

The Long Search for Peace

Observer Missions and Beyond, 1947–2006

Volume I of the *Official History of Australian Peacekeeping, Humanitarian and Post-Cold War Operations* recounts the Australian peacekeeping missions that began between 1947 and 1982 and follows them through to 2006, which is the end point of this history.

International relations in the period following the Second World War was dominated not only by the Cold War but also by the great movement of decolonisation. In 1945, almost a third of the world's population lived in non-self-governing regions. In many places the transition to independence led to conflict. Peacekeeping as we know it developed out of the need to help those involved reach peaceful settlements or at least to minimise the level of violence.

The operations described in *The Long Search for Peace* – some long, some short; some successful, some not – represent a long period of learning and experimentation, and were a necessary apprenticeship for all that was to follow. Australia contributed peacekeepers to many major decolonisation efforts: for 35 years in Kashmir, 53 years in Cyprus, and more than 60 years in the Middle East, as well as shorter deployments in Indonesia, Korea and Rhodesia. This volume also describes some smaller-scale Australian missions in the Congo, West New Guinea, Yemen, Uganda and Lebanon. It brings to life Australia's long-term contribution not only to these operations but also to the very idea of peacekeeping.

In *The Long Search for Peace*, Peter Londey, Rhys Crawley and David Horner weave a rich and compelling tapestry from official government files and personal narratives of peacekeeping veterans to present this authoritative account of the origins of Australian peacekeeping.

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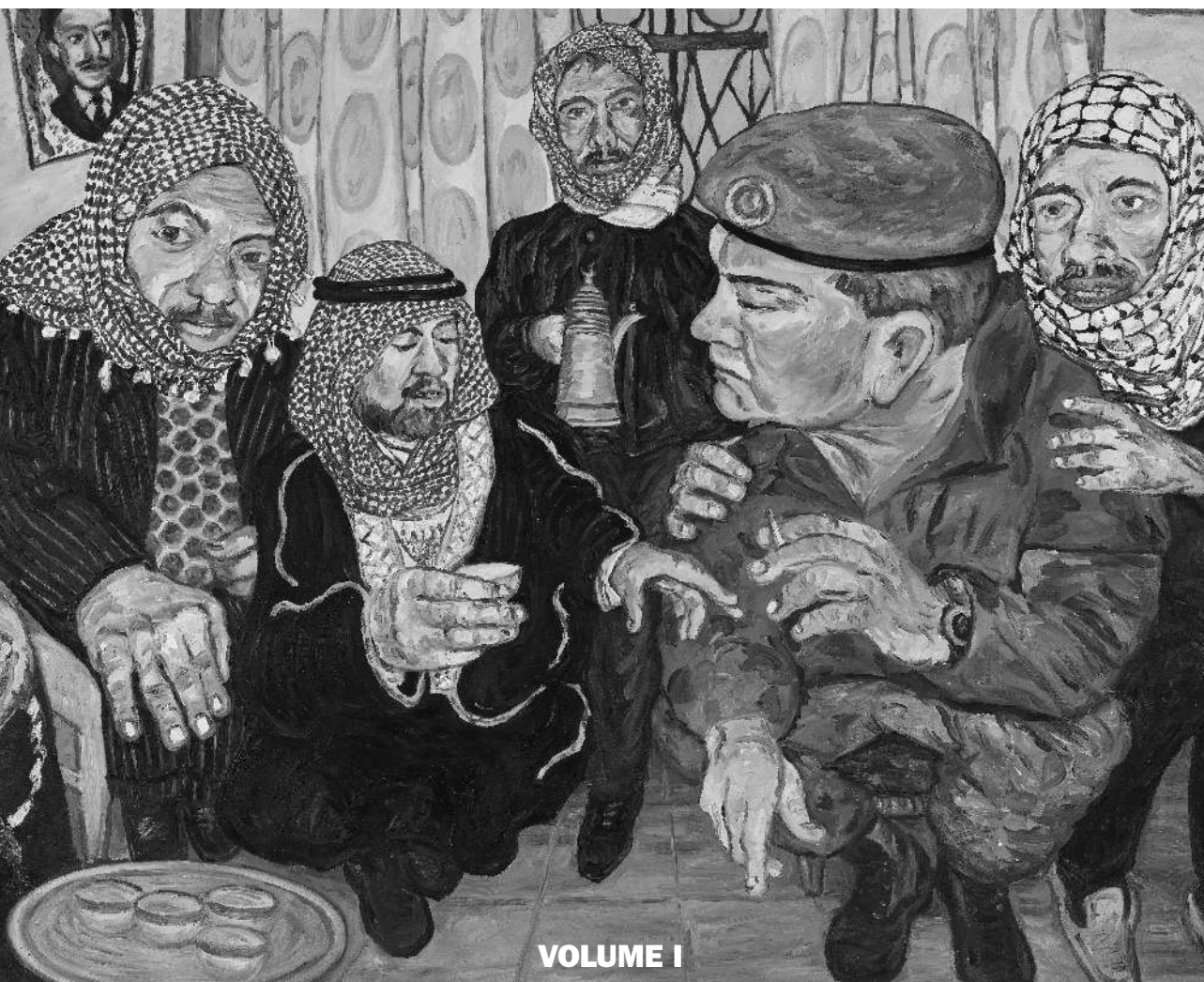
978-1-108-48298-1 — The Long Search for Peace

Volume 1: The Official History of Australian Peacekeeping, Humanitarian and Post-Cold War Operations

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**THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF AUSTRALIAN PEACEKEEPING,
HUMANITARIAN AND POST-COLD WAR OPERATIONS**



VOLUME I

The Long Search for Peace

Observer Missions and Beyond, 1947–2006

PETER LONDEY, RHYS CRAWLEY AND DAVID HORNER



CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS



Cambridge University Press

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Frontmatter

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CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

University Printing House, Cambridge CB2 8BS, United Kingdom

One Liberty Plaza, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10006, USA

477 Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne, VIC 3207, Australia

314–321, 3rd Floor, Plot 3, Splendor Forum, Jasola District Centre,
New Delhi – 110025, India

79 Anson Road, #06–04/06, Singapore 079906

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/9781108482981

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First published 2020

Cover designed by Kerry Cooke, eggplant communications

Series design by Liz Nicholson, designBITE

Typeset by Integra Software Services Pvt. Ltd

Printed in Singapore by Markono Print Media Pte Ltd, August 2019

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

A catalogue record for this book is available from the National Library of Australia

ISBN 978-1-108-48298-1 Hardback

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Preface

This volume describes the Australian peacekeeping missions that began between 1947 and 1982 and follows them through to 2006, which is the end point of this history. Although it is Volume I, this volume had been published last, and completes the six-volume *Official History of Australian Peacekeeping, Humanitarian and Post-Cold War Operations*. The history is a comprehensive account of all Australian peacekeeping missions from 1947 to 2006, except for the missions in East Timor between 1999 and 2006, which are the subject of a separate series. In addition, the history covers all post-Cold War operations (those that fall outside the definition of peacekeeping) up to 2006, except for those in Iraq and Afghanistan, which are also the subject of a separate history. The missions that began after 1988 are described in Volumes II to V. Volume VI tells the story of Australian overseas emergency relief missions from 1918 to 2006.

The four decades of peacekeeping that occupy most of this volume represent a long apprenticeship, as the world community developed the concept of peacekeeping from its humble beginnings in 1947. As has often been noted, peacekeeping as we know it is not mentioned in the United Nations (UN) Charter. That document, written in 1945 and dominated by the need to avoid the imperialist aggressions that had led to the Second World War, failed to foresee the nature of post-war conflicts and the range of ways in which military personnel and police might contribute to their settlement. At times the Cold War made it hard for the Security Council to reach agreement on issues before it, yet it was not the most significant factor in the emergence of peacekeeping. Disputes in which permanent members of the Security Council were ranged on either side only occasionally – given the permanent members' power of veto in the Council – led to the deployment of peacekeepers (Greece and, to some extent, Korea are exceptions). But there was another class of disputes regarding which some action – not always effective – was possible. These were disputes resulting from decolonisation.

In 1992 a previous Australian official historian, Peter Edwards, commented that in the decades after 1945 'two great movements' had dominated international relations: the Cold War and decolonisation.¹ In the long view of history, the latter might well come to be judged as the more significant. At the end of the Second World War, almost a third of the world's population lived in non-self-governing colonies; today, according to UN estimates, fewer than two million people do so. That is an astonishing shift, and one that was entirely foreseen by the drafters of the Charter, who devoted three chapters (XI to XIII) to establishing the necessity of and means for decolonisation. What the drafters did not, perhaps, foresee was the number of conflicts that would arise from the process and the degree to which Chapters VI and VII, the two chapters of the Charter intended to provide a response to international conflict, would fail to provide the tools necessary to deal with them. This volume describes some of the results.

¹ Edwards, *Crises and Commitments*, pp. 376–7.

Preface

Although the League of Nations had deployed at least one force that could be described as peacekeeping (see chapter 1), such precedents seem to have been almost forgotten after the Second World War. The result was that UN peacekeeping was more or less invented on the ground in Indonesia, in 1947 and 1948, and developed steadily in other theatres over the succeeding years. The conflict in Indonesia, like those behind the overwhelming majority of peacekeeping operations described in this volume, was a result of decolonisation, as the Dutch sought to restore their position as colonial power after 1945, while the Indonesian Republicans sought (and obtained) independence (see chapters 2 to 5).

In Indonesia, the conflict was over the question of independence. In a series of other decolonisation conflicts, the fact of independence was agreed, but the nature and borders of the resulting state or states were in question. Korea, a former Japanese colony, was ‘temporarily’ partitioned between Soviet and US occupation zones; as the resulting tensions flared towards outright war, peacekeepers were briefly deployed in a fruitless attempt to avoid conflict (see chapter 6). In 1947 the British granted independence to India, but at the last minute partitioned it into two new states, India and Pakistan. Conflict then developed over which of these two should incorporate the large princely state of Jammu and Kashmir, leading to long and entirely unsuccessful attempts by the United Nations to settle the issue peacefully (see chapters 7, 8, 17 and 18). In 1948, after the British washed their hands of their former League of Nations Mandate of Palestine, the United Nations partitioned the territory between Arab and Jewish areas and then was forced to deal (again, generally ineffectually) with the resulting conflicts as Israel’s Arab neighbours refused to accept the partition. The complex set of peacekeeping operations that have resulted from this unending conflict occupy nine chapters of this volume (chapters 9, 10, 20–23 and 30–32). Britain was also the former colonial power in Cyprus, but in this case made serious efforts when Cyprus achieved independence in 1960 to establish political structures that would safeguard the rights of the minority Turkish population. Conflict nevertheless broke out, and the United Nations has had peacekeepers in Cyprus since 1964 (see chapters 13, 14, 19 and 29). The following year, another British colony, Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), unilaterally declared its independence, but without granting full political rights to the large majority black population. Britain never accepted the legality of Rhodesian independence, but it was only after a long civil war that peace was negotiated in 1979. The peacekeeping force that resulted was a Commonwealth rather than a UN force but was, once again, helping settle the conflicts arising from decolonisation (see chapters 24 to 27).

Australia contributed peacekeepers to all of these: for 35 years in Kashmir, 53 years in Cyprus, and more than 60 years in the Middle East, as well as shorter deployments in Indonesia, Korea and Rhodesia. In addition the volume describes some smaller-scale Australian missions, some technically peacekeeping, some not, in the Congo (chapter 11), West New Guinea (chapter 12), Yemen (chapter 9), Uganda (chapter 28) and Lebanon (chapter 32).

In none of these was the number of Australian peacekeepers high (the largest single deployment was of 150 soldiers in Rhodesia), but the longevity of some of the operations has meant that Australia made a significant contribution over time. In addition, these were the years in which the very idea of peacekeeping was being invented and elaborated. Obviously, the development of peacekeeping was by its nature a collaborative effort by many people from many nations. Yet, as chapter 15 attempts to show,

Australians played a distinctive role that is worth recording. The volume continues the story of Australian peacekeeping in Cyprus and the Middle East to 2006, but for the most part ends in the mid-1980s. A few years later a variety of factors, including the optimism occasioned by the end of the Cold War, would lead the international community into a series of larger and more complex peacekeeping operations than those described here. In the early 1990s and again around the turn of the century, Australia made notable contributions to these contributions described in later volumes in this history. But the operations described here – some long, some short; some successful, some not – representing a long period of learning and experimentation, were a necessary apprenticeship for all that was to follow.



Dr Peter Londey began work on this volume at the Australian War Memorial (AWM) in April 2004, some four months before the project formally began, and by the time he moved to the Australian National University (ANU) in January 2008, he had drafted about a third of the chapters. At ANU, he had a heavy workload in the Centre for Classical Studies and could make only slow progress in completing the volume. In February 2015 the Department of Defence, through the AWM, provided additional funds to assist the completion of the project, and as a result Dr Londey was released to spend six months on the project full-time. In addition, Dr Rhys Crawley was engaged to work on the project for sixteen months while, following the completion of Volume IV, the Official Historian, Professor David Horner, was able to work on Volume I. Authorship is indicated at the beginning of each chapter, although often other members of the team had some involvement. Chapters were also written by two research assistants: Dr Matthew Glozier (chapters 12 and 28) and Daniel Flitton (chapter 11). Dr Steve Bullard, author of Volume VI, contributed to chapter 32 and Appendix C, and Dr Christine Winter, research assistant, was co-author of chapter 13.

The volume is therefore the outcome of a collaborative effort by members of the Official History team over a period of thirteen years. As most of the research for this volume took place at the same time as Professor Horner and his team were researching the other volumes of the series, inevitably we owe a debt of gratitude to the same group of good colleagues that he warmly acknowledged in those volumes. These include Dr Bob Breen (author of Volume V and a co-author of Volume IV), when he was working at ANU, Dr Steve Bullard (author of Volume VI) of the AWM, and Dr John Connor (co-author of Volume III), when he was at the AWM in the early stages of the project. We are also grateful to our loyal and capable research assistants, Dr Jean Bou (later a co-author of Volume IV), Daniel Flitton, Dr Matthew Glozier, Dr David Hay, Dr Rosalind Header, Dr Garth Pratten (later a co-author of Volume IV), Miesje de Vogel (later a co-author of Volume IV) and Dr Christine Winter. Towards the end, we benefited from the additional work of three dedicated research assistants: Dr Margaret Hutchison, Dr Tristan Moss and Dr Tom Richardson.

The Official History was made possible through a cooperative arrangement between ANU and the AWM, with financial support from the Department of Defence and the Australian Research Council. At the AWM we are grateful for the support of successive chairmen of the Council, General Peter Cosgrove and Rear Admiral Ken Doolan, the directors, Major General Steve Gower, Ms Nola Anderson (acting) and Dr Brendan Nelson, the Assistant Directors Public Programs, Helen Withnell, Linda Ferguson and

Preface

Anne Bennie, and successive heads of the Military History Section, Dr Peter Stanley and Ashley Ekins. We received excellent help from the AWM's research centre, headed by Mal Booth and later by Robyn van Dyk. Similarly, we were greatly assisted by staff from the AWM's official records team, particularly Stuart Bennington and Craig Berelle. Madeleine Chaleyer, Bill Brassell and Lenny Preston provided valuable assistance in recording interviews with participants from many of the missions. Meleah Hampton, Kerry Neale and Juliet Schyvens transcribed interviews in an efficient and timely manner. We also warmly acknowledge the invaluable assistance of AWM volunteers, particularly Bill Cheeseman, Rod Chidgey, Bev Clarke, Ted Fleming, Edward Helgeby, Trish Hyland, Jean Magdulski, Celia McKew, David Nott, David Oner and Rod Walker, who have assisted with research tasks for this volume.

At ANU we wish to acknowledge the support of Professors Paul Hutchcroft and Michael Wesley, successive directors of the School of International, Political and Strategic Studies (now the Coral Bell School of Asia Pacific Affairs), Professor Hugh White and Associate Professor Brendan Taylor, successive heads of the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, and Deanne Drummond and Beverly Williams of the Bell School professional staff. The ANU's Cartographic-Geographic Information Systems Services, headed by Kay Dancey, and with much good work by Karina Pelling, drew the excellent maps that appear in this volume.

It would not have been possible to research the history without the whole-hearted cooperation of the Department of Defence and the Australian Defence Force. Successive Chiefs of the Defence Force, General Peter Cosgrove, Air Chief Marshal Angus Houston, General David Hurley and Air Chief Marshal Mark Binskin, and successive department secretaries, Ric Smith, Nick Warner, Dr Ian Watt, Duncan Lewis and Dennis Richardson, ensured that we had access to the necessary records and personnel, as well as arranging additional financial support. Access to departmental records was facilitated by the staff of the department's Strategic Policy Branch. Dr Roger Lee, former Head of the Army History Unit, and Lieutenant Colonel Bill Houston made army records available and gave other crucial assistance. The RAAF historians, Dr Chris Clark and Martin James, were always ready to forward RAAF records and personnel information. Kim Byrnes, Matthew Hewatt, Venessa Matthews and Jenny Oldfield at Defence Archives, Queanbeyan, were invariably obliging in tracking down files and making them available to us.

We have relied heavily on departmental records held by the National Archives of Australia, where we have been ably assisted by Anne McLean, Director Access and Information Services, Michael Wenke, Assistant Director Reference Service, David Bell and Andrew Cairns, our obliging and dedicated reference officers, and the retrieval staff headed by Ritchie George.

The Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Dr Ashton Calvert, and his successors, Michael L'Estrange, Dennis Richardson and Peter Varghese, supported the project. Dara Williams, Assistant Secretary, Information Resources Branch, and Dr David Lee, Director of the Historical Publications and Information Section, helped with access to records, and we were also assisted by Dr Barbara Cooper, Wanda Oram-Miles, Dr Moreen Dee and Stephen Robinson.

The secretaries of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, Dr Peter Shergold, Terry Moran, Dr Ian Watt and Michael Thawley, ensured that their and all other departments understood the special access granted to the Official Historian.

Within their department, access to records was facilitated by Brendan McDowell, Jan Wooton, Mary Jefferies and Kim Hueggill.

Successive commissioners of the Australian Federal Police (AFP), Mick Keelty, Tony Negus and Andrew Colvin, provided access to AFP records, and we were assisted at the AFP museum by Christine Cranston, Terry Browne and Superintendent Mick Travers.

In researching this volume, the authors and their assistants interviewed around a hundred peacekeeping veterans and key personnel as well as drawing on records of interviews conducted by AWM staff. We are extremely grateful to all those who agreed to be interviewed and to those who gave us access to private papers and diaries. Their names are listed in the bibliography. In many cases we circulated draft chapters to interviewees to ensure that they were comfortable with the way we used the information they provided. We thank them for their assistance with this task and for their useful comments and occasional corrections to our draft chapters. We are grateful to the interviewees who provided photographs that helped to illustrate their missions. We particularly thank George Gittoes for approving the use of his painting for the cover of this volume.

At Cambridge University Press the project was managed by Vilija Stephens, Olivia Tolich and Jodie Fitzsimmons, and copy-edited for Cambridge by Cathryn Game. We are grateful for their expertise.

Peter Londey wishes to thank wholeheartedly the many peacekeepers who have generously shared their experiences with him during the last 25 years. He would especially like to thank those who gave generous hospitality over the years: in Switzerland, the late Roy Skinner and his wife Margarita, who became good friends; the late Keith Howard and his wife Joan in Perth; Brian and Margaret Cloughley in France; Sir John and Susan Learmont in England; Paul Williams in Jerusalem; and many others. Professor Robert Cribb of ANU kindly gave advice on Indonesian place names. Peter also thanks his colleagues in the Official History team for support, encouragement and many pleasant drinking sessions, and David Horner for his benign leadership of the project and his Herculean efforts helping bring the volume to completion. Above all, he thanks Christina Spittel for her love and support amid the craziness of the modern university.

Rhys Crawley wishes to thank his colleagues at ANU and AWM, and his family, in particular his wife Jennifer and their adorable girls Grace and Zoe, for their forbearance while he spent too much time in the archives and at the computer.

David Horner expresses his deep gratitude and appreciation to his wife Sigrid, who over many years has been so generous in her loving support.

Peter Londey, Rhys Crawley and David Horner

Disclaimer

The Australian Government has provided access to all relevant government records to Professor David Horner and his research team for the purposes of writing the *Official History of Peacekeeping, Humanitarian and Post-Cold War Operations*. In keeping with the customary independence of Australian official histories, the authors alone are responsible for the interpretations in this volume and for any errors that might be found.

Glossary

AAP	Australian Associated Press
AASM	Australian Active Service Medal
ACCMTTU	Australian Component Commonwealth Military Training Team – Uganda
ACMFO	Australian Contingent Multinational Force and Observers
ACOPS	Assistant Chief of the Defence Force (Operations)
ACOS	Assistant Chief of Staff
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ADA	Australian Defence Attaché
ADB	<i>Australian Dictionary of Biography</i>
ADF	Australian Defence Force
ADL	Armistice Demarcation Line
AEC	Australian Electoral Commission
AFP	Australian Federal Police
A/g	Acting
AG	Attorney-General
AGD	Attorney-General's Department
AGPS	Australian Government Publishing Service
AHQ	Army Headquarters
AIC	Australian Instructional Corps
AIF	Australian Imperial Force
Air Cdre	Air Commodore
AJWE	Australian Joint Warfare Establishment
ALP	Australian Labor Party
ANC	African National Congress (South Africa)
ANU	Australian National University
ANZUS	Australia, New Zealand and United States Security Treaty
AO	area of operations
AP	Assembly Place
APC	armoured personnel carrier
ARA	Australian Regular Army
AS	Assistant Secretary; also Australia (the NATO-allocated abbreviation generally used in military circles)
ASC	Australian Contingent/Component (commonly referred to as Australian Services Contingent)
ASCSR	Australian Contingent Southern Rhodesia
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
ASIO	Australian Security Intelligence Organisation
ASM	Australian Service Medal
AUSMIN	Australian–United States Ministerial Consultations
AUSTAIR	Australian Air Contingent

Glossary

AUSTCIVPOL	Australian civilian police (Cyprus)
AVM	Air Vice-Marshal
AWM	Australian War Memorial
AWOL	absent without leave
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
BCOF	British Commonwealth Occupation Force
Brig	Brigadier
BSAC	British South Africa Company
BSAP	British South Africa Police
Capt	Captain
CBE	Order of the British Empire
CDF	Chief of the Defence Force
CDFS	Chief of the Defence Force Staff
Cdr	Commander
Cdre	Commodore
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
CFL	Cease Fire Line (Kashmir)
CGS	Chief of the General Staff
CHOGM	Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency (US)
CIS	Commonwealth Investigation Service
CJOP	Chief of Joint Operations and Plans
Cmdr	Commander
CMF	Commonwealth Monitoring Force; also Citizen Military Forces
CMO	Chief Military Observer
CMTTU	Commonwealth Military Training Team – Uganda
CNN	Cable News Network
CNS	Chief of Naval Staff
CO	Commanding Officer
Col	Colonel
Col (OA)	Colonel (Operations Analyst)
COMASC	Commander Australian Contingent
COMOPS	Combined Operations (Rhodesia)
COMPOL	Commonwealth Police
COO	Chief Operations Officer
COS	Chief of Staff
COSC	Chiefs of Staff Committee
CPD	Commonwealth Parliamentary Debates
Cpl	Corporal
CSM	Conspicuous Service Medal
CTO	Compensatory Time Off
CUP	Cambridge University Press
CV	curriculum vitae
DAFP	<i>Documents on Australian Foreign Policy</i>
DCAS	Deputy Chief of the Air Staff
DCGS	Deputy Chief of the General Staff
DDG	Deputy Director General

Glossary

DEA	Department of External Affairs
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs
DEAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DFC	Distinguished Flying Cross
DG	Director General
DGPS-A	Director General, Personnel Services – Army
DI	Director, International (Australian Federal Police)
DIMA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs
DIO	Defence Intelligence Organisation
DJLOP	Director of Joint Logistic Operations and Plans
DJOPS	Director of Joint Operations
DoD	Department of Defence
DOMREP	Mission of the Representative of the Secretary-General in the Dominican Republic
DPA	Difficult Post Allowance
DPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
DSO	Distinguished Service Order
DSS	Defence supplementation staff
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
EDMS	Electronic Document Management System
EHC	evacuation handling centre
EIMAC	Egypt–Israel Mixed Armistice Commission
EOKA	National Organisation of Cypriot Fighters (<i>Ethniki Organosis Kyprion Agoniston</i>)
EU	European Union
FAS	First Assistant Secretary
FDL	Forward Defended Locality
Flt Lt	Flight Lieutenant
FO	Foreign Office (UK)
FRELIMO	<i>Frente de Libertação de Moçambique</i>
FRUS	<i>Foreign Relations of the United States</i>
GAA	General Armistice Agreement
Gen	General
GOC	General Officer Commanding
Gp Capt	Group Captain
HJK–IMAC	See IJMAC
HMAS	Her Majesty’s Australian Ship
H of R	House of Representatives
HQ	Headquarters
HQADF	Headquarters Australian Defence Force
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDETF	Inter-Departmental Emergency Task Force
IDF	Israel Defense Forces
IED	improvised explosive device
IFOR	Implementation Force (Bosnia)

IJMAC	Israel–Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission (formally the Hashemite Jordanian Kingdom–Israel Mixed Armistice Commission – HJK–IMAC)
ILMAC	Israel–Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission
Inf	Infantry
INTERFET	International Force East Timor
IP	International Policy Division, Department of Defence
IRCIVPOL	Irish civilian police (Cyprus)
ISMAC	Israel–Syria Mixed Armistice Commission
JIO	Joint Intelligence Organisation
JMCC	Joint Movement Control Centre
JOC	Joint Operations Command; also Joint Operations Committee (Rhodesia)
JTF	Joint Task Force
KMAG	Korean Military Advisory Group
LCAUST	Land Commander Australia
L Cpl	Lance Corporal
Leut	Lieutenant (Navy)
LHQ	Land Headquarters
LO	Liaison Officer
LOC	Line of Control (Kashmir)
LSF	Logistic Support Force
Lt	Lieutenant (Army)
Lt Cdr	Lieutenant Commander
Lt Col	Lieutenant Colonel
Lt Gen	Lieutenant General
MAC	Mixed Armistice Commission
MAE	medical assessment element
Maj	Major
Maj Gen	Major General
MBE	Member of the Order of the British Empire
MC	Military Cross
MEA	Minister for External Affairs
medevac	medical evacuation
MFA	Minister for Foreign Affairs
MFO	Multinational Force and Observers
MILEX	Military Executive Board (Indonesia)
Milob	Military Observer
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MNF	Multinational Force
MP	Military Police; also Member of Parliament
MSA	Military Subsistence Allowance
MSF	<i>Médecins Sans Frontières</i> (Doctors Without Borders)
MUP	Melbourne University Press/Publishing
MV	motor vessel
NAA	National Archives of Australia
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

Glossary

NCO	non-commissioned officer
NEI	Netherlands East Indies
NGO	non-government organisation
NRA	National Resistance Army (Uganda)
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
NTR	nothing to report
OAM	Medal of the Order of Australia
OBE	Officer of the Order of the British Empire
OGB	Observer Group Beirut
OGE	Observer Group Egypt
OGG	Observer Group Golan
OGL	Observer Group Lebanon
OGS	Observer Group Sinai
OIC	Officer-in-charge
ONA	Office of National Assessments
ONUC	United Nations Operation in the Congo (<i>Opération des Nations Unies au Congo</i>)
OP	Observation Post
OUP	Oxford University Press
P5	Permanent members of the UN Security Council (China, France, Great Britain, USA, USSR)
PB	Patrol Base
PF	Patriotic Front (Rhodesia/Zimbabwe)
PJHQ	Permanent Joint Headquarters (United Kingdom)
PKI	Communist Party of Indonesia (<i>Partai Komunis Indonesia</i>)
PKO	peacekeeping operation
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organisation
PM	Prime Minister
PM&C	Prime Minister and Cabinet (Department of the)
PNG	Papua New Guinea
POG	Peace Officer Guard
POL	Petrol, oil and lubricants
Pte	Private
PTSD	post-traumatic stress disorder
Qld	Queensland
RAA	Royal Australian Artillery
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
RACT	Royal Australian Corps of Transport
R Adm	Rear Admiral
RAF	Royal Air Force
RA Inf	Royal Australian Infantry Corps
RAN	Royal Australian Navy
RAR	Royal Australian Regiment
RA Sigs	Royal Australian Corps of Signals
RASR	Regular Army Special Reserve
RMC	Royal Military College

ROE	rules of engagement
RPG	<i>Ruchnoy Protivotankovyy Granatomyot</i> (handheld anti-tank grenade launcher)
RSF	Rhodesian Security Forces
RSM	Regimental Sergeant Major
RV	rendezvous position (Rhodesia)
RWAU	Rotary Wing Aviation Unit
SAM	surface-to-air missile
SEATO	South-East Asia Treaty Organization
SFOR	Stabilisation Force (Bosnia)
Sgt	Sergeant
Sitrep	situation report
SLA	South Lebanon Army
SMH	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>
SO1	Staff Officer Grade 1
SO2	Staff Officer Grade 2
Spr	Sapper
Sq Ldr	Squadron Leader
TACAN	Tactical Air Navigation (system)
TMT	<i>Türk Mukavemet Teşkilâtı</i> (Turkish Cypriot militant organisation)
TNI	<i>Tentara Nasional Indonesia</i> (Indonesian National Army)
TRNC	Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus
UANC	United African National Council
UDI	Unilateral Declaration of Independence
UKNA	United Kingdom National Archives
UN	United Nations (Organisation)
UNAMET	United Nations Advance Mission in East Timor
UNAMSIL	United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone
UNBRO	United Nations Border Relief Organization
UNCI	United Nations Commission for Indonesia
UNCIP	United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan
UNCIVPOL	United Nations Civilian Police
UNCMAC	United Nations Command Military Armistic Commission Korea
UNCOK	United Nations Commission on Korea
UNCURK	United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEF	United Nations Emergency Force
UNFICYP	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNGOC	United Nations Committee of Good Offices
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNIIMOG	United Nations Iran–Iraq Military Observer Group
UNIPOM	United Nations India–Pakistan Observation Mission
UNLA	Uganda National Liberation Army

Glossary

UNMCTT	United Nations Mine Clearance Training Team
UNMEE	United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNMO	United Nations Military Observer
UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
UNOGIL	United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon
UNOSOM	United Nations Operation in Somalia
UNPA	United Nations Protected Area (Cyprus)
UNPROFOR	United Nations Protection Force
UNRIP	United Nations Representative in India and Pakistan
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSCO	United Nations Special Coordinator
UNSCOB	United Nations Special Commission on the Balkans
UNSCOP	United Nations Special Committee on Palestine
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UNSF	United Nations Security Force
UNSW	University of New South Wales
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
UNTAG	United Nations Transition Assistance Group
UNTCOK	United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea
UNTEA	United Nations Temporary Executive Authority
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
UNYOM	United Nations Yemen Observation Mission
UQP	University of Queensland Press
USI	United States of Indonesia
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
VCDF	Vice Chief of the Defence Force
VIP	very important person
VOC	United East India Company (<i>Vereigde Oost-Indische Compagnie</i>); also known as the Dutch East India Company
WHO	World Health Organization
WNG	West New Guinea
WNGO	Warning Order
WO1	Warrant Officer Class 1
WO2	Warrant Officer Class 2
ZANLA	Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army
ZANU	Zimbabwe African National Union
ZAPU	Zimbabwe African People's Union
ZIPRA	Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army