolen was a book that contained a catalogue of computer file numbers against their description.

The police who attended our premises the next morning stated that it was a professional job, where the invaders had a specific mission or were disturbed. As there was no alarm system to alert them, it was more likely that it was a specific mission. The police asked questions about any sort of irregular business we had been involved in and who we may have upset.

The same day I spoke to Gary Dawson, from Dawson Weed and Pest control (another COT Case) on the phone, who told me that his business premises in Sunshine had also been broken into just after midnight and burgled. The only thing stolen was the Dictaphone tape which held a recording he had made of a meeting between him and two Telstra executives on the previous day.

By this stage, I had already lodged and elevated a formal complaint with the Commonwealth Ombudsman regarding Telecom's refusal to supply requested documentation under the Freedom of Information Act and despite the verbal assurances that Robln Davey (Chairman of AUSTEL) had provided to the foundation COT members on behalf of Telecom as inducement to sign the FTSP.

After I signed the arbitration agreement on 21<sup>st</sup> April 1994 I received a phone call after business hours when I was working back late in the office. This call was to my unpublished direct number.

The young man on the other end asked for me by name. When I had confirmed I was the named person, he stated that he and his two friends had gained internal access to Telstra's records, internal emails, memos, faxes, etc. He stated that he did not like what they had uncovered. He suggested that I should speak to Frank Blount directly. He offered to give me his direct lines in the his Melbourne and Sydney offices, the numbers to in his Sydney and Melbourne vehicle phones plus his personal mobile phone number, plus the number for his Melbourne apartment at the Como Hotel and his home phone number in Sydney.

The caller tried to stress that it was Telstra's conduct towards me and the other COT members that they were trying to bring to our attention.

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I queried whether he knew that Telstra had a Protective Services department, whose task was to maintain the security of the network. They laughed, and said that yes they did, as they were watching them (Telstra) looking for them (the hackers). He indicated that the Protective Services department was located somewhere in Richmond.

I then said that Telstra Protective Services would have the ability to track their calls. They said not in this case.

I queried why. They stated that they gained access to someone else's phone system and were using that system to gain internal access to Telstra's network, which would prohibit Protective Services from tracing them.

After this call, I spoke to Alan Smith about the matter. We agreed that while the offer was tempting we decided we should only obtain our arbitration documents through the designated process agreed to before we signed the agreement.

I informed them of our decision when they next rang. I requested that they did not ring again.

I was troubled by these events and after great deliberation I contacted Warwick Smith and informed him of the events.

After a considerable period of time had passed I asked <sup>T10 ↓</sup> if there had been an outcome from the information I had supplied him. He told me that the hackers had been apprehended.

At the same time he shared with me information about a criminal organisation working out of Sydney who had accessed a Newcastle firm's PABX and used it to make out of hours calls and financial transactions to the USA (which turned out to be illicit transactions in gold bullion). They were only traced because the company had a non-standard billing period.

A short time later, I was at a barbecue where I met a gentleman who stated that he worked for the armed forces, but would not elaborate further.

As soon as I mentioned my name and Golden Messenger, he started paying closer attention and asked some leading questions about my dispute with Telstra.

I then described my problems with the Telstra service – the service faults, the ongoing problems and Telstra's conduct and interception of phone calls and faxes.

I mentioned the kids who had rang me, at which point his interest increased.

He asked several very pertinent and skilful questions about network vulnerabilities, call failures, etc and was clearly concerned about security within the Telstra internal network and the fact that Telstra was illegally intercepting calls of its customers who were in dispute with them.

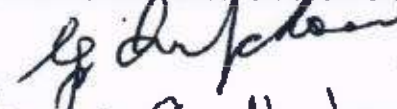
He was deeply interested about the information I able to give him regarding the hackers and that their assertion they had been able to gain access to and infiltrate the Telstra Network Security, right down to their electronic monitoring the activities of Telstra Protective Service.

From memory, it would have been a considerable time when I asked <sup>T10 ↓</sup>

about the information I had given him about the hackers. He told me that they had been caught and charged.

I understand that a person who intentionally makes a false statement in a statutory declaration is guilty of an offence under section 11 of the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*, and I believe that the statements in this declaration are true in every particular.

3 Signature of person making the declaration

3 

4 Place

5 Day

6 Month and year

Declared at Cheltenham on 7<sup>th</sup> of July 2011

Before me,

7 Signature of person before whom the declaration is made (see over)

7 

8 Full name, qualification and address of person before whom the declaration is made (in printed letters)

8 **Brett WALKER**  
Senior Constable 32031

CHELTENHAM POLICE STATION  
1224 NEPEAN HIGHWAY  
CHELTENHAM 3192  
DX 211453

**Note 1** A person who intentionally makes a false statement in a statutory declaration is guilty of an offence, the punishment for which is imprisonment for a term of 4 years — see section 11 of the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*.

**Note 2** Chapter 2 of the *Criminal Code* applies to all offences against the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959* — see section 5A of the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*.