CHAPTER 4

DEFENCE

This chapter outlines Australia's defence policy and its defence relationship with other countries; the higher defence organisation, the functions, organisations, manning and training of the three Services; the functions and activities of the Defence Science and Technology Organisation the Natural Disasters Organisation and the Office of Defence Production.

Further information on current defence planning and activities is available in the Defence Report and other publications of the Department of Defence, and in statements to the House of Representatives by the Minister for Defence.

Current defence policy

Australian defence policy is primarily directed to the development of independent, and within resource constraints, increasingly self-reliant defence capabilities to deter and, if necessary, defeat military threats against Australia and its direct interests.

Planning for Australia's defence is not based on meeting particular threats. Rather it recognises that there are a number of possible contingencies which, were they to arise, would have consequences for our security. Particular attention is given to the capabilities of the Defence Force to deal with lesser threats or contingencies, such as limited harassments, raids, incursions, etc., that could arise at short notice and to ensure that there are options for a future government to expand defence capability in response to changes in the strategic outlook.

The security and stability of our immediate neighbourhood is of major strategic importance to Australia and the continued development of an independent defence capability enhances our ability to contribute to the peaceful development of that region. Priority in defence activity is consequently given to areas close to Australia and high value is placed on fostering our defence relationships with the countries of South East Asia and the South West Pacific.

Australia's security arrangements with the United States and New Zealand remain an important element of our defence policy. Although trilateral defence cooperation activities under the ANZUS alliance have been in abeyance due to the New Zealand Government's policy on visits by nuclear-powered and nuclear-weapon capable warships, the ANZUS Treaty itself remains in force and continues to provide a background for a wide range of mutually beneficial bilateral defence cooperative activities with the United States. At the same time cooperative activities undertaken with New Zealand continue to sustain Australia's close defence relationship with that country.

Higher defence organisation

The higher organisation of the Defence Force is dealt with the *Defence Act 1903*, which provides that responsibility for the general control and administration of the Defence Force rests with Minister for Defence.

Chief of the Defence Force: Under section 9 (2) of the *Defence Act 1903* the Chief of the Defence Force is vested with the command of the Defence Force. The Chief of the Defence Force is the chief military adviser to the Minister and in addition the Chief of the Defence Force has, with the Secretary, the joint administration of the Defence Force as specified below.

Secretary, Department of Defence: The Secretary has the normal powers and responsibilities of a Departmental Secretary under the Public Service Act, the Audit Act and Finance Regulations. In addition to these powers, section 9A of the *Defence Act 1903* makes the Secretary and the Chief of the Defence Force jointly responsible for the administration of the Defence Force (except for the matters falling within the command of the Defence Force or any other matter specified by the Minister). The Secretary is the principal civilian adviser to the Minister for Defence and is responsible to the Minister for advice on general policy and on the management and utilisation of defence resources.

Higher Defence Machinery

An extensive committee system operates in the higher defence organisation to facilitate the formulation of policy for the achievement of government defence objectives. It also facilitates decisions on matters of defence administration, including resources management, and on Joint Service planning and doctrine. The more important committees are described below.

The *Council of Defence* considers and discusses matters relating to the control and administration of the Defence Force referred to it by the Minister for Defence. The Council is chaired by the Minister for Defence and membership comprises the Minister Assisting the Minister for Defence, the Secretary to the Department of Defence, the Chief of the Defence Force and the three Service Chiefs of Staff.

The *Defence Committee* is chaired by the Secretary to the Department of Defence with the Chief of the Defence Force, the three Chiefs of Staff, and the Secretaries to the Departments of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, Treasury and Foreign Affairs as members. The Committee advises the Minister for Defence on defence policy as a whole, the co-ordination of military, strategic, economic, financial and foreign affairs aspects of defence policy, and matters of policy or principle and important questions having a joint service or inter-departmental aspect.

The *Defence Force Development Committee* is chaired by the Secretary to the Department of Defence, with the Chief of the Defence Force and the three Chiefs of Staff as members. It advises the Minister for Defence on force development and the management of resources, including major equipment and facilities acquisitions and formulation of the Five Year Defence Program and annual budget estimates.

The *Chiefs of Staff Committee* is responsible to the Minister for Defence through the Chief of the Defence Force, who is chairman of the committee. Its principal function is to provide advice to the Chief of the Defence Force, including professional single-service advice, to assist him in discharging his responsibility for command of the Defence Force.

Integration of the former Department of Defence Support

In his statement of 11 December 1984 on changes to the Ministry and Departmental arrangements, the Prime Minister announced that all of the functions of the Department of Defence Support, other than those associated with offsets, were to be transferred into Defence with effect from 13 December 1984. The functions associated with offsets were to be transferred to the Department of Industry Technology and Commerce.

On 16 December 1984 the Minster for Defence announced that the Government factories and dockyards which were part of the former department were to be incorporated into a new Office of Defence Production. Top structure arrangements have been approved for the new organisation and integration of sub-structures and regional elements, involving the amalgamation and rationalisation of services with existing organisations, where this is appropriate, is proceeding.

Equipment for the Defence Force

An amount of $1612.8m was spent on equipment of a capital nature in 1984–85. An amount of $1770.9m is expected to be spent in 1985–86

Expenditure on major capital equipment in 1984–85 continued to be dominated by commitments arising from already approved projects. These include 75 McDonnell-Douglas F/A-18 tactical fighter aircraft; four US built FFG guided missile frigates; ten additional P-3C Orion long range maritime patrol aircraft; the modernisation program for the RAN's three guided missile destroyers; the construction of two FFG class frigates at Williamstown Naval Dockyard and the Destroyer Utility helicopters for the FFGs.

New major capital equipment items approved in the 1985–86 Budget context include light field vehicles for the Army; the second phase of the Defence Integrated Secure Communications Network (DISCON) including the provision of AUSSAT satellite links; new anti-air and anti-ship missiles; the project definition study for the new submarines which are to be constructed in Australia; a helicopter simulator/weapons system trainer; an air traffic control radar for RAAF Base East Sale, Vic; new cryptographic equipment; the second phase of Jindalee over the horizon radar; and utility helicopters.

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCE FUNCTION (a)

($'000)

Departmental Category	*Actual Expenditure* 1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	*Estimated Expenditure* 1985-86
Department of Defence—						
Capital Equipment	585,149	533,581	859,120	1,213,411	1,613,943	1,772,074
Capital Facilities	124,807	179,035	204,109	246,409	256,793	298,116
Defence Co-operation	37,914	39,676	44,209	45,644	45,331	53,157
Manpower	1,615,422	2,064,836	2,186,375	2,252,259	2,354,092	2,424,557
Other Running Costs	1,059,579	1,156,921	1,318,514	1,405,200	1,536,168	1,664,417
Total	*3,422,871*	*3,974,049*	*4,612,327*	*5,162,923*	*5,806,327*	*6,212,321*
Other Departments—						
Capital Facilities	8,541	9,180	13,395	16,034	13,229	15,552
Manpower (including Remuneration Tribunal and Defence Forces Retirement and Death Benefits)	200,183	246,056	279,714	324,015	366,587	398,780
Other Running Costs	27,355	34,750	36,612	37,093	45,933	50,329
Total	*236,079*	*289,986*	*329,721*	*377,142*	*425,749*	*464,661*
Total Expenditure on Defence Function	**3,658,947**	**4,264,035**	**4,942,048**	**5,540,065**	**6,232,076**	**6,676,982**
Special Provisions—						
Acquisition of Special Purpose Boeing 707 Aircraft	196	289	103	30	69	..
Allowance for prospective wage and salary increases	..	..	..	..	..	162,000
Total Defence Expenditure	**3,659,143**	**4,264,324**	**4,942,151**	**5,540,095**	**6,232,145**	**6,838,982**

(a) On the 13th December 1984 the Government announced that the majority of the functions of the former Department of Defence Support would be incorporated within the Department of Defence as the office of Defence production. Expenditure figures from 1980-81 to 1983-84 have been amended as far as possible to reflect the revised administrative arrangements.

Defence industry

The Government announced principles on Defence Policy for Australian Industry in June 1984. It noted that Australian industry is extensively involved in programs for the support of the Defence Force which are consistent with strategic priorities and often involve cost premiums above those associated with the Government's general policies. The extent to which penalties for industry involvement in defence procurement are accepted has been determined by making case-by-case judgements of the value of the support and the penalties in cost, capability and availability.

The Government agreed that an effective defence policy for industry cannot be formulated except as an integral part of comprehensive defence policy. Defence funding of local industrial development or of local content in defence procurement should be made in the context of defence policies and priorities.

The Government accorded priority for the use of defence resources for the development of local industrial capability to repair, overhaul and adapt military equipment assessed as fundamental to Australia's defence in those circumstances which the Government accepts as the primary basis for defence planning.

In recent years over 90 per cent of defence spending on equipment repair and overhaul was incurred in Australia. In 1984–85 some 93 per cent of the $214.5m spent on maintenance and repair of Defence Force equipment was spent in Service maintenance depots, naval and other dockyards, Government factories and private industry throughout Australia. Australian industry was involved in, for example, refitting the Oberon submarines (costing $30–40m per vessel), modernising the RAN's DE and DDG vessels (project costs of $171m and $285m respectively) and refurbishing RAAF Macchi and Mirage aircraft (project costs of $26m and $72m respectively).

The Government also accorded priority to funding local supply of the munitions, spares and other consumable stores for which Australia could least rely on overseas supply (including stockpiling and other actions to give greater assurance of supply). Accordingly over 70 per cent of total defence spending on these items is routinely incurred in Australia. In 1984–85 Australian industry accounted for 72.9 per cent of the $573.2m spent, for example, on replacement gun barrels and tank tracks, commonly used ammunition, and spare parts like turbine blades.

The Government also accorded priority to developing within local industry the range of technologies and supply and support capabilities (including design, development, and manufacture) identified as meeting the longer-term needs of the Defence Force in accord with Government policy and defence guidance as to an acceptable balance of strategic benefits and costs. Defence capital equipment procurement is managed accordingly.

In recent years some 30 per cent of total defence spending of capital equipment is routinely incurred in Australia on selective local design and development and equipment; Australian adaptation of overseas technology to meet particular Australian requirements; local manufacture or construction under licence of overseas designed capital items; and purchasing for military use Australian manufactured commercial products. In 1984–85, total defence expenditure on capital equipment was $1613.9m, of which $402.1m was incurred in Australia.

Complete design, development and manufacture of military equipment is undertaken on a selective basis to meet a unique Australian requirement or where there is a particular defence benefit. For example, the Mulloka sonar system was developed specifically for the Australian maritime environment by the Defence Science and Technology Organisation, and it is now being manufactured by Thorn EMI (Ltd) and progressively fitted in the RAN's destroyer escorts. Additional contracts have been let to Thorn EMI (Ltd) and Plessey Australia for two Mulloka systems to be installed in Australian-built guided missile frigates. The Basic Trainer Project is currently under review, but there is a commitment to produce the aircraft within Australia, regardless of whether an Australian or overseas design is selected. Construction of two Australian-designed prototype minehunter catamarans has begun at a new facility especially established by Carrington Slipways Pty Ltd at Newcastle.

Overseas technology is being adapted to particular Australian requirements in, for example, construction of tactical radios for the Army (Project Raven) and the Defence Integrated Secure Communications Network (DISCON) by Plessey Pacific Defence Systems.

Australian defence industry also manufactures overseas designed equipment under license. In November 1984 North Queensland Engineers and Agents Pty Ltd launched the last of 14 British designed Fremantle-Class patrol boats being built for the RAN. The French designed underway replenishment ship being built by Vickers Cockatoo Dockyard was launched in 1984. Production development by the Australian Government Ordnance Factories of the UK designed 105mm light gun is now well advanced. Construction of the first of two US designed Perry Class guided missile frigates (FFG7s) to be built in Australia commenced in March 1985 at Williamstown Naval Dockyard.

Australian industry manufactures numerous commercial items suitable for military use. Mack Trucks (Australia) Pty Ltd and Mercedes-Benz (Australia) are constructing 940 eight tonne trucks and 1,295 four tonne trucks respectively for the Army.

In 1984-85 payments for relatively few, but very complex and necessarily imported capital items (for example F/A-18 fighters and Orion long range maritime patrol aircraft) absorbed 62 per cent of defence capital equipment spending. At the same time these overseas purchases generated opportunities for Australian industry. The F/A-18 project, for example, designates a carefully chosen range of assembly and manufacturing tasks to be undertaken in Australia to establish the requisite indigenous support capacity. In addition, a broad range of Australian industry will compete for offset work negotiated in conjunction with the contract.

INDUSTRY RELATED DEFENCE EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA

	1980–81		1981–82		1982–83		1983–84(a)		1984–85	
	$m	%	$m	%	$m	%	$m	%	$m	%
Capital Equipment—										
Total	585.1		533.6		859.1		1,213.4		1,613.9	
Local	204.2	34.9	307.7	57.7	334.2	38.9	364.5	30.0	402.1	24.9
Replacement Equipment and Stores—										
Total	442.7		461.6		517.8		534.0		573.2	
Local	314.3	71.0	328.8	71.2	356.6	68.9	385.9	72.5	417.9	72.9
Equipment Repair and Overhaul—										
Total	134.9		159.9		183.5		188.8		214.5	
Local	126.3	93.6	146.3	91.5	170.4	92.9	178.5	94.5	199.5	93.0
Total Equipment Related Expenditure—										
Total	1,162.7		1,155.1		1,560.4		1,936.2		2,401.5	
Local	644.7	55.4	782.7	67.8	861.2	55.2	928.9	48.0	1,019.5	42.5

(a) The 1983-84 figures reflect classification changes included in the 1984-85 Budget Paper No. 1.

Defence Logistics Organisation

In its final report in 1982, the Defence Review Committee (chaired by Mr Utz) agreed in principle with a Department of Defence proposal to restructure the Supply and Support Organisation within Defence. The need to co-ordinate the functions of supply, technical services and facilities according to logistic concepts resulted in the creation in December 1984 of the Defence Logistics Organisation (DLO) to replace the Supply and Support Organisation.

The main functional groupings within the DLO are:

- *Supply Division*—supply policy, movement, transport and cataloguing;
- *Technical Services and Logistic Development Division*—resource issues, technical services, standardisation, quality assurance and logistic systems development;
- *Defence Facilities Division*—the infrastructure of military bases and establishments.

Defence logistic activities perform a vital and complex role in maintaining the readiness and sustainability of the Defence Force and comprise:

- the management of all items of supply including the determination of requirements and procurement (other than capital items), their cataloguing, warehousing, accounting, distribution and disposal, and the management of the systems (including computer systems) upon which the Defence Force is dependent;
- the replacement, repair and maintenance of equipment in service;
- the provision of quality assurance for new equipment and for repair and overhaul;
- the provision of transport services;
- the contribution of supply and engineering expertise to the determination and selection of capital equipment requirements;
- the development of policy and guidelines promoting an integrated logistic approach to Defence Force supply and technical services matters;
- the development of facilities infrastructure to support the operation of the Defence Force.

Defence logistics is thus one of the more important activities concerned with the effectiveness of the Defence Force.

In supporting the Defence Force, logistic development must take account of Australia's geographical and population characteristics, which also influence its strategic concepts and industrial development. While promotion of Australian industry activity in the support function is progressed through the medium of programs managed elsewhere within the Department, logistic activities include measures to establish support capabilities in Australian industry.

There is, however, a continuing need to depend on overseas sources of supply for major items of defence equipment. International arrangements for the support of equipment are thus an important aspect of Defence logistics:

- Under the auspices of the ANZUS Treaty, a bilateral arrangement for reciprocal logistic support is formalised in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Logistic

Support between Australia and the United States. The MOU, originally signed in 1980, was renewed in 1985 for a further 5 year period and now incorporates an annex on procedures to raise the level of priority for Australian logistic needs in the US system.

- Government-to-Government assurances are sought for support through the full life of type of equipment purchased from suppliers in other countries. Such assurances have been obtained from Sweden, France and the Federal Republic of Germany and similar assurances are being sought from the United Kingdom, Italy, Belgium, Austria, the Netherlands and Norway.
- Reciprocal government agreements for quality assurance have been signed with the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany. Negotiations are continuing with Sweden and Italy.
- Bilateral arrangements covering the support for material provided under the Defence Co-operation Program and other common inventory items have been completed with Papua New Guinea and are being developed with Vanuatu and Fiji.
- Ongoing arrangements for the reciprocal provision of spare parts and repair services for the forces of New Zealand and Australia are a routine feature of logistics co-operation between the two countries. These are expressed in the MOU concerning Closer Defence Logistic Co-operation which was agreed in June 1983.

The additional costs associated with more complex technology in weapons systems continue to put pressure on logistic resources, particularly when combined with the present need to make a greater percentage of Defence expenditure available for new major equipment purchases. Attention is therefore turning to more rigorous justification of needs, increased rationalisation and improved efficiency without detriment to the effectiveness of the logistic support available to the Defence Force.

Movement and transport are vital ingredients to logistic support, providing scope for rationalisation amongst the Services of the Defence Force and amongst government departments. The commercial transport industry is included in current transport operating and contingency planning.

In recognition of the importance of management systems to support logistic arrangements as well as operational systems, a major redevelopment of computer based supply systems supporting Navy, Army and Air Force commenced in 1984. The aim of redevelopmment is to provide systems which will support management and operational needs beyond the year 2000. As far as possible, common systems will be developed and introduced concurrently with a computer replacement program. Redevelopment in conjunction with computer replacement is expected to provide systems able to provide the fast response, growth capacity, compatibility and interoperability necessary for a modern defence force. Implementation is planned to commence in 1990.

Land

Defence is by far the largest Commonwealth user of land in Australia. The extent, visibility and significance of Defence activities generate a substantial level of public interest in the acquisition or use of land for defence purposes.

The management of programs to provide for Defence's land needs therefore must be conducted with rigour and sensitivity to ensure that the wider social value of land is balanced against its value to Australia's national security.

Capital Facilities

During 1984–85 total expenditure on capital facilities was $257 million. Expenditure in 1985–86 is estimated to be $298 million.

Emphasis throughout 1984–85 continued to be placed on the provision of facilities for planned new equipment and the continued upgrading and modernisation of existing facilities. Work continued on the construction of facilities for the F/A-18 at Williamtown and work commenced at Tindal. Redevelopment of RMC Duntroon ($8.0m) to cater for its changing role due to the opening of the Australian Defence Force Academy in January 1986 was also commenced. Other significant proposals to commence during 1985–86 included the following: Medical and Dental facilities at HMAS Nirimba ($2.0m), training facilities at Crib Point, Victoria ($1.0m), workshop facilities at Bandiana, Victoria ($2.0m) and the upgrading of the sewerage works at Moorebank ($1.0m).

Significant land acquisitions were commenced at Amberley, Queensland ($1.4m) to provide safety buffer zones and at Tindal, NT ($1.8m) to acquire land for housing and other operational requirements.

$30.441 million was spent on the purchase or construction of houses during 1984–85. Some 330 houses were built and the construction or purchase of a further 392 was authorised. $8.003 million was spent on improving existing older houses.

Defence manpower

The following table indicates the range of activities and occupations in which defence military and civilian manpower are involved.

FUNCTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEFENCE MANPOWER AS AT 30 JUNE 1985 (*a*)

Function	*Service*	*Civilian*	*Total*
Under the Secretary Department of Defence:			
Manpower and Financial Services	237	2077	2314
Strategic Policy and Force Development	306	98	404
Capital Procurement	187	27	214
Defence Logistics	131	466	597
Defence Science and Technology	52	4322	4374
Policy Co-ordination/Computing Services/Defence Purchasing	82	144	226
Regional Offices	5	1340	1345
Office of Defence Production			
Shipbuilding	46	5380	5426
Aerospace	3	2361	2364
Munitions	—	6060	6060
Administration	—	1181	1181
Under the Chief of Defence Force			
Navy	15677	4927	20604
Army	31846	6364	38210
Air Force	22192	2659	24851
Headquarters ADF	267	82	349
Outrider Organisations of the Department of Defence	351	783	1134
Total	**71382**	**38271**	**109653**

(*a*) Figures cannot be reconciled with those in Year Books published prior to 1984 owing to changes within classifications. Civilian figures include only full-time operatives and exclude locally engaged civilians employed in support of Air Force deployment, overseas persons on extended leave and part-time staff.

PERSONNEL STRENGTHS OF THE PERMANENT DEFENCE FORCE AS AT 30 JUNE

	Navy	*Army*	*Air Force*	*Total*
1980	16,961	32,321	22,249	71,531
1981	17,298	32,898	22,322	72,518
1982	17,598	32,876	22,711	73,185
1983	17,198	33,072	22,512	72,782
1984	16,692	32,278	22,672	71,642
1985	16,059	32,460	22,863	71,382
1986 (approved targets)	15,536	32,000	22,797	70,333

COMPOSITION OF PERMANENT DEFENCE FORCE (*a*) AS AT 13 JUNE 1985

	Navy	*Army*	*Air Force*	*Total*
Male—				
Officers	2,074	4,203	3,399	9,676
Other Ranks	12,037	25,292	16,597	53,926
Cadets	321	420	476	1,217
Apprentices	542	547	513	1,602
Sub-Total	*14,974*	*30,462*	*20,985*	*66,421*
Females (*b*)				
Officers	129	357	264	750
Other Ranks (*c*)	956	1,641	1,614	4,211
Sub-Total	*1,085*	*1,998*	*1,878*	*4,961*
Total Strength	**16,059**	**32,460**	**22,863**	**71,382**

(a) Includes Reserve personnel on full-time duty. (b) Excludes female personnel on maternity leave. (c) Includes female officer cadets and female apprentices.

Reserve Forces

Reserves comprise trained and partly trained volunteers who are available to participate in the defence of Australia and its interest in times of war or defence emergency. Royal Australian Navy and Royal Australian Air Force Reserves can be used to supplement and increase the rate of effort of the Permanent Forces. The Army Reserve consists mainly of formed units and sub units, which with the Regular Army, provide the basis for expansion of the Army.

RESERVE COMPONENTS WITH TRAINING OBLIGATIONS AS AT 30 JUNE

	Navy	*Army*	*Air Force*	*Total*
1980	1.039	23,986	502	25,527
1981	1,021	31,125	591	32,737
1982	1,094	31,706	873	33,673
1983	1,204	33,227	1,178	35,609
1984	1,220	29,021	1,608	31,849
1985	1,135	23,846	1,353	26,334

International Defence Relations

The principal objectives of the Government's regional defence policy are:

- to promote regional stability;
- to register Australia's continuing interest in issues that affect regional security;
- to encourage broader regional consideration and planning on security—related matters; and
- to encourage and assist the development of regional defence self-reliance, in keeping with the defence and security capacities of our regional neighbours.

These objectives are met in five major ways:

- Ministerial and other high-level strategic and defence consultations with our main defence partners;
- joint exercises;
- exchanges of visits by the Service Chiefs and other Service Officers;
- port visits by HMA Ships
- Defence Representation Abroad—Defence Advisers or Attaches are stationed permanently at Australian diplomatic missions in Britian, China, Fiji, France, The Federal Republic of Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Thailand and the United States of America, and are accredited to Burma, Canada, Iran, Nepal, Switzerland and to the South Pacific states of Kiribati, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Western Samoa;

Defence cooperation

In support of this policy, the Defence Cooperation Program (DCP) complements other defence cooperative arrangements and activities with regional countries. DCP aims are:

- to exchange and share knowledge, information and experience in the development of military organisations, capabilities and skills;
- to provide opportunities for the Australian Defence force and the defence and defence related forces of partner countries to enhance their understanding of each other's military environment and organization and methods of operation, and to operate together;
- to provide the Australian Defence force with operational experience in the regional environment;
- to demonstrate the competence of the Australian Defence force to manage and operate modern military equipment; and
- to develop an acceptance of Australia as a regional centre for, and source of, defence technological and industrial competence.

Papua New Guinea (PNG)

The DCP with PNG assists with the development of an effective PNG Defence Force that is capable of supporting national sovereignty and the task of nation building. The program comprises ADF personnel assisting the PNGDF, training in Australia, equipment-based joint projects, and combined exercises. Total DCP expenditure for PNG in 1984–85 was $16.031m.

Indonesia

In Indonesia, the DCP aims to enhance the working relationship between the ADF and the Indonesian Armed Forces and defence organisation. The Program focuses on personnel exchanges, training in Australia and equipment-based joint projects which facilitate the transfer of defence techological capabilities. DCP expenditure for Indoesia in 1984–85 totalled $9.953m.

South Pacific

Programs with these countries promote acceptance of Australian defence activities as a natural component of the Australian presence in the region. The program concentrates on the expansion of areas of the countries' national infractructure which have defence and security applications, through:

- equipment based projects, of which the South Pacific Patrol Boat is the most prominent;
- training;
- the provision of specialist ADF personnel.

Total expenditure for the South Pacific States totalled $5.860m in 1984–85.

Malaysia

The DCP helps to develop Malaysia's defence self-reliance. The program focuses on training in Australia and ADF consultancy in Malaysia in the establishment of a modern conventional defence force. DCP assistance to Malaysia totalled $5.613m in 1984–85.

Singapore

In Singapore, the main thrust of the Program is the establishment of a constructive working relationship with the Singapore Armed Forces and defence organisation through increased contact between Singapore Armed Forces and ADF personnel, and training in Australia. Total DCP expenditure for Singapore in 1984–85 was $1.322m.

Thailand

The Program demonstrates Australia's support for Thailand's national efforts to maintain stability in its immediate region. The program focuses on equipment-based projects, study visits and training in Australia. DCP assistance to Thailand in 1984–85 totalled $4.302m.

Philippines

The Defence Cooperation Program is directed at maintaining contact with the Philippines defence authorities. It comprises an equipment-based project in-country, a mobile medical facility, and some training in Australia. DCP expenditure for the Philippines in 1984–85 was $1.356m.

Other Countries

The DCP helps to maintain defence contacts with other countries in Asia and the Indian Ocean region in support of Australia's diplomatic and political interests, primarily through training in Australia and occasional study visits. DCP assistance to other countries totalled $.497m in 1984–85.

Equipment, facilities and associated expenditure for defence cooperation training in Australia

Australia aims for continued modest expansion of its training support to Defence Co-operation Program participating countries. This is achieved through acquisition of assets designed to meet the military training needs of the regional states. Under the DCP $.398m was spent enhancing Australian training facilities in 1984–85.

Defence force activities overseas

The main areas where Australian Defence Force elements have been deployed during the year were Malaysia/Singapore, Papua New Guinea, the Middle East and the Indian Ocean. Units also visited the United Kingdom, Indonesia, the Philipines, the United States, Canada, New Zealand and the South-West Pacific.

Australian Defence Force elements in the Malaysia/Singapore area include:

Navy—Ships of the RAN on exercises and goodwill visits.

Army—An Australian infantry company is maintained at Butterworth on the basis of three month detachments from Australia, in a training role.

Air Force—The Government has decided that the Mirages will be replaced from mid 1988 by periodic deployments of F/A-18s as these aircraft are phased into service with the RAAF.

The Defence Force continued to contribute to United Nations peacekeeping operations with Australian Army observers in Jordan, Egypt, Israel, Syria and Lebanon. An Australian Army officer has been seconded to the UN HQ in New York for liaison duties.

Since mid-January 1981 RAN ships have been deployed for patrol duties in the Indian Ocean littoral states.

Under the Defence Co-operation Program elements of the Defence Force have continued to conduct survey and civil engineering operations in the neighbouring countries. In 1984–85 survey operations were undertaken in Vanuatu and Kiribati.

An Army engineering unit is permanently located in the Southern Highlands Province of PNG and engineer personnel have been deployed to Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tonga and Western Samoa.

THE DEFENCE FORCE

Royal Australian Navy

The RAN maintains and exercises a modern, well-equipped and highly-trained maritime force. The structure of this force is based primarily on the provision at sea of a balanced force group, consisting of surface warships, naval aviation and submarines.

Higher organisation

The Chief of Naval Staff has command of the RAN, subject to the command of the Defence Force by the Chief of the Defence Force. Principal staff officers to the Chief of Naval Staff are the Deputy Chief of Naval Staff, the Chief of Naval Operational Requirements and Plans, the Chief of Naval Personnel, the Chief of Naval Engineering, the Chief of Naval Materiel and the Director General of Supply Navy. Other senior officers of the RAN include the Flag Officer Naval Support Command and the Flag Officer Commanding HM Australian Fleet.

Ships of the Royal Australian Navy

The Fleet, September 1985: *Stalwart*—destroyer tender; *Supply*—oiler (to be paid off December 1985, and replaced by new ship *Success* early in 1986); *Tobruk*—amphibious heavy lift ship; *Perth, Hobart, Brisbane*—guided missile destroyers; *Adelaide, Canberra, Sydney, Darwin*—guided missile frigates; *Yarra* (to be paid off and disposed of, November 1985); *Parramatta, Stuart, Swan, Torrens, (Derwent* decommissioned—undergoing modernisation at Williamstown)—destroyer escorts; *Vampire*—destroyer training ship; *Jervis Bay*—training ship; *Curlew*—coastal minehunter; *Moresby, Flinders*—surveying ships; *Cook*—oceanographic research ship; *Otway, Onslow, Ovens, Otama, Oxley, Orion*—submarines; *Fremantle, Launceston, Townsville, Warrnambool, Ipswich, Cessnock, Whyalla, Wollongong, Bendigo, Gawler, Geraldton, Dubbo, Geelong, Gladstone, Bunbury*—patrol boats; *Brunei, Betano* (converted for hydrographic operations)—heavy landing craft. Three heavy landing craft—*Tarakan, Wewak* and *Balikpapan* have been paid off into Reserve but can be brought to operational readiness within 21 days. Patrol boats *Adroit, Ardent, Advance, Aware, Bayonet,* and heavy landing craft *Labuan* are manned by RAN Reserve personnel.

Fleet Air Arm

On 30 June 1984 the A4 Skyhawks and S2 Trackers ceased operations in accordance with Government decisions. The Skyhawks were purchased by New Zealand while the Trackers have been purchased by American companies. The two squadrons that operated these aircraft, VC724 and VC851, were disbanded on 31 August 1984.

The RAN currently operates five different types of helicopters and HS748 electronic warfare training aircraft from HMAS *Albatross*, the Naval Air Station at Nowra in N.S.W.

HS817 operates the Sea King MK50 helicopters in the anti-submarine role. HU816 operates Wessex helicopters in the utility role. HC723 operates UH1B in the utility and SAR roles, Bell 206 from HMAS *Moresby* survey support and AS305B Squirrels for interim FFG training tasks. The squadron also operates the HS748 aircraft.

The RAN operates Jindivik pilotless target aircraft from the Jervis Bay Range facility in N.S.W. and in August 1984 the new and improved 700 series Jindivik aircraft were introduced into service.

Equipment for the Royal Australian Navy

Significant new equipment received by the RAN in 1984–85 include:

- two Fremantle Class patrol boats (HMAS *Gladstone* and HMAS *Bunbury*)
- four of six Squirrel helicopters.

Deliveries expected during 1985–86 include:

- HMAS *Otama* (submarine), from modernisation
- HMAS *Derwent* (destroyer escort), from modernisation
- HMAS *Success* (oiler), commissioning March 1986 from building at Vickers Cockatoo Dockyard in Sydney
- two Squirrel helicopters.

Contracts and tenders negotiated during 1984–85 include:

- contract for supply of 8 Seahawk helicopters in 1988
- funded study for the provision of new submarines by HDW/IKL of West Germany and Kockums of Sweden.

Training and entry

RAN Staff College. The RAN Staff College located at HMAS *Penguin*, Balmoral, N.S.W., prepares RAN officers of Lieutenant Commander and Lieutenant rank for command and staff appointments. Two courses of 22 weeks duration are run annually, each course comprising 28 students, typically 20 Naval Officers, one officer each from the Army, RAAF, USN and RNZN two Public Service Board officers, and two Defence Co-operation Program students.

Officer Entry. The Royal Australian Naval College at Jervis Bay is the training centre for officers in the RAN. Applicants for permanent commissions (presently male only) must be under 20 years of age on 1 January of the year of entry and must matriculate to a university in an Australian capital city. Officer appointees specialise in Seamen, Engineering, Supply and Secretariat, or Instructor Branch. Appointees either complete a full-time degree course in Engineering, Science, Surveying or Arts at the University of New South Wales, or complete a Diploma of Applied Science at the Royal Australian Naval College. Applicants for degree studies must meet the entry requirements of the appropriate faculty of the University of New South Wales. Male and female applicants for short service commissions must be under 24 years of age on 1 January of the year of entry and have either matriculated to a degree course at an Australian university, College of Advanced Education, or Institute of Technical and Further Education, or achieve four passes at Year 12. Entry is also available to professionally qualified persons such as doctors, teachers, engineers and lawyers.

Sailor Entry. There are several available entry schemes, all of which are open to both males and females, depending upon an individual's age, educational standard, final employment and interests. New entry training is carried out at the following establishments:

- HMAS *Nirimba* at Quaker's Hill, New South Wales is the primary establishment for all RAN trade training which includes courses for apprentices aged between fifteen and eighteen and direct entry tradesmen.
- HMAS *Cerberus* at Westernport, Victoria is the primary training establishment for all general entry, non-apprentice recruits aged between seventeen and twenty-six. Recruits receive common basic training before progressing to category training courses.
- Advanced category training is additionally undertaken at various schools at HMAS *Penguin* and HMAS *Watson* in Sydney and the Naval Air Station *Nowra*, N.S.W. A number of specialist courses are conducted in the United States and United Kingdom.

Ship construction and repairs

There are two naval dockyards, one at Garden Island, Sydney and one at Williamstown, near Melbourne. A third yard at Cockatoo Island in Sydney Habour is operated by Vickers Cockatoo Dockyard Pty Ltd (VCD) under agreement with the Australian Government. This company carries out considerable naval refitting work, particularly of submarines. In August 1979 the company was awarded a contract to construct a new replenishment ship for the RAN the keel of which was laid in August 1980.

Current construction projects include modernisation of the last Destroyer Escort being undertaken by Williamstown Dockyard. An order was placed on Williamstown Naval Dockyard for construction of 2 FFG7 class Guided Missile Frigates. Construction of two prototype minehunter catamarans has begun at a new facility established by Carrington Slipways Pty Ltd, Newcastle.

HMAS *Success* (AOR-01) was launched in March 1984 and work continues on the fitting out of the vessel at Vickers Cockatoo Dockyard. She is due to commission in the RAN early in 1986.

Australian Army

The Australian Army maintains a potential ability and readiness to conduct operations on land for the defence of Australia and, in co-operation with the other arms of the Australian Defence Force, shares a responsibility to deter aggression, to ensure the nation's security and to preserve its national interests.

Higher Organisation

Command of the Army is the responsibility of the Chief of the General Staff, subject to the overall command of the Defence Force by the Chief of the Defence Force. He has for his principal staff officers the Deputy Chief of the General Staff, the Chief of Operations, the Chief of Personnel, the Chief of Logistics, the Chief of Materiel and the chief of the Army Reserve.

The Army is organised into three commands as follows:

- *Field Force Command* which commands all field force units of the Australian Army, both Regular and Army Reserve.
- *Logistic Command* which commands the principal logistic elements of the Army.
- *Training Command* which is responsible for all individual training and commands all Army training establishments and schools with the exception of the Royal Military College, Duntroon (which is under the command of the Chief of the General Staff).

Military Districts as listed below provide administrative support for the three commands, and, in certain cases act as intermediate headquarters for them:

- *1st Military District*—the State of Queensland.
- *2nd Military District*—the State of New South Wales, less those parts included in 3rd and 4th Military Districts.
- *3rd Military District*—the State of Victoria and part of southern New South Wales.
- *4th Military District*—the State of South Australia plus a portion of south-western New South Wales.
- *5th Military District*—the State of Western Australia, less the Kimberley Local Government area.
- *6th Military District*—the State of Tasmania.
- *7th Military District*—the Northern Territory plus the Kimberley Local Government area of Western Australia.

The military district, headquarters also handle those matters in which both Commonwealth and State Governments are involved.

Training

Officer Training. The Army conducts pre-commissioning training of its officers at:

a. Royal Military College. Located at Duntroon in the Australian Capital Territory, this college provides military pre-commissioning training for all officers of the Regular Army except Specialist Service Officers.
b. Officer Cadet Training Units. These units are located in each Military District and provide pre-commissioning training for the majority of officers for the Army Reserve.
c. University Regiments. These units identify and train tertiary students as officers for service in the Army Reserve.
d. Specialist Service Officer Course. This course is conducted at Land Warfare Centre, Canungra, Queensland, and provides an introduction to the Army for newly commissioned Specialist Service Officers in professions such as Law, Medicine and Dentistry.

Command and Staff College. Located at Queenscliff in Victoria, the college provides training for selected Australian and overseas officers, to prepare them for command and staff appointments in the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Other Rank Training. Initial training for other ranks is provided as follows:

a. 1st Recruiting Training Battalion, Kapooka, New South Wales. This unit is the major training unit for all enlistees into the Regular Army.
b. Army Apprentice School, Bonegilla, Victoria. This school provides initial trade and military training for apprentice enlistees.
c. Army Reserve recruits attend initial training at courses conducted by Training Groups located in most Military Districts.

Land Warfare Centre. The Land Warfare Centre at Canungra, Queensland conducts courses for both officers and other ranks as follows:

a. promotion subjects,
b. tactics and administration,

c. individual battle skills, and
d. sub-unit operations.

Other Schools. Army schools have been established to train officers and other ranks in up to date techniques of their own arm or service. Courses conducted include training, promotion courses and instructor development courses for members of both the Regular Army and the Army Reserve.

Equipment for the Army

Significant new equipment items received by the Army in 1984-85 included 209 eight tonne and 259 four tonne trucks, 46 12OLPS compressors, 871 mine detectors, 8 earth augers, 27 heavy tracked tractors, 20 heavy duty scrapers and 15 155mm M198 Howitzers. Deliveries expected in 1985-86 include 676 general support machine guns, 175 eight tonne and 259 four tonne trucks, 27 light wheeled tractors, 28 120 LPS compressors and 18 sets of 20,000 LPH and 33 sets of 7500LPH water purification equipment.

Gunners from the 8/12 Medium Regiment lay down a barrage during a mock battle.

Department of Defence

Royal Australian Air Force

The function of the Royal Australian Air Force is the conduct of operations in the air for the defence of Australia and Australian interests.

Higher Organisation

The Chief of the Air Staff (CAS) is responsible to the Minister for Defence through the Chief of Defence Force (CDF) for command of the RAAF. Staff to assist the CAS in discharging his responsibilities and to provide higher command, policy and broad planning direction of RAAF activities is provided by Department of Defence (Air Force Office) (DEFAIR). The CAS is directly assisted in his decisions by the Chief of the Air Staff Advisory Committee (CASAC). The CASAC includes the Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Chief of Air Force Operations and Plans, Chief of Air Force Materiel, Chief of Air Force Personnel, Chief of Air Force Technical Services, the Air Officers Commanding Operational and Support Commands, and the Director General Supply—Air Force. However, as this Committee has no executive authority, the CAS is not bound to accept its advice in reaching decisions.

RAAF Commands

The RAAF is organised into two functional commands, *Operational Command* and *Support Command*. The Command headquarters provides the intermediate level command and staff structure through which the directives and policies of the CAS are placed in effect. (Other RAAF elements not assigned to these Commands are responsible direct to DEFAIR.) The general function of *Operational Command* is the provision of combat-ready forces for employment in assigned roles and the conduct of air operations within Australia and overseas from within the resources allocated. *Support Command* is responsible for the provision of support, including basic training of personnel, logistics and the supply and maintenance of RAAF equipment.

Units of either Command, but primarily *Operational Command*, may be assigned by the CAS to make up part of other formally established forces, such as a joint force, a tactical air support force (TASF), a peacekeeping force or any other grouping necessary to meet a particular operational task or contingency.

The operational component is made up of the strike/reconnaissance, tactical fighter, maritime and air transport forces and is supported operationally by the ground defence force and an operational support unit. The support component comprises a training element, an administrative element, a logistics element and units with other miscellaneous support responsibilities.

Aircraft

The RAAF's strike/reconnaissance force is equiped with F-111A/C and RF-111C aircraft. The tactical fighter force, currently equipped with Mirage 1110/D began re-equipping with F/A-18 aircraft in April 1985. RAAF maritime squadrons presently operate Orion P-3B and P-3C aircraft. Transport aircraft currently in use by the RAAF are Hercules C-130E and C-130H, CC08 Caribou, Mystere 20, HS-748, Boeing 707, and BAC-111 aircraft. In addition, the air transport force operates the UH-1H Iroquois and AS-350 Squirrel helicopters and the CH-47C Chinook medium lift helicopter. Aircraft used by the support component for basic aircrew training are the CT-4A Airtrainer, Macchi MB-326H and HS-748.

Training

Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA). From 1986, ADFA will replace the RAAF Academy, Engineer Cadet Squadron, and Supply Cadet Scheme as the primary source of tertiary-qualified entrants to the General Duties, Engineer and Supply Branches of the RAAF Officer Corps. ADFA will be located in Canberra and will contain a College of the University of New South Wales.

Basic Aircrew Training. Flying training for RAAF pilots is conducted at Point Cook, Victoria and Pearce, Western Australia. RAAF navigators are trained at East Sale, Victoria and airman aircrew (flight engineers, loadmasters and air electronics analysts) undergo basic training at Edinburgh, South Australia. The RAAF also provides pilot and observer training for the RAN and pilot training for the Army and Papua New Guinea Defence Force.

Aircrew Operational Conversion. Conversion training to Mirage fighter aircraft and Orion Maritime aircraft is conducted by the respective conversion training squadrons. Conversions to other operational aircraft are conducted within the operational squadrons.

Officer Training. With the exception of those officers commissioned from ADFA, all officers entering directly (with or without tertiary qualifications), commissioned airmen and airwomen, aircrew (pilot and navigator), engineering and equipment cadets and undergraduate students undergo the Junior Officer Initial Course (JOIC) at the Officers' Training School, Point Cook, Victoria. Following graduation from the JOIC all graduates, with the exception of aircrew (pilot and navigator), immediatly undergo the Joint Officer Executive Course at Officers' Training School, Point Cook.

Staff College. The RAAF Staff College located at Fairbairn, Australian Capital Territory, provides two residential staff courses. The Basic Staff Course of six weeks duration provides Command and staff training to officers of the rank of Flight Lieutenant. The Advanced Staff College Course of forty-three weeks duration provides staff training and higher service education to selected officers normally of the rank of Squadron Leader. This course is designed to broaden the students' professional background and to prepare them for Command and staff appointments of greater responsibility. A one year correspondence course covering military studies, international affairs and management is a compulsory prerequisite for entry to the advanced course.

Ground Training. The major ground training schools are the School of Radio at Laverton, Victoria and the School of Technical Training at Wagga, New South Wales. Both schools provide trade and technologist apprentice and adult trade training for technical personnel. They also provide post-graduate type training and specialist familiarisation courses on aircraft and telecommunications systems. Non-technical courses conducted at Wagga include catering, clerical, supervision and management and instructional technique.

Equipment for the Royal Australian Air Force

Forecasts regarding major capital equipment acquisitions are as follows:

- Deliveries of ten additional P3C aircraft to replace existing P3B aircraft commenced in October 1984. Four have been delivered to date with delivery of the last expected in March 1986.
- The first two F/A-18 aircraft have been delivered from the USA. The remaining 73 Hornets are being assembled in Australia. The first Australian assembled Hornet was delivered in April 1985 and a further ten will be delivered during 1985-86.

New major capital equipment decisions approved by the Government during (1984-85) include:

- New Electronic Support Measures for P3C.
- Tindal Airfield Surveillance Radar.

Deliveries expected during 1985-86 include:

- 4 TF/A-18 (dual seat).
- 6 F/A-18 (single seat).
- First of two F/A-18 Operational Flight Trainers.
- First Australian F111 fitted with Pavetack.

Defence Science and Technology Organisation

The Department's defence science and technology establishments, collectively known as the Defence Science and Technology Organisation (DSTO), form the second largest research organisation in Australia with some 1,000 professional scientists and engineers in its total staff of about 4,400.

DSTO was established as a unified organisation in 1975 when the laboratories formerly in the Department of Supply were brought into the Department of Defence and under the direct control of the Chief Defence Scientist.

DSTO has a central office and one establishment in Canberra, representatives in London and Washington, and five major and three small establishments in five States. The Chief Defence Scientist, is supported in the Central Office by an Executive, and policy and management staff. Scientific advisers are attached to Service headquarters in Canberra and some field headquarters.

The objective of DSTO is to help the Australian Defence Force take best advantage of modern technology. Major activities are: scientific input to Defence policy formulation; solution of Defence Force problems particularly where high technology or special features of Australian physical or military environment are involved; modification and extension of life of military equipment; development of indigenous equipment; evaluation of military equipment and procedures by trials, exercise analysis or operational research; support to defence

industry; and international co-operation in defence research and development (R & D). The DSTO also conducts mission-oriented research and enhances or maintains a technology base in key areas such as surveillance, aeronautics, weapons guidance and other electronic systems and countermeasures, explosives and propulsion.

There is considerable interaction between DSTO and its principal customers, the Defence Force and defence industry. Many companys benefit from close association with this R & D effort, some having facilities adjoining or co-located with the Defence Research Centre, Salisbury (DRCS).

Despite the laboratories' strong alignment with defence, their unique skills and facilities are available for non-defence tasks when priorities permit. Functions of the laboratories are briefly described below.

Aeronautical Research Laboratories, Fishermans Bend, Vic.—Provides research support primarily to the defence force and defence industry in fields including aerodynamics, aircraft materials, structural integrity and efficiency of aircraft, analysis and integration of systems, and on air-breathing propulsion systems and engine airframe integration and performance. It also assists civil aviation in some of these fields.

Advanced Engineering Laboratory, DRCS, S.A.—Engages in engineering feasibility studies and the development, design and manufacture of prototype systems and equipment in the mechanical and electronic engineering fields. It also provides engineering support to the Services and assistance to defence-related industry and maintains an advanced engineering technology base.

Central Studies Establishment, Canberra, A.C.T.—Carries out analytical studies on force structure, defence planning, equipment proposals, weapons systems, logistics and manpower.

Electronics Research Laboratory, DRCS, S.A.—Is concerned primarily with R & D in radar, radio, electronics, infra-red physics, optics, electro-optics, electronic warfare and surveillance.

Materials Research Laboratories, Maribyrnong, Vic.—Provides research and development support to the Defence Force and defence industry in fields including organic and inorganic materials, metallurgy, explosives and ordnance, electromagnetic propulsion and terminal ballistics, high energy lasers and camouflage.

Armed Forces Food Science Establishment, Scottsdale, Tas.—Determines the energy and nutrient requirements of servicemen under all conditions in which they may be expected to operate and translates these needs into ration scales for static mess feeding and ration packs for combat purposes. AFFSE is part of the Materials Research Laboratories (MRL).

Joint Tropical Trials and Research Establishment, Innisfail, Qld—Performs investigations and research on the effects of tropical environments on materials, equipment and electromagnetic wave propagation; and on mechanisms of degradation, ways of measuring degradation and the classification of tropical environments. Sponsored jointly by Australia and United Kingdom, JTTRE is part of MRL.

Weapons Systems Research Laboratory, DRCS, S.A.—Responsible for R & D related to aeroballistic aspects of weapons and weapon systems, rocket and gun propulsion systems, combat data and display systems, guidance and control systems for weapons, underwater detection systems and the integration of systems.

RAN Research Laboratory, Pyrmont, N.S.W.—Conducts operations research studies on maritime warfare, analyses maritime exercises, and undertakes research on underwater acoustics, oceanography, sonar and mine warfare. RANRL is part of Weapons Systems Research Laboratory.

Defence Research Centre, Salisbury, S.A.—Comprises the Advanced Engineering, Electronics Research and Weapons Systems Research Laboratories and provides for their administrative support. DRCS Administration Branch also provides general support services for the Defence Support Centre, Woomera.

Defence Support Centre, Woomera, S.A.—Provides an outdoor laboratory essential for weapon system trials in support of R & D programs.

The DSTO Central Office in Canberra has two Divisions:

Science Programs and Administration Division provides policy advice on defence science and technology, advises on the formulation and management of the DSTO program of research and development, co-ordinates and analyses bids for resource programs for DSTO, monitors the allocation of resources to the DSTO activities and reviews performance against program objectives, advises on and develops administrative and financial policies for the DSTO, and advises on policy and procedures for professional staff recruitment, assessment and promotion.

External Relations, Projects and Analytical Studies Division fosters and co-ordinates DSTO contact with national and international science and technology agencies and the wider community, provides management and advice on major development projects, co-ordinates analytical studies throughout the DSTO and operates the Department's information services (Defence Libraries).

Natural Disasters Organisation (NDO)

NDO's primary peacetime function is to mitigate the effects of disasters. It does this, at the request of State and Territory counter disaster organisations, by co-ordination of physical assistance from the Defence Force and other Commonwealth Government Departments. Non-Government organisations also co-operate with NDO. States and Territories have complete responsibility for their own Counter Disaster Organisations. The NDO and State and Territory Emergency Services together constitute a core civil defence structure.

At the national level NDO develops and implements contingency plans to cope with requests by State/Territory counter disaster authorities for Commonwealth resources during disasters or for civil defence needs. A National Emergency Operations Centre located at NDO headquarters in Canberra provides a focal point for the co-ordination of national efforts when required and maintains communication with State and Territory authorities and Commonwealth Departments during disasters or potential disasters such as impact on Australian territory of space debris.

On behalf of the Australian Development Assistance Bureau, NDO acts in an advisory, planning and operational capacity for that Australian overseas disaster preparedness and relief which involves the use of Commonwealth Government resources.

A number of Commonwealth funded support programs for State/Territory Emergency Services are administered by NDO. These include—the supply of emergency type equipment such as radios, rescue vehicles, generators, flood rescue boats, etc.,—reimbursement of salaries of State/Territory full time organisers at regional level—subsidies on a limited dollar for dollar basis to provide accommodation for State/Territory Emergency Service Units at local government level—the provision of public information material and training handbooks.

Other programs which benefit all organisations having a counter disaster involvement and the community generally are—training at the Australian Counter Disaster College, Mt Macedon, Victoria, or by College mobile teams in State/Territory—maintenance of emergency broadcasting facilities.

OFFICE OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION

The Department of Defence has, within the overall defence, industry and employment policies, the goal of providing optimum support for the nation's defence effort in peace and war.

The Department is responsive to the requirements of the Australian Defence Force and to the need to revitalise and further develop the industry infrastructure which supports that force. It provides support in terms of production, purchasing and supply of defence materiel as well as support and stimulation of defence related technological and industrial development in Australia.

The Office of Defence Production (ODP) was created in December 1984. The central task of the ODP is the management of government-owned factories and dockyards, and the maintenance of an industrial capacity needed for strategic purposes.

Apart from a central office in Canberra and some regional staff, most ODP staff are located in production establishments. There are fifteen establishments within ODP, employing close to 15,000 people and with an annual turnover of about $500m. Of the fifteen establishments:

- eight are engaged in producing munitions, explosives, other ordnance and engineering products and a range of equipment ranging from small generating sets to artillery and large fire-fighting vehicles;
- the Australian Government Clothing Factory specialises in providing uniforms and other military clothing:
- the Government Aircraft Factories, at Fishermens Bend and Avalon in Victoria, are Australia's main facilities for designing and producing manned and unmanned aircraft, and guided weapons;

- Garden Island Dockyard undertakes the repair, refit, docking, modernisation and conversion of surface naval ships; tests weapons and control and communication systems in naval vessels;
- Williamstown Dockyard is primarily concerned with the construction and modernisation of naval ships to destroyer size;
- The Guided Weapons and Electronics Support Facility in New South Wales provides a range of technical support in electronics-related fields, including guided weapons for the defence force and industry; and
- Aircraft Engineering Workship, situated near Adelaide, does short-run work in aircraft components and ground support equipment, plus a range of commercial work.

IN RETROSPECT ..... **Year Book No 10 (1901-1916)**

(v.) **Visit and Report by Sir Reginald Henderson.** At the invitation of the Government, Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson visited Australia to advise upon naval matters generally. A summary of his report will be found in Official Year Book No.6, pp. 1067-8. It provided for 52 vessels and 15,000 men; expenditure on construction, works, etc., £40,000,000, with an ultimate annual naval vote of £4,794,000. Six naval bases, and eleven sub-bases, were recommended. The 52 vessels would consist of 8 armoured cruisers, 10 protected cruisers, 18 destroyers, 12 submarines, 3 depot ships, 1 fleet repair-ship, and the construction would extend over 22 years.