

## The Good International Citizen

### Australian Peacekeeping in Asia, Africa and Europe, 1991–1993

Volume III of the Official History of Australian Peacekeeping, Humanitarian and Post-Cold War Operations explores Australia's involvement in six overseas missions in the years following the end of the Gulf War: Cambodia (1991–99); Western Sahara (1991–94); the former Yugoslavia (1992–2004); Iraq (1991); Maritime Interception Force operations (1991–99); and the contribution to the inspection of weapons of mass destruction facilities in Iraq (1991–99). These missions reflected the increasing complexity of peacekeeping, as it overlapped with enforcement of sanctions, weapons inspections, humanitarian aid, election monitoring and peace enforcement.

The authors describe the experiences of peacekeepers on the ground in order to show how tasks were planned and executed, placing them within the broader historical and political backgrounds of each mission. This volume shows how Australian policy in the post-Cold War era was driven as much by the idea of being a good international citizen as it was by narrow national interest.

Granted full access to all relevant Australian Government records, David Horner and John Connor provide readers with a comprehensive and authoritative account of Australia's peacekeeping operations in Asia, Africa and Europe at a time when hopes for a new world order began to dissolve.

**David Horner, AM** is Professor of Australian defence history in the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre at the Australian National University. In 2004 he was appointed the Official Historian of Australian Peacekeeping, Humanitarian and Post-Cold War Operations, and in 2009 was made a Member of the Order of Australia for service to military history.

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Volume 3: The Official History of Australian Peacekeeping, Humanitarian and Post-Cold War Operations

David Horner , John Connor

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## **The Official History of Australian Peacekeeping, Humanitarian and Post-Cold War Operations**

Volume II David Horner, *Australia and the 'New World Order': From Peacekeeping to Peace Enforcement: 1988–1991*

Volume III David Horner & John Connor, *The Good International Citizen: Australian Peacekeeping in Asia, Africa and Europe, 1991–1993*

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



# The Good International Citizen

**Australian Peacekeeping in Asia, Africa and Europe, 1991–1993**

**David Horner and John Connor**



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## Preface

This volume of the Official History of Australian Peacekeeping, Humanitarian and Post-Cold War Operations continues the story of Australian peacekeeping and describes six Australian overseas missions that began in the year after the First Gulf War ended in March 1991. These missions were: the large peacekeeping mission in Cambodia (1991–99), in which Australian Lieutenant General John Sanderson was the force commander in 1992–93; the smaller mission in Western Sahara (1991–94); the limited but lengthy commitment to the former Yugoslavia (1992–2004); the short humanitarian deployment in northern Iraq (1991); the Maritime Interception Force operations applying sanctions against Iraq (1991–99); and Australia’s contribution to the inspection of Iraq’s weapons of mass destruction facilities under the auspices of the United Nations Special Commission on Iraq (1991–99). Dr John Connor wrote chapters 3 to 9, covering the main peacekeeping mission in Cambodia, while Professor David Horner wrote the remainder of the volume.

The previous volume in this series, *Australia and the ‘New World Order’* (published in 2011) was concerned with Australia’s role in the operations that resulted from the end of the Cold War. The missions were: Australia’s contributions to the United Nations Iran–Iraq Military Observer Group in Iran (1988–90); to the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia (1989–90); to the United Nations Mine Clearance Training Team in Pakistan and Afghanistan (1989–93); to the Maritime Interception Force applying sanctions against Iraq in 1990; and to the First Gulf War in January–March 1991. The missions included observer activities, the conduct of elections and mine clearance training, but also moved beyond peacekeeping to peace enforcement, such as the application of sanctions and even war. The account of these missions effectively sets the scene for the stories of those described in our present volume.

Our volume shows how, in the post-Cold War world, peacekeeping became increasingly complex, overlapping with or extending to sanctions, weapons inspection, humanitarian aid, election monitoring, mine clearance and peace enforcement. We argue that all these missions were initiated to enhance Australia’s status as a good international citizen. Certainly, there was a large element of Australian self-interest in agreeing to take part in the missions. But Australia’s commitments were also made in a period of optimism following the end of the Cold War, when it was hoped that multilateral action would help bring about a more peaceful world. This optimism was not to last much beyond the early 1990s.

In all the volumes of this series we aim to tell the story of the respective missions at three levels: the strategic level, in which we concentrate on the government’s decision-making process; the operational level, in which we seek to explain how the Australian Defence Force, police and other agencies planned and executed their tasks; and the tactical or personnel level, in which we attempt to describe what the peacekeepers actually did in the field. Beyond this, we see a need to explain the broader historical and political backgrounds for each of the missions in which Australia has been involved.

## Preface

We are also conscious that, in contrast to the other conflicts and their official histories, it is unlikely that there will be many other books on the experience of the Australians in their respective missions. We have therefore felt a special responsibility to describe the particular circumstances and conditions that Australian service personnel, police and electoral workers endured in their respective missions.

As with volume 2, *Australia and the 'New World Order'*, we have been given full access to all relevant Australian Government records. There has been no censorship, except that the government reserved the right to prevent publication of any material that might be damaging to Australian national security, such as intelligence sources and information received from allied countries. The excision of such material – and it has been extremely small – has in no way changed our conclusions or caused us to compromise the integrity of the history.



As noted earlier, this volume has been a collaborative effort. Dr Connor began work on his part of the volume in September 2004 when he was employed by the Australian War Memorial, and he completed it in November 2011 after he moved to the University of New South Wales, Canberra, in September 2007. Professor Horner researched and wrote the two chapters on Western Sahara during late 2005 and early 2006. Work on the four chapters in part 4, 'Watch on Iraq', was undertaken during 2007, while the research and writing of the two chapters on Operation Banner in Cambodia and of the two chapters on the Former Yugoslavia was undertaken during 2009.

Most of the research for this volume therefore took place at the same time as Professor Horner was researching *Australia and the 'New World Order'*, and inevitably we owe a debt of gratitude to the same group of good colleagues that he warmly acknowledged in the previous volume. These include Dr Peter Londey, initially at the Australian War Memorial and later at the Australian National University, Dr Bob Breen of the Australian National University and Dr Steve Bullard of the Australian War Memorial. We are also grateful to our loyal and capable research assistants, Dr Jean Bou, Daniel Flitton, Dr Matthew Glozier, Dr David Hay, Dr Rosalind Header, Dr Garth Pratten, Miesje de Vogel and Dr Christine Winter. As with the previous volume, Professor Peter Dennis and Dr Hugh Smith, both of the University of New South Wales, Canberra, graciously read the manuscript and offered wise advice. Anna Samson prepared the index.

The Official History was made possible through a cooperative arrangement between the Australian National University and the Australian War Memorial, with financial support from the Department of Defence and the Australian Research Council. At the Australian War Memorial we are grateful for the support of the Chairman of the Council, General Peter Cosgrove, the Director, Major General Steve Gower, the Assistant Directors Public Programs, Helen Withnell and Linda Ferguson, and the head of the Military History Section, Dr Peter Stanley and then Ashley Ekins. We received excellent help from the Memorial's research centre, headed by Mal Booth. Madeleine Chaley, Bill Brassell and Lenny Preston provided valuable assistance in recording interviews with participants from many of the missions. Kerry Neale transcribed interviews in an efficient and timely manner. We should also acknowledge the invaluable assistance from the Memorial volunteers, particularly Rod Chidgey, Bev Clarke, Edward Helgeby, Jean Magdulski and David Nott, who have assisted with research tasks for this volume.

At the Australian National University David Horner wishes to acknowledge the support of Professor Andrew MacIntyre, Dean of the College of Asia and the Pacific, Professor Paul Hutchcroft, Director of the School of International, Political and Strategic Studies, Professor Hugh White, Head of the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, Anne Dowling, the Centre administrator, and Meredith Thatcher, the Centre's publications manager and information officer. Within the Centre he benefited from discussions with Professor White, Professor Paul Dibb and Admiral Chris Barrie, all of whom had first-hand knowledge of many of the events covered in this volume. The ANU's Cartographic-Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Services, headed by Kay Dancey, and with much good work by Anthony Bright and Karina Pelling, drew the excellent maps that appear in this volume. Darren Boyd, of the College of Asia and the Pacific photographic unit, skilfully copied the many photographs that were loaned to David Horner by veterans of the peacekeeping missions.

At the University of New South Wales, Canberra, John Connor would like to thank Professor David Lovell, Head of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Marilyn Anderson-Smith, Bernadette McDermott, Jo Muggleton and Shirley Ramsay in the HASS School Administration, and his colleagues in the History Program, Dr David Blaazer, Professor Jeffrey Grey, Associate Professor Eleanor Hancock, Dr Debbie Lackerstein, Associate Professor Stewart Lone, Dr John Reeve, Dr David Stahel and Associate Professor Craig Stockings.

It would not have been possible to research the history without the wholehearted cooperation of the Department of Defence and the Australian Defence Force. General Peter Cosgrove and Air Chief Marshal Angus Houston, successive Chiefs of the Defence Force, and Ric Smith, Nick Warner and Dr Ian Watts, successive Department Secretaries, ensured that we had access to the necessary records and personnel, as well as arranging for the department to provide additional financial support. Access to departmental records was facilitated by the staff of the department's Strategic Policy Branch including (the then) Commodore James Goldrick, Air Commodore Mark Lax, Commodore Richard Menhinick, Group Captain Gary Dunbar, Marc Ablong, Ben Coleman, Cameron Hooke, Katrina McColl and Kathryn Hitchings.

Access to naval records was organised by Dr David Stevens and John Perryman of the RAN Seapower Centre Australia. Roger Lee, Head of the Army History Unit, and Lieutenant Colonel Bill Houston made army records available and gave other crucial assistance. The RAAF historian, Dr Chris Clark, was always ready to forward RAAF records and personnel information. Irene Wilson and Graham Wilson of the Defence Honours and Awards Directorate provided useful lists of personnel with specific awards that enabled us to develop nominal rolls for some of the missions. Jenny Oldfield and Kim Byrnes at Defence Archives, Queanbeyan, were invariably obliging in tracking down files and making them available to us.

We were assisted at Joint Operations Headquarters by (the then) Lieutenant General David Hurley, Colonel John Platt, John Thynne, Robert Leclair and Sergeant Kellie Alexander, and at Military Strategic Commitments Branch by Commodore Trevor Jones RAN and Lieutenant Commander Jan Noonan RAN. Major General Mike Hindmarsh, Special Operations Commander, and his successor, Major General Tim McOwan, approved access to Special Operations records and personnel. Earlier, in 1999 when he was Commanding Officer of the SAS Regiment (the then) Lieutenant Colonel McOwan had arranged for Professor Horner to visit the regiment, where he provided access to

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Preface

unit records and facilitated interviews with serving members, which he used for his account of Operation Pollard. Group Captain Richard Lennon of Headquarters Air Lift Group located key records concerning Operation Pollard.

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, David Bell, our obliging and dedicated reference officer, and the retrieval staff headed by Ritchie George. We are grateful to the former Prime Minister, Bob Hawke, the former Defence Minister, Kim Beazley, and the former Foreign Minister, Gareth Evans, for generously making available their ministerial papers. Access to their papers was not covered by the Cabinet minute setting up the project, but these former ministers appreciated the importance of enabling us to understand how they made their decisions.

The Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Dr Ashton Calvert, and his successor, Michael L'Estrange, 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 Moreen Dee and Stephen Robinson. For access to UN records, John Dauth, Australia's Permanent Representative in New York, secured the approval of the UN Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi. Dr Connor undertook research in the UN Archives in April 2005 and wishes to thank Angela Schiwy, Chief, UN Archives and Records Centre, for her wholehearted assistance in accessing and copying files.

The Secretary of the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, Dr Peter Shergold, ensured that his and all other departments understood the special access granted to the Official Historian. Within his department, access to records was facilitated by Brendan McDowell and Jan Wooton.

It is important for military historians to visit areas of operations, and in this endeavour we have been assisted by the staffs of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Department of Defence. In April–May 2004 Professor Horner visited Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, where he received briefings at Australian and coalition military bases, and familiarised himself with the Persian Gulf region. He was capably escorted by Flight Lieutenant Dean Paterson for the whole tour, and he thanks him for his companionship. In Kuwait, Lieutenant Colonel Wayne Goodman arranged a visit to a Kuwaiti naval base and took him to the 'highway of death' and the Iraqi border. In Oman he was escorted by Commander Rob Woodcock RAN. In Bahrain he was hosted by Commander Paul Barrett RAN. He spent two days aboard HMAS *Stuart* in the northern Persian Gulf, and is grateful to Commander Philip Spedding RAN and his ship's company for their hospitality and for giving an insight into naval operations in the area. In October 2005 Professor Horner visited Western Sahara, where he met the MINURSO Force Commander, Major General Kurt Mosgaard, and was assisted by Carmen Johns, the MINURSO political affairs officer, who arranged visits to team sites on both sides of the berm. Professor Horner's visit to Kosovo in October 2005, where he was guided by Richard Warren (formerly the Australian commander in Namibia), gave him a glimpse of some of the problems in the former Yugoslavia.

In March and April 2005 Dr Connor visited Canada and the United States, where he interviewed the late Congressman Stephen J. Solarz, Dr Richard H. Solomon, formerly



of the State Department, Dr Richard C. Bush III, former adviser to Congressman Solarz, Dr Karl D. Jackson, formerly of the National Security Council, and Dr James A. Schear, former adviser to Yasushi Akashi in Cambodia and the Former Yugoslavia. As well as researching in the UN Archives in New York, he gathered material or consulted staff at the Naval Historical Center in Washington, DC, the Center for Naval Analyses in Alexandria, Virginia, and the Directorate of History and Heritage, National Defence Headquarters, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, the Canadian Parliamentary Library and the Canadian War Museum in Ottawa. He wishes to thank Captain Jason Sears RAN and Sonali Rajanayagam for their generous hospitality while in Washington, DC.

In February 2006 Dr Connor visited Cambodia. He is grateful to Ambassador Lisa Filipetto and Defence Attaché Captain Tony Jenkinson RAN for facilitating his research trip. He wishes to thank Brigadier Dok Sopha, Director of the Foreign Language and General Knowledge Centre, Cambodian Military Institute, Major General Suon Samnang, Director, International Relations Department, Ministry of National Defence, Lieutenant General Seoung Samnang, Chief of the Royal Cambodian Air Force, Major General Khem Sophoan, Director of the Cambodian Mine Action Centre, Major General Hak Savuth, Secretary of State, Ministry of National Defence, Lieutenant General Sao Sokha, Commandant, Cambodian Royal Gendarmes, and His Excellency Ieng Vuth, Deputy Governor of Pailin, for generously consenting to meet him and provide the Cambodian perspective of the UNTAC period. He also wishes to thank His Excellency Krassimir Petrov, Bulgarian Ambassador to Cambodia, for generously providing access to St George's Chapel on the embassy's grounds, which is dedicated to the memory of the nine Bulgarian soldiers who lost their lives while serving with UNTAC.

Dr Connor is especially grateful to Warrant Officer Class 1 Brad Dunn and Toch Rada for escorting him during his visit to Cambodia. Both WO1 Dunn and Toch Rada had served in UNTAC, and he is grateful for the insights they provided on the peacekeeping missions and for being such fine travelling companions. In Phnom Penh, they enabled him to visit the former UNTAC Headquarters, Pteah Kangaroo, Pteah Thom and Pteah Australii (now the headquarters of the Royal Cambodian Air Force) where Australian personnel lived and worked. Both men also accompanied Dr Connor on a road trip through western and northern Cambodia to visit Battambang, Pailin, Thmar Pouk, Sisophon, Siem Reap and Stoeng and to examine the locations where ADF and AFP personnel were deployed.

Miss Alex Ward, Head of the Army Historical Branch in the British Ministry of Defence, generously arranged access to British records of their missions in Western Sahara for Professor Horner.

In researching this volume David Horner interviewed more than 60 peacekeeping veterans and key personnel, and relied on records of interviews with a further six participants conducted by other members of the team and Australian War Memorial staff. He is extremely grateful to all those who agreed to the interviews and to those who gave him access to private papers and diaries. Their names are listed in the bibliography. In many cases he circulated draft chapters to the interviewees to ensure that they were comfortable with the way he used the information provided by them. He thanks them for their assistance with this task and for their useful comments and (at times) corrections to his draft chapters.

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## Preface

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John Connor interviewed fifteen people on the Cambodian peace process and peace-keeping missions and wishes to thank these individuals for their generosity and time. He also drew on the large number of interviews of Cambodian veterans held by the Australian War Memorial, including those conducted by Susan Aitken in Phnom Penh in 1992–93 with ADF personnel before they returned to Australia.

At Cambridge University Press the project was managed by Kim Armitage, Isabella Mead, Jodie Fitzsimmons and Cathryn Game, and we are grateful for their expertise.

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David Horner and John Connor  
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## 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.



## Chronology 1989–99

Events described more particularly in this volume are printed in italics.

### 1989

6 January	Vietnam announces it will withdraw troops from Cambodia in September
20 January	George H.W. Bush succeeds Ronald Reagan as US President
15 February	Last Soviet troops depart from Afghanistan
18 February	<i>Two AFP officers deploy to Thai–Cambodia border as part of UNBRO</i>
11 March	Australian advance party arrives in Namibia as part of UNTAG
3–7 April	No 36 Squadron aircraft delivers relief supplies to PNG after Cyclone Aivu
14 April	Main body of Australian contingent arrives in Namibia
26 June	PNG government declares State of Emergency in Bougainville
5 July	Defence Minister Kim Beazley approves despatch of mine clearance trainers to Pakistan as part of UNMCTT
16 July	First Australian mine clearance training contingent arrives in Pakistan
7 August	<i>Two ADF officers visit Cambodia as part of survey team for possible UN peacekeeping mission</i>
26 September	Vietnamese complete Cambodian withdrawal
9 November	Fall of Berlin Wall
24 November	<i>Foreign Minister Evans announces Cambodia peace proposal based around the creation of a UN transitional authority</i>
2–3 December	Gorbachev and Bush meet in Malta and declare the Cold War has ended
6 December	Foreign Affairs policy statement, <i>Australia's Regional Security</i> , presented to Parliament
20 December	US forces invade Panama

### 1990

2 January	<i>DFAT establishes Cambodia Task Force to develop Evans's proposal into a detailed peace plan</i>
6–26 February	No 37 squadron aircraft deliver an army helicopter and relief supplies to Western Samoa and Tuvalu after Cyclone Ofa
13 March	International Observer Group arrives in Bougainville to monitor withdrawal of PNG security forces and surrender of weapons by Bougainville Revolutionary Army (BRA)
4 April	Senator Robert Ray succeeds Beazley as Defence Minister
9 April	Last troops of Australian contingent depart from Namibia
17 May	Bougainvillean militants issue a Unilateral Declaration of Independence

## Chronology 1989–99

16–20 June	No 36 Squadron aircraft delivers relief supplies while on training flight in PNG after earthquake in New Britain
27 June	UN Security Council approves plan for peacekeeping force (MINURSO) in Western Sahara
21–22 July	No 36 Squadron aircraft delivers desalination kit to Tuvalu after drought in the area
29 July	<i>An Australian Army officer arrives in Morocco as part of the technical survey mission for a UN force in Western Sahara</i>
2 August	Iraq invades Kuwait
2 August	UN Security Council adopts Resolution 660 condemning Iraq and demanding its withdrawal from Kuwait
5 August	PNG Government and BRA sign the Endeavour Accord
6 August	Australian Government imposes sanctions on Iraq
6 August	UN Security Council adopts Resolution 661 imposing mandatory sanctions on Iraq
10 August	Prime Minister Bob Hawke announces the commitment of Australian warships to enforce sanctions against Iraq
13 August	HMA Ships <i>Darwin</i> and <i>Adelaide</i> depart Sydney for the Persian Gulf as part of Operation Damask
3 September	Australian task group enters area of operations in Gulf of Oman
3 October	Unification of Germany
29 November	UN Security Council adopts Resolution 678, authorising the use of force to eject Iraq from Kuwait
3 December	First Australian naval task group is relieved by the second task group on the edge of the Gulf of Oman operational area
4 December	Prime Minister Hawke announces that Australia would make its naval task force available for operations to eject Iraq from Kuwait
7 December	Last Australian UNIMOG observers leave Iran
16 December	Australian naval task group enters the Persian Gulf

**1991**

17 January	Coalition air strikes begin against Iraq
23 January	PNG government and BRA delegations sign the Honiara Declaration
24 February	Coalition ground campaign begins against Iraq
28 February	Ceasefire in Gulf War
26 March	Australian combat ships depart from the Persian Gulf
3 April	UN Security Council adopts Resolution 687, setting out terms for the ceasefire to end the Gulf War
5 April	UN Security Council adopts Resolution 688, demanding access to Kurds in northern Iraq
10 April	<i>Australian Government agrees to provide inspectors to UNSCOM</i>
30 April	<i>Cabinet approves the commitment of medical and support personnel to Operation Habitat in northern Iraq</i>
30 April	<i>Cabinet approves the commitment of signallers to Western Sahara</i>
8 May	<i>Australian advance party for Operation Habitat arrives in southern Turkey</i>

- 13 May *Cabinet approves the deployment of a frigate as part of the Multinational Naval Force (MNF) to enforce sanctions against Iraq*
- 14 May *First Australian official takes part in weapons inspection in Iraq*
- 24 May *Australian contingent for Operation Habitat arrives in northern Iraq*
- 29 May *HMAS Westralia departs from the Persian Gulf*
- 17 June *Last Australians of Operation Habitat depart from northern Iraq*
- 17 June *HMAS Darwin enters Persian Gulf as part of the MNF (Operation Damask III)*
- 1 July *Warsaw Pact is dissolved*
- 1 July *First members of Operation Blazer (weapons inspectors) arrive in Bahrain*
- 10 July *Government announces the commitment of signallers to Western Sahara as part of MINURSO*
- 18 August *An attempted coup in USSR by communist hardliners fails and leads to break-up of Soviet Union*
- 5 September *Australian advance party arrives in Western Sahara (Operation Cedilla)*
- 5 September *HMAS Darwin departs the Persian Gulf*
- 5–12 September *HMA Ships Swan and Westralia provide disaster relief after eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines*
- 5–14 September *No 37 Squadron aircraft delivers relief supplies after flooding in Cambodia*
- 19 September *Main body of Australian contingent arrives in Western Sahara (Operation Cedilla)*
- 24 September *Cabinet endorses Australian contribution to UNAMIC*
- 5 October *HMAS Sydney arrives in northern Red Sea as part of MNF (Operation Damask IV)*
- 16 October *UN Security Council adopts Resolution 717, establishing UNAMIC in Cambodia*
- 23 October *Cambodia peace agreement signed in Paris*
- 31 October *UN Security Council adopts Resolution 718, authorising the Secretary-General to begin planning for UNTAC in Cambodia*
- 8 November *Australian signallers depart for Cambodia as part of UNAMIC (Operation Goodwill)*
- 11–18 December *Nos 36 and 37 Squadron aircraft deliver army helicopter and relief supplies to Western Samoa after Cyclone Val*
- 15 December *Last member of Operation Blazer returns to Australia*
- 15 December *UN Security Council Resolution 724 approves Secretary-General's plan for a peacekeeping operation in Yugoslavia*
- 20 December *Paul Keating succeeds Hawke as Prime Minister*
- 21 December *Former republics of USSR form the Commonwealth of Independent States*
- 25 December *Gorbachev resigns as USSR president*
- 31 December *USSR ceases to exist*

**1992**

- 12–29 January *Aircraft from Nos 36 and 37 Squadrons deliver relief supplies, army helicopter and medical team to Vanuatu after Cyclone Betsy*

## Chronology 1989–99

14 January	<i>A senior Australian officer arrives in Yugoslavia to head the UN observers there</i>
31 January	<i>HMAS Sydney completes its Red Sea operations</i>
15 March	<i>Lieutenant General Sanderson arrives in Cambodia to command the UNTAC force</i>
March	<i>HMAS Darwin arrives in Red Sea area (Operation Damask V)</i>
16 April	<i>Australian signallers begin arriving in Cambodia as part of UNTAC (Operation Gemini)</i>
May	<i>AFP officers and ADF movement control and military police personnel arrive in Cambodia</i>
4 May	<i>Second ADF contingent begins arriving in Western Sahara</i>
25 May	<i>Operation Blazer reactivated and, soon after, inspectors return to Iraq</i>
16 June	<i>Three Australian Army observers arrive in Sarajevo as part of UNPROFOR</i>
8 July	<i>HMAS Darwin departs northern Red Sea</i>
26 September	<i>Prime Minister Keating visits Cambodia</i>
October	<i>ADF movement control units arrives in Somalia (Operation Iguana)</i>
30 October	<i>Third ADF contingent begins arriving in Western Sahara</i>
13 November	<i>HMAS Canberra arrives in Red Sea (Operation Damask VI)</i>
15–16 December	<i>Aircraft from Nos 36 and 37 Squadrons deliver relief supplies to Indonesia after Flores earthquake</i>

**1993**

5–21 January	<i>Aircraft from Nos 36 and 37 Squadrons deliver relief supplies and an army helicopter to Fiji after Cyclone Kina</i>
6 January	<i>Mark Plunkett appointed UNTAC Special Prosecutor with power to bring charges against Cambodians committing political violence</i>
8–12 January	<i>No 36 Squadron aircraft delivers relief supplies to Solomon Islands after Cyclone Nina</i>
13 January	<i>American, British and French aircraft attack Iraqi missile sites</i>
14 January	<i>HMAS Jervis Bay docks at Mogadishu, Somalia, with the first elements of 1 RAR group (Operation Solace)</i>
20 January	<i>Bill Clinton succeeds George H.W. Bush as US President</i>
25 January	<i>ADF Peacekeeping Centre established</i>
January	<i>ADF personnel rejoin the Multinational Force and Observers in Sinai (Operation Mazurka)</i>
12 March	<i>HMAS Canberra departs the northern Red Sea</i>
2–3 April	<i>No 36 Squadron aircraft delivers relief supplies to Vanuatu after Cyclone Prema</i>
16 May	<i>AEC personnel arrive in Cambodia to work as polling station officers</i>
18 May	<i>Main body of fourth ADF contingent arrives in Western Sahara</i>
20 May	<i>Australian infantry battalion in Somalia returns to Australia</i>
21 May	<i>Australian Army helicopters and infantry platoon arrive in Cambodia</i>
23 May	<i>Voting commences in Cambodian election</i>
17 June	<i>Boutros Boutros-Ghali delivers his report, An Agenda for Peace, to UN Security Council</i>
21 June	<i>Major Susan Felsche killed in Western Sahara</i>
20 July	<i>HMAS Sydney arrives in the northern Red Sea (Operation Damask VII)</i>

- 21 September *New Cambodian government formed*  
 9 October *UNTAC welcome home parade in Sydney*  
 24 October No 36 Squadron aircraft while on training flight delivers relief supplies to PNG after Madang earthquake  
 9 November *HMAS Sydney departs the northern Red Sea*  
 23 November *Main body of fifth ADF contingent arrives in Western Sabara*

**1994**

- 18 January *First Australian troops arrive in Cambodia under the Defence Cooperation Program (Operation Banner)*  
 5 February *Australian Army mine clearance trainers arrive in Cambodia*  
 27 March A contingent of Australian police, followed later by ADF personnel, arrives in Mozambique as part of ONUMOZ (Operation Coracle)  
 5 April Major General David Ferguson appointed Commander Multinational Force and Observers  
 20 May *Last Australian troops withdraw from Western Sabara*  
 26–27 May No 36 Squadron aircraft while on training flight delivers relief supplies to PNG after floods  
 7 August First ADF contingent begins arriving in Rwanda as part of UNAMIR II (Operation Tamar)  
 10 October Australian-led South Pacific Peacekeeping Force (SPPKF) deploys to Arawa to protect a peace conference between secessionists and PNG government (Operation Lagoon).  
 19 October SPPKF departs Bougainville  
 21–28 October Aircraft from Nos 36 and 37 Squadrons deliver relief supplies to PNG after volcanic eruption at Rabaul (Operation Carmine)  
 5 November Main body of Australian police arrive in Haiti  
 23 November Last Australian troops depart Somalia

**1995**

- 20 February Second ADF contingent begins arriving in Rwanda as part of UNAMIR II  
 21 March Australian police depart Haiti  
 August ADF contingent withdraws from Rwanda  
 21 November Parties to the war in the former Yugoslavia sign the Dayton Peace Agreement  
 15 December UN Security Council Resolution 1013 approves UNPROFOR handing responsibility in Bosnia and Herzegovina to IFOR

**1996**

- 11 March Coalition government comes to power in Australia with John Howard as Prime Minister  
 7 May *HMAS Melbourne enters the Persian Gulf (Operation Damask VIII)*  
 14 August *HMAS Melbourne departs the Persian Gulf*  
 18 December UN Security Council Resolution 1088 authorises the creation of SFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina to replace IFOR

## Chronology 1989–99

**1997**

- 10 February First member of Australia's two-member contingent arrives in Guatemala as part of MINUGUA
- 23 March *First Australian officers arrive in former Yugoslavia to assist British peacekeeping operations as part of Operation Osier*
- 1 May *Richard Butler appointed Executive Chairman of UNSCOM*
- 5 July *Coup in Cambodia*
- 11 July *Evacuation of Australians from Phnom Penh (Operation Vista)*
- 8 October ADF drought relief mission begins in PNG (Operation Castanet/Ples Draï)
- 12 November *UN Security Council Resolution 1284 condemns Iraq's violation of its obligations and imposes new sanctions*
- 20 November Australians arrive in Bougainville as part of the Truce Monitoring Group (Operation Bel Isi I)

**1998**

- 10 January *Government decides to send SAS and aircraft to Kuwait*
- 20 February *First Australian SAS troops arrive in Kuwait as part of Operation Pollard*
- 31 March Major General Tim Ford takes command of UNTSO
- 8 April ADF drought relief mission begins in Indonesia (Operation Sierra/AusIndo Jaya)
- 23 April HMA Ships *Fremantle* and *Whyalla* deliver relief supplies to Vanuatu after Cyclones Yali and Zuman
- 30 April Peace Monitoring Group formed in Bougainville (Operation Bel Isi II)
- 19 June *Last SAS troops depart Kuwait to return to Australia*
- 18 July ADF disaster relief mission begins in PNG after Aitape tsunami (Operation Shaddock)
- 17 December US and British aircraft attack Iraqi missile sites in Operation Desert Fox

**1999**

- 24 March NATO aircraft begin bombing campaign against Yugoslavia
- 30 May *HMAS Melbourne enters Persian Gulf (Operation Damask IX)*
- 12 June *KFOR troops, including a few Australians, enter Kosovo*
- 19 June Australian military officers and police arrive in East Timor as part of the UN Advance Mission East Timor (Operation Faber)
- 13 August *HMAS Melbourne departs the Persian Gulf to return to Australia*
- 30 August Plebiscite in East Timor votes for independence
- 6 September Australian aircraft begin evacuating Australian nationals and others from East Timor (Operation Spitfire)
- 20 September Australian troops arrive in East Timor as part of INTERFET (Operation Stabilise)
- 30 September *Last member of Operation Banner returns to Australia from Cambodia*

# Abbreviations

ACOPS	Assistant Chief of the Defence Force (Operations)
ACPOL	Assistant Chief of the Defence Force (Policy)
ADF	Australian Defence Force
AEC	Australian Electoral Commission
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AHU	Army History Unit
AIDAB	Australian International Development Assistance Bureau
AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
Air Cdre	Air Commodore
ALP	Australian Labor Party
ANZUS	Australia, New Zealand and United States treaty
APEC	Asia–Pacific Economic Cooperation (forum)
ARA	Australian Regular Army
ARF	ASEAN Regional Forum
AS	Assistant Secretary
ASC	Australian (services) Contingent or Component
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
ASIO	Australian Security Intelligence Organisation
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
AVM	Air Vice-Marshal
AWACS	Airborne Warning and Control System
AWB	Australian Wheat Board
AWM	Australian War Memorial
BMVC	Baghdad Monitoring and Verification Centre
Brig	Brigadier
Capt	Captain
CDF	Chief of the Defence Force
Cdr	Commander
Cdre	Commodore
CENTCOM	Central Command (United States)
CGS	Chief of the General Staff
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency (United States)
CIVPOL	United Nations civilian police
CJOP	Chief of Joint Operations and Plans
CMAC	Cambodian Mine Action Centre
CNAF	Cambodian National Armed Forces
CNS	Chief of Naval Staff
CO	Commanding Officer
Col	Colonel
Col (OA)	Colonel (Operations Analyst)
CPD	<i>Commonwealth Parliamentary Debates</i>



## Abbreviations

Cpl	Corporal
CPP	Cambodian People's Party
CSAR	Combat Search and Rescue
CSCE	Conference on Security Cooperation in Europe
CSCI	Capable Sites Concealment Inspections (team)
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CSOTF	Combined Special Operations Task Force
CSPSU	Capable Site Planning Support Unit
CTO	compensatory time off
DCP	Defence Cooperation Program
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DIO	Defence Intelligence Organisation
DSTO	Defence Science and Technology Organisation
EC	European Community
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
FAS	First Assistant Secretary
FCU	Force Communications Unit
FUNCINPEC	Front Uni National pour un Cambodge Indépendant, Neutre, Pacifique et Coopératif (National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia)
FWF	Former Warring Factions
FYROM	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Gen	General
Gp Capt	Group Captain
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRUNK	Gouvernement Royale de l'Union Nationale Khmère (Royal Government of the Khmer National Union)
H of R	House of Representatives
HALO	Hazardous Areas Life-support Organisation
HAOR	Humanitarian Area of Responsibility
HF	high frequency
HMAS	Her Majesty's Australian Ship
HQ	Headquarters
HQ ADF	Headquarters Australian Defence Force
HSCD	Head, Strategic Command Division
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICFY	International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFOR	Implementation Force
INMARSAT	International Marine Satellite (radio)
JNA	Jugoslavenska Narodna Armija or Jugoslovenska Narodna Armija (Yugoslav People's Army)
KDP	Kurdistan Democratic Party
KFOR	Kosovo Force
KLA	Kosovo Liberation Army



KPNLAF	Khmer People's National Liberation Armed Forces
KPNLF	Khmer People's National Liberation Front
L Cpl	Lance Corporal
LHQ	Land Headquarters
LSF	Logistic Support Force
LSG	Logistic Support Group
Lieut	Lieutenant (Navy)
Lt	Lieutenant (Army)
Lt Cdr	Lieutenant Commander
Lt Col	Lieutenant Colonel
Lt Gen	Lieutenant General
Maj	Major
Maj Gen	Major General
MCTU	Mine Clearance Training Team
MIF	Maritime Interception Force
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MNF	Multinational Naval Force
MP	Military Police
MPLA	Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola
MSA	mission subsistence allowance
MSF	Médecins sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders)
NAA	National Archives of Australia
NAG	Northern Arabian Gulf
NAPS	Nerve Agent Pre-Treatment Set
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NBC	nuclear, biological and chemical
NBCD	nuclear, biological and chemical defence
NCO	non-commissioned officer
NGO	non-government organisation
OAU	Organisation of African Unity
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OMV	Ongoing Monitoring and Verification (program)
ONUMOZ	United Nations Operation in Mozambique
ONUSAL	United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador
OPCW	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
OSCE	Organisation for Security Cooperation in Europe
OSPA	(United Nations) Office for Special Political Affairs
OTC	Overseas Telecommunications Corporation
OTCI	OTC International Ltd
PAT	Planning Assistance Team
PLAN	People's Liberation Army of Namibia
PKO	Peacekeeping operation
PM&C	Prime Minister and Cabinet (Department of the)
Polisario	Polisario Front, or Frente Polisario, from the Spanish abbreviation of Frente Popular de Liberación de Saguía el Hamra y Río de Oro (Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el-Hamra and Rio de Oro)
Pte	Private

## Abbreviations

PTT	Post Telephone and Telegraph (Building)
PUK	Patriotic Union of Kurdistan
R Adm	Rear Admiral
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
RAF	Royal Air Force
RAN	Royal Australian Navy
RAR	Royal Australian Regiment
RCAF	Royal Cambodian Armed Forces
RMA	Royal Moroccan Army
RSM	Regimental Sergeant Major
SADR	Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic
SAS	Special Air Service (Regiment)
SCR	Security Council Resolution
SFOR	Stabilisation Force
Sgt	Sergeant
SITREP	situation report
SNCO	senior non-commissioned officer
SO1	Staff Officer Grade 1
SO2	Staff Officer Grade 2
SO3	Staff Officer Grade 3
SPC-A	Sea Power Centre – Australia
Spr	Sapper
SRSRG	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
SSO	Special Security Organisation
UCPMB	Ushtria Çlirimtare e Preshevës, Medvegjës dhe Bujanocit (Liberation Army of Preševo, Medveđa and Bujanovac)
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations (Organisation)
UNAMIC	United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia
UNAMIR	United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda
UNAVEM	United Nations Angola Verification Mission
UNBRO	UN Border Relief Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFICYP	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
UNGOMAP	United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIKOM	United Nations Iraq–Kuwait Observation Mission
UNITA	National Union for the Total Independence of Angola
UNITAF	Unified Task Force
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Mission in Kosovo
UNMLOY	United Nations Military Liaison Officers in Yugoslavia
UNMO	United Nations Military Observer
UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group on India and Pakistan
UNMOVIC	United Nations Monitoring and Verification Inspection Commission
UNOSOM	United Nations Operation in Somalia
UNPA	United Nations Protected Area

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Abbreviations

UNPREDEP	United Nations Preventive Deployment Force
UNPROFOR	United Nations Protection Force
UNSCOM	United Nations Special Commission (on Iraq)
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
UNTAG	United Nations Transition Assistance Group
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation
US	United States (of America)
USAF	United States Air Force
USN	United States Navy
V Adm	Vice-Admiral
VCDF	Vice Chief of the Defence Force
VHF	Very High Frequency
WEU	Western European Union
WFP	World Food Program
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction (nuclear, biological and chemical weapons)
WO1	Warrant Officer Class 1
WO2	Warrant Officer Class 2