

AUSTRALIA 1944-45

The years 1944 and 1945 were pivotal in the development of Australia's approach to strategy during the Second World War and beyond. While the main battlefront of the Pacific War had moved further north, Australian air, land and sea forces continued to make a significant contribution to the Allied campaign and towards achieving Australia's strategic interests and objectives. In New Guinea, Australian operations secured territories and released men from service, while in Borneo a highly successful campaign was clouded by uncertain motives and questionable strategy.

Australia 1944–45: Victory in the Pacific examines this complex and fascinating period, which has been largely under-represented in Australian military history. Peter Dean leads a team of internationally regarded military historians in assessing Australian, Allied and Japanese strategies, the conduct of the campaigns in the Southwest Pacific Area and Australia's significant role in achieving victory.

Thoroughly researched and generously illustrated, *Australia* 1944–45 is the compelling final instalment in Peter Dean's Pacific War series.

Peter J. Dean is an Associate Dean in the College of Asia-Pacific and a Senior Fellow at the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, at the Australian National University. He is a member of the editorial board of the *Australian Army Journal* and the journal *Global War Studies* and a Managing Editor of the journal *Security Challenges*.



ALSO PUBLISHED BY CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Peter J. Dean Australia 1942: In the Shadow of War

Peter J. Dean Australia 1943: The Liberation of New Guinea



Australia 1944-45

VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC

Edited by

PETER J. DEAN





CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

477 Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne, VIC 3207, Australia

Cambridge University Press is part of the University of Cambridge.

It furthers the University's mission by disseminating knowledge in the pursuit of education, learning and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

www.cambridge.org

Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781107083462

© Cambridge University Press 2016

This publication is copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 2016

Cover designed by Anne-Marie Reeves Typeset by Integra Software Services Pvt Ltd Printed in China by C & C Offset Printing Co. Ltd

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

A Cataloguing-in-Publication entry is available from the catalogue of the National Library of Australia at www.nla.gov.au

ISBN 978-1-107-08346-2 Hardback

Reproduction and communication for educational purposes

The Australian *Copyright Act* 1968 (the Act) allows a maximum of one chapter or 10% of the pages of this work, whichever is the greater, to be reproduced and/or communicated by any educational institution for its educational purposes provided that the educational institution (or the body that administers it) has given a remuneration notice to Copyright Agency Limited (CAL) under the Act.

For details of the CAL licence for educational institutions contact:

Copyright Agency Limited Level 15, 233 Castlereagh Street Sydney NSW 2000 Telephone: (02) 9394 7600 Facsimile: (02) 9394 7601 E-mail: info@copyright.com.au

Reproduction and communication for other purposes

Except as permitted under the Act (for example a fair dealing for the purposes of study, research, criticism or review) no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, communicated or transmitted in any form or by any means without prior written permission. All inquiries should be made to the publisher at the address above.

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in this publication and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate.



For Jessica





FOREWORD

The year 2015 is a momentous one for remembering Australia's military history. Few Australian citizens would be unaware of the 100th anniversary of the landings at Gallipoli. This milestone represents one of the most significant commemorations to take place in Australia's history. One of the reasons that this anniversary is so significant is that it honours the experience of the members of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps who landed at Gallipoli over 100 years ago. The Anzac Centenary is a time to 'reflect upon the service and sacrifice of *all* those who have worn our nation's uniform – past and present', and as Chairman of the Anzac Centenary Advisory Board I am committed to ensuring all Australians gain an understanding of 'our military history and its enduring impacts on the Australia of today'.

Besides the centenary of the landing at Gallipoli, another significant day of remembrance for Australia in 2015 is 15 August. On this date we will commemorate the 70th anniversary of Victory in the Pacific (VP) Day. This date honours Japan's acceptance of the Allied demand for unconditional surrender, and for our country it meant that the Second World War was finally over. It was a day when the Prime Minister, Ben Chifley, noted that Australians should 'remember those whose lives were given [so] that we may enjoy this glorious moment and may look forward to a peace which they have won for us'. The announcement was met with scenes of jubilation, and crowds of Australians spontaneously gathered in cities and towns to celebrate.

The Second World War would have a lasting effect on generations of people around the globe. I was born in the immediate aftermath of the war in Scotland and grew up as part of the generation that lived with its legacy and with immediate family who were directly affected by the experience of war. My family, like so many across the Commonwealth and around the globe, had its members serving in the various theatres of the war.

My father served in the Royal Air Force and was shot down at Handzame in West Flanders, Belgium, on 20 September 1943, spending the rest of the war as a prisoner of war. While Belgium is a long way from the ravages of the Pacific War, his time as a prisoner of war was part of an

vii



viii FOREWORD

experience shared by thousands of other British, Australian, New Zealand, Canadian and other Commonwealth air crew that remind us of the truly global nature of this conflict. On the very day that he was shot down, Australia's military forces were in action around the globe; thousands of air crew were undertaking missions in the skies over Europe and New Guinea, while the 7th and 9th Australian Divisions consolidated their position after taking the strategically important town of Lae.

This was a time when Australia's military contribution had shifted firmly to the Pacific theatre. In the previous year war had come to our doorstep, and it changed our nation forever. From this period to the end of the Pacific War it would be a long, difficult and at times tortuous road to victory. In reading through *Australia 1944–45: Victory in the Pacific*, what is striking is the magnitude of Australia's war effort at this time and the lasting impact it has had on this great nation. By 1944 Australia had already been at war for five years, and unlike the First World War the war in the Pacific demanded a 'total' war effort: conflict had come to the homeland. This war changed Australia in innumerable ways, including major structural changes to the economy, as well as profound changes to society, Australian culture and our nation's engagement with the region.

This period and this book are also about war fighting. While Australia's military effort would be overtaken in size and scope by our larger Allied partner, the United States, the final year of the war would see some of the largest operations that the Australian military has ever undertaken. While many of these battles and campaigns remain controversial, the commitment of Australia's service men and women, their tactical prowess and their fortitude remains undiminished.

During the period of 1944–45, the pressures, stresses and strains of war were evident at every level of command and organisation. With 41 years' of service in the Australian Defence Forces, having held command and leadership positions and having served in Indonesia, Singapore, Papua New Guinea and across the region, I have a deep sense of respect and empathy for the experiences that the personnel of Australia's Army, Navy and Air Force endured in the lead up to Victory.

From a military perspective what stands out is the sheer scale and complexity of operations in which the Australians were involved. As Professor David Horner notes in chapter 1, in July 1945 the Australian Army had six infantry divisions in action at the one time, more than any other month of the war. For the Royal Australian Air Force the war in the Pacific was the first time that integrated formations of the Air Force had seen service; it would also organise, deploy and operate its own Tactical Air Force during 1944–45.³ For the Royal Australian Navy this was the pinnacle of its war effort. It had been there from the very beginning of the war; from 'the dark days in the Mediterranean, at Dakar, in the Middle



FOREWORD ix

East ... [through] the Indian Ocean, the ABDA Area, the South-West Pacific, the Mediterranean again, on to the shores of Japan up to the last day of the war'. The Navy was continually on operations side by side with its British and American 'companions, in the exercise of that sea power which decided the issue of the conflict'.⁴

The 'sea power' that Herman Gill refers to was above all achieved through the exercises of combined, joint and coalition operations at the very cutting edge of technology and doctrine in a continuous cycle of learning and adaptation. For Australia 1945 represents the high point of tactical and operational proficiency of Australia's military forces in the Second World War. This period also represents a time when our strategic leaders carved out particular 'Australian' objectives, in response to the recognition of a set of unique Australian strategic interests, separate from those of the British Empire and our other coalition partners.

During the war in the Pacific, 1942 saw most of the major turning points, including the halting of the Japanese advance, the Allied seizure of the initiative and the movement of the Allied forces over to an offensive posture. The first tentative steps to victory were to be taken in 1943, and in 1944–45 the war in the Pacific came to its climatic conclusion. The year 2015 marks the 70th anniversary of the completion of the campaigns in New Guinea, Bougainville, Borneo and the Philippines.

More Australians saw service in the Second World War than in any other war Australia has fought. It is important that we take the opportunity of this Centenary year to honour the service and sacrifice of all those who have worn our nation's uniform, including the 39,000 who made the supreme sacrifice during the Second World War, the vast majority fighting the Japanese. In this significant commemoration it is important that Australians pause to reflect on the significance of the role that Australia's men and women played in the Pacific War to protect our nation and our freedoms.

Lest we forget.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Angus Houston AK, AC, AFC (Ret'd) Chair of the Anzac Centenary Advisory Board

Notes

- 1 Message from the Chair of the Anzac Centenary Advisory Board Air Chief Marshal Angus Houston, AC, AFC (Ret'd), 'Anzac Centenary Advisory Board', www.anzaccentenary.gov.au/anzac_centenary/advisory_board.htm.
- 2 Ben Chifley, address to the nation, 15 August 1945.



X FOREWORD

- 3 George Odgers, *Air War against Japan 1943–1945*, Australian War Memorial, Canberra, 1957, p. 499.
- 4 G. Herman Gill, *Royal Australian Navy*, 1942–1945, Australian War Memorial, Canberra, 1968, p. 705.



CONTENTS

roreword	page vi
by Air Chief Marshal Sir Angus Houston	
Maps and chart	xiv
Figures and table	XV
Contributors	xvi
Acknowledgements	xxi
Abbreviations	xxiv
Military symbols on maps	XXV
Introduction	1
Part 1 Strategy	7
1 Advancing National Interests: Deciding Australia's War Strategy, 1944–45 David Horner	s
2 The Southwest Pacific Area: Military Strategy and Operations, 1944–45 Peter J. Dean and Kevin Holzimmer	28
3 Holding on to the Finish: The Japanese Army in the South and Southwest Pacific, 1944–45 <i>Hiroyuki Shindo</i>	51
Part 2 Australia at War	77
4 The Long Silence: Australian Prisoners of the Japanese <i>Joan Beaumont</i>	79

хi



xii CONTENTS

	Total War on the Australian Home Front, 1943–45 Michael Molkentin	98
PAI	RT 3 GREEN ARMOUR AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS	119
6	Learning and Adapting for Jungle Warfare, 1942–45: The Australian and British Indian Armies Daniel Marston	121
7	Intelligence and Special Operations in the Southwest Pacific, 1942–45 John Blaxland	145
PAI	rt 4 The Naval and Air War	169
8	The RAN at War, 1944–45 Ian Pfennigwerth	171
9	'On the scrap heap of the Yanks': The RAAF in the Southwest Pacific Area, 1944–45 Mark Johnston	190
PAI	RT 5 THE NEW GUINEA CAMPAIGN	209
10	'Given a second rate job': Campaigns in Aitape-Wewak and New Britain, 1944–45 Lachlan Grant	213
11	More Than Mopping Up: Bougainville Karl James	232
PAI	rt 6 The Borneo Campaign	253
12	Amphibious Warfare: Training and Logistics, 1942–45 Rhys Crawley and Peter J. Dean	257
13	'To capture Tarakan': Was Operation Oboe 1 Unnecessary? Tony Hastings and Peter Stanley	278
14	'Unique in the history of the AIF': Operations in British Borneo Garth Pratten	298



		CONTENTS	xiii
15 'Calling at Balik ₁ Garth P		erations	320
Afterword: Afterword: Michael Mc	And Then Came Peace? Kernan		341
Index			345



Maps and chart

Map 1	Southwest Pacific Area	page xxvii
Map 2	Hanoi to Aitape	xxvii
Map 3	Alternative strategy options, Australia 1944–45	8
Map 4	Japan National Defence Zone	8
Map 5	Japanese occupation	78
Map 6	Papua New Guinea	209
Map 7	Wewak	210
Map 8	New Britain	210
Map 9	Bougainville at the end of the war, 20 April 1945	211
Map 10	Oboe overview	253
Map 11	Tarakan, 3rd phase, 2 May	254
Map 12	Labuan Island, 19 April	255
Map 13	Balikpapan, 2 May	255
Chart 1	Command diagram	xxviii

xiv



FIGURES AND TABLE

Figures

1.1	The Prime Minister, John Curtin, with General Douglas MacArthur, Canberra, 18 March 1944.	page 11
2.1	A Japanese barge against a background of US ships, Ormoc Bay, Leyte, Philippines, 14 December 1944.	38
2.2	Amphibious landing, Balikpapan, Borneo, 1 July 1945.	44
3.1	Suspected Japanese war criminals guarded by troops of New Guinea Infantry Batallion, Rabaul, New Britain, 5 December 1945.	72
4.1	Prisoners of war laying railway track, Thai-Burma Railway, c. 1943.	82
5.1	Crowds of civilians gather in Sydney to celebrate VP Day, 15 August 1945.	113
6.1	Troops jumping off a 20-foot-high platform with full kit at the Jungle Warfare School, Canungra, Queensland, 25 November 1943.	122
6.2	Bayonet training at the Jungle Warfare School, Canungra, Queensland, 25 November 1943.	128
7.1	Allied Intelligence Organisation, Southwest Pacific Area, May 1943.	151
7.2	Lieutenant J. Sampson, Allied Intelligence Bureau, leading a patrol through the dense jungle behind the enemy lines, Tamkaidan, New Britain, Papua	
	New Guinea, 15 January 1945.	153
8.1	The landing ship HMAS Kanimbla, 1945.	182
9.1	Liberator B-24 bomber aircraft of 24 Squadron.	205

ΧV



xvi FIGURES AND TABLE

10.1	Private Arthur Willett, 2/8th Battalion, using a flame-thrower in an attack on a Japanese position, Wewak, 10 May 1945.	224
10.2	Evacuating wounded during the fighting at Wewak Point, 10 May 1945.	224
11.1	Brigadier Heathcote Hammer points out a map feature to Lieutenant General Vernon Sturdee, watched by Major General William Bridgeford and Lieutenant General Stanley Savige, Bougainville, 12 May 1945.	246
12.1	A landing exercise at JOOTS, Nelson's Bay, New South Wales, December 1942.	259
12.2	LVT-4 Alligator amphibious personnel carriers approach the beach at Balikpapan, July 1945.	270
13.1	Machine-gunners of the 2/23rd Infantry Battalion give support fire to D Company patrols near Tarakan Hill, Tarakan Island, Borneo, 2 May 1945.	ing 281
14.1	Troops of the 2/32nd Battalion disembarking from an LVT-4 Alligator amphibious personnel carrier in the vicinity of Weston, 17 June 1945.	303
14.2	Personnel from the British Borneo Civil Affairs Unit issuing rations to displaced persons, Labuan, 11 June 1945.	312
15.1	Brigadier Kenneth Eather pointing out Japanese positions to Major General Edward Milford, 4 July 1945.	332
Tabl	e	
12.1	Discharge figures, Oboe operations, up to day 22.	272



CONTRIBUTORS

Joan Beaumont is Professor of History at the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre at the Australian National University. She is an internationally recognised historian of Australia in the two world wars, Australian defence and foreign policy, the history of prisoners of war and the memory and heritage of war. Her publications include the critically acclaimed *Broken Nation: Australians and the Great War* (2013), which was joint winner of the 2014 Prime Minister's Literary Award (Australian History), winner of the 2014 NSW Premier's Prize (Australian History), winner of the 2014 Queensland Literary Award for History and was shortlisted for the 2014 WA Premier's Prize (non-fiction) and the 2014 Council for the Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences Prize for a Book.

John Blaxland is a Senior Fellow at the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre at the Australian National University who writes about military history, intelligence and security and Asia-Pacific affairs. His publications include *The Australian Army from Whitlam to Howard* (2014), *Strategic Cousins* (2006), *Revisiting Counterinsurgency* (2006), *Information Era Manoeuvre* (2002), *Signals* (1999) and *Organising an Army* (1989). In 2014 he was selected to receive a Minerva Research Initiative grant for a project entitled 'Thailand's Military, the USA and China: Understanding How the Thai Military Perceives the Great Powers and Implications for the US Rebalance'. He is also the author of the second volume and co-author of the third volume of the three-volume official history of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (forthcoming) and editor of *Timor Intervention* (forthcoming).

Rhys Crawley is a historian with an honours degree in history from the University of Wollongong and a PhD from the University of New South Wales. In 2007 he was selected as an annual summer scholar at the Australian War Memorial. He is the principal researcher and co-author of the multi-volume Official History of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO), and is a co-author of volume 1 of the Official

xvii



XVIII CONTRIBUTORS

History of Peacekeeping, Humanitarian and Post-Cold War Operations. The author of Climax at Gallipoli: The Failure of the August Offensive, he researches, teaches, and writes on aspects of Australian military, logistic, security, and intelligence history.

Peter J. Dean (Editor) is an Associate Dean in the College of Asia-Pacific and a Senior Fellow at the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, at the Australian National University. He is the author or editor of numerous works including Architect of Victory: The Military Career of Lieutenant General Sir Frank Horton Berryman (2011), Australia 1942: In the Shadow of War (2012), Australia 1943: The Liberation of New Guinea (2013) and Australia's Defence: Towards a New Era (2014). He is a member of the editorial board of the Australian Army Journal and the journal Global War Studies and Managing Editor of the journal Security Challenges.

Lachlan Grant is a Historian in the Military History Section at the Australian War Memorial. Previously he worked as a Lecturer at Monash University, where he completed a PhD in 2010 and MA in 2005. He has published widely on Australian experiences of the Second World War in Europe, Asia and the Pacific, and on the prisoner-of-war experience. Lachlan's first book, *Australian Soldiers in Asia-Pacific in World War II*, was published in 2014. He is also a Visiting Fellow at the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre at the Australian National University.

Tony Hastings is a PhD candidate at the University of New South Wales, Canberra. His thesis is on the Borneo campaign of 1945. He had a long career as a journalist, news editor and senior executive at the Australian Broadcasting Corporation. Before that, he co-authored *Espirit De Corps: The History of the Victorian Scottish Regiment and 5th Infantry Battalion.* He holds a BA (Hons) and MA from the University of Melbourne.

Kevin Holzimmer is Research Professor and Adjunct Professor of History at the US Air Force Research Institute. He is the author of a biography of the commander of the Sixth US Army under General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, entitled *General Walter Krueger: Unsung Hero of the Pacific War*. In addition to completing a study of the current international security environment in the Asia-Pacific region, he is currently writing *MacArthur's Lieutenants: The Campaign in the Southwest Pacific Area*, 1939–45.



CONTRIBUTORS xix

David Horner AM is Professor of Australian Defence History in the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre at the Australian National University. He is the author or editor of over 30 books on Australian military history, strategy and defence including High Command (1982), Blamey: The Commander-in-Chief (1998), Strategic Command, General Sir John Wilton and Australia's Asian Wars (2005) and the Australian Military History for Dummies (2011). In 2004, David was appointed the Official Historian of Australian Peacekeeping, Humanitarian and Post—Cold War Operations. He is the General Editor of this six-volume series and is writing two of the volumes, the first of which, entitled Australia and the 'New World Order', was published in 2011. In 2009, David was appointed Official Historian for the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation.

Karl James is a Senior Historian at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra, and completed his PhD at the University of Wollongong. He has worked on several exhibitions and was the curator for the Memorial's special anniversary exhibition, 'Rats of Tobruk, 1941' on display during 2011. Karl's first book, *The Hard Slog: Australians in the Bougainville Campaign, 1944–45*, was published by Cambridge University Press in 2012. He is also a Visiting Fellow at the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre at the Australian National University.

Mark Johnston is Head of History at Scotch College, Melbourne. He is the author of nine books about the Second World War, including Whispering Death: Australian Airmen in the Pacific War (2011), Anzacs in the Middle East (2013) and histories of the 6th, 7th and 9th Australian Divisions.

Daniel Marston is Professor of Military Studies at the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre at the Australian National University. He is Principal of the Military and Defence Studies Program at the Australian Command and Staff College in Canberra and previously held the Ike Skelton Distinguished Chair of the Art of War at the US Army Command and General Staff College and advised the United States Marine Corps and the British Army in Iraq and Afghanistan, between 2006–14. His research focuses on how armies learn and reform. His first book *Phoenix from the Ashes*, an in-depth assessment of how the British/Indian Army turned defeat into victory in the Burma campaign of the Second World War, won the Field Marshal Templer Medal Book Prize in 2003.



XX CONTRIBUTORS

Michael McKernan has written extensively in the area of Australian social history, in particular charting the effects of war on Australian society. He was a senior lecturer in History at the University of New South Wales, during which time he researched and wrote books including *The Australian People and the Great War*, and *All In! Fighting the War at Home* and *This War Never Ends: Australian Prisoners of War Come Home.* Now working as a consultant historian, Michael McKernan is the author or editor of more than a dozen books and was selected and described the top twenty military leaders of the twentieth century for the 'This Living Century' supplement in the Australian.

Michael Molkentin has a PhD in History from the University of New South Wales, Canberra. He is the author of three books, the latest being Australia and the War in the Air, Volume 1 of The Centenary History of Australia and the Great War (Oxford University Press, 2014).

Ian Pfennigwerth previously spent 35 years in the Royal Australian Navy. He researches, writes and promotes Australian naval history, and is the Editor of Journal of Australian Naval History. He is the author of A Man of Intelligence, The Australian Cruiser, Perth, 1939–1942 and Tiger Territory: The Untold Story of the Royal Australian Navy in Southeast Asia from 1948–1971.

Garth Pratten is a Lecturer in the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre. He has had a varied career having worked for the Australian Army's Training Command, the Australian War Memorial and the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. Dr Pratten was a member of the research staff for the Official History of Australia's Involvement in Southeast Asian Conflicts and is currently contributing to the Official History of Australian Peackeeping and Post-Cold War Operations. In 2010, while working for the British Ministry of Defence, Dr Pratten was deployed to Afghanistan as part of the team compiling the war diary for the International Security Assistance Force's Regional Command South. He is the author of Australian Battalion Commanders in the Second World War, published by Cambridge University Press in 2010.

Mr Hiroyuki Shindo is a Senior Researcher at the Centre for Military History of the National Institute for Defence Studies in Japan. He has an LLB from Kyoto University, a LLM from Kobe University and is a graduate of the Ohio State University PhD coursework program. His special areas of interest are Japanese military strategy and operations during the



CONTRIBUTORS XXI

Second World War and United States-Japan diplomatic and military relations in the 1930s.

Peter Stanley is a Research Professor at the Australian Centre for the Study of Armed Conflict and Society at the University of New South Wales, Canberra. Before that he was the inaugural Head of the National Museum of Australia's Research Centre (2007–13), and before that Principal Historian at the Australian War Memorial, where he worked from 1980 to 2007. Peter has published 27 books in Australian and British military-social history, most recently *Die in Battle, Do not Despair, the Indians on Gallipoli, 1915*, the first book on the subject. He has recently specialised in the Great War, and his books include *Quinn's Post, Anzac, Gallipoli, Men of Mont St Quentin, Digger Smith and Australia's Great War and Lost Boys of Anzac.* His book *Bad Characters: Sex, Crime, Mutiny, Murder and the Australian Imperial Force* was jointly awarded the Prime Minister's Prize for Australian History in 2011. He was recently elected a Fellow of the Australian Academy of the Humanities.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This is the third and final book in a rather accidental trilogy on Australia in the Pacific War. The first book in the series Australia 1942: In the Shadow of War (2012) developed out of a conference of a similar name run by Marcus Fielding and Andrew Kilsby of Military History and Heritage Victoria in mid-2011. In an effort to honour the excellent work done in the academic papers presented to this conference I volunteered to put them together as a book. The wonderful success that this book received both commercially and critically, as well as my personal interest in the major campaign that followed led to Australia 1943: The Liberation of New Guinea (2013). Soon after the completion of the manuscript for that book, Cambridge University Press enquired about Australia 1944, and in order to round out a series we decided that, due to the nature of Australia's war effort after 1943, a third book on 1944–45 would do nicely. While this book would naturally be a little larger, covering a few more chapters, like the previous other two it does not intend to be a comprehensive coverage of the period 1944–45. The extra room did, however, allow me to join the hands of a few sections covered in Australia 1942 and add in a few more thematic chapters to round out some areas of focus in all three books.

As with the previous books the work here is a combined effort of a large group of historians. Again they have been a fine group to work with and in particular I want to acknowledge David Horner, Karl James, Ian Pfenningwerth, Mark Johnston and Hiroyuki Shindo who have contributed chapters to all three books. Kevin Holzimmer, Garth Pratten and Lachlan Grant have delivered for a second time in this volume, with Garth generously completing two chapters. I am also very grateful to the other contributors to this volume who all generously gave their time, effort, energy and expertise. On a personal note I decided to co-write two of the chapters in this book with Kevin Holzimmer and Rhys Crawley, both of whom were wonderfully easy to work with and definitely increased the quality of my contribution.

xxii



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS XXIII

The production of this text would not have been possible without the support of a broad range of people and institutions. My work at the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre at the Australian National University continues to be enhanced by the fabulous colleagues that I have there, of particular note is the ongoing support from David Horner and Brendan Taylor. Jenny Sheehan and Kay Dancey at the College of Asia and the Pacific Cartography Unit once again did a fabulous job with the maps. The Australian War Memorial again supported the book, by providing images from its collection. Part of this project was completed at the Center for Australian, New Zealand and Pacific Studies in the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. A note of thanks must go out to the Head of Center, Alan Tidwell, who generously hosted me for six months and provided wonderful support to me during my time in DC - Hoya Saxa! No book can be completed without a publisher. This is my fourth book with Cambridge University Press and their ongoing support for my work has been terrific. As such I would also like to offer special thanks to Vilija Stephens, Isabella Mead, Lily Keil, Jodie Fitzsimmons and the rest of the team at Cambridge University Press.

Finally I would not have been able to complete this project without the encouragement, patience, guidance and support of my family – Sarah, Flynn and Jessica. During the production of this book, while we managed to avoid moving house again (well, at least not permanently), we did move to another country, the United States, for six months and moved twice internally while there. For this and all of the other support, I simply can't say thank you enough.

Canberra and Washington, DC, 2014–15



ABBREVIATIONS

ABG Australian Beach Group

Adm Admiral

Adv LHQ Advanced Headquarters Allied Land Forces

AIF Australian Imperial Force

AITM Army in India Training Memoranda

AMF Australian Military Forces
ARP Air raid precautions

ASIS Australian Secret Intelligence Service
ATC Amphibious Training Command
AWM Australian War Memorial
BBCAU British Borneo Civil Affairs Unit

Bde Brigade

Bn Battalion Brig Brigadier

C-in-C Commander-in-Chief CO Commanding officer

COIC Combined Operations Intelligence Centre

CORONET Code name for planned allied invasion of Honshu, Japan

CoS Chief of Staff

COS Combined Operations Section

Coy Company

DCGS Deputy Chief of the General Staff (Australian Army)

Div Division

DMI Director of Military Intelligence (Australian Army)

ESB Engineering Special (Amphibious) Brigade

FELO Far Eastern Liaison Office FFR Frontier Force Regiment

Forland Forward Echelon of Blamey's Advance LHQ based at

GHQ

FRUMEL Fleet Radio Unit, Melbourne

FRUPAC Fleet Radio Unit, Pacific (Station HYPO)

xxiv



ABBREVIATIONS XXV

Fwd Forward

GHQ General Headquarters

GOC General Officer Commanding (Australian Division)
GOC-in-C General Officer-in-Command (Australian Corps or

Army)

ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross

IGB Independent Garrison Battalion (Imperial Japanese

Army)

IMB Independent Mixed Brigade (Imperial Japanese Army)
IMR Independent Mixed Regiment (Imperial Japanese Army)

JOOTS Joint Overseas Operational Training School

MLG Military Landing Group MTP Military Training Pamphlet

NARA US National Archives and Records Administration NGF New Guinea Force (Corps, later Army level command

based at Port Moresby)

NoA North-of-Australia (Gō-hoku)

OLYMPIC Code name for planned Allied invasion of Kyushu, Japan

RAA Royal Australian Artillery RAAF Royal Australian Air Force

RAF Royal Air Force

RAN Royal Australian Navy

RANVR Royal Australian Navy Volunteer Reserve

RENO GHQ SWPA Plan for the advance to the Philippines SEA Southern Expeditionary Army (Imperial Japanese Army)

SOA Special Operations Australia

SOPAC South Pacific Area (US Navy Command under Adm

Halsey)

SRD Services Reconnaissance Department

SWPA Southwest Pacific Area
TAF Tactical Air Force
US United States

USASOS US Army Services of Supply

VP Victory in the Pacific



MILITARY SYMBOLS ON MAPS

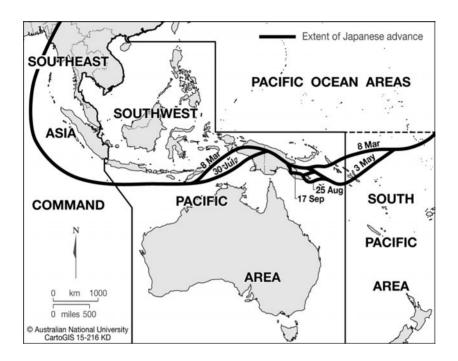
FUNCTION SYMBOLS

\square	headquarters
\boxtimes	infantry
	armour
	anti-tank artillery
•	artillery
	defensive position
$\boxed{\pm}$	Japanese Naval Infantry
	Airfield

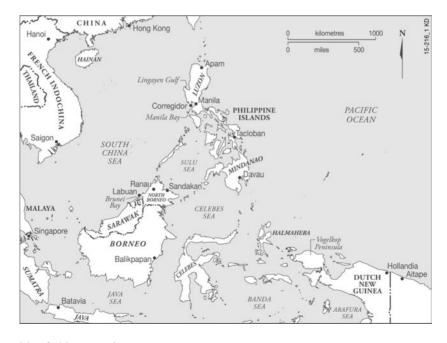
STRENGTH INDICATORS

- . section
- ... platoon/troop
- l company/squadron
- ll battalion
- ||| regiment
- x brigade
- xx division
- xxx corps
- (+) reinforced
- (–) Sub-unit(s) detached

xxvi

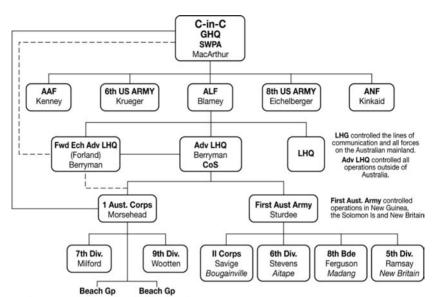


Map 1: Southwest Pacific Area



Map 2: Hanoi to Aitape





From March 1945 1 Aust. Corps operated under GHQ with Adv LHQ to undertake administrative arrangements and Fwd Ech Adv LHQ to liaise with GHQ on Operational matters.

Chart I: Command diagram