

AUSTRALIA 1942 IN THE SHADOW OF WAR

In 1942, the shadow of modern war reached Australia's shores for the first time. In this compelling volume, leading historians explore why 1942 was such a pivotal year in Australia's history, and explain how the nation confronted some of its greatest challenges. This broad-ranging study covers key issues from political, economic and home-front reform to the establishment of a new partnership with the United States; the role of the Air Force and the Navy; the bombing of Darwin; as well as the battles of Kokoda, Milne Bay, the Beachheads and Guadalcanal.

Australia 1942 provides a unique and in-depth exploration of the controversy surrounding the potential for invasion. Japanese and Australian historians offer perspectives on Japanese military intentions and strategies towards Australia and the South Pacific. Generously illustrated, it is essential reading for anyone interested in one of Australia's most decisive and critical years.

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Australia 1942

IN THE SHADOW OF WAR

EDITED BY

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For Sarah





FOREWORD

The Hon Kim Beazley, AC,
Ambassador to the United States of America

On 8 May 1942, John Curtin riveted the House of Representatives with an adjournment speech on the naval battle then raging in the Coral Sea:

As I speak, those who are participating in the engagement are conforming to the sternest discipline and are subjecting themselves with all that they have – it may be for many of them the last full measure of their devotion – to accomplish the increased safety and security of this territory.

Given the critical character of the battle, the uncertainty then as to its outcome and the spontaneous nature of the Prime Minister's words, I would argue that in Australian political discourse this comes in character as close to the great brief orations (greatest of all being Lincoln's Gettysburg address) as Australian politics has ever come.

For the political class in Australia, one utterly steeped in the powerful grip of the logic of British Imperial Defence, the emotional shift Curtin's words captured was probably more important in broadening the Australian strategic mind than any cold calculation. In 1942 we learned the language of both self-reliance and new alliances in planning for our survival, even if, as fear of a threat to our national security receded, the traditional commitment to the United Kingdom was revived in later years in modified form.

In the First World War, the vigour, toughness, resilience and fortitude of Australia's volunteer army had created a consciousness of an individual Australian type and character. However, it was a character burnished in



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the bosom of what was to be that war's validation of the effectiveness and value of the system of Imperial Defence. Only a couple of months before Curtin spoke, confidence in that structure crashed on land with the Japanese capture of Singapore, at sea with the sinking of British warships *Prince of Wales* and *Repulse*, and at the front door with the bombing of Darwin and the fall of Rabaul.

It is impossible now to recreate in our minds the sense of vulnerability, shock and anxiety felt by the political leadership in Australia and many in the population, particularly in early 1942. Subsequent historical analysis disproves the theory of a Japanese intention to occupy Australia. No such confidence in Australia existed when the battle of the Coral Sea took place and as the long struggle along the Kokoda Track commenced. Curtin understood that defeat in the Coral Sea would likely terminate the Australian position in New Guinea – a position established consciously decades earlier with the intention of locking Australia's strategic front door. Without the strategic victories at Coral Sea and Midway, Australia's war would have become immensely complicated and a Japanese thrust to control the island chain dominating the easiest connection between the United States and Australia, entirely possible. As it happened, Coral Sea, Midway and the successful conclusion of the dual and related struggles in Papua and on and around Guadalcanal, had clearly secured Australia's position by early 1943.

Australia's near-total mobilisation in 1942 is a fascinating and admirable story. It is well told here. With civil conscription for single Australian women and, for the South Pacific battlefronts of 1942, civil and military conscription for men, and the direction of Australian industry, Australia was one of the most (arguably the most) mobilised belligerents in the Second World War. The story, and the associated battles, is deservedly inspirational, impelled in part as it was by the sense that for our allies we were a strategic backwater. Churchill and Roosevelt fashioned a priority for the struggle against Hitler – a fight in which thousands of Australian airmen participated throughout the war. Another battle in which Australian soldiers played a critical role in 1942 was the battle of el Alamein, described by Churchill as 'the end of the beginning' in the Western European theatre. In that fight the Australian Army provided 10 per cent of the troops for almost a quarter of the casualties.

A little too much can be made of the 'beat Hitler first' strategy. General Douglas MacArthur, sent to command in the South West Pacific Area, was the only identifiable American heroic general (deservedly or not) at the time. Even though he did not have more US soldiers than Australian under



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his command until 1944, he was sent with the intention of conducting offensive operations. More important, the leadership of the United States Navy was determined that an effective retaliation against the Japanese would be conducted immediately, with Australia at one end of an axis anchored at the other in Hawaii.

The man responsible for this policy was Admiral Ernest King, who features little in Australian history. He conceded that the general strategy of the focus on Hitler left the Pacific theatre forces with 'very few lines' of military endeavour but the most important of these in his mind was support for 'Australasia'. This meant securing the island chain between Australia and Hawaii. 'Such a line', he said, 'would be offensive not passive'. His offensive was envisaged for the Solomon Islands but came to include Papua.

It was no accident then that, despite the vulnerability of Hawaii and an anticipated carrier struggle in June at Midway, half of the US Navy's carriers in the Pacific was committed against a superior force, part of which was on its way to Port Moresby, in the Coral Sea in May. At the time, Admiral Nimitz's Hawaii headquarters estimated the Japanese to be superior in carriers, battleships and shore-based air strength. Further, King had little confidence in Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher, the man in charge of US forces for the battle. This was high-order risk taking. We are used to the Americans as an ally in times of American superiority. In 1942 they proved a useful ally when they understood they were not. There was no querulous concern to concentrate around Hawaii until American mobilisation in 1942 would enable a push in 1943 or 1944. From the outset the Australian–Hawaii axis had to be held and the Japanese kept off balance.

Nevertheless 1942 is Australia's story. Whatever our allies thought, we believed we could and had to make a stand for ourselves. Papua dominated our thinking. Milne Bay and Kokoda rapidly became iconic. Only in recent times have we really appreciated the interrelationship between those struggles and the largely American effort in the Solomons (not exclusive: Australian coast watchers were vital in that fight and Australian naval units were also engaged). At home joy and frivolity were frowned upon, though Curtin obtained distraction and relief watching Aussie Rules games in Canberra. Australians lost lives in numbers as our year of living dangerously unfolded, and memory lingers in many families. In my own, my Uncle Syd, captured in Rabaul, was killed when an American submarine sank the *Montevideo Maru* on its way to Japan.

We remember our greatest generation. We remember too our friends. Over 1 million American service personnel passed through Australia



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during the war: 100000 of them in 1942. An American, Douglas MacArthur, commanded our troops. He was an ambiguous figure then and subsequently both in Australia and the United States. For members of the Curtin government he was less so. To them he was a hero with our nation's best interests at heart. Arthur Calwell, then Minister for Information and Opposition Leader at the time of MacArthur's death, said of him:

Now he is dead. There is neither rank nor station nor prerogative in the democracy of the dead or the republic of the grave. For us, however, Douglas MacArthur belongs to the immortal dead. But he belongs forever in the hearts and history of the Australian people. In the words of the poet, this country, as does his own, owes him 'the debt immense of endless gratitude'.²

Something like that is owed 'our greatest generation', and 1942 was the year it was tested.

Notes

- 1 Walter R. Borneman, *The Admirals*, Little, Brown & Company, New York, 2012, pp. 258–9.
- 2 Arthur Calwell, Be Just and Fear Not, Lloyd O'Neill Publishing, Melbourne, 1968, p. 106.



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ABBREVIATIONS

55NLP 5th Special Naval Landing Party

AAF Allied Air Forces

Adv GHQ Advanced General Headquarters; MacArthur's

headquarters in Brisbane/Port Moresby

Adv NGF HQ Advanced New Guinea Force Headquarters (Corps

HQ-subordinate to NGF)

AIF Australian Imperial Force

AJRP Australia-Japan Research Project

AMF Australian Military Forces

ANGAU Australian New Guinea Administration Unit

ANU Australian National University

ARP Air Raid Precautions **ASW** Anti-Submarine Warfare AWM Australian War Memorial Civil Construction Corps **CCC CGS** Chief of the General Staff C-in-C Commander-in-Chief Citizen Military Force **CMF** Commanding officer CO

FRUMEL Fleet Radio Unit Melbourne GHO General Headquarters, SWPA

HQ Headquarters

IJA Imperial Japanese Army IJN Imperial Japanese Navy

MHHV Military History and Heritage Victoria

NGF New Guinea Force (Corps, later Army level command

based at Port Moresby)

NOIC Naval Officer-in-Charge RAAF Royal Australian Air Force

RACAS Rear Admiral Commanding the Australian Squadron

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ABBREVIATIONS XXIII

RAN Royal Australian Navy RSL Returned Services League

SDSC Strategic and Defence Studies Centre

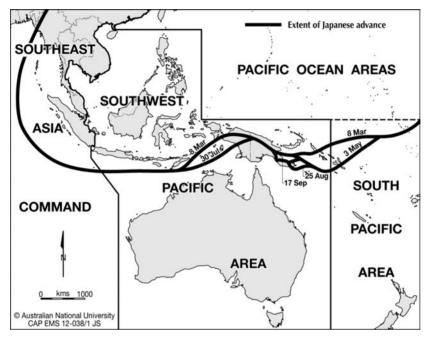
SWPA South West Pacific Area

USAHEC United States Army Heritage and Education Centre

VDC Voluntary Defence Corps

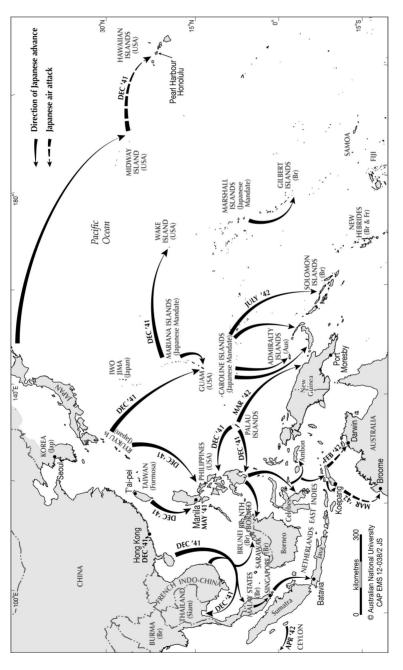
WRANS Women's Royal Australian Naval Service





Map I South West Pacific Area, 1942-5





Map 2 The Japanese advance, 1942



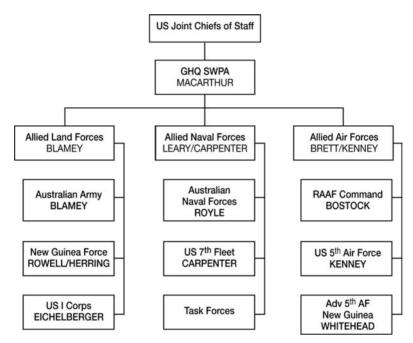


Chart I Command organisation in the SWPA, 1942