



## Defence Policy: White Paper.

**“Rights and entitlements would not exist without duty, service and loyalty.”**

Our leaders must speak up on the importance of the work done by our Defence forces to ensure high morale. They are special Australian citizens doing a difficult and very special job. Our leaders must create a defence posture that shows the world a national determination that would mobilise the whole country to the cause of defence, if required. Our leaders must resist attempts by politically motivated lobby groups to create divisions within the country and so undermine our patriotism, national spirit and our perception of the correctness of our views and democratic way of life. Globalization and subservience to United Nation treaties and directives have weakened our defence forces and made us victims of disarmament to enable government control. These policies and treaties must be resisted. UN “Rules of Engagement” for Peacekeepers is disastrous and must be rejected. We must be our own masters.

### Defence Policy Overview

Since the election of the Whitlam Labor Government in 1972, which followed the withdrawal of our troops from Vietnam, the government policies initiated then have led to a deliberate wind-down of our defence forces and defence capability, orchestrated from Canberra. Personnel numbers have been restricted and the ability of our defence industries to produce our defence needs has been drastically reduced. Our small arms factory has ceased production after producing a token amount of replacement weapons and our aircraft industry is virtually non-existent. **Stockpiles of essential and still-useable equipment has been sold or destroyed instead of being stored as other countries do. This has included Skyhawk and Mirage fighters, Pilatus Porter light support STOL aircraft, 104 Centurion tanks (still used by Israelis for training) and our reserves of small arms weapons. To maintain an appearance of defence capability, the defence budget (unchanged for many years) has led to the purchase of a few items of high profile and expense - equipment such as Hornet fighters, frigates and Collins submarines, while neglecting many of the most basic and essential components of a defence force.**

Our FA18s and F111 fighter bombers must at all times be kept up to state-of-the-art operational ability such as is done by the Israeli Air Force. Also our defence force units must be brought up to strength with trained and motivated personnel with necessary equipment and adequate munitions for training and operations, made in Australia. **The crisis of Timor came as a great wake up call, showing our glaring deficiencies in defence preparedness.** The earlier lessons of Rwanda, Mogadishu, Bougainville and Guadalcanal were mainly ignored. After more than 20 years, Timor could not be ignored any longer and must be studied carefully for future defence needs guidelines. In Timor: What did we need? What didn't we have? What did we have that was of no use in the operation?

A strategic lesson from Timor was how quickly a situation can change with a change in a country's leader, a radical change in a government's policy, religious agitation or a coup. The crystal ball gazers in Canberra cannot always anticipate these changes, even with good intelligence services. Radical political groups with divisive aims can, with the minimum of equipment and arms, using terrorism and guerilla warfare to achieve their aims of forcing political change especially in the unstable areas to our north, be a national threat. **The only answer is a trained, ready and adequately equipped Defence Force.**

## National Strategy.

Much has been written on defence strategy. Suffice to say that the ring of islands in the great arc to our north is in a continual state of change, as are the developing countries of Asia further north. We must remain aware of these developments.

The build-up of military capacity in these countries that we cannot match has been noted. Our politicians have agreed that our best policy is to work to assist these neighbours with aid and to encourage friendly, worthwhile relationships.

**Australia is not an aggressive country but must not be intimidated by lobby groups agitating against defence preparedness on the grounds that it is the sign of hostile intentions to our neighbours. Their political agenda must remain a source of utmost suspicion.**

We depend on our overseas trade for our national economy so the protection of our seaways must be a priority, with capable surveillance, air and naval forces. We must be aware and anticipate the demand to allow more access to our country by refugees, some who may be prepared to use force to attain this aim.

## Defence. Basic Propositions.

To have a successful defence a country must,

- 1 Have a united, motivated and patriotic population, not divided by internal dissension created by politically motivated, minority lobby groups.
- 2 Have a basic, well-trained defence force with high morale and motivation to duty.
- 3 Have a defence industry capable of producing all defence needs, in quantities adequate for training and operations and not liable to be held to ransom by overseas suppliers.
- 4 A Government prepared to initiate and support all of the above three points in the national interest without allowing interference from overseas sources.

## Defence Psychology. Morale and Leadership.

Our armed forces are part of our national identity. We must respect these hard won traditions.

Our leaders must work to create a national spirit and pride in our defence force by building on our ANZAC tradition of service, loyalty to our country and traditions and dedication to their duty of the country's security.

## The Threat to Australia.

**The greatest harm ever done to Australia's defence preparedness was the policy statement issued from Canberra, "no threat for 15 years"? Successive governments (and our defence advisers) have used this statement to justify the wind down of our defence forces and the lack of government will to increase the necessary defence funding. It has been disappointing to note in the current Defence White Paper 2001, written as a result of the very extensive Defence Review and the experience of Timor, still contains similar references, repeated many times, references to "no country has the capacity or will etc.". How do the crystal ball gazers know?**

When referring to “the threat”, visions are conjured up of an invasion force similar to that used for the invasion of Europe on D Day, a great fleet of ships and thousands of troops storming ashore. It also implies that we would have sufficient warning of such a build-up and refers to the difficulties of landing an invasion force in our harsh north. It may not happen that way. A defense threat may come in many forms. The possibility of modern transport aircraft delivering a “coup” type of attack force equipped with light, armed vehicles to many airports simultaneously and back it up with container ships loaded with more occupying troops and supplies has not been considered. Our small, widely dispersed Defence Force might be hard pressed to cope with such a situation. This is one extreme concept.

At the other end of the “what if” spectrum there are many scenarios of low intensity or guerilla and terrorist raids that would present acute defence problems. This type of activity would benefit everyone from an aggressor country to a subversive in-country group endeavouring to influence our national policy and will to resist their demands. These low-level activities would be a less risky business for them than sending a large-scale invasion force, but present a great problem for us. Would it not be easier to give in to their demand? Refugees and other illegal boat people are also an issue. What if the next very large group arrives heavily armed and demands living space in our vast unused areas? Bomb them?

## Women in the services:

In Anglo Saxon culture, women have a long and proud history of service in the armed forces and the war industry. Our culture has never before conscripted women to serve as recent Howard Government legislation has enacted. ONE NATION is resolute that women shall not engage in combat on or near front lines. We are opposed to the conscription of women for a host of reasons and we are more than prepared to debate and justify those reasons to any feminist or Liberal / Democrat who feels that equality means that they should. Suffice to say here that they are largely ignorant of the reality and brutality of war and inconsiderate of our serviceman.

## Role of the Australian Defence Force.

The new trend in world conflict is a move away from large-scale wars between major nations using massed armies, to “operations other than conventional.” These include low intensity operations often against guerilla groups fighting “wars of liberation” (or I want the power), evacuation of nationals from trouble spots, humanitarian aid, peacekeeping and peace enforcement. However, lessons from the Falklands, Somalia and Yugoslavia have shown how quickly open conflict can develop. The lesson being that troops must be well trained in conventional war fighting, the most difficult of operations, and then adapted to Counter Insurgency operations or whatever other role is required. The New Zealand policy dictated by left wing politicians, to train only for “peacekeeping” could be a disaster for the troops concerned.

Not only must our forces be trained to fight serious conventional war; they must have the equipment and weapons to successfully carry out their operations. Essential equipment such as tanks and heavy artillery must not be disposed of as “not needed for low intensity operations.” No one can forecast the need. Preparedness. It must be available.

## Surveillance and Intelligence.

Surveillance is one of the most important roles of the Defence Force in peacetime as well as in war. The role played by the WW2 coast-watchers established in the islands after WW I, highlighted this importance. Our first line of defence is the sea-lanes to our north. We depend on them for our overseas trade, which is important to our national economy. We must have adequate surveillance by both Airborne Warning Aircraft and effective maritime defence forces of missile-armed Frigates and a fleet of naval patrol boats similarly armed. NOT a Coastguard launch with small arms only.

In addition to the Airborne Early Warning Aircraft, we must also have a fleet of light coastal patrol aircraft for regular surveillance tasks. These must be Service-owned and operated, sometimes by Air Force Reservists. Most definitely not by civilian privatised contractors who may not be available when required.

The three Army Reserve Surveillance Units must be maintained and must be given adequate, updated equipment and weaponry. Weaponry must be continually reviewed to ensure vehicles are armed to cope with serious war contingencies if required. The northern surveillance units should be supplemented by patrols raised from Reserve Units in the southern states and allocated areas of familiarisation in the north for their Annual Field Training Exercise. This concept could be extended to Naval Reserve, who could man Patrol boats at, say, Darwin. Reservists from Air Force Reserve Squadrons could exercise with light surveillance aircraft based in the north. Their two-week annual training exercise would be “on the job” training. Privatisation of these surveillance roles must be resisted and reversed. There is a requirement for a replacement for the Pilatus Porter STOL aircraft to support ground patrols with insertion, re-supply and extraction, as well as surveillance support. [The SLEPCEV STORCH STOL would be ideal in this role and manufactured in NSW, Australia, in a variety of models. Hardly a hardier aircraft has ever been designed and manufactured.](#)

## The Army.

The premise in the Defence White Paper 2001 that it is no longer a priority task for the Army to provide the basis for rapid expansion in times of defence emergency must be totally rejected. We have no guarantee that such an expanded force would not be needed. There must be Ready Reaction Forces up to strength for operations and ready at short notice. The debacle of preparing units for deployment to Timor by “cannibalising” other units and building up units by 25% Reservists on a 15-month contract must never happen again.

Another concept that may develop is that with new call out and job protection legislation for Reservists now in force, there is no need for up-to-strength units; they can be “surged” with Reservists.

Three new infantry battalions must increase Army strength. A suggested organisation would be a Special Forces Brigade and three Infantry Brigades of two Infantry Battalions, each with integral Armour, Artillery and Engineers, as outlined.

### Special Forces Brigade.

SAS Regiment	Swanbourne, W.A.
3 RAR Parachute Battalion	Holsworthy, N.S.W.
4 RAR Commando	Holsworthy, N.S.W.
1 & 2 Cdo Coys (A Res)	Sydney and Melbourne.
Special Forces Training Centre	Singleton.
Parachute Training Centre	Nowra.
Amphibious Training Centre	Nelson Bay and Jervis Bay.
<u>1 Brigade</u>	Townsville
1 RAR Light Infantry	
2 RAR Light Infantry.	
Cavalry Regiment, Artillery, Engineers, Squadron of stored Leopard tanks.	
<u>3 Brigade</u>	Darwin
5/7 RAR mechanised (to be linked to form two mechanised battalions).	
A Squadron, 1 Armoured Regiment. (Leopard tanks.)	
Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers.	
Army <a href="#">Aviation</a> Light STOL Patrol aircraft.	

7 Brigade.

Brisbane.

6 RAR Motorised Infantry.

9 RAR Motorised Infantry (to be raised).

Cavalry Recon, Artillery, Engineers.

Amendments:- Following experiences in Afghanistan and Iraq, suggest Brigade be modified.

- (1) Cavalry Regiments – to organise equipment for new role previously done by SAS. Armed Land Rovers and light armoured Patrol Vehicles with some gunner's protective armoury and heavy weapons – 20mm and 25mm cannon and rocket launchers to specialise in independent recon & raiding operations.
- (2) 9 RAR – 3 Independent Companies. Value of Independent Coys. shown in WW2, US Green Berets in Vietnam and SAS in Afghanistan. Same number of troops as in Battalion: 9 RAR to be HQ – controlling body: 3 companies (less 200 men) organised in sub-units of 4 (not 3) to train guerillas.

Combined Forces Training Centre.

Puckapunyal, Victoria.

Infantry Centre Training Battalion. (8 RAR).

Armoured Training Centre.

School of Artillery.

School of Military Engineering.

Noting the geographical location of each major unit by states, they will be required to support the training of the Reserve units in their area of responsibility, who in turn may provide the surge capacity to form the third Battalion in their brigade on the initial defence emergency requirement.

The Brigades must also be prepared to host Reserve units from the south for their annual FTX to enable familiarisation with areas and geographical and climatic conditions.

**The decision outlined in Defence White Paper 2001 to not upgrade our heavy armoured vehicles (Leopard tanks) as is being done in Germany, their country of origin, must be resisted.** Even though the Leopard is heavy and designed for mass tank warfare in Europe, it is still needed. The lesson from Vietnam is that the tank as a mobile, armoured gun platform is such a worthwhile force multiplier to the troops on the ground, that it must be retained. To deny (out-numbered?) infantry the advantage of this support would be criminal.

A course open would be to store unmanned tanks in Brigade areas as should have been done with our Centurions. It is easier to transport crews than tanks. A Reserve could be trained.

The Recon units lack a Fire Support Vehicle as was once provided by Saladin Armoured Cars and later M 113s equipped with the Saladin 76mm gun turret. To upgrade 350 M 113s is a worthy project, but when the armament proposed is only a .50 calibre machine gun we can only wonder if the intent is serious. Even our ASLAVs have a 25mm chain gun.

The Bushmaster wheeled APC, now manufactured in Australia, is a great advance, but we can see the conflict between the need for protection and mobility. Too heavy and you lose your mobility. On the other hand the lighter Rover patrol vehicles are mobile (6 wheels) but totally lack the simplest armour protection (even a small shield for the driver and gunners would be an improvement). Our surveillance vehicles are all under-armed and should be provided with a weapon firing some type of high explosive shell.

A lesson from WW2, brought to fruition in Vietnam and still very pertinent today, is the need for specially trained personnel to form Training Teams that could be available to travel to outlying Reserve Units, set up training areas and exercises, perhaps during the annual FTX. The WW2 team that trained VDC for guerilla warfare in the NW was a model to copy.

## Reserve Forces.

Prior to the deployment to Timor, critics of the Army Reserve claimed that they were ineffective, as they could not provide formed units for mobilisation. Because of this perceived problem no effort was made to form units or sub-units composed of Reserve members. A recent trial by 2/17 RNSWR had a Rifle Company formed for three months service in Malaysia. After WW I, when the Labor Party refused to allow the formation of a Regular Army, on the presumption that it might be used as a strike breaking force, the Militia was formed, based on territorial WW I units and accepting that they would only be at 25% of strength. **But it contains enough trained Officers and NCOs to be the nucleus for training a battalion on mobilisation. This principle was ignored or forgotten in the rush to denigrate Reserve units.**

The suspicion was carried further by demanding Reservists with rank, earned by years of training, be relinquished on applying for service in Timor. Many soon regained it. They proved their worth by providing 25% of the unit strengths to Timor, individual members being enlisted on a 15-month contract. It must also be noted that the need for Reserve call-out legislation was ignored for several decades and the problem not addressed until this year, when legislation was introduced giving the ability to call out Reservists. **Give them job protection and give employers compensation for the loss of an employee.** We must go back to the original concept of the Reserve units being regarded as an ongoing training organization, taking perhaps two to three years to produce a good level of training, but with training going on all the time. These would only need a short period of training on mobilization to get the sub-unit teams working together. This means that at any given time a Reserve unit would have a proportion of its members ready for service. The provision to allow some units (Special Forces, technical etc.) to be allowed higher levels of training is also welcome. Reserve units thrive on short periods of intense training.

However, a number of recent Government initiatives have produced disastrous results for Reserve numbers. The six week initial Common Induction Training period (same as for Regular Army) means that many potential Reservists in employment are unable to get this time off from work when once it was much easier to obtain two weeks under the former scheme. **To be effective Reserve training must be readily available widely in country areas. It has been noted that 25% of Reserve Training depots in country areas have been sold when numbers became low and the real estate sold to enrich the government. This does not help training. Reserve units are territorial, part of the community and need community support for recruiting and retention as part of the team. The policy of centralising recruiting, induction and administration in the capital cities to cut down on staff costs has been another disaster inflicted on the Reserves. They lose the country town team spirit and the value of an employer support group to encourage the local youth.**

**It is hoped that the lessons from the Timor deployment will be noted by the Defence Department denigrators and many bad decisions reversed.**

## Cadets.

The proposal in the Defence White Paper 2001, to spend \$30 million to upgrade the training for 25,000 Cadets in 417 units is excellent news, as 22% of the ADF and 25% of Reserves were former Cadets. Funding for Cadet units was withdrawn by the Whitlam government in 1972 and has only recently been increased.

Future policy should be to encourage growth of new Cadet Units at high schools and at Army Reserve depots and to encourage active links with the community such as participation in ANZAC Day, Australia Day, annual shows and any local festivals. Like all Reserve Forces, they are part of the community and our patriotic military tradition of loyalty and service.

Cadet training should cover drill, discipline and pride in uniform and tradition, character building, adventure training and bush walking, canoeing and rock-climbing, etc. Firearms safety training and marksmanship. Cadet sub calibre rifles or air rifles should be developed. Visits to Army establishments to experience service equipment and service life are essential.

## The Defence Act Rifle Clubs.

In 1860 Australia had its first defence crisis when, as a result of war with Russia in the Crimea, there was concern of a possible invasion. In a burst of patriotic fervour (and a little terror), there was a rush to form Companies of Volunteers for our Defence. Recognising the need for marksmanship skills to go with the improving accuracy of firearms, the National Rifle Association was formed to coordinate this training with the various Volunteer Companies. The two worked together for the next four decades. Federation came at the end of the Boer War with its lessons in mind. When the new Constitution was being written, a Defence Act Part 2, the Australian Rifle Club Regulations were introduced in 1903 to provide specific legal recognition and support for the Rifle Clubs as a recognised defence training need. Members who signed an Oath or Affirmation of Loyalty to Queen and Country were permitted to purchase and own the current military rifle. The members were to be free from State laws and were directed to work in conjunction with local Militia units to improve the standards of marksmanship in that unit through competitions. They were given grants of free ammunition to facilitate this.

The training had value. In WW I, 16,000 Rifle Club members enlisted and 32,000 enlisted in WW II. In 1988 the situation changed. Firearm ownership was politically incorrect following the signing of a United Nations Treaty on Disarmament. The then Defence Minister, Kim Beazley, announced that it was now government policy to ban civilian ownership of military (self loading) rifles, stop military rifle competitions and to stop shooting on rifle ranges on Commonwealth land. So far, a third of Australia's 333 rifle ranges have been closed and sold. No firearms offence or shooting has ever been committed by a Rifle Club member with a military rifle since the introduction of the ARC Regulations, but the shooting at Port Arthur by a deranged person with a stolen rifle was used to justify this disarmament. We believe the ARC Regulations and controlled Military Rifle Clubs should be re-introduced.

The Howard Government's move to disband the NRA is **NOT** a step in the right direction.

## The Air Force.

We must continue to upgrade our most important defence capability by planning and selecting replacement aircraft well in advance, noting the world growth in air power capability. The Defence White Paper 2001 outlines provisions for new Armed Recon and Troop Lift helicopters, which will be a welcome addition to the ADF. This need was firmly established during the Timor operations.

### Our Airborne refuelling capacity must be maintained and upgraded to greater capacity.

When considering a replacement for the Caribou STOL transport, consideration would be given to selecting a suitable design and manufacturing it in Australia. De Havilland, Canada builds the Caribou. Why not De Havilland, Australia?

They manufactured 1,000 Tiger Moth trainers here during WW2, as well as many other aircraft, including the Mosquito. A suitable design could be the European Transall, suitable for military and civilian use.

The Hawk Lead-in fighter will be a great asset, but consideration would be given to provide it with suitable armament for a ground attack support role.

An aircraft to replace the Pilatus Porter light STOL is urgently required to support the northern surveillance units for patrol insertion by landing or parachuting, re-supply drops, casualty evacuation and extraction. Two possible contenders are the Australian-made Slepcev Storch, or Skyvan, Sale, and Vic.

## Air Force Reserve.

In addition to the support role they carry out now, new squadrons should be raised as Army Cooperation units to fly light STOL aircraft for surveillance and support of ground forces. Aircraft could be based at northern airfields for use as required for operational periods.

## Navy.

The Defence White Paper 2001 has noted that there has been a proliferation of high capacity anti-ship missiles such as Harpoon and Exocet and corresponding defence systems against these systems. Our Navy is markedly lacking in needed defence systems and has other significant deficiencies in their combat capabilities such as long-range air defence systems. These Naval deficiencies must be given top priority as part of our Defence Policy in the maintenance of secure sea-lanes for our international trade. The blue water capacity of our navy must be upgraded with modern weaponry for our surface ships and submarines.

The patrol boat fleet of 15 vessels must soon be replaced. The replacements must include the ability to carry anti-ship and anti-air missile weaponry as well as light cannon. They must NOT be replaced by unarmed Customs launches as proposed by the Labor Party. The patrol boat fleet must be an ongoing task for local industry, as these craft could become one of our most important naval defence assets if available in quantity and adequately armed. They can be the ongoing training vessel for Naval Reserve units, based in numerous harbours.

Helicopters on our troop lift ships will enhance mobility and combined operations.

## Veterans Affairs

1. Return all veterans' services back to being under the control of the Armed Forces.
2. Reintroduce all of the benefits that have been removed by Government policy.
3. Replace the War Service Home Loan Scheme with an Armed Services Homes Loan Scheme with a maximum interest rate of 3% loan repayments to be made at a fixed rate and allow the early payout of the home loan.
4. Allow equity loans for home improvements.
5. Introduce a scheme for the maintenance of veterans' homes and yards.
6. Scrap the War Widow's Pension and replace it with a Veteran's Widow/Widower's Pension which is tax exempt and separate from, but as well as, the Widow/Widower's normal aged pension entitlements.
7. Ensure top priority and first preference is given to ex-Servicemen and women in their employment applications.
8. Ensure the right to gun ownership as well as the right to bear arms for self, family and property protection. A specific license and no registration charge, as ex-Servicemen and women have proven their trustworthiness in their safe handling of weapons in our defence at home and the defence of others overseas.
9. Ensure that all government employees treat ex-Service men and women with the utmost respect.

## Industry, Science and Technology.

We may well ask why our industries, especially our defence industries, have been wound down so as to be virtually non-existent.

During World War 2, our aircraft industry employed 44,000 workers, 57% of them women and we produced 3,500 aircraft of nine different types and 3,000 aircraft engines of three types. Today?

When our defence forces were short of an armoured vehicle in 1940, the South Australian Railway workshops set up production and manufactured 9,000 Bren gun carriers to enable our nine Armoured Regiments, the basis of three Light Armoured Divisions, to be trained.

Our Small Arms industry produced 318,000 small-arms weapons of various types - now closed. Apparently Government policy - Globalisation and a "level playing field"?

We must give priority to again becoming a manufacturing country, especially regarding our defence needs at all levels. It was noted in The Defence White Paper 2001 that it is proposed to form a Defence Material Organisation, which will be an important step in the right direction, BUT, will it listen to requests from the end users in the services? Will the politicians allocating funds act on needs identified?

### Will the Organisation be merely a front to justify doing nothing?

A comment that Australia will not purchase locally made defence needs if the manufacturers demand "unreasonable premiums" may indicate a lack of determination to produce our own defence needs, especially when noting the comment "at least half will be made here". What of the other half? Will Defence Force lives be at risk because the Government expected them to carry out their task without adequate equipment? It's a sobering thought!

### What price should we pay for National Insurance and Security?

For comment contact *Jim Cassidy*  
Phone/Fax: (02) 6572 1318  
Email: [oscar.the.dog@bigpond.com](mailto:oscar.the.dog@bigpond.com)  
Researched and compiled by: *Jim Cassidy*

Edited and formatted

By

*Andrew Webber* Federal NSW Policy coordinator.

# FEDERAL POLICY: DEFENCE and SECURITY

One Nation believes the most fundamental and foremost responsibility of any government is the provision of physical security for the protection of the nation and its citizens. The conventional means of affecting this is through the maintenance of a capable defence force to combat any threat to our sovereignty, fully supported by police and well-trained reserve forces backed by a strong sound competitive manufacturing capacity. History reinforces the logic that the only country that any nation can depend on in time of security crises is itself.

## POLICY: DEFENCE and SECURITY

A One-Nation Government would:

- Ensure security of our vast coastline. We will scrap the Collins class submersible boats or utilise them elsewhere and replace them with modern submarines with stealth, endurance and lethality, capable of patrolling submerged and undetected, providing pure offensive devastating fire power while putting the small efficient, highly trained and motivated crews in least harm. Requiring no costly at-sea logistical support, no protective escorts and no refuelling for the life of the vessel.
- Introduce a sound, competitive industrial manufacturing base as a key element of the national defence effort, with defence equipment and supplies manufactured in Australia, preferably by Australian owned companies.
- Upgrade our surface ships to provide the speed and endurance to patrol our vast coastline without the need of refuelling.
- Replace the F18 fighter with the selected aircraft to be manufactured in Australia.
- Upgrade our Leopard tanks and complement them with modern tanks designed and built in Australia for operation in Australian conditions.
- Scrap the lemon F88 Steyr rifle and replace it with a reliable Australian designed and manufactured rifle.
- Legally enshrine all Defence Land to defend it from any future public or private threat of disposal or change of status or use for any purpose other than defence use.
- Develop, establish and consolidate a matrix of military training bases, areas and live fire ranges in accordance with a strategic national plan.
- Allocate a set ongoing managed budget to each force based on a percentage of GDP.
- Support the planning and establishment of an Eastern and Western Fleet.
- Support the implementation of credible air-defences for all force elements and sites defined as vital and key assets.
- Re-define the roles and purpose of the Regular Forces and Reserve Forces. Withdraw from all UN actions.
- Deny the need for pilots to be commissioned officers.
- Transform the Defence Force into the Australian Military Forces by returning the independent status of the Navy, Army and Air force plus reviving the necessary Naval and Army Air Corps.
- Support a public call for an enquiry into corruption within the Department of Defence.
- Decentralise and duplicate defence needs manufacturing plants, vital stores and defence assets.
- Reintegrate a continuous and rotational-based war stores and stocks program.

- Ensure all members of the newly reformed AMF are routinely assessed as being competently trained in a common set of basic skills that are focussed on battlefield survival.
- Ensure recruitment, training and employment is relevant and need-based.
- Support Sea, land and air based weapon system and platform upgrades and supplements that meet our national defence need.

## SECURITY

- One Nation supports responsible gun ownership for the protection of our vast coastline from foreign and terrorist invasion and our homes and property from criminal invasion. The Coalition's attempt to disarm law-abiding Australians has resulted in a huge increase in crime, especially drug-related crime and invasion of home and property. Today, no one is safe in their homes, especially our seniors. They need to be protected from the increase in invasion and mindless bashings.
- The escalating crime rate has had the same effect on insurance costs. To defray this, we suggest discounts to responsible home gun owners. Illegal invaders and drugs pour into our country with little or no deterrent. The only answer is responsibly armed and trained Australians.
- We will withdraw from all illegally signed treaties that threaten the defence of Australia.

## **BACKGROUND BRIEFING: DEFENCE and SECURITY**

The system of defence employed by Australia dates from 1911 when the Commonwealth government instituted compulsory military service and created the Royal Australian Navy. Australians were on active service with the Royal Flying Corps in World War 1 (1914-1918). The Royal Australian Air Force was not established until 1921. The first enemy attack on Australian territory was the aerial bombing of Darwin by the Japanese early in World War II (1939-1945). Australian forces have taken part with distinction in the Crimean War (1853-1856), the Sudan Campaign (1895-1899), the Boer War (1899-1902), and both world wars, the Korean War (1950-1953), the Vietnam War (1959-1975) and the Gulf War (1991).

Service in the Australian Armed Forces is voluntary. Although small, the Armed Forces are equipped with modern weapons. Recent Labor/Liberal governments, due to political correctness and UN treaties have failed to ensure that we have an effective defence system. With the U.S. and N.Z. Australia was a signatory of the ANZUS Treaty (1952) for mutual defence and support in case of attack. Due to N.Z. involvement with the radical anti-nuclear movement in the mid 1980s, ANZUS was suspended; however Australia maintains military ties with both countries.

Defence and Security covers the following departments: Australian Defence Forces (ADF), Defence Personnel, Department of Defence, Emergency Services, Military Education and Training, Peacekeeping, Security, Terrorism, War.

## **THE REAL SITUATION OF OUR DEFENCE AND SECURITY**

Australia was born as a military outpost of the British Empire. The first development for the new colony was a sound fortification of Sydney Harbour and a permanent garrison of significant presence. When Federation was effected, Australian politicians failed to address independent physical security to protect its borders and its people. The various State Militias were stood down as a cost-cutting exercise and the burden of national security continued to rest with Great Britain. Australian Military Forces thus remained part of the British Forces because Australian politicians did not want to spend their own funds on a force that they believed they would never need. It was not until the Royal Navy pulled out of Singapore and inadvertently signalled the green light for Japan to invade Australia that Australian politicians realised the folly of this ridiculous policy.

The PM was flown to England to gain the independence of our military forces that should have been secured 40 years earlier. Troops destined for Middle East campaigns were turned about to return home and stave off the Imperial Japanese Forces in defence of Australia. Independent control of our security forces did not last long though because our government then surrendered command of our military to the US General Macarthur. Since that time, Australian politicians continue their negligence of obligation to Australians in the provision of national security by depending on the USA through the ANZUS Treaty. The Liberal and Labor governments disregard history and retain the ridiculous policy that Australia will always have ten years lead time of any pending disaster. Our WW II survival is mostly attributed to poor Japanese intelligence. If their belief that Australia's home guard armies were replaced with the knowledge that Australia was laid bare, New Guinea would have been bypassed in favour of mainland Australia. A combination of luck, an armed population, political panic and dire necessity drove our defence industries into overdrive. By the end of WW II, Australia had the fourth largest air force in the world.

Within a year we were reduced to one of the smallest through our political compliance with an international agreement (a League of Nations disarmament policy). The Liberal/Labor governments of Australia have never provided sound national security. Instead of biding by a long-term stratagem, they simply commission and steer white papers to reflect an immediate need at the risk and expense of future consequence. Since the immediate post-Vietnam War period, Australia's continental defence, based on a northern, southern, eastern and western command has been dismantled along with the associated strengths and order of battle. Essential arms and equipment have been disposed of and not replaced, or replaced with that of lesser capability. Defence establishments, vital assets and specialist military skills have been dissolved to the short-term benefit of Liberal/Labor governments struggling to balance unworkable budgets and their associate real estate barons, but to the long-term detriment of Australia's defence and security.

The Commonwealth Military Forces of Australia that comprised the Departments of Navy, Army and Air Force was dismantled in favour of a public servant dominated Department of Defence. To justify the costly cancerous-like growth of civilian and foreign company infiltration of the Defence Force, both training and uniformed presence were targeted. Over only three decades the ADF was halved. Our population of about 20 million remained stable, but our uniformed Army component for example went from about 47,000 to 20,000. Of that 20,000 we would be lucky to field 3,000 troops. Battalion war-establishment strengths dropped from about 1,000 to about 650 and were stripped of integral support systems that allowed a limited unit-level operational independence.

Every operationally deployable unit is now rendered totally committed to external support at the outset. The standard of basic equipment's and clothing were reduced so that instead of being designed as 'protective', they are designed as 'cost-effective' - but at what 'cost'? The cost of creating physical risks to our service persons? The bulk of the force is 'top heavy' with too many chiefs and not enough Indians. Defence industry and warehouse were closed down and sold off to countries of potential future threat to Australia. There is no longer an in-built redundancy of ranks, so it is unlikely that deployed units can rely on effective rotation, battlefield reinforcement or re-supply in place.

Any practical use of the military invariably creates an 'over-commitment' and subsequent retention problem because most units are significantly 'under-strength' and any redundancy of personnel was stripped away through "civilianisation" programs that in time of need will be classed as 'no-shows'. This is because the bulk of the reserves are made up of personnel already employed as 'essential services personnel' such as police, fire, ambulance etc and also spouses of regular serving members who could not be deployed because they would be caring for offspring etc. A system was created to accommodate mates of the influential, called Direct Entry Officer (DEO) and allows command rank status to persons with absolutely no military experience, knowledge, training or aptitude particular to being a uniformed service person. A peacetime environment of 'jobs for the boys' has resulted in the paybacks, kickbacks and incompetence that are now the order of the day. We now have a continent whose military force, charged with the protection of national sovereignty, is totally dependent on other countries to supply it with the most basic and critical needs.

The Liberal/Labor governments even closed down our ammunition factories. Australia is presently incapable of operating a credible national security force independently of other countries. There is, however, no need to depend on any country other than Australia. There is no defence need of the world that Australia cannot produce in isolation. All we need is a government that will do so.

## DEFENCE and SECURITY: A SCENARIO TO BE KEPT IN MIND

The first responsibility of government is defence of the nation and of the citizen. Following World War II, the Labor Government disposed of nearly 500,000 rifles and Bren guns in reserve stores then destroyed 100,000 FNLSR 30 calibre rifles (world class weapons). These were replaced with 37,000 Steyr Carbines .223 calibre with key plastic parts and it's believed the Army was required to warn troops not to fire more than 90 rounds in nine seconds because of risk of meltdown.

Many volunteers in the last World War were equipped with broom handles and the like because we had insufficient firearms available.

The Labor Government sold the Lithgow small arms factory to Asian countries where it, no doubt, is in full production. Footscray ammunition factory was sold to Indonesia and Maribyrnong Ordnance factory was also closed and sold. With it went the equipment for producing guided missiles. Because of this we have no capacity to defend ourselves. On the Kokoda Track approximately 2000 young Australians, average age 18, faced approximately 10,000 Japanese. Had these youngsters NOT been proficient with firearms, what would have happened to Australia?

This was part of our tradition of Australian self-sufficiency and helped in the last war with the Japanese. Japanese intelligence confirmed that the Australian population was relatively well armed and highly competent in their use. As a consequence, the Japanese military gave Australia's population militia status and focused on taking all the islands to the north before any attack on the mainland was seriously considered. Australia has signed more than 2000 UN edicts, ie one #1983 Section Four, Para 11-General and Complete Disarmament. Is Australia's current move towards total disarmament a knee-jerk reaction to Port Arthur or is it just another step towards compliance with the confusing and obfuscating UN convention #1983 camouflaged under the title Sex Discrimination Para 11?

What chance have we, when recent happenings have shown with Indonesians becoming Muslim Fundamentalists and considering the possibility of them launching a fatwah upon us, they could easily land 2,550,000 armed people on our shores without committing any of their main military forces! A Dunkirk in reverse! Viz: 250,000 boats each carrying ten armed fanatics with motorbikes and hand operated hardware, landing simultaneously on our northern and western shores, just after the cyclone season. Our meagre forces would be totally insufficient; especially the Bexley floating coffins and Australia without firearms at home wouldn't be capable of mustering a guerrilla force.

Many thanks to *David Hoy* for his paper on "The real situation" and *Paul Ensor* for his "Scenario on defence and security"

Additional material, "Veterans Affairs".

By

*Chris Coyle*

Edited and Formatted

By

*Andrew Webber* Federal Policy coordinator NSW

# Australian Defense Forces.

The strategy to defend ourselves in a new century.

## “THE 10 LAWS OF WARFARE”

### THE GAMBLE OF WARFARE.

What determines who wins and who loses? History has demonstrated that superior technological weaponry does not guarantee victory. So what does it take to win a war and what factors come into play that is beyond the control of the warring factions? In this section, I shall attempt to cover all factors and what we, as a nation, need to have at our disposal in order to stand a fighting chance against a hostile force in a major conflict.

### VIETNAM / AFGHANISTAN.

Both America and Russia had a substantial technological advantage in these theatres, however still lost the war. These theatres have demonstrated though, that a determined people can lodge a successful guerilla war against a superior force and be victorious. The other factor coming into play is home field advantage. This then too shows that the will of the allied forces that these two superpowers supported against their brethren was less than resolute. Returned combat servicemen often complained about the lack of support and interest shown by those they were there fighting for. The use of this strategy is recorded by the Roman Empire and used by Hannibal to almost defeat Rome. In turn, the famous Roman, Fabius, successfully used it against Hannibal to bring about his eventual defeat. Rome would make Carthage pay dearly for not giving Hannibal the support he needed when he needed it.

### Geological positioning and climatic conditions.

England and Russia are two prime examples of geological positioning and climatic conditions. Invasion forces setting sail toward England would often find the weather turning nasty and blowing them back to where they started. In this respect, England had been saved from numerous invasions throughout history, simply because of a relatively small expanse of water and accommodating weather. Russia, on the other hand, was just plain vast. Napoleon and Hitler catastrophically underestimated the logistics of their campaign. To this end also was the harshest of winters experienced that would decimate their forces. If on the other hand Stalin's regime had built sealed highways throughout Russia such as with Hitler's autobahn, the German forces would have made far greater progress to which Russia was not in a position to hold back. But infrastructure is another story.

### Technological superiority vs mass production.

There is no doubt that technical superiority lends that fighting force an advantage, however production and supply must support this advantage in order for it to be of greatest impact. In World War II there is no doubt that Germany held the technological advantage in many areas, but not all. Development and production of new weapons were hindered because of the mistaken belief that the current equipment in service was more than adequate. Therefore, development of such weapons as the FW 190, ME 262 Jet Fighter and King Tiger and Panther tanks was delayed to the point where realisation for their production in sufficient and reliable numbers was too little, too late.

Russia and the USA, on the other hand, concentrated production and standardisation on a limited line of equipment and produced them in huge numbers, and although German equipment was obviously of far superior quality, they existed in far too few a number to maintain the Germans during the tide of war. Subsequently the Germans found themselves swarmed by an enemy with vast amounts of equipment of which its shortcomings of quality was far outweighed by sheer numbers. Should the Germans have continued development and production of their new designs, the outcome of WWII may have been very different. The failure of the German High Command to realise this allowed the allied forces to win back air superiority and once they achieved that, Germany found her war industries and logistical support under repetitive bombardment. This is also why the allies were able to land and retake France, as once they had arrested air superiority from the Germans; they were then able to support their ground forces. Many German forces were destroyed not by a battle against superior ground forces, but bombed into oblivion by an airforce that had control of the sky.

## Fighting more than one enemy on more than one front.

As Germany was to discover, this is not a good idea and should, if and wherever possible, be avoided. However, it is a tactic that has been used throughout history to open a second front on your enemy in order to divert their forces and resources away from their present stronghold. Being allied to another force such as Germany was with Italy in the Second World War has its advantages and disadvantages. For Germany, their alliance with Italy was to prove less than adequate as Germany found herself entering into yet another front, ie Africa. On top of this, the Italians were less well equipped and their forces, unlike the German's, were not as well trained, disciplined or motivated, thus hundreds of thousands of Italians surrendered as their forces disintegrated under the onslaught of the English and Australian forces. So many surrendered in fact, that the Italians had to escort themselves to POW Camps of the allied forces simply because we did not have the resources to spare to escort them there ourselves.

For the allied forces however, the idea was to attack Germany on as many fronts as possible, hence our alliance with Russia, even though we were idealistically in conflict with them. Thus the advent of the Cold War after Germany's defeat. There was, at the closing stages of the war, a concerted effort by a few whom wanted to rearm the Germans and use them to lead units against Russia. The philosophy at the time was that the Americans knew Russia was making progress with their atomic weapons program and the prospect of war with Russia after Germany's defeat was quite a substantial reality.

## War industry and logistics.

This is an essential equation in respect to supplying your forces in the field with the necessary equipment replacement, spare parts, supplies of food, clothing and munitions. Factory output is essential and the means of delivering that supply to the front line is just as much so. To use Germany again as an example we can understand how this is so. This is undoubtably the main contributing factor in Germany's defeat as her ability to get supplies to the front was continually in turmoil. When Hitler opened his offensive on Russia, "Operation Barbarossa", he sent his forces into Russia issued in summer uniform. Throughout the offensive, troops were lost not through enemy action, but through starvation and hypothermia. Much equipment was lost because of the priority given to the supply of the finished product and not replacement parts for that equipment.

When Albert Speer became Armaments Minister, his response to the allies' bombardment was to move war industry into underground factories deep in the Black Forest. Thus Germany's production of munitions and essential components continued unhampered and actually increased as the war continued (this too was reminiscent of the North Vietnamese response in their war against the South and America). Larger facilities such as oil refineries, tank and aircraft plants could not be so easily moved and so a concerted effort was made instead to camouflage them from the air. England also adopted this practice with much success during the Battle of Britain. So much of Germany's weaponry was destroyed, not on the battlefield, but in transit to the front by marauding allied air attacks. Thus Germany was unable to sustain its front lines, contributing to their inevitable collapse.

## Adaptability.

An essential aspect of warfare that cannot be understated. War is equivalent to evolution in the animal kingdom. New tactics and strategies, advancement in the technologies of war inevitably lead to each side racing to equal and gain advantage over the other. Change must be understood and countered and therefore is inevitable to adapt and progress, for to not do so will ultimately lead to extinction. The prowess of Germany's U-Boat fleet is a prime example, for as devastating a weapon the U-Boat was, it suffered greatly in two respects. One, many of Germany's Naval elite preferred the Grand fleet of Battle ships in favour of the devastating U-Boats and at a time that they were at their most lethal. Thus their numbers were limited in favour of much larger surface vessels. Germany also failed to build aircraft carriers because Göring refused to allow a Naval Air Arm to exist. His rule over the LuftWaffe was also a major contributing factor in Germany's downfall as the two used in conjunction were essential. Our allied forces worked tirelessly developing new means of detecting the U-boats to which the Germans were forced to develop counter measures. Inevitably as war progressed, the U-Boats' success sharply declined as their fatalities greatly increased.

## A unified and motivated populace.

A populace at war that is neither unified nor motivated is doomed to defeat. England would never have stood resolute against Germany if not for the measures enacted by the Government to resolve the populace and to intern possible "Fifth Columnist" activists. When a country is at war, it is no time for "Peace Time Laws and Liberties", a "Free Press" and "Loose Speech". Germany's AXIS allied partner, Italy, was a prime example of a divided and unmotivated populace, which turned Italy into more of a liability for Germany, than an asset. The North Vietnamese however were extremely resolute and so were victorious in their war against the French, South Vietnamese and the United States.

## Training and competence.

Australia, at the advent of WWII, negligently sent our troops into battle against the Japanese in New Guinea under-resourced, ill-equipped and under-trained. This resulted in a massacre of our troops and as they were also under the command of the English, were led into capitulation, and subsequently for most, their death, through exhaustion from being a slave labour force, with malnutrition leading to starvation and disease. It is one of the most important of aspects that a military force, no matter which arm, be familiar and well versed in the use and maintenance of their equipment. They must be capable of performing under fire when the pressure of combat is at its climax. A force that is not will simply succumb and crumble under pressure. Germany demonstrated in WWII what a highly trained force is capable of when they were time and time again victorious against numerically superior and sometimes better-equipped forces. However, the Germans knew what they were doing while their counterparts were ill-prepared and inadequately trained. As the war progressed and Germany's situation deteriorated, their ability to train their forces collapsed due to the inability of Germany to provide the necessary training in time and equipment use. The most obvious example is the very noticeable decline in skill of Germany's pilots as noticed by allied airmen at the closing stages of the war. There simply was not the fuel available for their training and lost expert pilots could not be replaced. On top of this the allies had control of the sky over Europe and fledgling German pilots heavily outnumbered were easy shot down.

## Command structure and intelligence.

A vital component of which its importance cannot be understated. Intelligence is a vital component to the success of any military engagement. England's capture of a U-Boat gained them the Enigma code computer that enabled them to decipher German communications. This event went unknown to the Germans who did not realise that English Intel knew what they were planning. It was not for a substantial period and the loss of many U-Boats did the Germans realise that their codes had been deciphered. Germany's two intelligence services suffered at the death of Reinhardt Heindrich, in charge of the "SD" and the treacherous actions of Admiral Wilhelm Canaris who was in charge of the "out there". Operatives from the "out there" were parachuted into England and were quickly arrested and put into service by the "Double Cross" committee, that feeding the Germans false and misleading information laced with elements of truth to gain it credibility. Canaris, who undoubtedly knew of this, passed on the information as authentic.

In 1967, Israel's secret service, the "MOSSAD" had numerous spies in Egypt and other Arabic countries that would give them an immeasurable advantage, which would lead to an overwhelming victory during the Six-Day War. The result of this would secure for Israel a large amount of territory, three times that held by Israel before the war, namely the Gaza Strip, Golan Heights, Jordan River, East Jerusalem, the entire Sinai Peninsula and a MIG 21 Russian Jet Fighter. The Egyptian Air Force was obliterated on the ground giving Israel command of the sky and therefore a supreme advantage on the battlefield. The Israelites were outnumbered 3 to 1 by their Arab counterparts.

**Command structure:** Although it would appear that a dictatorial leadership is the most efficient and effective, it is far too much power for one person. The decisions made hinge on that person's abilities. If they are inadequate, inept or deluded, all that efficiency and effectiveness is lost. However, in times of conflict, it is necessary that command be structured as efficiently as possible. Discussions made encompassing all armed forces, industry, strategy and tactics must be of an all-encompassing body that is singular in its objectives and operates as if it were just one person.

## Weakness

A nation that is militarily weak or vulnerable due to natural disaster is a target to any aggressor. To look toward nature and the animal kingdom for a simple analogy, any pack carnivore will coordinate their attack to isolate the most vulnerable and therefore the most easily taken prey. Human history has demonstrated relentlessly that we are no different.

## Conclusion

### "THE TEN LAWS OF WARFARE"

Ultimately, as we now realise, for a nation to survive and emerge victorious at war's end depends on a myriad of factors. So let's recap what they are:

- 1) A nation must be united, cohesive and resolute in its conduct during war. It must have no delusions as to where it stands, or its capabilities or hesitation in performing what is necessary to ensure that they emerge from that war victorious and not vanquished.
- 2) Its intelligence services must be water tight, accurate and able to perform continuously. In order to vanquish your enemy, you must truly know them. And I mean, know everything!
- 3) Its war industry must be protected and able to produce in mass and deliver.
- 4) Its scientific minds must be harnessed in order to remain on the cutting edge of technology and NOT be back peddling trying to counter an enemy that has the technological lead.
- 5) Its service personnel must be sufficiently trained, experienced and familiar with their equipment.
- 6) It must have the fluidity to adapt to the changing circumstances of war.
- 7) Its leadership must be competent and able to function as a single unit, encompassing all that ties together in order to coordinate and understand its exact position and the ability to identify and rectify any inadequacy.
- 8) Its weaponry must be standardised, have the ability of mass production and have the availability of replacement components.
- 9) It must choose its allies wisely (if at all possible, opening a second front on its enemy) but beware they do not bring with them another enemy more powerful than the one with which it is already engaged).
- 10) Last but not least, and the one thing that is largely out of anyone's control and that is staying on the right side of Nature.

*Andrew Webber* Federal Policy coordinator NSW

## DEFENCE AND SECURITY

The most fundamental responsibility of any government is the physical protection of the nation and its citizens. The creation and maintenance of a capable defence force, to combat any threat to its sovereignty, is therefore a priority. History has shown us, that a country under threat ultimately depends on its own resolve.

### **One Nation will:**

- 1) Introduce a sound industrial manufacturing base for defence equipment / supplies.
- 2) Withdraw from treaties and exercises which compromise Australia's defence.
- 3) Re-define role and purposes of the three arms of our Armed Forces and Reserves.
- 4) Build strategic military bases and national roads.
- 5) Establish an Eastern Fleet and a Western Fleet.
- 6) Implement effective air defences and early warning systems.
- 7) Increase the size of our Armed Forces and Police Forces and upgrade equipment.
- 8) Reintegrate a continuous and rotational based war stores and stocks programme, administered by the Armed Forces.
- 9) Ensure that our Defence Forces and Police Forces are not privatised.
- 10) Reduce the need for civilian and foreign contractors in the armed forces.
- 11) Introduce compulsory military and /or emergency service.
- 12) Improve training, public image and legal protection for service personnel.
- 13) Ensure adequate compensation is in place for AAF personnel and their families.
- 14) Give no economic and military aid to countries with large armed forces.

We recognize the growing concern among Australians with regard to their increasing vulnerability. Australians have the right to defend themselves, their families, their homes and their businesses. We acknowledge their legitimate right to gun ownership under the proviso that adequate training, licensing and storage form part of the equation. One Nation will continue to honour our brave men and women which served in armed conflicts around the world on our behalf. We will never forget those who gave their life for an independent, free and democratic Australia.



**FIGHTING  
BACK!**

*"Your democratic solution to the two party system"*

Join One Nation and help fight for a brighter future for our country.

[nswonenation.com.au](http://nswonenation.com.au)

Phone/Fax (02) 9709 2332

PO Box 4213 Lugarno NSW 2210

e-mail: [onenation@nswonenation.com.au](mailto:onenation@nswonenation.com.au)