

THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY FROM WHITLAM TO HOWARD

The Australian Army from Whitlam to Howard is the first critical examination of Australia's post-Vietnam military operations. Spanning the 35 years between the election of Gough Whitlam and the defeat of John Howard, it shows how the Australian Army recovered and developed after the Vietnam War.

John Blaxland explores the 'casualty cringe' felt by political leaders following the war and how this influenced subsequent operations. He contends that the Australian Army's rehabilitation involved common individual and collective training; reaffirmation of the Army's regimental and corps identities; and the Army's ties with allies, regional partners and Australian society. He shows how the Army regained its confidence to play leading roles in East Timor, Bougainville and the Solomon Islands, and to contribute to combat operations further afield.

At a time when the Australian Army's future strategic role and capabilities are the subject of much debate, and as the 'Asian Century' gathers pace and the commitment in Afghanistan draws to an end, this work is essential reading for anyone interested in understanding the modern context of Australia's military land force.

John Blaxland is a Senior Fellow at the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, School of International, Political and Strategic Studies, in the College of Asia and the Pacific at the Australian National University. His other publications include: Organising an Army (1989), Signals, Swift and Sure (1999), Information-era Manoeuvre (2002), Strategic Cousins (2006) and Revisiting Counterinsurgency (2006).





The Australian Army from Whitlam to Howard

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FOREWORD

This book about the development and operations of the Australian Army in the period from the election of the Whitlam Government in 1972 to the defeat of the Howard Government in 2007 constitutes a significant contribution to Australian military history. Australia's military history began with the arrival of the First Fleet in 1788 and now stretches over a period of more than two and a quarter centuries. This book deals with more than 35 years of that history.

Australia's more recent military operations are perhaps the least understood in the nation's military history, which has always focused heavily on the two world wars. The Australian public's knowledge and appreciation of the sacrifice, suffering and achievements of its servicemen and women grew out of the experience of the First World War. This knowledge was based on memoirs, unit histories and particularly on Charles Bean's ground-breaking 15-volume official history series, published in the two decades after the First World War. Many people still believe that Australia's experience of war began with the landing at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915, completely overlooking the activities of the previous century, and Gallipoli is still the dominating episode – the iconic event – of Australia's military history. The public's appreciation of the experience of the Second World War built on and matched that of the First World War, with more memoirs, unit histories and Gavin Long's 22-volume official history.

In the 1970s, however, the public began to take a broader view. The involvement of Australians (from colonies rather than the

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yet-to-be-formed Commonwealth) in nineteenth-century conflicts – New Zealand, Sudan, China and South Africa – came to be seen as the prelude to the First World War. The post–Second World War conflicts – Korea, the Malayan Emergency, Confrontation and Vietnam – became the postlude. The world wars still remained the central focus. There was, however, little appreciation of the fact that as the twentieth century concluded and the twenty-first century began Australia's military history was moving into a new phase.

The task of integrating the new military operations into the broader narrative of Australia's military history was made difficult because they did not fit the mould of earlier operations. The peacekeeping missions, which increased in number and frequency in the late 1980s, received little publicity. They were conducted by Regular soldiers rather than conscripts or civilians who had volunteered for the war; there were no major battles and few casualties. Gradually some of the missions became more 'warlike', with a greater likelihood of casualties, such as during the peace enforcement operations in Somalia in 1993 against bandits, and in East Timor in 1999, where there were minor engagements against anti-independence militia. When Australian special forces soldiers were deployed to Afghanistan in 2001 they became involved in the Army's most intensive combat since the Vietnam War.

Disappointingly, the public remained largely ignorant of what the Army achieved in many of these more recent operations. Journalists were often denied access to the operational areas, while books about the Australian Army in the world wars still dominated the market. When, in 2004, the Howard Government finally approved an official history series covering peacekeeping and post–Cold War operations it specifically excluded East Timor, Iraq and Afghanistan. Further, it provided no direct financial support for recording the history.

As John Blaxland has shown, between 1972 and 2007 the Australian Army conducted more than 150 operations. Admittedly most of these were small and took place within Australia; but others, such as in Namibia, Cambodia, Somalia, Rwanda, East Timor, Bougainville, Iraq and Afghanistan, were substantial. Their stories demand to be told.

This book brings together the first comprehensive account of what the Australian Army has been doing since 1972. Without access to government records, which are closed to public researchers, Dr Blaxland has pieced the stories together from the few books that are available, from press reports, media releases and, most importantly, interviews and correspondence with participants. He was also able to draw on his experience



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of almost 30 years service in the Australian Army. He has therefore been able to tell the remarkable story of how, after the lean years that followed the withdrawal from Vietnam, the Army developed into a modern, flexible fighting force that the government could deploy at short notice to a multitude of tasks. Until the official histories appear Dr Blaxland's book is likely to remain the most thorough, all-embracing account of the Army's recent activities. It is a story of professionalism, achievement and sacrifice of which all Australians should be proud.

David Horner Professor of Australian Defence History Australian National University February 2013





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John Blaxland

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ABBREVIATIONS

4 RAR (Cdo) 4th Battalion RAR (Commando; later 2 Commando

Regiment [2 Cdo])

51 FNQR 51st Far North Queensland Regiment

AACAP Army Aboriginal Community Assistance Program

AATTI Australian Army Training Team – Iraq
ABCA America Britain Canada Australia Armies

Standardisation Program Advance Company Group Anti-Coalition Militia

ACM Anti-Coalition Militia
ADF Australian Defence Force
ADFA Australian Defence Force Academy

ADFWC Australian Defence Force Warfare Centre

AFP Australian Federal Police AFS Australian Force Somalia

AGPS Australian Government Publishing Service

AMTG Al-Muthanna Task Group

ANARE Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions

ANR Australian National Representative
ANZAC Australia New Zealand Army Corps
ANZAC SOF Anzac Special Operations Force

ANZUK Australia New Zealand United Kingdom

AO Area of Operations

APC Armoured Personnel Carrier
APEC Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

APIN Army Presence in the North APS Australian Public Service

ASLAV Australian Light Armoured Vehicle
AS MSF Australian Medical Support Force

ASP90 Australia's Strategic Planning in the 1990s

ASP97 Australia's Strategic Policy 1997 ATSN Army: The Soldier's Newspaper

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XVI ABBREVIATIONS

AusAID Australian Agency for International Development

AUSBATT Australian Battalion

AWM Australian War Memorial BAOR British Army on the Rhine

BASB Brigade Administrative Support Battalion

BPC Border Protection Command
CABW Combined Arms Battle Wing
CAL Centre for Army Lessons

CATA Combined Arms Training Activity

CATDC Combined Arms Training and Development Centre

CDF Chief of Defence Force
CER Combat Engineer Regiment

CFC-A Coalition Forces Command – Afghanistan

CGS Chief of the General Staff

CHOGM Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings

CJIATF Combined Joint Inter-Agency Task Force
CJSOTF Coalition Joint Special Operations Task Force

CJTF Combined Joint Task Force
CJTF-7 Coalition Joint Task Force – 7
CMAC Cambodian Mine Action Centre

CMF 1. Citizen Military Forces (Army Reserve antecedent)

2. Commonwealth Monitoring Force

(Zimbabwe-Rhodesia) Commanding Officer

CSSB Combat Services Support Battalion

CTC Combat Training Centre
CTEX Counter-Terrorism Exercise
CTF Combined Task Force
DCP Defence Cooperation Program

Detence Cooperation Frogram

DFAT Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)

DGFLW Director General of Future Land Warfare
DIGO Defence Imagery and Geospatial Organisation

DJFHQ Deployable Joint Force Headquarters

DP Displaced Persons

CO

DSTO Defence Science and Technology Organisation

EEZ Exclusive Economic Zone
ELF Enhanced Land Force
EOD Explosive Ordnance Disposal

FALINTIL National Armed Forces for the Liberation of East

Timor



ABBREVIATIONS XVII

FANC Forces Armées de la Nouvelle-Calédonie

F-FDTL East Timor Defence Force

FORCOMD Forces Command

FPDA Five Power Defence Arrangements
HMAS Her Majesty's Australian Ship
HNA Hardened and Networked Army

HQ JOC Headquarters Joint Operations Command

HUMINT Human Intelligence

IDPInternally Displaced PersonIEDImprovised Explosive Device

IMV/PMV Infantry Mobility Vehicle/Protected Mobility Vehicle

INTERFET International Force in East Timor IRR Incident Response Regiment

ISAF International Security Assistance Force

ISF International Security Forces

ISTAR Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition and

Reconnaissance

JIRSG Japanese Iraqi Reconstruction Support Group

JOPC Joint Offshore Protection Command

JTF Joint Task Force KFOR Kosovo Force

LIS Live Instrumentation System
LWDC Land Warfare Development Centre
LWSC Land Warfare Studies Centre
MEAO Middle East Area of Operations
MFO Multinational Force and Observers

MINURSO United Nations Mission for the Referendum in

Western Sahara

MOLE Manoeuvre Operations in the Littoral Environment

MOU Memorandum of Understanding MRE Mission Rehearsal Exercise

MUAV Miniature Unmanned Aerial Vehicle NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

NCE National Command Element NCO Non-Commissioned Officer NGO Non-Government Organisation

NORCOM Northern Command
Norforce North-West Mobile Force
NZDF New Zealand Defence Force
OBG(W) Overwatch Battle Group (West)



XVIII ABBREVIATIONS

OC Officer Commanding

OECD Organisation for Economic Cooperation and

Development

OP Observation Post

OSS Operational Support Squadron
PMG Peace Monitoring Group
PNG Papua New Guinea

PNGDF Papua New Guinea Defence Force

PPCLI Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry

RAA Royal Australian Artillery RAAF Royal Australian Air Force

RAEME Royal Australian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
RAMSI Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands

RAN Royal Australian Navy
RAR Royal Australian Regiment
RCG Ready Company Group

RFMF Royal/Republic of Fiji Military Forces RFSU Regional Force Surveillance Unit RMA Revolution in Military Affairs

RNZIR Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment

RPA Rwandan Patriotic Army
RQR Royal Queensland Regiment
RTA Restructuring the Army
SASR Special Air Service Regiment

SEATO South East Asian Treaty Organisation

SECDET Security Detachment

SDSC Strategic and Defence Studies Centre

SF Special Forces
SFOR Stabilisation Force

SFTC Special Forces Training Centre

SIEV suspected illegal or irregular entry vessel

SOCCE Special Operations Command and Control Element

Task Force Uruzgan (Oruzgan)

SOLS Special Operations Logistics Squadron
SOTG Special Operations Task Group
SPPKF South Pacific Peace Keeping Force
STA Surveillance and Target Acquisition
TAAIP The Australian Army In Profile
TCL Tactical Coordination Line

TFU



ABBREVIATIONS XIX

TMG Truce Monitoring Group
TNI Tentara Nasional Indonesia

TTP Tactics, Techniques and Procedures UAV Unmanned/Unattended Aerial Vehicle

UNAMET United Nations Assistance Mission in East Timor
UNAMIC United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia
UNAMIR United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda
UNDP United Nations Development Programme
UNGOC United Nations Good Offices Commission in

Indonesia

UNIIMOG United Nations Iran–Iraq Military Observer Group

UNITAF Unified Task Force

UNMCTT United Nations Mine Clearance Training Team
UNMISET United Nations Mission in Support of East Timor

UNMO United Nations Military Observer

UNMOGIP United Nations Military Observer Group in India and

Pakistan

UNOCHA United Nations Office for the Coordination of

Humanitarian Aid

UNOSOM United Nations Office in Somalia

UNPOL United Nations Police

UNTAC United Nations Transitional Authority Cambodia
UNTAET United Nations Transitional Administration in East

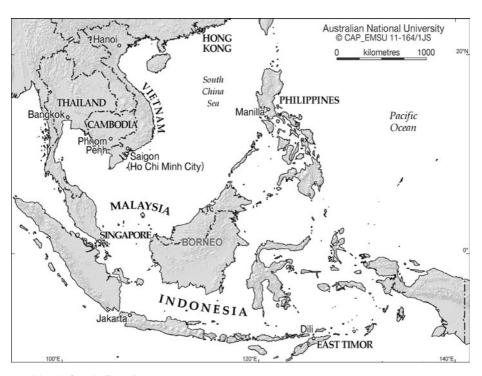
Timor

UNTAG United Nations Transition Assistance Group
UNTSO United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation
VBIED Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device

WHAM Winning Hearts and Minds

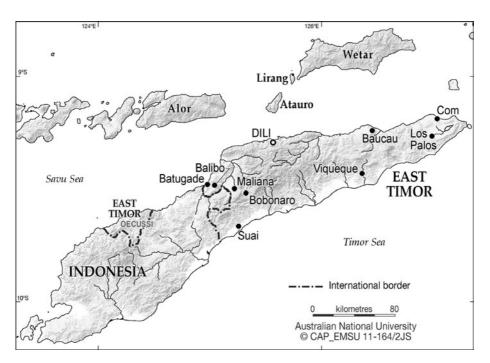


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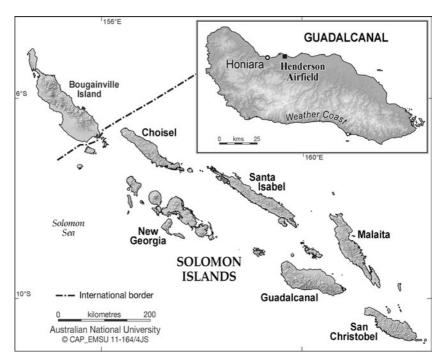


Map 2 Timor-Leste

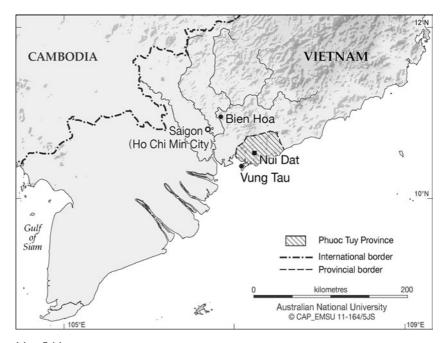


Map 3 Indonesia

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Map 4 Solomon Islands



Map 5 Vietnam



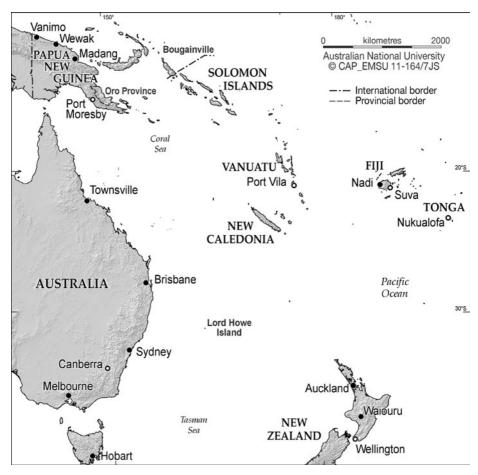
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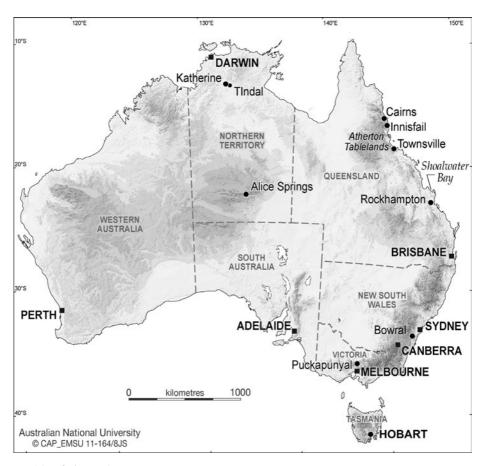
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Map 7 Pacific Islands



MAPS XXV



Map 8 Australia



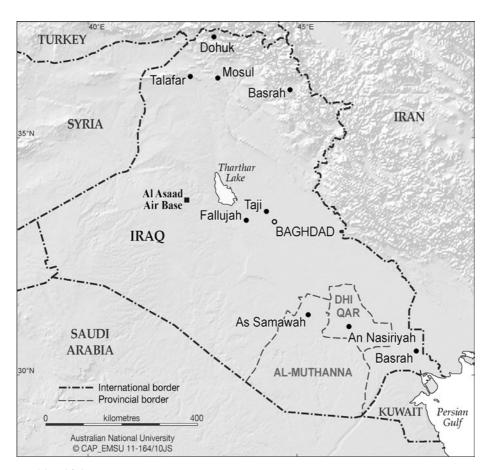
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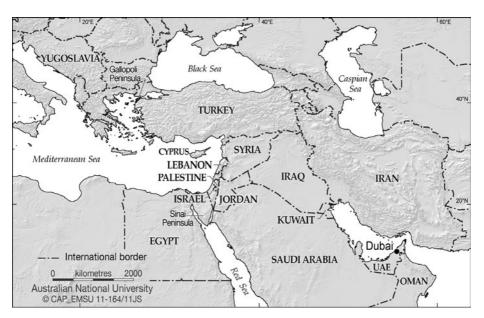
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Map 10 Iraq



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Map II Middle East