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Message from THE MINISTER FOR DEFENCE

The Honourable D. J. KILLEN, MP

We are a maritime nation. The seas that surround this island Continent are at once our moat and the highway which joins us to the rest of the world. Whether to trade or to fight, other countries must come to us across the water.

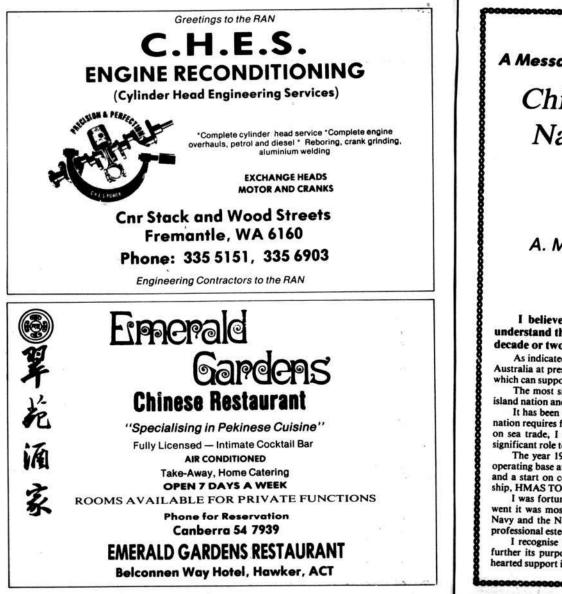
The Royal Australian Navy is charged with a heavy responsibility in the defence of our maritime approaches and the protection of our trade routes, a responsibility it has always discharged with the honour befitting a professional, efficient and gallant service.

Australia is fortunate in the calibre of its Navy, but this is no matter for complacency. The Australian people must ever be kept mindful of the need for effective naval power and of the perils of failing to sustain it. In this educative process the Navy League plays an important part, and I welcome these special Navy Week editions of "The Navy" as evidence of the League's continuing commitment to developing public interest in Australia's naval affairs.

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A Message from the Chief of Naval Staff Vice-Admiral A. M. SYNNOT AO, CBE

I believe it is important for us all to think about and endeavour to understand the Navy's relevance and importance to our country over the next decade or two, particularly in these times of financial stringency.

As indicated in the Defence White Paper of 1976, there is no discernible major threat to Australia at present. Accordingly our Defence Force should embrace a range of capabilities which can support national independence and self-reliance.

The most significant factor in our international and defence posture is that we are an island nation and that the seas around us can act both to our advantage and disadvantage.

It has been said that the mission of the Australian Navy is to control those seas that the nation requires for its purposes. Given our increasing offshore resources and our dependence on sea trade, I am sure we are all of the one opinion, namely that the Navy has a very significant role to play in our future.

The year 1978 will be notable for the commissioning of HMAS STIRLING, our new operating base at Cockburn Sound, the launching of our first two FFGs in the United States, and a start on construction of the first of our new patrol boats in Britain and the landing ship, HMAS TOBRUK, in Australia.

I was fortunate to travel to Europe, Britain and North America this year. Wherever, I went it was most obvious to me that cordial relations exist between the Royal Australian Navy and the Navies of each of the countries I visited. I was most heartened by the high professional esteem held for the RAN.

I recognise the valuable work the Navy League is doing to support the Navy and to further its purposes in the defence of our country. You have my confidence and wholehearted support in your endeavours.

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THE NAVY

Annual Message from . . . The Federal President of the Navy League of Australia

Commander F. G. EVANS, MBE, VRD, RANR

Probably the best thing that could be said about the 1978/79 Defence Estimates is the government has retained it's credibility as an advocate of adequate national security forces - but only just retained it.

For the second year in succession defence expenditure in real terms is expected to rise by one per cent against the five per cent or more annual increase predicted in the November, 1976, Defence White Paper. With defence spending measured in thousands of millions of dollars, the difference between one and five per cent represents a very large sum of money -nearly 100 million dollars using 1977/78 figures - and the White Paper, not yet two years old, begins to look rather unreal so far as defence programmes are concerned.

At the time of writing details of 1978/79 spending have not been spelled out by the Defence Minister, so one cannot say in what way programmes will be affected. It is fairly obvious however that the government's intention to maintain "a subtantial force-in-being" and one capable of expansion in time should the need arise, will be hard to fulfil in the planned time-frame.

Despite financial problems one requirement remains unchanged and vital - the need for effective naval and maritime air forces; without these Australia cannot expect to be taken seriously as a nation willing to defend itself.

We in the Navy League cannot repeat this too often.

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Strategic Foresight and Maritime War

1920 TO 1940 - 1970 TO 1990?

"A war with Japan! But why should there be a war with Japan? I do not believe there is the slightest chance of it in our lifetime. Japan is at the other end of the world. She cannot menace our security in any way ... The only war it would be worth our while to fight with Japan would be to prevent an invasion of Australia, and that I am certain will never happen in any period, even the most remote, which we or our children need foresee."⁽¹⁾

Thus wrote The Right Honourable Winston L. S. Churchill (then Chancellor of the Exchquer) to Prime Minister Baldwin on 13 December, 1924.

Churchill was arguing against Admiral of the Fleet Lord Beatty's Admiralty plans to build up the Fleet, reserves of stores and ammunition, develop reserves of guns for merchant ships, accelerate the construction of the naval base at Singapore, and develop a major submarine base at Hong Kong.

With an intent depressingly familiar to Australians of the 1970s, Churchill sought to cut defence appropriations to allow him to take one shilling off British income tax and increase funds allocated to social insurance.

This story of Churchill between the two World Wars is an example of both lack of strategic foresight and political pragmatism. The results of the two combined were nothing short of disastrous for the human race.

Churchill and Beatty were worthy antagonists; the former very much the able politician and not yet the statesman he later became; the latter a master of the profession of maritime defence. The debate waxed eloquent and long.

Whilst the Japanese used the negotiations for the Washington Naval Treaty to gain British and US agreement to build up the Imperial Japanese Navy to a level of twothirds of the British and US Navies, Churchill argued that Britain could build better ships by waiting for the

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scientific advances that each year brought.

Churchill saw war with Japan as a Fleet Action between the two Imperial Fleets. He failed to recognise Japan's most vulnerable point — her trade. Like Britain in 1914-18, Japan depended on maritime trade for both her economic well-being and her ability to defend herself.

The Admiralty saw this point, as is evidenced by their request for funds to develop Hong Kong as a submarine base and their later stationing of the cream of the British submarine force in Chinese waters.

Although the Admiralty saw the threat in principle they under-estimated it. In the words of the official British Naval Historian, "Where British naval authorities went unavoidably wrong was, as we now know, in their under-estimate of Japanese skill and prowess and their ability to produce armaments at least as good, and in some cases markedly better than, those of the Western nations."¹⁰

It was not until the mid-thirties that Churchill (who, in spite of his manifest failure to recognise the Japanese threat in its early stages, was still the first Western European statesman to recognise the danger) came to see the growth of Japanese maritime power as the threat it was. Even in 1933, we find Churchill sympathising with Japan for her twin problems — or the one hand the menace of the USSR and on the other the chaos in China

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Although in 1935-36, he did see the Japanese threat, he and Eden agreed that "renewed Japanese aggression in China must not deflect Britain from her European concerns." Elsewhere, we find Churchill asking, "What did the UK really have to lose in the Far East?"

And yet, re-examining published works of that time, the historian cannot avoid the conclusion that the growing danger was there for all to see.

Growing Danger Visible To All Those Who Would See

A glance at the pages of JANES FIGHTING SHIPS showed a steady growth of expenditure on Japanese maritime forces. For example, the 1928 and 1937 editions show Japanese naval estimates as:

1920	121-	239	minion	yen	
1927	/28-	255	million	yen	
1928	/29-	262	million	ven	
			million		
			million		

Personnel figures for the Imperial Japanese Navy showed a steady growth over a longer period:

- 1905 35,000 officers and sailors
- 1914 48,000
- 1919 over 63,000
- 1928 75,000
- 1937 107,000

These facts were there for all to see in published reference works. No access to special intelligence reports was needed. No cloak and dagger activity was required. The steady growth of Japanese maritime power was there to be seen by all who were prepared to take their heads out of the sand and look.

Of course, these broad indicators were not the only information available publicly. Much general information on Japanese naval building programmes was available.

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In the period 1919-28, Japan laid down 25 cruiser keels, the US laid 16 and Britain 13. It was well-known in the west that in the same period Japan steadily increased both her destroyer and submarine forces.

Much information was available regarding numbers of Japanese ships and submarines in service and under construction. It may not have been the whole story, but the information freely available in the west depicted the minimum available Japanese maritime power. There may in fact have been even more, but the minimum was in itself quite enough to demonstrate that Japan's maritime strength was growing steadily.

In spite of this, the danger was not recognised. Perhaps as a result of this failure to recognise the import of the growth of Japanese material maritime strength, little thought appears to have been given to possible strategic reasons for this growth.

Possible Reasons For Growing Japanese Maritime Strength

In the Far East of the 1920s, Japan was the dominant maritime force. The Russians had not started rebuilding their Navy after the losses of the Civil and World Wars. The Chinese Navy was little more than a collection of relics. The United States maintained only a small Asiatic Fleet. Britain kept only a squadron of cruisers, some destroyers and submarines in Far Eastern waters. The great body of British battle strength was deployed in the Mediterranean and Atlantic. The United States' Battle Fleet was based not in Hawaii but on the West Coast.

No nation had the logistic support capability, coupled with freedom from obligations elsewhere, to mount a serious threat to Japan. Why, then, was Japan developing steadily her maritime power? Why were the cruisers she built clearly designed for long range work? Why was she building aircraft carriers? Why was she building destroyers larger than those in service with the United States Fleet?

The answers must have been Edition obvious. She was preparing for a 1951/52 move towards maritime domination 1961/62 of the region. She had expansionary 1971/72 1977/78 plans.

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How does all this apply to the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s? Is there any power in our region today that is developing greater maritime strength than that for which there is a maritime defensive strategic need?

The Seventies **Eighties and Nineties**

If our forebears in the 1920s had asked themselves three questions. answered those questions objectively, faced up to the answers and taken the defensive measures those answers required, the chances are there would have been no Pacific War against Japan. The questions were:

- Which powers, if any, are steadily increasing their maritime strength in the form of ships, submarines and/or aircraft?
- Which powers, if any, are steadily increasing the number of men in their maritime forces?

· Which powers, if any, are taking either or both of these steps without the strategic justification of self defence?

To avoid repeating the errors of the 1920s and 1930s, we should ask ourselves these questions about the maritime powers in our own region, be they regional powers or super powers.

Super Powers in Our Region

The 1970s have brought growing recognition of the growth of Russian maritime power. In the words of Mr Malcom Booker, we have "... a very powerful Soviet Union behaving not as a communist power but as a classical expansionist imperialist power."

Few would dispute modern Imperial Russia's ability to project substantial offensive maritime power into our region. However, whilst Russia has both the surface and submarine forces to cause

China

50.000

48,000

150,000

172,000

THE NAVY

NAVAL PERSONNEL: REGIONAL MARITIME POWERS

(Taken from successive editions of JANES FIGHTING SHIPS)

Indonesia

not known

15,586

25,000

39,000

India

11.000

14,400

20,000

46,000

TABLE A

severe disruption to regional maritime activity - both merchant and war - she does not have the amphibious forces to land significant invasion forces.

Whilst China is a Super Power in the full sense, she does not yet have the maritime forces to justify the term Maritime Super Bowl.

Seen from the personnel aspect. China has increased her maritime forces substantially in the last 25 years. Whilst personnel have been more than trebled, a study of the equipment shows an emphasis not an exclusive emphasis - on coastal defence forces.

Nevertheless, a substantial oceangoing submarine force has been developed and a number of oceangoing destroyer and frigate sized ships have been built. Both the submarine and escort building programmes continue.

In strategic terms, there is apparent justification for Chinese concern at maritime threats. It is probable that Russian maritime power could cause the Chinese some concern. Whilst Japanese maritime power is essentially defensive (with one exception), in any conflict with Japan. China would find her oceangoing submarine force a potent weapon.

Regional Maritime Powers

As Table A shows Indian naval personnel have been more than guadrupled over the past 25 years.

Furthermore, a study of her ships, aircraft and submarine strengths over the 25 year period shows both a substantial increase in numbers of ships, aircraft and submarines and a graduation from coastal to oceangoing forces.

There is much evidence that India intends to continue expanding her maritime forces. The decision to acquire SEA HARRIER carrier borne VSTOL aircraft not only provides the existing carrier VIKRANT with up to

Australia

11,279

10,519

17.090

16.000

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Janan

10,000

32,097

43.065

42,199

Iran

not known

1.650

7.000

22,000

date aircraft but also provides the initial complement for any successor to VIKRANT.

The acquisition of surface to air missile armed destroyers will provide the Indian Fleet with modern destroyers. Negotiations now under way with France, Sweden, the Netherlands and West Germany for technological aid in the construction of submarines in India is evidence that India intends to continue building up her submarine force.

The strategic justification for this Indian naval expansion is not clear. No other regional maritime power is capable of presenting any sort of threat against even the existing Indian maritime forces. India's merchant marine has been growing rapidly, but she is not as dependent upon maritime trade as say Japan or Australia.

Whilst in percentage terms her naval personnel have increased many fold, Iran's naval expansion is still in its early stages. The number of personnel has grown, but the new oceangoing warships will not join the Fleet for another two or three years. The first of the secondhand submarines joins later this year. The six initial Type 209 new construction submarines have only just been ordered.

With the Iranian economy dependent upon exported oil, the strategic justification for forces to defend these exports is manifest.

Whilst the number of Indonesian naval personnel has increased substantially over the past 25 years. only recently has Indonesia taken positive steps to re-equip her forces with modern surface warships and submarines. These are still relatively few in number.

With the possible exception of the submarines, the strategic justification for an island nation to acquire surface craft (of the type envisaged by Indonesia) is manifest. Furthermore, even with the new craft, the strength of the Indonesian maritime forces will be small related to the task that may be required of them.

Whilst the number of personnel in the Japanese Maritime Self-Defence Force grew rapidly in the 20 years to 1971, the growth has levelled off in the 1970s. The number, and particularly quality, of ships and aircraft continues to grow.

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The strategic justification for what is clearly primarily a maritime force for the defence of trade is manifest. The exception to this could be the 15 strong and growing submarine force.

Cause For Concern

Turning back to the three basic questions posed earlier, only two powers are steadily increasing their maritime forces both in personnel. ships, submarines and aircraft without a manifest strategic iustification.

That the first of these two powers Russia, will surprise few, at least at this stage. That the second such power is India may well come as a surprise to most. Nevertheless, the objective strategist would disregard 3. his surprise and consider the established fact that India is increasing substantially her maritime power without a manifest 4. defensive strategic justification.

Whilst other powers are increasing their maritime forces with a manifest strategic justifica-

tion, wise strategists might well bear in mind the inherent flexibility of maritime power.

That the intended purpose of constructing maritime forces may be wholly defensive is no bar to the use of those forces in a strategic offensive role should the need or opportunity arise - provided, of course, the forces are suitable for that purpose.

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- Malcolm Booker addressing a seminar of the Victorian Branch, Australian Defence Association. June, 1978.
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Letters To The Editor

"DRUMBEGG" Highleigh Road, Gordonvale **Oueensland**, 4865 Monday, 15 May, 1978 The Honorary Editor THE NAVY MAGAZINE Sydney Sir.

There are two major considerations which A. W. GRAZEBROOK does not take into account in his article "The Strategic Need for a New Carrier" (The Navy, Vol 40, No 1). These are satellite surveillance and the long-range silent-running torpedo with positive guidance.

We must assume that any future enemy will have access to information supplied by multi-sensor satellites which would give that enemy a continuous accurate plot of all surface vessels deployed in any given theatre of action or interest. As current generation satellites can give optical definition down to reading the blurb on a football, we must assume that a future enemy will know as much about our surface forces as we do ourselves.

The other factor, the positively guided torpedo will arm any future enemy submarines with a weapon that will allow them to attack from well beyond the defensive perimeter of any surface ships. As these torpedoes are silent running. they do not betray their presence until they strike their objective. Even then the surface defenders would have no idea of where to start looking for the attacking submarine which is well out of harm's way.

We face the problem that any worthwhile concentration of surface vessels would invite a tactical missile attack and any dispersal of surface vessels would invite piecemeal destruction by the new generation of torpedoes.

Our situation is similar to that of the 1930's: Should we put more antiaircraft ouns on our battleships (ie, continue talking about a carrier replacement) or should we build more aircraft carriers (ie, face the facts of current technology and go for the vessel which stands the greatest chance of survival in a future conflict - the submarine)? In the same edition of "The and thanking you for your Navy", the review of "Warships of Australia" failed to mention the only major defect in an otherwise excellent and much-needed reference book: which is the author's failure to record pennant numbers where applicable and give some history of the change of cennant number prefixes. Apart from the photograph of HOBART at Malta (?) on p146 and some misprints. I have naught but priase for

> Yours C. H. S. Thomason Sydney

188 Highett Road Highett, 3190 Phone: (03) 95 7915 20 July, 1978

The Secretary Navy League of Australia Sydney, NSW Dear Sir.

the volume.

HMAS BALLARAT Association. has, since the Second World War. continued to keep in constant contact with the City of Ballarat, and the Ballarat RSL, for these people adopted us and looked after us during those dark war days.

As the 39th anniversary of Commissioning falls due in 1980, they and ourselves would like to hold a National Re-Union on the Anzac weekend of that year, being the first Anzac long weekend break. Our purpose in writing to you, is that we have been unable to obtain from the Royal Australian Navy, the list of our ship's company over its lifetime. Our present membership only covers a small portion of the crew, so we were wondering if through your large organisation. you would be able to contact any member who had served on HMAS BALLARAT during its service life. or they may know of someone who they could tell.

As the organising of such an undertaking requires quite a deal of work, and time, we would like to contact them by 6 October, 1978.

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The re-union would be held on Thursday, 24 April, 1980, on board HMAS CASTLEMAINE, at Gem Pier, Williamstown, after which we will go to Ballarat and march in their Anzac Day march. The next two days the city of Ballarat and Ballarat RSL will entertain us.

Hoping you and your members are able to aid us in this request. assistance.

. . .

Yours sincerely H. Ray W. Crowther Honorary Secretary **HMAS Ballarat Association**

Alex Gamkrelidze 19 Darley St North Sydney, NSW, 2060 The Honorary Editor "The Navy" Magazine

Dear Sir.

The AOE, AOR-BUT WHEN article in the May-June-July, 1978 Edition, page three, was excellent and brought to light this sad affair in our defence procurement.

Originally the AOE was envisaged prior to 1969 and was based on the STALWART HULL design (515ft x 67ft beam). An artist's impression of this ship was published in the NAVY, August-October, 1969.

The AOE PROTECTOR was announced in 1969 at which time the design was in the process of being enlarged to 593ft x 73ft and tonnage of 20,000.

The design escalated in cost from the original \$45 million to \$69 million at tender stage in 1971 when the LCP Treasurer, Bill Snedden, insisted on the deferment of the project. The PROTECTOR was finally cancelled in 1973 by Defence Minister Barnard.

With the recent invitation for VICKERS COCKATOO to tender on the building of the new DURANCE design and the announcement that the tender process might take some time, might one suggest that the decision to proceed will be delayed for maximum political effect, that is, at the time of the next election in 1980.

The present budget restrictions give every indication that defence expenditure will be further cut in real terms and an appraisal of the

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adequacy of the DURANCE design. timely.

The DURANCE design of 17,800 tonnes, 515ft length x 69ft beam is limited as a multi-purpose ship, in that it has facilities for one utility helicopter only, no heavy lift ability and scant flag command facilities.

The scenario of the carrier MELBOURNE not being replaced due to budget considerations in the mid 1980's, would therefore require the AOR to function not only as a supply ship but as a FLAG/COMMAND ship and have capability of operating a squadron of heavy helicopters (SEA KINGS) for both anti-submarine work and vertical replenishment.

To meet this possibility the original PROTECTOR which had multi-role facilities (two-three SEA KINGS) might be a more logical choice.

Other options might be the CANADIAN PROTECTEUR multipurpose supply ship or the DUTCH ZUIDERKRUIS.

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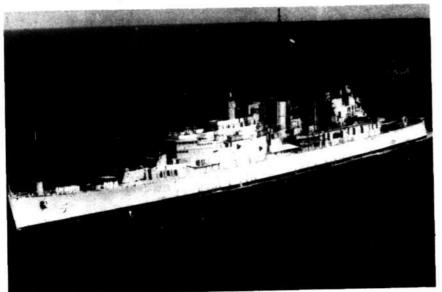
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USS OAKLAHOMA CITY

The Federal President Goes To Sea

As part of the 1978 Coral Sea commemoration events, the American guided missile cruiser OAKLAHOMA CITY wearing the flag of Vice Admiral Robert Baldwin USN, Commander US 7th Fleet, visited Sydney, Melbourne and Fremantle. Included in the ship's company as "honorary" member of the 7th Fleet Staff when the flag ship sailed for the West were Regional Secretary, Department of Defence, James Dingwall, and our Federal President, Commander Geoffrey Evans: Here is the President's account of his mini-voyage. REASONER, which had been

OAKLAHOMA CITY (CG-5. Captain Thomas R Colligan USN) sailed from Melbourne in rather bleak weather conditions which became even bleaker after we passed through Port Phillip Heads and moved into Bass Strait. Strong headwinds and seas to start with, and eventually on the beam as we altered course to the west, provided the passengers with early experience of OAKLAHOMA CITY's liveliness at sea: Lacking cruiser experience it seemed to me the

ship rolled and pitched and did all the uncomfortable things a destroyer can do, but did them in a in Bass Strait and remained in more dignified manner.

Fairly boisterous conditions prevailed for most of the four-day passage, but as soon as we turned the corner and headed up the west coast, the wind dropped, the seas subsided, and we approached Fremantle in brilliant sunshine. Western Australians will not be surprised.

The Knox-class destroyer-escort THE NAVY

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visiting Hobart, joined the flagship

company until detached for a visit to

Bunbury some hours before we

reached our own destination. The

two ships exercised together

OAKLAHOMA CITY, originally

classified as a light cruiser, was laid

down in 1942, and launched and

commissioned in 1944 - a rather

different time-scale to that which

throughout passage.

one of the few World War II cruisers still on active service, but despite her age is in remarkably good condition. CG-5 is a credit to her builders and to the thousands of sailors who have served in the ship over the years.

The cruiser underwent an extensive refit in 1960: No 2 and aft 6 inch turrets were removed, the latter being replaced by a twin Talos surface-to-air missile launcher and other modifications were made to provide staff and communications facilities so that the ship could be used as a fleet flagship, a role in which OAKLAHOMA CITY has been verv successful.

During our stay Jim Dingwall and I were accommodated in the flagmess, a rather unusual gesture, especially to "foreigners", but one which says a good deal for relations between the United States and Australian navies. The flag-mess is comprised of the Admiral and the principal members of the Fleet Staff, and has no exact counterpart in the RAN.

Most of OAKLAHOMA CITY between decks is air-conditioned but officers and sailors live in fairly crowded conditions, hardly to be compared with the living spaces provided in the current generation of naval vessels. Even in the most modern warship however there is never enough space to provide for what most of us take for granted personal privacy. We all like to get away on our own occasionally, but this one can never do in a naval vessel whether it be a patrol boat or an aircraft carrier. One needs to go to sea to be reminded of the disadvantages a sailor accepts as a part of his life.

During the passage we were briefed on the 7th Fleet and other subjects of interest, visited the major departments in the ship and witnessed a number of exercises: these included streaming a target for REASONER to shoot at, heli-

prevails at present: She is therefore copter operations involving the aircraft from both ships, tactical manoeuvres and seamanship evolutions. The flagship also indulged in some 6 inch and 5 inch firing in the course of which the writer, who happened to have a camera pointed in the general direction of a 6 inch muzzle. received such a fright when the gun fired that he instinctively pressed the shutter release, thereby obtaining a fine action photograph which all but shows the shell leaving the gun.

The fleet flagship is of course a hive of activity at all times but relaxation came in the form of films. some of which I fear would not be suitable for juniors. I recall one film so intense that a particularly violent

roll which dislodged most of the contents of the Mess pantry and sent knives and forks and bread rolls cascading about us, failed to disturb our concentration.

By way of contrast, the Church services on Sunday were quiet occasions, impressive in their simplicity. It was interesting to observe the Roman Catholic chaplain in REASONER and the Protestant chaplain in the cruiser commuting by helicopter to conduct their respective services in the two ships.

To sum up, four days at sea in OAKLAHOMA CITY was an interesting experience and one not to be soon forgotten. Comparing life Australia during World War II. in an American warship with that in an Australian ship. I came to the conclusion that there is not a great deal of difference; such differences as do exist are more in terminology than practice or custom. It was pleasing to hear references to the 'professionalism" of the Australian

Navy, and one hopes that more and more opportunities will be provided for the two navies to exercise and work together.

Alas, it was sad to discover that a 4-day compulsory abstinence does not have a lasting effect!

OUR COVER

Australia's New Patrol Boats

The 15 new patrol boats to be built for the Royal Australian Navy to supplement and in due course replace the 12 Attack class patrol boats now in service will be known as Fremantle class boats (refer photograph on front cover).

The lead boat, now under construction at Brooke Marine, Lowestoft, England, will be named HMAS FREMANTLE to honour that port's close association with the Navy in two World Wars.

The following 14 patrol boats would be built in Australia at the North Queensland Engineers and Agents Yard at Cairns - HMA ships BENDIGO, BUNBURY, CESSNOCK, DUBBO, GAWLER, GEELONG, GERALDTON, GLADSTONE. IPSWICH, LAUNCESTON, TOWNS-VILLE, WARNAMBOOL, WHYALLA and WOLLONGONG.

A large number of names had been considered, and those selected were drawn from a class of Ocean Minesweepers built in

HMAS FREMANTLE is expected to enter service with the RAN about the middle of next year, and the remaining 14 will be progressively phased in from mid 1980 through to

The new generation patrol craft will be employed on similar duties to the Attack class, but they will be considerably more versatile in that they will offer substantial improvements in speed, range, seakeeping and living conditions for the ship's company of 22.

An artist's impression of Australia's 15 new patrol boats of the Fremantie Class. The first vessel. HMAS FREMANTLE is expected to enter service during mid-1979 with the remainder following from mid-1980 to 1985.

Aug/Sept/Oct, 1978

THE NAVY

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Programme of Events Arranged for Navy Week 1978 OCTOBER, 1978

NEW SOUTH WALES

Saturday, 30 September

12 noon-5 pm

HMAS TINGIRA Old Boys' Annual Re-Union Dinner at Rose Bay RSL Club. Snapper Island Maritime Museum open to public – boats will depart Drummoyne Wharf at regular intervals.

Sunday, 1 October

10.30 am

Ecumenical Church Service, Dockyard Chapel, Garden Island — car parking available in dockyard open to the public.

11 am

Opening ceremony — Navy Expo 78 at No 2 Wharf Woolloomooloo. Mrs J. Davidson, wife of the Flag Officer Commanding East Australia Area, will officiate.

5 pm

Navy Expo 78 closed to public.

12 noon-5 pm

Snapper Island Maritime Museum open to public boats depart Drummoyne Wharf at regular intervals.

Monday, 2 October (Public Holiday)

11 am-5 pm

Open day at HMAS Nirimba — the Navy's apprentices training establishment located at Quakers Road, Quakers Hill (refer separate article and programme of events, in this magazine).

10 am-8 pm

Navy Expo 78 at No 2 Wharf. Woolloomooloo. Inspect a destroyer escort, and submarine: displays of items from the naval museum and others provided by the Naval Historical Society, World Ship Society, Military Historical Society and Vickers Cockatoo Limited.

Diving display.

Tuesday, 3 October

10 am-8 pm

Navy Expo 78 at No 2 Wharf, Woolloomooloo — refer programme entry for 2 October, 1978, above.

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THE NAVY

Wednesday, 4 October

10 am-8 pm Navy Expo 78 at No 2 Wharf, Woolloomooloo — refer programme entry for 2 October, 1978, above.

Thursday, 5 October

10 cm-8 pm Navy Expo 78 at No 2 Wharf, Woolloomooloo — refer programme entry for 2 October, 1978, above.

Friday, 6 October

10 am-8 pm Navy Expo 78 at No 2 Wharf, Woolloomooloo — refer programme entry for 2 October, 1978, above.

Saturday, 7 October

10 am-5 pm

Navy Expo 78 at No 2 Wharf, Woolloomooloo - refer programme entry for 2 October, 1978, above.

The following Naval Reserve Cadet establishments will be open to the public. Visitors will have opportunity to witness demonstrations, displays and question these boys aged 13-18 years.

2 pm-5 pm

Training ship Albatross, Harbour Street, Wollongong.

1 pm-4 pm Training ship Vendetta, 22 Glenreagh Street, Coffs Harbour.

2 pm-5 pm Training ship Hawkesbury, off Collard Road, Point

Clare, near Gosford. Activities: sailing, gunnery exercises, films;

cooking, firefighting, engineering and seamanship demonstrations.

2 pm-5 pm

Training ship Condamine, Adiscombe Road, Manly Vale.

2 pm-5 pm

Training ship Canberra, ACT.

2 pm-5 pm

Training ship Campbelltown — activities will be centred at the Ingleburn RSL Oval and include first aid, ropework, gymnastics, films and firefighting demonstration.

At 5 pm the unit will beat the retreat with music provided by the Liverpool City Pipe Band.

Aug/Sept/Oct, 1978

VICTORIA

Saturday, 30 September pm Trotting meeting at Moonee Valley.

Sunday, 1 October

9.30 am

Church Service at St Augustines.

Church Service at St Lukes.

Monday, 2 October Golf day at Waverly Golf Club.

Wednesday, 4 October Bowls day at Hampton Bowling Club.

Thursday, 5 October

Greyhound meeting at Sandown.

Friday, 6 October

\$ pm Navy Week Ball at HMAS Lonsdale.

Saturday, 7 October

10 om-4 pm Open day — Williamstown Naval Dockyard, Williamstown

All Day Open day — Museum Ship Castlemaine.

Afternoon

VRC Race Meeting at Flemington.

Sunday, 8 October

10.30 am

Seafarers Service at St Pauls. 2.30 pm

Commemoration Service at Shrine.

TASMANIA

LAUNCESTON Sunday, 1 October

Ex-Navalmen's march through city to the Cenotaph — Naval Reserve Cadets from TS Tamar will participate.

6 pm

Navy League cocktail party at TS Tamar.

Saturday, 7 October

8.30 pm Navy League cabaret at Anzac House.

HOBART Sunday, 1 October

Ex-Navalmen's march through city streets to the

Cenotaph. Open Day — Navy Club.

Saturday, 7 October

nm

Naval Reserve Ball at HMAS Huon.

Aug/Sept/Oct, 1978

7.30 pm Ex-Navalmen's Dinner at Navy Club.

Sunday, 8 October Navy Week Church Service at St Georges, Battery Point

DEVONPORT, ULVERSTONE AND BURNIE

Sunday, 1 October Ex-Navalmen's march at Circular Head.

NAVAL RESERVE CADETS Saturday, 7 October

All unit establishments open for public inspection.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Wednesday, 27 September

7.45 pm Navy League will sponsor a film evening at HMAS Encounter.

Thursday, 28 September

pm The Naval Officers' Club Dinner.

Friday, 29 September

12 noon

Commemoration Service and Wreath Laying Ceremony in memory of our fallen at State War Memorial.

pm

RAN/RANR Reception at HMAS Encounter (by invitation). Saturday, 30 September

Afternoon

The South Australian Jockey Club and South

Australian Trotting Club racing calendars will honour

Sunday, 1 October

7 pm

Non-denominational Church Service in Christ

Naval Cadet units to hold similar services at Port

Monday, 2 October

Wednesday, 4 October

presentation of the 1977 Faraday Lecture Film "The

A window display will be mounted in the ANZ Bank.

75 King William Street, Adelaide, during Navy Week in

conjunction with a Navy display team which will be

Page Seventeen

A joint RAN and Institute of Electrical Engineers

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Navy Week.

THE NAVY

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Aug/Sept/Oct, 1978

HMAS NIRIMBA — OPEN DAY PROGRAMME

Monday, 2 October, 1978 - 11 am-5 pm

11 am

NIRIMBA open to the public.

The following areas of the establishment will be open for inspection:

- 1. MEDB
- 2. Electrical School
- 3. At School
- 4. Craft Area
- In addition the following static displays:
- 1. Diving PENGUIN 2. Submariners - PLATYPUS
- 3. Display team and recruiting contributions.

The following children's entertainment will be provided:

- 1. Foden Steam Truck
- 2. Miniature Steam Train
- 3. Merry-Go-Round
- 4. Pony Rides

11 am-12.30 pm

Period for the public to have lunch, utilising barbecue facilities and snack food bars which will be situated on the grassed area behind the parade ground grandstand.

11.30 am-12.30 pm

Jazz band performance.

12 noon-12.30 pm Wessex Helicopter - static display.

12.30 pm-1 pm Wessex - medivac demonstration.

1 pm-1.20 pm Gymnastics display.

1.20 pm-1.40 pm Sepak Takraw demonstration.

1.40 pm-2 pm Tae Kwon Do demonstration 2 pm-2.30 pm Skyhawks and Macchils - flypast and simulated

ground attacks.

2.30 pm-2.45 pm Fire and movement demonstration. The Wessex will take part as a ground support personnel carrier.

- 2.45 pm-3 pm
- Fire fighting display.
- 3 pm-3.15 pm Motor bike demonstration.
- 3.15 pm-3.30 pm Go-carts demonstration.
- 3.30 pm-3.45 pm Gymnastics display.

3.45 pm-4 pm Tug-of-War - with audience participation after the planned contest.

4 pm-4.30 pm Beat retreat ceremony.

5 pm HMAS NIRIMBA closed to the public.

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THE NAVY

HMAS Nirimba — What Is It?

HMAS NIRIMBA is the Royal Australian Navy's largest technical training establishment and is responsible for the technical training of apprentices and adult entry personnel. This training is vital to the needs of our modern and technical Navy.

NIRIMBA was formerly an airfield a time NIRIMBA was the base for and as such has had long connec- the No 22 City of Sydney Squadron. tions with Australian aviation. Once In 1951, the Royal Australian Navy part of a large property owned by took over the field as an Aircraft local settlers, it was used by early Repair Yard for the Fleet Air Arm. It aviation pioneers experimenting was commissioned as HMAS with power and glider flights. Part of NIRIMBA in April, 1953. the original airfield outside It was not until 1956 that HMAS

NIRIMBA's present boundary is still NIRIMBA was established as the being used by light aircraft. training centre for the Navy At the end of the war, the RAAF apprentices. Under the early once again assumed control and for scheme the apprentices spent 31/2

At HMAS NIRIMBA - Navy apprentices in the classroom.

years under training at NIRIMBA before joining the fleet to complete their five year apprenticeship. Following a major review of sailors' rank structures and career training patterns, a new system was brought into effect in June, 1972.

Apprentices now spend only 2-21/4 vears in NIRIMBA before joining ships of the fleet, aircraft squadrons or shore maintenance bases to complete their training in a four year apprenticeship.

HMAS NIRIMBA has provided for many years now trade training for adult entry sailors including sailors from the Royal Malaysian Navy. The second and subsequent phases of this sandwich style course are undertaken at HMAS NIRIMBA and the sailors concerned form a big part of the student body here.

The course lengths range from nine months to 15 months for phase two sailors and from four months to eight months for phase three sailors

The largest groups under this scheme have been the marine engineering and aircraft engineering mechanics who spend over two years at NIRIMBA, learning the fitter/machinists trade as mechanicians. The second group, small in number, is comprised of direct entry tradesmen (DET): sailors who learnt their trades as civilians and who require bridging courses only to prepare them for naval technical employment. These bridging courses are conducted at NIRIMBA.

The mechanicians training

with the steady development of the ment of a formal adult apprenticenew scheme, post June, 1972, ship for the "General Entry" of already referred to. This new

scheme will eventually disappear scheme is marked by the establishsailors into the RAN



A Navy apprentice learns to operate a lathe.

The general entry sailors are taught the same trades as the RAN "Apprentice Entry" personnel but in a series of sandwich courses, interspread with practical employment at sea or in the air squadrons over a large period of time.

HMAS NIRIMBA also conducts an expanding range of post trade and other specialist technical courses. including high reliability soldering, outboard motor maintenance and other courses. The Services General Certificate of Education Course (SGCE) has been moved to HMAS NIRIMBA

It can be said that NIRIMBA has much to offer: adult sailors and apprentices of all technical categories are being trained and given considerable opportunity to use ther abilities to advance themselves.

If and when the technical sailor decides to leave the service, after serving his time, he will find that as a highly trained technician he will be much sought after in private and indeed Government industry.

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Best Wishes from

THE NAVY

Aug/Sept/Oct, 1978

The Navy League of Australia

News from the Divisions

Federal Council VISITORS FOR THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

(Commander Geoff Evans) and the members of the cadet rationalisa-President of the ACT Division tion committee, the report of which (Commander Doug Blake) called on led to the formation of the Naval the Governor-General, Sir Zelman Reserve Cadets. Cowen, in Canberra on 3 August. 1978

Sir Zelman, who is patron-in-chief of the League, and Commander respected the work done by the Evans were at Scotch College. Melbourne, at the same time, and all three served in the Royal Australian Navy during the Second of what can be achieved by sound World War.

Western Australia

The President of the Western Australia Division of the League, Lieutenant Commander J. J. Johnson, arranged a busy programme for the Federal President who travelled to the West in the USS OAKLAHOMA CITY. Soon after the cruiser arrived former State President Captain Len Vickridge was host at an informal dinner at the "Tum Tum Tree" in Fremantle, attended by "Johnno" Johnson, Vice-President Richard Twiss, State Secretary Phillipa Paramor and Treasurer Jeremy Seward.

Dinner was followed by a visit to TS PERTH for a meeting with Navy League and unit committee members, and TS PERTH Commanding Officer Lieutenant Steve Hawkes and his Executive Officer, Adrian Greathead.

Most of the following day was spent at the new Naval Base, HMAS STIRLING, where Commander Bill **Ritchie conducted a comprehensive** tour of this extremely well-planned establishment.

In the evening the Federal President attended a dinner given by NOCWA, Commodore Neil Boase, and Mrs Boase, for the gained.

Commander US Seventh Fleet. Commodore Boase and Commander Geoffrey Evans. together with former Federal The Federal President President John Howse, were

Before returning to Melbourne the next day the Federal President said he had always greatly League for cadets in Western Australia, and that TS PERTH in particular was an excellent example planning and a lot of hard work by a team of volunteers.

South Australia

Navy League of Australia, South Australia Division, entered its new year in something of a depressed state, the local committee felt it needed guidance as it appeared we were falling a long way short of the League's aims.

After a certain amount of enquiry and soul searching by our executive it became evident that the direction we had sort would not be forthcoming, ai 1, it would be up to us.

The Cominittee decided to send a representative to the Federal Conference in Canberra with the instructions to look, listen and learn.

The first lesson learnt was that the South Australian Division was part of the Navy League of Australia and it was as much up to us to contribute as any other division to get guidance and direction as we had been seeking.

The second lesson was that we had to set our own goals, and persue our own causes so that we can contribute to Navy League of Australia and OUR aims.

So it was to work we had to go, for, nothing contributed is nothing

Each naval reserve cadet unit in South Australia has its own support group in the form of a Parents and Friends' Association, who's aims are similar to those of our own, we have intitiated a programme to get each P & FA interested and eventually involved with Navy League. Due to the long distances between units we will be able to offer a dissemination of information, co-operation and assistance to units

The Senior Officer, Naval Reserve Cadets, South Australia. Commander Darwent, has been able to assist in this area and in turn inform our Division of the unit's needs

The South Australian Division is now involved in a vigorous fund raising programme with the aim of purchasing two safety boats. One for TS WHYALLA and the other for TS AUGUSTA, both of which encounter problems when engaging in boat work due to inadequate safety measures in open waters.

We are currently looking for ways to assist Commander Darwent to get new staff and instructions from the various units to a suitable area for a comprehensive training course. The lack of staff with a full range of instructional skills is a problem plaguing most South Australian units.

A tentative itinerary has been drawn up and an invitation issued to the National President for a Cadet or two from the USA or Canada to visit South Australia in 1979. We are proposing that by 1980 we will be in a position to send a Cadet to the US on a reciprical visit.

One of the most significant items on the South Australian agenda is the hosting of the next Annual Conference which is to be held in Adelaide commencing on the evening of Friday, 27 October, until Sunday afternoon the 29 October. 1978

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usually attempted, we are making provisions for a two hour business session on the Friday evening followed by four sessions taking up the Saturday. Saturday evening and Sunday have been set aside for the more lighter side for the gathering which will include a luncheon at one of our numerous local winervs.

Due to the amount of business

As the ladies accompanying the delegates are not usually part of the conference, we are making arrangements for their accommodation and entertainment during the Saturday business sessions. We are however anxious to get an idea who will be attending so that accommodation can be arranged in Adelaide's excellent hotels and motels. So those interested in attending the Annual Conference are urged to notify their intentions early, now is not too early.

We extend to our retiring President Peter Shearer and his wife, Pam, our thanks for having given us the inspiration to commence achieving, and wish them all the very best in their new posting in London.

Victoria

Commodore Dacre Smyth, Victorian NOIC, relinquished his command on August 1, 1978. On the evening of 26 July, the Navy League held an "at home" in Dacre's honour, at the residence of Executive member, Glenice Abbott. Addresses by the Federal and State Presidents gave some indication of the affectionate regard in which Dacre is held by the Victorian Division



Vice-Admiral Baldwin addressing a gathering convened by the Navy League's Victorian Division.







Scenes from the farewell "at home" hosted by the Victorian Division to honour Commodore and Mrs Dacre Smith.

On Wednesday, 10 May, the Victorian Division entertained to luncheon, Vice-Admiral Baldwin, Commander of the US Seventh Fleet. Amongst other guests were the American Ambassador. US Consul General, Military Attache and other Consular staff.

After lunch the Admiral addressed members and guests on the role of his fleet in the Pacific area.

The function was most enjoyable and particularly successful in encouraging members to get together, and indeed the total gathering numbered about 55.

THE NAVY

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"The Civilian Arm of the Navy"

The principal objective of the Navy this knowledge will form a valuable League of Australia is to stress the reserve for the Naval Service. vital importance of Sea Power to the Commonwealth of Nations and the and so keep up to date with Maritime important role played by the Royal Affairs to help to build an ever-Australian Navy.

Reserve Cadets who are an important influence in the life of administered by the Royal Australian Navy, which Service provides technical sea training for boys who intend to serve in the Naval or support the objectives of the League Merchant Services, also to those sea- are eligible for membership. minded boys, who do not intend to Members receive copies of the follow a sea career, but who given League's magazine "The Navy".

We invite you to swell our ranks increasing weight of informed public opinion. The Navy League will then The League supports the Naval become widely known and exercise

> the Australian Nation. The League consists of Fellows and

Associates. All British subjects who

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Western Australia - Box 735, PO. Fremantle 6160

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Aug/Sept/Oct, 1978

THE NAVY LEAGUE OF AUSTRALIA **Application for Membership**

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AFTER COMPLETION. THIS FORM SHOULD BE DISPATCHED TO YOUR DIVISIONAL SECRETARY -- NOTE LIST OF ADDRESSES ABOVE

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MAID OF ALL WORK

If any one Australian navy ship can rightly claim the distinction of the fleet's Maid Of All Work, this honour must surely be conferred upon HMAS PLATYPUS. In a career spanning over forty years. PLATYPUS operated in eight different roles

She was constructed at 1919, PLAYPUS, J1-J5 and J7 sailed Clydebank, Scotland, by John Brown & Co Ltd. and laid down on 14 October, 1914. The ship was launched by Mrs Andrew Fisher. wife of the Prime Minister, on 28 October, 1916, and completed in March, 1917, PLATYPUS was built to the order of the Australian Government, originally as a Submarine Depot Ship for the AE1 and AE2. She was to provide the submarines with fuel and provisions, supply them fresh parts and mend minor breakages in machinery.

PLATYPUS was rated at 3,476 tons and was driven by two sets of triple expansion reciprocating steam engines, providing a top speed of 151/2 knots. Her principal dimensions were 325 feet overall length, 44 feet beam and 15 feet 8 inches maximun draft. The initial armament mounted was a single 4.7 inch gun. PATYPUS was fitted with a small workshop equipped with lathes and other machinery capable of effecting repairs whilst at sea.

After completion PLATYPUS passed to Admiralty control. On 13 March, 1919, she commissioned into the Royal Australian Navy under Commander E. Boyle, as depot ship for the six J class submarines, both AE1 and AE2 having been lost in World War 1

Departing Portsmouth on 8 April,

for Australia via the Mediterranean and Suez Canal. The flotilla (excepting J5) arrived at Sydney on 15 July, PLATYPUS passed through the heads at 10.15 am, followed at regular intervals by five submarines. In the months prior to their arrival a submarine depot had been established at Geelong in Victoria and during February, 1920, PLATYPUS left for her new base.

Decision was reached in May. 1922, to discontinue the Submarine service and the J boats were progressively decommissioned. PLATYPUS returned to Sydney in July and on the 12th paid off as the fleet's Submarine Depot Ship. However, the next day she recommissioned as the RAN Destroyer Depot and Fleet Repair Ship. PLAYPUS continued to serve in this role until the arrival in February, 1929, of OXLEY and OTWAY, two British built submarines. She decommissioned on 31 March, 1929, only to revert to her initial role as a submarine tender the next morning.

The early thirties and the great depression forced a second abandonment of the RAN submarine service and OXLEY and OTWAY were accordingly transferred to the Royal Navy on 10 April, 1931. PLATYPUS was retained at Garden Island as a Depot Ship.

15 August, 1929. On 26 February, 1941, she reverted to her former name and proceeded to act as a sea-going training ship. In May she left for Darwin and was in harbour on 19 February, 1942, when Japanese aircraft attacked the city. PLATYPUS remained at Darwin, serving as base ship until 1 January. 1943. She then sailed for Cairns, to operate in a similar role until May, 1944 The ship began a long refit and

By Ross Callett

but was now known as HMAS

PENGUIN, having been renamed on

overhaul at the Williamstown Naval Dockyard from 12 June, 1944, the work involved conversion of two of her boilers to oil burning and was completed by December. After trials PLATYPUS made for Sydney. thence to New Guinea on 5 January, 1945. Here the ship operated as a Repair and Maintenance Vessel until late November

To complete her story, PLATYPUS returned to Melbourne in December and on 12 February, 1946, sailed to Sydney for the final time. Upon arrival PLATYPUS was made ready for decommissioning. On 13 May she paid off to reserve. The ship remained laid up in harbour at various locations, still performing useful service as headquarters vessel for ships in reserve, until her sale to Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha Ltd. Tokyo, on 20 Febuary, 1958, for £33,550

In company with the corvette DUBBO, PLATYPUS was towed from Sydney in June, 1958 destination, the scrapyard.



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THE NAVY

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THE NAVY

APPROACHING CLUTTER-FREE MARINE RADAR

by Oliver Lapper

Marine radar has brought a great extension to the limits of safety and ease of navigation at sea, but because of the major benefits it confers. its few shortcomings tend to have added significance.

Perhaps the most serious of marine radar's limitations is the "clutter effect" - caused by rough seas or rain - which at best can cause confusion or at worst may obliterate the normal target echoes.

Thus the Clearscan Radar, recently introduced by Decca Radar, can by any standards be claimed as a significant advance in the technology. In summary it achieves, automatically: a significant reduction of sea clutter; a significant reduction of rain clutter: the suppression of ownreceiver noise, suppression of other ship's radar interference; brightening of weak echoes; and provision of larger echoes on the longer ranges.

The sea-clutter effect, which is caused by echoes from wave tops. is normally confined to an area within four to five kilometres of the ship. It shows up as a very large number of small echoes which vary in position from one revolution of the scanning aerial to the next.

The strength of the echoes varies with the size of the waves but there will nearly always be some sea clutter except in calm conditions. Worst of all is a choppy sea which produces closely spaced returns. giving the effect of a solid echo and obscuring all other target echoes.

Because the vertical face of an advancing wave provides a stronger echo than the more sloping rear face, it follows that there will be more clutter to windward than leeward. There will also be more over shallow water patches, which tend to raise a choopy sea.

Though mainly a nuisance, sea clutter can at times provide useful information for an experienced operator: it can show up tide rips and demarcation lines between currents and in some circumstances disclose sand banks under shallow water.

Rain clutter, and the similar echoes which come from certain kinds of cloud, can also have uses. For the meteorologist they are a useful aid in observing and forecasting weather, and for an aircraft pilot they can give warning of dangerous cumulo-nimbus clouds ahead.

This is, however, of small consolation to the sailor who, in a busy shipping channel, finds his radar picture suddenly blotted out by a rain storm.

Rain clutter usually manifests itself as an area of soft or speckled edges which is easily distinguished from sea clutter echoes.

The intensity of rain clutter varies with the strength of the precipitation - that is, with the size of the rain-drops and the spacing between them. Curiously for a given amount of precipitation in terms of water content, hail and snow tend to produce a weaker echo than rain.

THREE CONTROLS

Technical development has gone some way to mitigate the effect of rain and sea clutter by a system of manual control which is now a normal part of most modern marine radars. It consists of three controls - one for rain clutter, one for sea clutter and another for gain control by means of which echoes can be strengthened or eliminated as required.

The sea clutter controls need very careful and continuous adjustment as the sea conditions vary, the danger being that overapplication may obliterate wanted echoes as well as clutter

As already noted, the distance to which clutter extends, and its strength, varies with direction, but the manual control acts indiscriminately over the entire 360 degrees of the display, leading to

unnecessary degradation of echo quality on that part of the display unaffected by clutter.

The problem of suppressing rain clutter by manual control is even more complicated in that it often involves the manipulation of all three controls; much time and concentration are required to obtain satisfactory results without swamping other, wanted echoes. Manual rain clutter control, too, has the disadvantage of applying over the entire video display.

The elements which go to make up the Clearscan are two video processors, VP1 and VP2, the first being the sea and rain clutter reducing unit, and the second - an optional extra that cannot be used without VP1 - serving further to improve the quality of the Display.

By the operation of a single switch, VP1 provides optimum setting which are automatically adjusted from trace to trace, so that the best results are obtained on every bearing, while all areas of sea and rain clutter are immediately reduced, very high sensitivity being retained in all other areas.

When VP2 is fitted, interference from the ship's own receiver and from any other ship's radar is suppressed and all echoes are brightened with distant ones being enlarged for easier recognition. With Clearscan, the usual manual controls for clutter are also retained as they may be useful when working in enclosed waters and are essential for identifying racons (radar beacons).

BASIS OF OPERATION

VP1 automatically removes both rain and sea clutter by reducing the level of gain, that is, by reducing the strength of signals supplied to the video amplifier. This alteration in gain level is brought about by the imposition on it of an adaptive signal which is designed to react almost instantaneously according to the nature of the returns received.

tended in range - in other words. one that has a recognisable depth - as opposed to an echo from a ship or a buoy with only a shallow perspective.

This automatic selective/adjustment process is carried out on every bearing so that the optimum settings are obtained continuously In addition, areas without clutter are not adversely affected, as they would be under manual control operating impartially throughout the 360 degrees.

Action of the VP2 element takes place in the following sequence. Receiver noise, which shows up as a light speckle, is suppressed by a threshold circuit which filters out this relatively weak signal without bringing significant losses: thus a dark background is provided for wanted echoes, which are themselves amplified to a uniformly full brightness so that the weaker echoes become as bright as the strong ones. Interference from other radars is then removed by advance correlation circuits which

for echoes from a target that is ex- compare one echo pulse with the ed to the real one. The radar picture next, retaining only those that recur on the same spot.

Finally, in order to make small echoes at the longer ranges more easily discernible, they are enlarg-

ed by having an artificial pulse add-

achieved, with all interference removed and with large, bright echoes showing up on a dense, black, clutter-free background, represents a startling improvement on current equipment.



Vosper Private Limited. Singapore, have signed a \$\$10m contract with the Kuwait Coast Guard for five vessels, three by 17 metre fast patrol boats and two by 32 metre supply craft.

The twin-screw fast patrol boats are designed for coastal duties as well as for ferrying personnel. They will have a maximum speed of 30 knots and a range of approximately 400 nautical miles at a cruising speed of 18 knots. The 32 metre supply vessels,

powered by two Rollis Rovce marine diesel engines, are for shallow draft coastal service under tropical conditions.

They are designed to carry vehicles and cargo on deck with underdeck capacity for oil, fuel and fresh water. A stern ramp will be provided for off-loading vehicles and the structure of the stern will incorporate a robust skeg to provide protection during beaching operations. A derrick is mounted at the break of forecastle for cargo handling duties.

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Page Twenty-Six

THE NAVY

Aug/Sept/Oct, 1978

The result is a reduction in gain



World's Arms Bill Up 7.5 pc

Military spending world wide rose by nearly 7.5 per cent from 1975 to 1976 to total about \$US400,000 million (\$A348,000 million) the **US Arms Control and Disarmament** Agency reported during July, 1978. In 1976, the last year for which figures were available. industrialised countries spent \$US308.300 million and developing countries \$US90,700 million.

The Soviet Union headed the list with expenditures totalling \$US127,000 million, followed by the United States (\$US91,000 million). China (\$US34,400 million), West Germany (\$US16,000 million) and France (\$US14,200 million).

. . . **Jindalee Improvements** Approved

The Federal Cabinet has approved further development of the



HMAS ADELAIDE under construction at the Todd Pacific Shipyard. Seattle, USA. HMAS ADELAIDE, the first of three guided missle frigates being built for the RAN in the USA, was launched on 21 June, by the wife of the Chief of Naval Staff, Vice-Admiral A. M. Synnot, AO, CBE.

HMAS ADELAIDE'S sister ship, HMAS CANBERRA, is seen under construction on the right of the picture.

Page Twenty-Eight

Australian Defence Science and Technology project - Jindalee.

Jindalee - and experimental over-the-horizon radar - is being developed for the future surveillance of the Australian coast and surrounding oceans.

The latest approval is for an improved radar with greater transmitting power and a larger receiving antenna.

The present experimental, narrow-beam Jindalee radar, located near Alice Springs, is using commercial airliners for test purposes as they leave and approach Australia's north coast.

The new radar, which will also be tested for its performance over northern waters, will sweep in a much wider arch than the existing system.

Construction of the new radar at a cost of \$24 million - will begin at Alice Springs in the near future.

121 1223

RAN's First Guided Missle Frigate Launched

The first guided missile frigate for the Royal Australian Navy, the 3500 tonne HMAS ADELAIDE, was launched at Todd Pacific Shipyards, Seattle, USA, on Wednesday, 21 June, 1978, by Mrs A. M. Synnot, wife of Australia's Chief of Naval Staff, Vice Admiral A.M. Synnot.

HMAS ADELAIDE, the first of three guided missile frigates (FFGs) ordered by Australia, will be the first ship in the RAN to be powered by gas turbine engines. These engines, developed from the jet engines used to power DC-10 airliners, will enable ADELAIDE and her sister ships to produce a total power output of 40,000 shaft horsepower giving a speed in excess of 28 knots.

Her range at a cruising speed of 20 knots will be about 4500 miles, making her well suited for long range patrolling around the Australian coast.

Another first to be chalked up by the FFGs will be that they will become the first RAN escorts capable of carrying helicopters two per ship in time of war.

The main weapons of HMAS ADELAIDE will be standard surface. to-air missiles, Harpoon surface-tosurface missiles, torpedoes, and a 76mm oun with a rate of fire in excess of 80 rounds per minute.

HMAS ADELAIDE, whose keel was laid in July, 1977, is expected to be commissioned into the RAN in July, 1980

Her sister ship. HMAS CAN-BERRA, now being built at the Todd Shipyards, is expected to be launched in December, 1978, and will be commissioned in 1981

The third FFG, yet to be named will be launched late in 1980 and commissioned in 1982 . .

Actuation System Controls Britain's Air Launched Torpedo

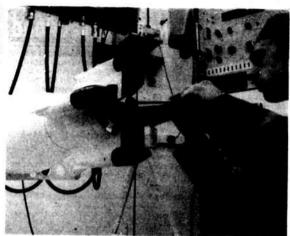
Britain's new air launched, lightweight torpedo, Sting Ray, will depend for its steering on a Sperry control system which includes the manufacture of the hydrodynamic surface and electro-hydraulic actuation systems.

The contract for the design. development and production of the control system was awarded to Sperry Gyroscope by the weapon's prime contractor. Marconi Space and Defence Systems. The system which controls the elevators and rudders of the Sting Ray is now in the pre-production stage. It is envisaged that the torpedo, when it comes into service in the early 80's. will be produced in large numbers.

The torpedo, which has been known for many years as Project 7511, is designed to be air launched from helicopters, fixed wing aircraft and from surface ships. The design of the actuation system therefore calls for precise engineering techniques combined with ruggedness to enable it to withstand the extremes of temperature, pressure and shock caused by air and ship launching. long shelf-life.

The actuation system which is of the closed circuit type, incorporating Sperry servo-valves, is built into four pods, at the stern of the

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The Sperry Gyroscope designed and developed hydrodynamic control system for the Sting Ray torpedo is of the closed circuit type and is built into the four pods seen above at the stern of the torpedo.

torpedo. The torpedo control surfaces extend inwards from the pods, immediately astern of the propeller.

Sperry Gyroscope have been involved in the design and development of precision control systems for weapons since the early 50's. Weapon control systems include those for Sea Slug 1 and 2. Sea Dart and experimental vehicles using thrust vector control. This expertise has now been applied to torpedo control systems.

Sparrow Not **Too Chirpy**

USAF and USN fighters must have a more advanced mediumrange missile than the current Sparrow, the US Armed Services Committee has been told. This Amraam (air-to-air missile) must be operational in 1985 to cope with expected Russian fighters, must be all-weather and all-aspect, unand to provide high reliability and a harmed by counter-measures. The fighters could then cope with several targets at a time - Sparrow can fight only one. Sparrow is now flying with 10 nations, which should guarantee exports.

THE NAVY

Northrop to make more targets

Northrop has signed a \$US4 million contract to produce 10 BQM-74C aerial targets for the US Navy. for operational test and evaluation.

Navy plans to use the BOM-74C for various missions including a cruisemissile simulator and for training fleet pilots in air-to-air combat. It can be launched from ground or air.

It is a new version of the Chukar 11 MQM-74C now operating with the USN and 11 other nations.

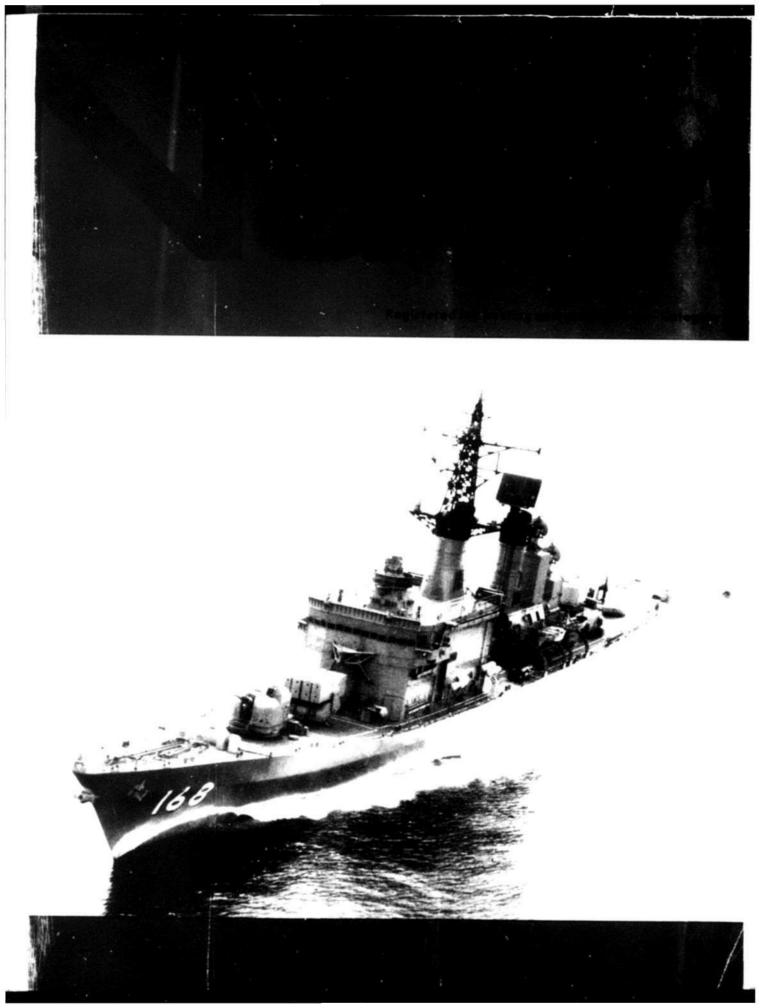
Hydrofoils

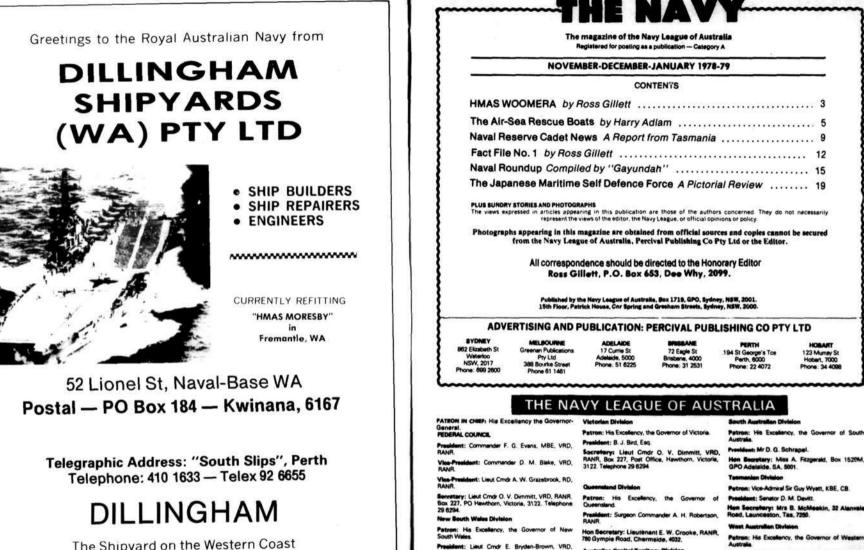
GE wins contract: The five JS Navy hydrofoil patrol craft Boeing is building, will be powered by one General Electric LM2500 gas turbine engine in each ship.

These "Patrol Hydrofoil Missileships." which will start delivery early 1981, will have Harpoon missiles, a 76 mm rapid fire Oto Melara gun, and a MK-92 fire-control system.

THE NAVY

Aug/Sept/Oct, 1978





The Shipvard on the Western Coast

et: Lieutenant Comma MBE RAN (retd.)

tralian Capital Territory Division

Lieut Cmdr RANR, 39 Waratah

rra, 2074. Phone: 230 0177 (night)

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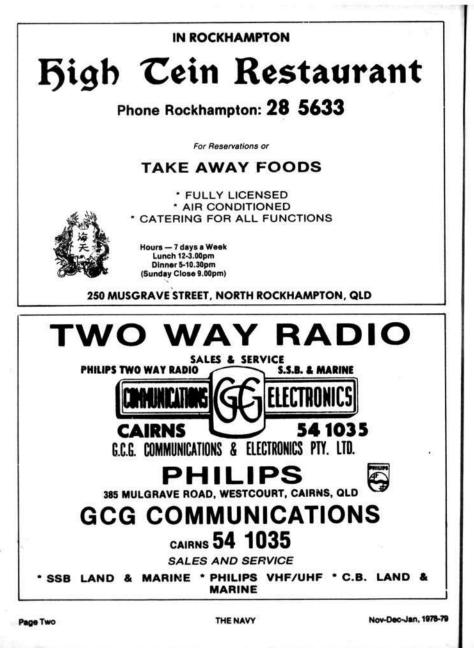
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Commander D. M. Blake, VRD, RANR

ry: Lieutenant F. Whetton 66

THE NAVY

Page One



HMAS WOOMERA Her Loss And Her Life

On 11th October, 1960, 23 miles off the Svdney coast, the Royal Australian Navies Armament Stores Carrier. HMAS WOOMERA was sunk by fire caused by an internal explosion. Two crew members lost their lives when the ship went to the ocean bottom.

by ROSS GILLETT

At the time of the disaster WOOMERA was under the command of Lieutenant Commander D. A. Marshall R.A.N. The ship was dumping 140 tons of obsolete ammunition when shaken by the explosion. Survivors from the sunken ship grasped any wreckage still afloat, before being rescued by the frigate HMAS QUICKMATCH and the visiting destroyer HMS CAVENDISH. Court martials were

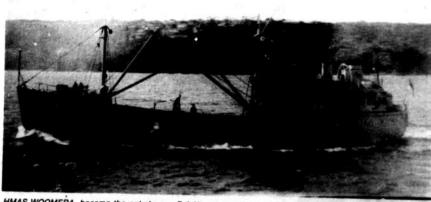
years as a commissioned ship in the Royal Australian NAVY, career with the Australian Military Constructed as a wooden store Forces as the ASHBURTON (AV carrier for the Australian Shipping 1356). On 23rd January, 1946, she Board, WOOMERA was completed was taken over by the navy and in November 1945. She was not a officially commissioned on 20th large vessel, her bridge and February. During her time in the accommodation were sited aft and R.A.N. WOOMERA was employed she was driven by Ruston Hornsby dumping ammunition and convened but Lieutenant diesels providing a top speed of transporting stores around the Commander Marshall and his only 81/2 knots. The ship was Australian coast. In addition she manned by 3 officers and 17 sailors. also visited New Guinea.

At the time of her loss, the 603 Her principle dimensions were At the time of her loss WOOMERA

draught 12 feet. At 71/2 knots WOOMERA could steam 1000 miles. She was unarmed

WOOMERA commenced her

gross ton WOOMERA had spent 14 length 125 feet beam 24 feet and had steamed over 140,000 miles.



HMAS WOOMERA, became the only known R.A.N. vessel to be destroyed by an internal explosion when she sank on 11th October, 1960.

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THE NAVY

Page Three



The Air-Sea **Rescue Boats**

During WW2 the Royal Australian Navy took delivery of a small flotilla of fast rescue craft specially designed for picking up airmen who were unlucky enough to have been forced down at sea. They were not large craft, indeed they were only 63 feet long. but they had a fair turn of speed.

The twenty boats commissioned "ASR's". There were two basic

The technical details of the ASR's Florida. Hundreds of these craft allowed for a hard chined hull 63 were built, and they served in all feet long with a beam of 14 feet. operational areas. The Royal Air Maximum draught was 4 feet 3 Force took delivery of a great inches. Power was supplied by twin number, and used the designation screws driven by a pair of Hall-Scott of HSL, short for High Speed Defender petrol engines. Each Launch. The RAF normally referred engine was rated at 650 HP, and with to them as "Miami HSL", but in well tuned engines an ASR could Australia they were simply called make 33 to 34 knots at full speed. coloured electric lamps, as the

by HARRY ADLAM

This high speed was not used for long periods as the fuel consumption was very heavy. Normally the boats would cruise at about 20 knots. If full power was required it was normal practice to hold full speed for one hour and then drop back to 27 or 28 knots

To control an ASR in open water was guite a simple matter, but it of peace that followed. The design further aft. The later type were took some skill to bring one alongside a wharf or another ship. The slowest speed was 7 knots, so the cox'n had to judge his timing well. The throttles for the engines were on the bridge, speed could be adjusted by the cox'n as required. The reversing gear was in the engine room, hydraulic clutches being fitted. Engine room telegraphs took the form of



A former A.S.R. Iles at anchor in Neutral Bay, January, 1977. The entrance to the former sick bay and engine room is clearly visible aft. The vessel is one of many A.S.R.s still in use with private operators.

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HMAS AIR SPRITE, a locally-built derivative of the earlier boats, first entered service in 1960. In this photograph she is under the charge of a work boat moving her from Garden Island to HMAS WATERHEN.

engines were far too noisy for a as it was quite on the cards that some of those rescued would be

The boats were normally conned from the bridge, but in very heavy weather there was an enclosed wheel house before the bridge. This wheel house was quite water-tight, but visibility was not as good as from the open bridge. The wireless office was situated in the wheel house, and the ship aerial sticking out at an acute angle became one of the recognition points for the ASR's. The whip was normally placed on the starboard side.

Armament was purely close range anti-aircraft machine guns, the boats being rescue craft not fighting ships. The MG's were not mounted in peace time.

All the crew had bunks which were quite comfortable, the boats being much too lively to even consider slinging harmocks.

The main purpose of these craft was to rescue downed airmen, and

a as it was quite on the cards that some of those rescued would be d wounded, a roomy sick bay was y situated aft. The entrance to the d engine room was through the sick s bay.

The peace time colour scheme of the boats was very attractive indeed. The hull was black, the deck was yellow as was all superstructure. Below the chine the boats pendant number was painted in yellow across the stern and on either side of the hull. The mast was of tripod construction, but towards the end of their service lives some of the ASR's received a lattice mast which greatly detracted from their sleek appearance.

When the war ended the ASR's were gradually paid off, as there was not a great deal of use for them. With the forming of the RAN's own Fleet Air Arm some of the boats got

a second lease of life. A Marine Section was established at Jervis Bay, as part of the RANAS, Nowra. Three ASR's were kept in Jervis Bay, and were provided with full crews. At one time the skippers of the three boats were quite a mixture. One was commanded by a Lieutenant, RN, the second was skippered by a chief aircraft handler, while the third was skippered by a leading seaman. This was not an odd occurence, as the Marine Section was a very small unit working on the assumption that, under normal circumstances, only one boat would be required for use at a time, and that if the three were used they could operate as a group under the one officer.

The original "Miami's" have all gone from Naval Service but a couple are still in the use by the Royal Australian Air Force. One boat was built locally to the original design, and this boat still remains in the Navy List. As regards pendant numbers, the ASR's were given number as issued to the very slow moving General Purpose Vessels). The names, numbers and commissioning dates are given below.

"Air Bird" 915, 28-3-45, "Air Cian" 922, 11-12-44. "Air Chief" 918, 12-844. "Air Coloud" 924, 20-10-44. "Air Faith" 909, 8-2-45. "Air Foam" 912, 20-9-44. "Air Guide" 913, 20-10-44. "Air Faith" 909, 8-2-45. "Air Mercy" 925, 28-2-45. "Air Mist" 917, 20-9-44. "Air Rest" 917, 20-9-44. "Air Sallor" 926, 8-11-44. "Air Save" 920, 20-9-44. "Air Sense" 914, 1-3-45. "Air Spray" 911, 13-2-45. "Air Spray" 911, 13-2-45. "Air Trail" 916, 8-2-45. "Air Watch" 927, 27-11-44.

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THE NAVY

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THE NAVY

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Seasonal Greetings from:-

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Naval Reserve Cadet News

Around the Tasmanian Division

The Tasmanian Division was saddened to hear of the death of the Naval Officer in Charge Tasmania. Commander Faulkner on Aug. 1st. and extend their sympathy to his wife and family.

During the first weeks in August which will be used by the Ladies to the northern units, TAMAR, YORK, provide lunches for the cadets on MERSEY, LEVEN and EMU were parade days and for weekend inspected by the Senior Officer Tas camps. LCDR CADETS D. Heath. accompanied by the Deputy Senior Cadets Capt Lancaster, assisted by Capt McPherson for the award for the Best Unit of Australia Award.

promotions board and one cadet Officer. The Divisional Training passed for Petty Officer and three Officer and the Staff Officer Cadets. for Leading Seamen. Also during On the 11/12th, August, T. S. the first week in September DERWENT was inspected by the MERSEY held a week long training Director of Naval Reserves and camp at it's HQ. Nineteen cadets attended. At DERWENT P/O McKay but SBLT Dowsett has been appointed. DERWENT have had

The Director expressed his satisfaction at the lurnout of the cadets.

During July the West Coast unit T. S. MacQuarie was closed down. This unfortunately became necessary because enough staff could not not be recruited to maintain a suitable standard. This unfortunate unit never recovered from the loss of its founding C.O. just prior to recognition and the economic malaise in the mining industry.

T.S. DERWENT have obtained a 14ft. Aluminium dinghy and 9 H.P. outboard motor for use as a safety boat.

Tenders have been called for further completion of DERWENT'S HQ, after fund raising efforts of the parents and friends committee. Builders are now preparing to pour the concrete roof to the new HQ for T.S. EMU. Stage I of the complex is expected to be occupied before the end of the year.

TAMAR's Ladies committee and the L'ton Branch of Navy League have purchased a commercial stove

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and Lieut Chaffey have resigned

During August MERSEY held a

forty recruits this year and six cadets have joined the RAN. LEVEN have to consider the use

of the Ulverstone Army drill hall in preference to undertaking the building of a new HQ.

Lieut Mike Stores, Staff Officer Cadets, leaves shortly to take up another posting and will be replaced by Lieut Buss. All members of the Tas Division wish Mike well

During Navy Week DERWENT cadets, lead by their band, will march from the Royal Hobart Hospital to the Cenotaph for a service and wreath laving ceremony. Northern units will participate in marches in their own cities and towns. TAMAR will dress ship and Ship's Company will man ships and guide visitors and unit boats will participate. TAMAR will hold a cocktail party on Tues. 3rd. And L'ton Navy League are having a cabaret at ANZAC HOUSE on Saturday 7th Oct.



T.S. MERSEY, Cadets sitting for Leading Seaman Board, August, 1978. Left to right: Front Row - A/B's Fisher, Lucas, Dick, Peters and Benbow, Back Row - Lieut. Andraws, Commanding Officer of T.S. MERSEY, LCDR Strudwick, Deputy Senior Officer, Tasmania, LCDR Ashton, Divisional Training Officer.

THE NAVY

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NOWRA MOTEL

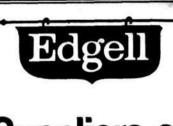
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The interesting syllabus of training covers a wide sphere and includes seamanship, handling of boats under sail and power, navigation, cantile Marine or the Royal Aus-Cadets are required to produce a certificate from their doctor to con- physical training, rifle shooting, tralian Naval Reserve, but there is no

duty. Cadets are considered for

Parades are held on Saturday after-

noon and certain Units hold an addi-

tional parade one night a week.

payment of compensation.

Instructional camps are arranged for Cadets and they are also given opportunities, whenever possible to undertake training at sea in ships of the Royal Australian Navy

Cadets, if considering a sea career, are given every assistance to join the Royal Australian Navy, the Merfirm they are capable of carrying out signalling, splicing of wire and ropes, compulsion to join these Services.

For further information, please contact the Senior Officer in your State, using the form provided helow

SENIOR OFFICERS, NAVAL RESERVE CADETS: NEW SOUTH WALES: Staff Office Cadets, HMAS Watson, Watsons Bay, NSW, 2030.

OUEENSLAND: Staff Office Cadets, HMAS Morton, Box 1416T. GPO Brisbane, 4001. WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Staff Office Cadets, HMAS Leeuwin, PO Box 58, Fremantie, 6160,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Staff Office Cadets, HMAS Encounter, PO Box 117, Port Adelaide, 5015 VICTORIA: Staff Office Cadets, HMAS Lonsdale, Rouse Street, Port Melbourne, 3207. TASMANIA: Staff Office Cadets, HMAS Huon, Hobart, 7000. AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY: Staff Office Cadets, HMAS Watson, Watsons Bay, NSW, 2030,

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FACT FILE No. 1

Boats - ACHERON and AVERNUS (New South Wales Torpedo Corps) Type - Outrigger Torpedo Boats Construction - Steel Tonnage - 16 tons Dimensions - Length 80 feet, Beam 10 feet 3 inches Armament - Two 14 inch torpedoes (Schwarzkoph and Whitehead) Horsepower - 300/350 Speed - 16 knots, 18 knots (maximum) Complement - 9/10 Cost - £4000 per boat

CAREERS -

Page Twelve

were invited, closing on 17th January 1878 for the construction o of "two outrigger torpedo boats" to be built after Thornycrofts plans. Previous to this a sum of £8784 had been voted for the two boats. The Atlas Works of Sydney were selected to build ACHERON and AVERNUS with construction beginning shortly after the close of tenders. They were designed by boat was launched". Norman Selfe, the first boat ACHERON running trials upon operated from Dawes Point and were placed in the Fittzroy dock at Sydney Harbour on 1st March 1878. Contemporary newspapers

reported the trial trip "most successful". "The start was made On 17th December 1877 tenders shortly before noon from the Pyrmont Bridge and for the next

four hours the ACHERON remained out, making trips between South Head and Pyrmont Bridge and showing excellent qualities. A speed of 16 miles was several times attained and 18 miles would undoubtly have been attained had the bottom been cleaned, a work which has not been done since the

Berrys Bay, there being cradles at Cockatoo Island for repairs and the latter in which both boats were fitting of spar torpedoes.



kept out of the water when not in use. In addition to their main role ACHERON and AVERNUS were able to be employed for other military purposes such as drill and practice as well as despatch purposes. Details of the activities of the two boats are very rare but the following highlights have been uncovered:

April 1885 - Both torpedo boats ACHERON and AVERNUS in state of disrepair. On 24th they



An extremely rare photograph of the New South Wales Torpedo Boats AVERNUS and ACHERON (rear). Note the torpedoes in position for launching. Both craft fly the flag of the Colony.



AVERNUS at speed on Sydney Harbour, 1902. Top speed of these boats was 18 knots.

May 1885 - Both in Morts dock. November 1902 that ACHERON and Tests were subsequently carried out with the first boat's spar torpedoes on 9th.

1886 - Neither ACHERON nor AVERNUS used in manoeuvres.

1887 — AVERNUS with Lieutenant G. Bosanquet Royal Navy in command exercised on the said to have been renamed JENNER harbour. On this occasion she was and operated as either the habour information. fitted to fire two Schwarzkoph torpedoes.

1888 - AVERNUS used during manoeuvres.

January 1889 - Both boats worked in conjunction with the Naval Artillery Volunteers.

1890/1891 - Both in use.

1895 - ACHERON completely overhauled during the early part of the year. On 23rd February she exercised in Rose Bay, AVERNUS joined her sister for manoeuvres on 20th April, the exercise being called "Fortress and Coast Defence Scheme No 20". The two boats "attacked" the enemy, following orders from the Commandant to begin operations after the line of observation mines had failed to inflict any damage. The Major-General in charge was pleased that boats were prompt in response to their orders to follow up in attack. August 1898 - Both boats active on 27th.

1901 - Integerated into Commonwealth Naval Forces but were mainly laid up.

Disposal

It was announced in the New South Wales Parliament on 6th

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AVERNUS were to be sold by the Federal Government with the State receiving re-imbursement for their value. The next month ACHERON was sold for £425 while AVERNUS obtained £502. After leaving naval service one of the boats was later

master's boat or customs boat. The second craft is claimed to have been hulked in Sydney Harbour on the shores of Double Bay during the twenties or thirtles. However their exact careers after 1902 are mainly unknown. Enquiries to the Maritime Services Board and Customs Department have realised no new

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THE NAVY

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THE NAVY

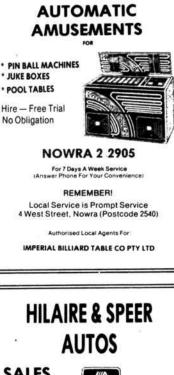
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underwater to surface missile at New York to create a diversion and allow them free passage.

Fortunately for the USN this true but "fantastic" plan never really got launched. The two men charged with the plan were placed on \$50,000 bail each.

A Yellow Minesweeper

Observers of naval vessels in Sydney Harbour have been surprised to see the transformation taking place to the former minesweeper HMAS GULL. The craft is being converted to a Sydney Harbour repair ship, including a bright yellow colour scheme covering all visible parts of the boat. The bridge and interiors have been remodelled and all original wiring has been replaced. It is not known when GULL will make the debut in her new role, but one thing is certain - no one will miss her.

RAN Deployment to South-East Asia

Three RAN ships sailed from Sydney early September for a 10 week deployment to South-East Asia.

The Minister for Defence, Mr D. J. Killen, said the ships, the destroyer tender HMAS STALWART, the fleet oiler HMAS SUPPLY and destroyer escort HMAS TORRENS, would link up with the Daring class destroyer HMAS VENDETTA, which is already on a six month deployment in the area.

Mr Killen said that during the deployment the four RAN ships would take part in a maritime exercise with two Indonesian Navy destroyers, the KRI MONGINSIDI and KRI MARTADINATA, and an Indonesian submarine, the KRI PASOPATI.

He said the exercise, called New Horizon II, would be the fifth in a continuing series which started in 1972.



number was subsequently painted over.

HMAS Creswell Makes History

Naval history was made at HMAS CRESWELL, Jervis Bay, NSW, on Monday, 4th September, when a small party of female officer

Previously, trainee officers of the Women's Royal Australian Naval Service (WRANS) did thier officer training of about four months at HMAS CERBERUS, near Melbourne.

Eight WRANS Officer Cadets joined 17 midshipmen at HMAS CRESWELL for the initial stage of their training which will last untilmid 1979. The students, whose ages range from 17 to 26, will study subjects ranging from Service writing to navigation, seamanship and communications

Stage two of the WRANS Officer communications and supply, the appointment.

latter being a new employment for female officers. For the third and final stage of the

two year course, they will consolidate the professional training received during the initial stages of their course.

Five of the female officer cadets trainees joined their male The other three are former civilians. come from the ranks of the WRANS.

Washington Defence Appointment

The Minister for Defence, Mr D. J. Killen announced in September that Rear Admiral John Davidson, Flag Officer Commanding East Australia area, would become the next head of the Australian Defence Staff in Washington.

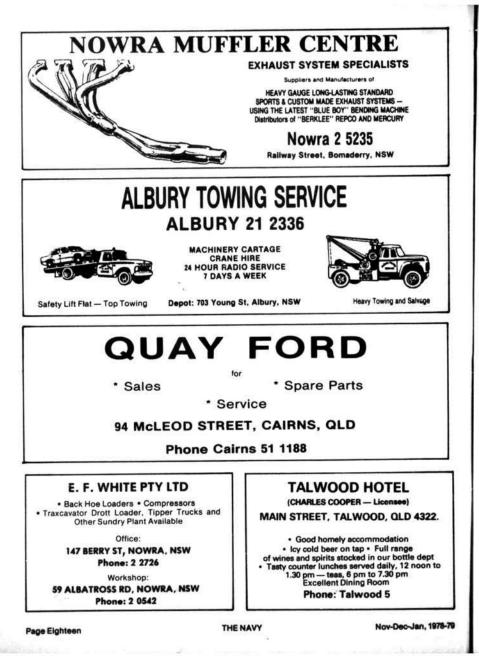
Rear Admiral Davidson, aged 53, will succeed Major General Peter Cadet's training will be devoted to Falkland who is returning to professional courses in Australia to take up another

OUR COVER

The Japanese Maritime Self Defence Force Guided Missile Destroyer TACHIKAZE heels slightly as she increased to maximum revolutions. Built between June, 1973, and March, 1976, TACHIKAZE is to be joined by her first sister ship in early 1979. She is flitted to fire Standard S.A.M.s from a single MK13 launcher, Asroc anti-submarine missiles, two single 5 inch, 54 calibre guns, and two triple torpedo tubes. Her top speed is 33 knots and she is manned by 280 officers and men.

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THE JAPANESE MARITIME SELF DEFENCE FORCE

A Pictorial Review

Formed in July, 1954, the Japanese Maritime Self Defence Force, now exceeds 170 vessels of varying size and type.

Of this number, some 134 vessels could be described as warships, with the remainder being support craft, fulfilling the multitude of roles needed to keep the force at combat readiness. The submarine arm now includes 15 boats, comprising three separate classes, while the destroyer force has attained 31 units. Backing up these ships are 15 frigates and 16 corvettes, as well as 5 torpedo boats, 10 coastal patrol craft and 6 tank landing ships. The major armament of the surface units is the American 5 inch, 54 calibre, single gun mount, (also carried by the RAN Perth class), and the 3 inch, 76mm, 50 calibre, twin mount. Few ships carry any anti-aircraft missile system, with only the AMATSUKAZE, (built 1965), and TACHIKAZE. (built 1976), being fitted with a single launcher for standard medium range missiles. Anti-submarine protection is provided by embarked helicopters, (nine ships), Ascro missile systems, (twenty-four ships), as well as onboard torpedo tubes and anti-submarine rocket launchers.

The force's principal training ship KATORI, is fitted with a helicopter deck and hangar and to the casual observer is a true warship in her own right.

The six classes of warship illustrated within this article are:-

- KIKUZUKI one of four ships of the Improved Moon of Takatsuki class, she was built by Mitsubishi Jyuko Co, Nagasaki, between 1966 and 1968. She is armed with single 5 inch, 54 calibre guns, 2 embarked helicopters, 1 Asroc missile launcher, 1 four-barrelled rocket launcher, 2 triple MK32 torpedo tubes and is able to reach over 32 knots. Her complement includes 270 officers and men. KIKUZUKI was originally fitted to carry three Dash helicopters, but in 1977 they were replaced by the present aircraft.
- AOKUMO a destroyer built in the early seventies AOKUMO was constructed as a unit of th 3 six ship Yagumu class. Her armament comprises four, 3 inch, 50 calibre guns (2 twin), an Asroc Launcher, one four-barrelled rocket launcher, and 2 triple tubes firing MK32 A/S torpedoes. Endurance is 7,000 miles at 20 knots.
- NATSUGUMO A sister ship of the AOKUMO, NATSUGUMO can be distinguished by the absence of Asroc amidship and the siting of a helicopter deck and hangar aft to operate Dash, the Drone anti-submarine helicopter. She was built at Uraga and commissioned for service on 25th April, 1969.

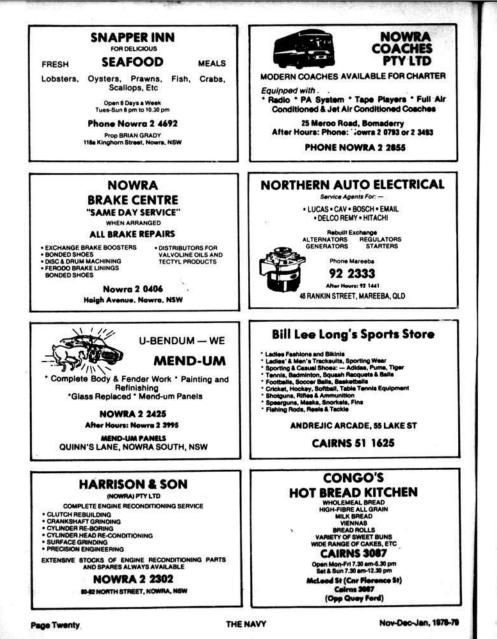


Destroyer KIKUZUKI.

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AOKUMO, one of six improved Yamagumo class equipped with Asroc in lieu of Dash.

- 4. YOSHINO Displaying the pennant No DE223, YOSHINO is actually referred to as a frigate by the Japanese. She was launched at the yards of Mitsui Zoosen, Tamano, on 22nd August, 1974, and completed in February, 1975. She carries two twin 3 inch and one twin 40mm gun mounts, an Asroc launcher and MK32 torpedo tubes. Top speed is in the vicinity of 25knots. YOSHINO is manned by 165 men and is one of eleven ships of the class.
- 5. KATORI The Japanese Training Ship, KATORI, was commissioned in Tokyo on 10th September, 1969. She is filted with a helicopter landing deck aft and an auditorium amidships for trainees. She is armed with two twin 3 inch guns, a four barrelled rocket launcher and the usual

two triple torpedo tubes. Her maximum speed is 25 knots with a radius of action of 7,000 miles at 18 knots. The crew numbers 295, with another 165 trainees embarked.

6. UZUSHIO — A "tear drop" hull submarine, and name ship of the class, UZUSHIO is armed with 21 inch torpedoes, fired from six torpedo tubes mounted amidships. The complement is 80 officers and men. UZUSHIO displaces 1,850 tons standard and is fitted with a bow sonar. Her speeds are 12 knots surfaced, and 20 knots dived. There are 6 units of the class and a further two of an enlarged version have been launched.

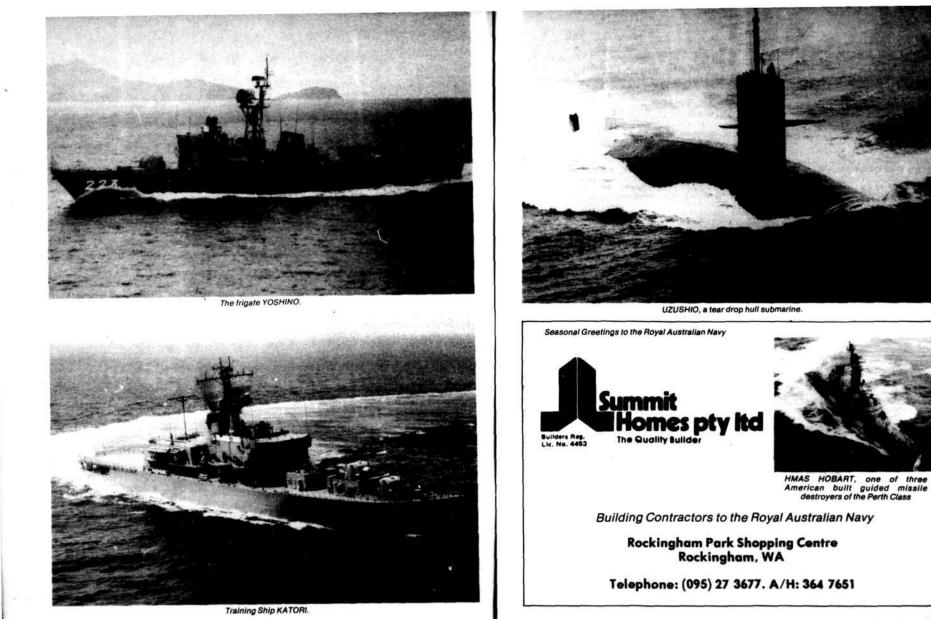
Note: The cover illustration of this edition depicts the guided missile destroyer TACHIKAZE



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"The Civilian Arm of the Navy"

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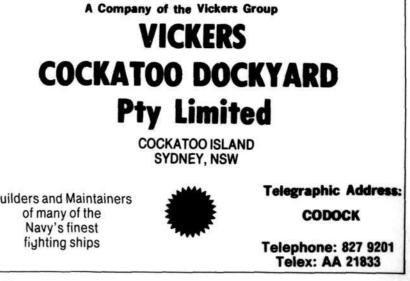
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Frigates For Brazil

CONSTITUICAO, third of four Vosper Thornycroft Mark 10 frigates building at Woolston, Southampton, for the Brazilian Navy under a £150 million contract, seen on sea trials. She is the first of the generalpurpose version of this 3500-ton frigate design, the earlier ships NITEROI and DEFENSORA being anti-submarine frigates. Main differences between the versions are in the armament, the general-purpose ships having Exccet anti-ship missile launchers amidships and a second Vickers Mk 8 4.5-in gun aft.

India to Buy Sea Harrier

It is understood that India will order 10 Sea Harriers to replace Sea Hawks in the carrier force and that the Air Force choice between Jaguar F1 and Viggen will be made in mid-year.

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THE NAVY LEAGUE OF AUSTRALIA

(Victorian Division)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Victorian Division of the Navy League of Australia, will be held at The English Speaking Union, 146 Toorak Road (West), South Yarra, on Wednesday, 11 October, 1978, at 7.30 pm.

BUSINESS

1. To receive the report of the Executive Committee of the Victorian Division for the year ended 30 June, 1978

2. To receive the accounts of the Victorian Division for the year ended 30 June, 1978.

3. To elect the Executive Committee for 1978/79.

4. To appoint an auditor.

5. General business		meeti
	By order of the	4.
Exe	cutive Committee	
	O. V. DIMMITT	
PO Box 227	Secretary	PO Bo
Hawthorn, Victoria, 3122	22 September, 1978	Hawth

THE NAVY LEAGUE OF AUSTRALIA

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Navy League of Australia will be held in the Conference Room at the Festival Centre, King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia, at 8 pm, on Friday, 27 October, 1978.

BUSINESS

1. To receive the Report of the Federal Council and to consider matters arising therefrom.

2. To receive the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 1978.

- 3. To elect office bearers for 1978/79 as follows:
- (a) Federal President
- (b) Federal Vice-Presidents (2)
- (c) Federal Council Members

(d) Auditor Nominations for the above to be lodged with the Secretary prior to the

meeting.

4. General Dusiness	
By or	der of the Counci
	O. V. DIMMITT
PO Box 227	(Federal Secretary
Hawthorn Victoria 3122	30 September, 197

Naval Reserve Cadet News

CANADA

For years sea cadets from Bermuda have been training at CFB Cornwallis, NS, each summer as quests of the Navy League and the Canadian Forces.

This year, for the first time, Canada sent two selected cadets to Bermuda for seamanship and sail training from July 27, to August 11.

Selection was made from applications across Canada based on the cadets being senior noncommissioned officers, trained in a trade and their performance record.

While in Bermuda they were the quests of the Bermuda Sea Cadei Corps.

VICTORIA

"Following the inspection of all seven Units in Victoria earlier this year by the then Commanding Officer of HMAS Lonsdale -Commander K. H. McGowan RAN. the awards for 1978 were as follows. These were approved recently by the then Naval Officer-In-Charge Victoria, Commodore D. H. D. Smyth, AO, RAN.

Most Efficient Unit - T. Voyager (Williamstown); Most Improved Unit - T.S.

Latrobe (Yallourn); and **Best Guard Paraded at Inspection**

- T.S. Barwon (Geelong)

The Navy League Colour for the Most Efficient Unit will be transferred from last year's winner, T.S. Bendigo, later this year. The Lonsdale Trophy for the Most Improved Unit and the Cocked Hat

and Epaulettes for the Best Guard paraded at an inspection will be presented to T.S. Latrobe and T.S. Barwon respectively in October 1978.

The assessment forms used for judging the Units disclosed a very close competition.

The three successful Units deserve warm congratulations for their fine performances and words of encouragement and a "well done" are certainly warranted for all Units comprising the Victorian Division.

The overall keenness displayed throughout the year, which all contributes to the final selection for the awards, has resulted in a marked and significant improvement in all seven Units.

International Small Bore Rifle **Competition 1978**

This match, conducted annually since 1955 by the Navy League of Canada, is open to teams of eight cadets aged 13 to 18 years from units in Britain, Canada, New Zealand, Sweden and Australia. This year it has attracted twenty teams from Australia, units stretching from Albany to Cairns.

The Challenge Trophy for the competition has been provided by The Navy League of Canada and by Royal Consent is known as The Duke of Edinburgh Ship's Bell. Trophies for second and third place winners have been presented by The Navy Leagues of Great Britain and Australia respectively.



Naval Reserve Cadets from South Australia on the Practice Range.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

The Trade Practices Act. 1974 came into force on October 1. 1974. There are important new provisions in that Act which containstrict regulations The frade Practices Act, 1974 came into force on October 1, 1974, intere are important new provisions in that Act which containstruct regulations on advertising and all advertisers and advertising agents are advected to study those provisions very carefully. It can be an fence for anyone to engage, in trade or commerce, in conduct "imsteading or deceptive" in particular Section 53 contains prohibitions from doing any of the following in contraction with the supply of goods or services or in connection with the prohibitions from doing any of the following in contraction with the supply of goods or services or in connection with the of the supply or use of goods or services

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firm they are capable of carrying out signalling, splicing of wire and ropes, compulsion to join these Services.

opportunities, whenever possible to Parades are held on Saturday afterundertake training at sea in ships of noon and certain Units hold an additional parade one night a week. The interesting syllabus of training

duty. Cadets are considered for

covers a wide sphere and includes are given every assistance to join the seamanship, handling of boats Royal Australian Navy, the Merunder sail and power, navigation, cantile Marine or the Royal Auscertificate from their doctor to con-physical training, rifle shooting, tralian Naval Reserve, but there is no

For further information, please contact the Senior Officer in your State, using the form provided

SENIOR OFFICERS, NAVAL RESERVE CADETS: NEW SOUTH WALES: Staff Office Cadets, HMAS Watson, Watsons Bay, NSW, 2030.

QUEENSLAND: Staff Office Cadets, HMAS Morton, Box 1416T, GPO Brisbane, 4001. WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Staff Office Cadets, Leeuwin, PO Box 58, Fremantle, 6160.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Staff Office Cadets, HMAS Encounter, PO Box 117, Port Adetaide, 5015. VICTORIA: Staff Office Cadets, HMAS Lonsdale, Rouse Street, Port Melbourne, 3207. TASMANIA: Staff Office Cadets, HMAS Huon, Hobart, 7000.

general sporting activities and other

Instructional camps are arranged

for Cadets and they are also given

Cadets. if considering a sea career.

the Royal Australian Navy

varied subjects.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY: Staff Office Cadets. HMAS Watson, Watsons Bay, NSW, 2030.

TO: The Senior Officer. I am interested in joining the Navel Reserve Cadets and would be pleased to receive further information

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