



PARKLAKES II

- AVENUE OF HONOUR -

Parklakes 2 presents **Avenue of Honour** for Australian service men and women

KOREA

1948: UN Commission on Korea (UNCOK). A mission to monitor withdrawal of WWII occupation forces from Korea. On the eve of the war (1950-1953) it was the peace commission who identified North Korea had initiated hostilities, providing the UN evidence to intervene in the South. **1950-1956:** UNCOK peacekeeping and ceasefire monitoring.

INDONESIA

1947-1951: UN Good Offices Committee (UNGOC). Assisting in the delineation and supervision of ceasefire and repatriation of Dutch Forces to the Netherlands. Australia's first peace keeping mission. **2005:** Operation Sumatra Assist. Australia's contribution to disaster relief in Indonesia following the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake.

WESTERN SAHARA

1991-1994: UN Peacekeeping Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO). MINURSO was developed to monitor ceasefire between guerrillas from both Morocco and Western Sahara.

CAMBODIA

1991-1992: UN Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC) to assist Cambodian parties to maintain their ceasefire. **1992-1993:** UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to ensure implementation of the agreements made following the Cambodia Conflict. **1993-1997:** Cambodia Mines Actions Centre (CMAC) to conduct, and to train, Cambodians to carry out large scale demining activities.

SOMALIA

1992-1995: Operation Restore Hope. In 1992 the world attempted to provide relief to Somalia from civil war and famine. Established to monitor the cease-fire, provide protection and security for UN personnel and humanitarian supplies.

RWANDA

1993-1996: UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR). Originally to help implement the Arusha Peace Agreement, monitoring the cease-fire agreement, securing the capital, monitor security, assist with mine clearing and assist in humanitarian aid. UNAMIR's mandate later included security and protection of refugees and civilians at risk. In 1995 UNAMIR assisted in the safe and voluntary return of refugees.

EAST TIMOR

1999-2013: East Timorese Crisis. To address the humanitarian and security crisis in East Timor. **1999:** UN Mission in East Timor (UNET) **1999-2000:** International Force East Timor (INTERFET) **2000-2002:** UN Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) **2002-2005:** UN Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET) **2005-2006:** UN Office in Timor Leste (UNOTIL) **2006-2012:** UN Integrated Mission in Timor Leste (UNMIT) **2013:** Operation Astute.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

1994: South Pacific Peace Keeping Force (SPPKF) **1997-1998:** Truce Monitoring Group (TMG). To monitor peace agreement between PNG and warring parties in Bougainville. **1998-2003:** Peace Monitoring Group (PMG). Facilitated peace between PNG and Bougainville.

SIERRA LEONE

2002-2003: Operation Husky. International Military Advisory Training Team (IMATT). Australian contribution to the IMATT formed to provide direct military advice and training assistance to the new Sierra Leone Ministry of Defence.

SOLOMON ISLAND

2000-2002: International Peace Monitoring Team (IPMT). Unarmed and neutral organisation to monitor and assist the peace process. **2003-2013:** Operation Anode was a response to a request for international aid by the Solomon Islands Government.

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BOXER REBELLION (1900 - 1901)

The Boxer Rebellion was an attempt by armed Chinese secret societies to resist foreign influences in China. Australia assisted Britain and others during the rebellion.

WORLD WAR I (1914 - 1919)

Known as the 'Great War' war was declared between Britain and Germany on August 4 1914. Australia's 1st role was to capture Germans and take possession of German New Guinea. Australians departed by ship for the Gallipoli peninsula. The Australian Imperial Force (AIF) served principally in Egypt, Palestine, France, Belgium and Dardanelles (Gallipoli).

WORLD WAR II (1939 - 1945)

Germany's invasion of Poland triggered World War II. The Australian mainland came under attack for the first time, as Japanese aircraft bombed towns in north-west Australia and submarines attacked Sydney Harbour. Australians fought on a global scale but more notably in the Middle East and the Kokoda Track. Australian's took part in the largest naval battle in war history (Leyte Gulf) and in the largest air campaigns.

MALAYAN EMERGENCY (1948 - 1960)

Conflict between communist guerrillas and British Commonwealth. Australia provided infantry, artillery and engineering support, as well as an airfield construction squadron.

KOREAN WAR (1950 - 1953)

Conflict between North and South Korea following allied control of the Korean Peninsula following WWII Ceasefire Armistice, Korean demilitarized zone established.

VIETNAM WAR (1962 - 1975)

The longest and most diverse war in Australia's history. Australia provided military and civil assistance which gradually increased throughout the war as the conflict escalated.

INDONESIAN CONFRONTATION (1962 - 1966)

Conflict between Indonesia and Malaysia. The president of Indonesia sought to destabilise and destroy the new federation of Malaysia. Australian forces backed the British under its membership of the Far East Strategic Reserve.

IRIAN JAYA (1976 - 1981)

Operation Cenderawasih was a mapping exercise of Irian Jaya.

GULF WAR (1990 - 1991)

Conflict within the Middle East after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Australian Naval Task Force were involved in Operation Damask. After the Gulf War Australian forces deployed medical units to northern Iraq as part of Operation Habitat and Operation Provide Comfort.

MIDDLE EAST (1991 - 2003)

Australian Defence Forces enforced no-fly zones to protect Kurdish and Shia populations after the surrender of Iraq to Coalition Forces after the Gulf War. Operations included: **1991-1996:** Operation Provide Comfort. **1998:** Operation Pollard. **1991-2003:** Operation Jural. **1992-2003:** Operation Southern Watch & Operation Bolton. **1997-2003:** Operation Northern Watch.

AFGHANISTAN (2001 - PRESENT)

Australia provided air support and defence conducted reconnaissance and surveillance operations in the mountainous regions. Post 2002 soldiers remained to carry out reconstruction and engineering projects. Operation Slipper continues to provide support in Afghanistan.

SECOND GULF WAR (2003 - 2013)

'Coalition of the Willing' against the Iraqi. Operations included: **2003:** Operation Falconer. **2003-2009:** Operation Catalyst. Providing protection and security **2009-2011:** Operation Kruger. Provision of security and safety to Australian embassy and staff. **2008-2013:** Operation Riverbank. Australian Defence Forces contribution to United Nations Assistance for Iraq (UNAMI).



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