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FRASER MEETING

Q: Ron, can you give us any information on the Fraser meeting? What will they discuss? Has the President met Fraser before?

A: The President and Australian Prime Minister Fraser are currently meeting in the oval office. Their talks will center on matters of mutual interests, including international security and economic matters.

This is Prime Minister Fraser's first visit to the U.S. since he became Prime Minister in December. The President has been looking forward to this opportunity to get to know the Prime Minister and exchange views with him. They have not meet before.

*(A readout of the meeting will be provided this afternoon.)*



# background NOTES

# Australia

department of state \* july 1976

OFFICIAL NAME: Commonwealth of Australia

## GEOGRAPHY

Australia, the smallest continent but one of the largest nations, is located below the Southeast Asian archipelago and is bounded on the

east by the Pacific Ocean and on the west by the Indian Ocean.

Most of the continent is a low, irregular plateau. The center generally is flat, barren, and arid, much of it resembling the Sahara Desert. The

mountain chains lie close to the coasts. In the southeastern quarter of the continent are 500,000 square miles of fertile plain. Average elevation is slightly more than 900 feet above sea level. The 12,000-mile coastline is singularly free from deep indentation, the most remarkable exceptions being the Gulf of Carpentaria on the northern coast and the Great Australian Bight on the southern coast. The Great Barrier Reef, the longest coral reef in the world, stretches for 1,200 miles off the coast of Queensland in the east.

The mountain masses lie roughly parallel to the east coast, in the center of the continent, and in Western Australia. Chief of the eastern group are the Great Dividing Range, which runs from north to south almost the length of the coast, and the Australia Alps, extending as a continuation for about 300 miles through New South Wales and Victoria in the southeast. The highest point in Australia, 7,314 feet, is the summit of Mt. Kosciusko in the southeast.

In general, the coastal region is well watered by rivers, although many are short, swift, and unnavigable. The greatest of the rivers is the Murray (1,609 miles long), which forms the major part of the boundary between New South Wales and Victoria before entering the sea in South Australia southeast of Adelaide. Its chief tributaries are the Darling, the Murrumbidgee, and the Lachlan. Many other rivers become mere trickles in the dry season. Availability of water is the dominant factor in settlement; one-third of the continent is desert and another third consists of marginal grazing areas.

Because of its size, Australia experi-

## PROFILE

### Geography

AREA: 2.9 million sq. mi. (5.2% of world's land area, about the size of continental US). CAPITAL: Canberra (pop. 170,000). OTHER CITIES: Sydney (2,874,380), Melbourne (2,583,900).

### People

POPULATION: 13.3 million (1973, 0.3% of world total). ANNUAL GROWTH: 1.57% (0.39% immigration). DENSITY: 4.4 per sq. mi. ETHNIC GROUPS: European, Aboriginal. RELIGIONS: Anglican 31%, Roman Catholic 12%, Methodist 8.6%, Presbyterian 8.1%. LANGUAGE: English. LITERACY: 98.5%. LIFE EXPECTANCY: Male 67 yrs., female 74 yrs.

### Government

TYPE: Democratic, self-governing, federal Commonwealth member. INDEPENDENCE (federation): Jan. 1, 1901. DATE OF CONSTITUTION: July 9, 1900.

BRANCHES: *Executive*—Governor General (represents the Sovereign and Chief of State, Queen Elizabeth II), Prime Minister (Head of Government). *Legislative*—bicameral Parliament (64-member Senate, 127-member House of Representatives). *Judicial*—High Court of Australia.

POLITICAL PARTIES: Australian Labor, Liberal, National Country. SUFFRAGE: Compulsory over 18. POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS: 6 States, 2 federated Territories.

FLAG: Union Jack of the UK in top left corner on a blue background with a large white star directly beneath symbolizing fed-

eration and five smaller white stars on the right half of the banner representing the Southern Cross constellation.

### Economy

The following figures are based on constant FY 1967 prices. GDP: A\$32 billion (FY 1975). ANNUAL GROWTH: 2.96% (FY 1972-75). GDP PER CAPITA: A\$2,362 (FY 1975). GDP PER CAPITA GROWTH: 1.54% (FY 1972-75).

AGRICULTURE: *Land* 5% cultivated, 58% grazing. *Labor* 6.1%. *Products*—cereals, sugarcane, fruits, wine grapes, sheep, cattle, dairy.

INDUSTRY: *Labor* 26%. *Products*—motor vehicles, iron and steel, textiles, chemicals.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Iron ore, bauxite, zinc, lead, tin, coal, oil, uranium, timber.

TRADE (FY 1975): *Exports*—A\$8.7 billion (\$1.048 billion to US): wheat 18%, iron ore 8%, wool 8%, coal 8%, beef and veal 4%. *Imports*—A\$8.1 billion (\$2.127 billion from US): transport equipment 12%, petroleum and its products 9%, electrical machinery and appliances 9%, textiles 5%. *Partners*—US, UK, Japan, FRG.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE (floating): A\$1=US\$1.2269 (June 1, 1976).

ECONOMIC AID EXTENDED: A\$328 million (FY 1975): Papua New Guinea 51%, bilateral 34%, multilateral 15%.

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: UN, Asian Development Bank (ADB), Economic and Social Council for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Australia-New Zealand-United States Treaty (ANZUS), Five-Power Defense Arrangements.



ences wide variations in climate, but its insular position and the absence of striking physical features make it less subject to extremes of weather than countries in corresponding latitudes. Since it is south of the Equator, the seasons are opposite to those of the Northern Hemisphere. Most of southern Australia has warm summers and

long hours of sunshine. Nearly 40 percent of the country lies within the tropics; it suffers intermittently from disastrous droughts and floods. Snow is unusual outside the mountain region.

Australia lies within the zones of prevailing westerly winds and the southeast trades, both of which condi-

tion the rainfall. On the coast rainfall generally is plentiful, but a great part of the interior has less than 10 inches of rain a year. Parts of the tropical north, with an annual rainfall of 60-100 inches, have been compared with the monsoon area of India. Between the parts affected by these extremes of aridity and heavy rainfall

are extensive areas, especially in the southeast and southwest, that enjoy adequate and gentle rains of about 40 inches a year.

## PEOPLE

The people of Australia are predominantly of British origin. Their culture and customs are similar to those of the United States. About 20 percent of the population are foreign born (1971 census). Of these, 42 percent came from the British Isles and 43 percent from other European countries, the latter being referred to as "new Australians." Principal nationality groups include British, Italian, Greek, Yugoslav, and Dutch.

The Aboriginal population is estimated at about 1 percent of the total. Early Aboriginal tribes lived as seminomadic hunters and foodgatherers and did not cultivate crops or domesticate animals. Today tribal Aboriginals lead a settled but traditional life in remote areas of northern and central Australia. In the southern States, where most

Aboriginals are of mixed descent, movement to the cities is increasing.

Australia's remarkable population increase of 75 percent since World War II is attributable to the high birth rate of the postwar years and to an extensive planned immigration program. Between 1947 and 1971, there was a net gain from immigration of about 2,676,000 settlers, accounting for nearly 60 percent of the population gain in that 25-year period. Settler arrivals fell steeply from the very high level of 185,000 in 1969-70 to 107,000 in 1972-73. Increasing unemployment in recent years has prompted the Australian Government to limit future immigration to sponsored relatives and selected workers needed to meet community needs. At least 1.6 million immigrants, including 200,000 refugees, have received financial assistance for passage and temporary housing after their arrival under various Assisted Passage programs of the Australian Government.

Australians are mainly an urban people, with about 60 percent living in the capital cities:

Capital City	Population (1973 est.)
Sydney, New South Wales	2,874,380
Melbourne, Victoria	2,583,900
Brisbane, Queensland	911,000
Adelaide, South Australia	868,000
Perth, Western Australia	739,200
Canberra, Australian Capital Territory	170,000
Hobart, Tasmania	157,870
Darwin, Northern Territory	40,855

(Much of the population of Darwin was evacuated to other cities following a destructive typhoon in December 1974.)

## HISTORY

Little is known of Australia before its discovery by Dutch explorers in the 17th century. In 1770 Capt. James Cook explored the east coast and annexed it for Great Britain. On January 26, 1788 (a date now celebrated as Australia Day), the Colony of New South Wales was founded by Capt. Arthur Phillip, and formal proclamation on the site of Sydney followed on February 7. Many, but by no means all, of the first settlers were convicts, a number of them condemned for offenses which today would be thought trivial. About the middle of the 19th century a policy of emancipation of the convicts and assisted immigration of free men emerged. The discovery of gold led to increased population, wealth, and trade.

Dates of creation of the six colonies that now comprise the States of the Australian Commonwealth are: New South Wales, 1823; Tasmania, 1825; Western Australia, 1838; South Australia, 1842; Victoria, 1851; Queensland, 1859. Settlement had preceded these dates in most cases. Desire for a close union resulted, after discussions between Australian representatives and the British Government, in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act of 1900.

The first Federal Parliament was opened at Melbourne in May 1901 by the Duke of York (later King George V). In May 1927, the seat of government was transferred to Canberra, and the first session of Parliament in that city was opened by another Duke of York (later King George VI). Australia

## TRAVEL NOTES

**Climate and Clothing**—Most of southern Australia has warm summers and mild winters (seasons are reversed). Lightweight clothing can be worn year round, except in the more temperate regions during the winter, where warmer clothes and an overcoat are required.

**Customs**—In general, when visitors arrive in Australia, they must present: (1) a passport valid for 6 months longer than intended stay; (2) a visitor visa; (3) a return or onward passage ticket; and (4) an International Certificate of Vaccination against smallpox. Visitor visas are valid for multiple entries within 48 months of issue or until passport expires. Stays of 6 months for each entry are permitted. Smallpox immunizations may be waived in some instances and cholera and yellow fever inoculations required in others. Before departure, check current regulations with airline ticket offices, the Embassy in Washington, or the nearest Australian Consulate General.

No restrictions are placed on bringing U.S. dollars into or out of Australia. Letters of credit, travelers checks, U.S. currency, and personal checks drawn on

American banks are freely negotiable. Australia uses a decimal system of currency of dollars and cents. Personal property of tourists is generally exempt from customs duty. Domestic pets are strictly prohibited entry.

**Health**—There are no unusual health problems or serious endemic diseases in Australia, and no special health precautions are necessary for tourists. Hospitals are modern and competently staffed and accept Blue Cross or Blue Shield insurance. Drugstores carry familiar brand-name medicines, are open 24 hours, and provide delivery service.

**Telecommunications**—Reliable international telephone, telegraph, telex, and postal services are available.

**Transportation**—International airlines operate regularly in and out of Australia. The Pacific Far East Line operates passenger ships between the West Coast and Sydney, sailing at 3-month intervals, and the trip takes 20 days. Domestic airlines, trains, and buses provide reliable, comfortable, and reasonably priced service between major cities. Rent-a-car services are available in all cities. Public transportation and taxi service are good.

## READING LIST

These titles are provided as a general indication of the material published on this country. The Department of State does not endorse the specific views in unofficial publications as representing the position of the U.S. Government.

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passed the Statute of Westminster Adoption Act on October 9, 1942, which officially established Australia's complete autonomy in both internal and external affairs. Its passage merely formalized a situation that had existed for years.

## GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth Government was created with a constitution patterned in part on the U.S. Constitution. The powers of the Commonwealth are specifically defined; the residual powers remain with the States.

Australia is a fully independent nation within the Commonwealth of Nations. Queen Elizabeth II is the Sovereign, represented throughout Australia by a Governor General and in each State by a Governor. The leader of the political party or coalition of parties that wins a majority of the seats in the House of Representatives is named Prime Minister. He and his Cabinet wield actual power and are

responsible to the Parliament, of which they themselves must be elected members.

The Federal Parliament is bicameral, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Ten Senators from each State and two from each Territory are elected for 6-year terms, with half elected every 3 years. Representatives are elected every 3 years, including 1 Representative from the Northern Territory and two from the Australian Capital Territory, all of whom now have full voting rights. In ordinary legislation the two chambers have coordinate powers, but all proposals for appropriating revenue or imposing taxation must be introduced in the House of Representatives. The last general election was in December 1975.

At the apex of the court system is the High Court of Australia. It has general appellate jurisdiction over all other Federal and State courts and possesses the power of constitutional review.

The Commonwealth of Australia consists of six federated States, each with its own elected legislature headed by a Premier elected by the legislature. In addition, Australia has two Territories, the Australian Capital Territory (similar in status to the District of Columbia) and the Northern Territory, and is responsible for the administration of several external Territories, including the Australian Antarctic Territory, a claim which is nearly the size of Australia and extends over half of Antarctica; Norfolk Island (930 miles northeast of Sydney); Cocos Islands (27 coral islands, 2,994 miles west of Darwin in the Indian Ocean); Christmas Island (1,622 miles northwest of Fremantle, Western Australia); the uninhabited Coral Sea Islands Territory; and the Ashmore and Cartier Islands (in the Timor Sea).

## Principal Government Officials

Governor General—John R. Kerr

Prime Minister—J. Malcolm Fraser

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Overseas Trade—J. Douglas Anthony

Treasurer—Phillip R. Lynch

Minister for Foreign Affairs—Andrew S. Peacock

Minister for Defense—D. James Killen

Ambassador to the U.S.—Nicholas F. Parkinson

Ambassador to the U.N.—Ralph L. Harry

Australia maintains an Embassy in the U.S. at 1601 Massachusetts Ave., NW., Washington, D.C. 20036, and Consulates General in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and Honolulu.

## POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Essentially, Australia has a 3-party system, consisting of the Australian Labor Party, the Liberal Party, and the National Country Party. In very general terms, the three draw their strength, respectively, from the trade unions and labor movement, business interests, and agricultural interests.

In the December 1975 Federal elections, the Liberal and National Country Parties won a massive victory, ending 3 years of Labor rule. The coalition won 91 of the 127 seats in the House and 35 of the 64 Senate seats.

The coalition government is headed by Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of

the Liberal Party. National Country Party leader Douglas Anthony is the Deputy Prime Minister. E. Gough Whitlam is the leader of the opposition Australian Labor Party.

## ECONOMY

The economy is based on a system of free enterprise with considerable Federal Government controls in the fields of banking, credit, agriculture, minerals, and energy. To aid economic growth, the Federal and State Governments invest heavily in transportation and education facilities, electric power, and housing. Railroads, utilities, telecommunications, international air services, and one domestic airline are owned by Federal and State Governments.

Australians enjoy a high standard of living, and wage rates are among the highest in the world. Wages are largely determined by a system of State and Federal wage boards. In the past the labor market generally operated as near as possible to full employment; however, the rate of unemployment is presently between 4 and 5 percent, which is considered extremely high in Australia.

Participation in international trade is of fundamental importance to the economy. Australia depends heavily on agricultural products for export earnings; output has continued to expand generally but has suffered periodically from declining world demand and prices. Mineral exports are equally important to the economy. The value of mining and quarrying output continues to grow as a result of the increasing development of iron ore, bauxite, and nickel deposits. The future development of uranium and natural gas deposits will add significantly to the value of mining output. Australia imports a wide range of capital goods and materials in order to sustain a growing manufacturing sector.

## Manufacturing

The rapid development of manufacturing in the past several years has been shared by most industries. Those associated with technological changes and rising standards of living and with opportunities to replace imports have grown the fastest. Although originally directed primarily toward supplying

internal markets, Australian production now accounts for an increasing proportion of exports.

In terms of production, the motor vehicle manufacturing and assembling industry occupies a dominant place in the economy. The manufacturers and most of the assemblers are subsidiaries of American, British, and European companies. Australia's heavy engineering industries have greatly expanded in the postwar years, primarily in response to growth in related industries. Engineering products include heavy machinery, farm equipment, and machine tools. The electrical and electronic industries produce a wide range of household appliances and sophisticated electronic components, consumer goods, and telecommunications equipment. Other major industries are steel production, oil refining, textiles and clothing, shipbuilding, and aircraft assembly.

## Investment

During the 1960's Australia had a very open investment policy. Rich mineral discoveries attracted large mining investments, and the general prosperity of the economy during the mining boom attracted a great variety of foreign industrial and commercial investment.

The open policy toward foreign investors began to change when Australian sensitivity to the large proportion of foreign capital and control in its economy began to rise in 1970. The Liberal government then enacted the first law to screen foreign takeovers and commenced Senate committee studies of the effect of foreign investment on Australia.

The trend accelerated during much of the tenure of the Labor government elected at the end of 1972. During 1973-75 the inflow of foreign investment dropped sharply. This resulted from a variety of specific measures and from the uncertainty and confusion which prevailed concerning precisely what the government's policies and requirements toward new investors were and would be in the future.

Progressively, however, the government began to ease its position, and in September 1975 it issued new and less restrictive guidelines on foreign investment. In broad outline and subject to certain exceptions, the new policy called for majority Australian owner-

ship and control of major investments as an objective, but made provision for exceptions to this policy where it could not reasonably be achieved.

An essentially similar policy statement was issued shortly thereafter by the then opposition Liberal/National Country coalition. This policy has been followed since the coalition came into office in December 1975.

As in many other countries, the areas of media, banking, and transport are closed to foreign investors. In addition there are at present special limitations on investments in real estate and in so-called "non-bank" financial intermediaries, though even in these areas the policy allows considerable official discretion.

The present depressed state of the Australian and world economies is retarding the flow of investment into Australia. Moreover, the liberal foreign investment policy of the 1960's is unlikely to return. Nevertheless, for the long term the prospects for the foreign investor in Australia certainly compare favorably with the investment climate in many other foreign countries of interest to U.S. investors.

The U.S. direct investment position in Australia—the value of U.S. parents' net equity in and loans to Australian affiliates—stood at \$4.773 billion at year-end 1974, an increase of 10.5 percent over 1973. Of the \$455 million increase, net capital outflow from the United States accounted for \$173 million and reinvested earnings \$282 million. In 1973 U.S. capital outflow to Australia had virtually ceased, registering a net total of only \$9 million. But reinvested earnings were a substantial \$320 million.

U.S. investment in 1974 by industry was: \$2.306 billion, or 48 percent, in manufacturing affiliates; \$960 million, or 20 percent, in mining and smelting; \$782 million, or 16 percent, in petroleum; and \$725 million, or 15 percent, in other industries, mainly trade finance and insurance.

Australia accounted for 4.02 percent of the global U.S. direct investment position at the end of 1974, down slightly from 1973 when its share was 4.17 percent. Australia also slipped from fourth place in the world in 1973 to fifth in 1974 as host to U.S. direct investment. Only in Canada, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, and

	Direction of Australian Trade (A\$ millions)		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
GNP at current prices	\$41,781	\$50,557	\$58,530
Exports			
Total	\$ 6,214	\$ 6,914	\$ 8,688
to Japan	31.1%	24.8%	27.6%
to U.S.	12.2%	10.8%	9.6%
to U.K.	9.7%	5.3%	5.5%
to N.Z.	5.2%	5.2%	6.1%
Imports			
Total	\$ 4,121	\$ 6,085	\$ 8,079
from U.S.	20.9%	22.2%	20.6%
from Japan	17.8%	17.8%	17.6%
from U.K.	18.6%	13.9%	15.0%
from F.R.G.	7.0%	7.4%	7.1%

France—for the first time in 1974—the U.S. position larger.

Adjusted earnings of U.S. affiliates in Australia in 1974 were \$683 million, up 1.8 percent from 1973. Earnings of manufacturing affiliates actually declined as economic activity in Australia slowed markedly during the year. The rate of return on U.S. direct investment in Australia was 15 percent in 1974, well below the record global figure of almost 23 percent (which was inflated by record earnings of petroleum affiliates elsewhere in the world). Balance of payments income from U.S. direct investment in Australia rose from \$351 million in 1973 to \$401 million in 1974. As a share of the U.S. global total, however, it declined from 4 percent in 1973 to 2.3 percent in 1974.

#### Trade

Australia ranks among the dozen leading trading nations of the world, even though it stands only about 40th in population. During FY 1975 export earnings were equivalent to 15 percent of GDP versus 8 percent for the United States. Agricultural commodities, minerals, and other crude materials accounted for about 70 percent of exports despite the rapid postwar growth in manufacturing. The anticipated major expansion of the local minerals industry is significant to the development of exports. It will inject considerable wealth into the economy and generate export earnings that will provide a strong bulwark against any balance of payments problem.

Significant changes have occurred in the destinations of exports and the origins of imports since World War II. The United Kingdom is now much less important than formerly. Asian countries have recently become prominent buyers of Australian products and together take about half of exports. Japan is Australia's best export market—first in the case of wool—and now ranks second as a source of imports. Over the past 10 years the value of Australian exports to Japan has increased fourfold. The People's Republic of China has been the largest, but an irregular, market for wheat.

Imports from the United States now account for 21 percent of the total, compared to 12 percent in 1955. Major categories include transport equipment, 38%; machinery, both electric and nonelectric, about 34%; and chemicals and pharmaceuticals, 28%. Exports include beef and veal, 46%; alumina, 15%; sugar, 18%; metaliferous ores and scrap, 8%; and wool, 1%.

#### DEFENSE

In a statement to Parliament on May 25, 1976, the Minister for Defense announced that the government has decided to spend \$12 billion in real terms on defense in the next 5 years. Due to long leadtimes for major equipment and construction, most of the \$12 billion will be spent during the last 3 years of the 5-year period. However, for the forthcoming year there will be an increase in real terms

of 5-6 percent over spending in 1975-76. In terms of the budget, this means a \$300 million increase from the \$1.9 billion expenditure expected for 1975-76 to \$2.2 billion for 1976-77.

Immediate results of the new funding will be increased fleet-steaming time, added flying hours for all services, and more training activities in all services to permit the achievement of higher standards and the development and practice of techniques of combat, command, control, and logistic support.

Government policies call for more self-reliance in defense and more independent strategic and political military influence, though Australia has reaffirmed its attachment to its ANZUS alliance with the United States and New Zealand.

Under the Five-Power Defense Arrangements, announced in London April 1971, Australia, with the United Kingdom and New Zealand, has cooperated with Malaysia and Singapore for the defense of the two latter countries. Australia continues its commitment to the arrangement by providing the necessary training facilities and personnel, by maintaining the present air and naval elements in Malaysia and Singapore, and by rotating troops to Malaysia for periodic exercises.

There are three important joint U.S.-Australian defense-related installations in Australia: the Harold E. Holt Naval Communication Station at North West Cape in Western Australia; the space research facility at Pine Gap near Alice Springs in the Northern Territory; and the space communications station near Woomera in South Australia.

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS

Australia has pursued its principal objective, the security of its own underpopulated island continent, through the support of U.N. collective security measures (it was one of the first to respond to U.N. appeals for aid to Korea by sending ground, air, and naval forces); through defense treaties, such as the ANZUS Treaty; through a good-neighbor policy and technical assistance program with South and Southeast Asia; and by an ambitious program of immigration from the United Kingdom and Europe. Aus-

tralia's traditional dependence on the British Royal Navy for protection ended with the fall of Singapore in 1942, and since then the country has looked more toward the United States.

Although still interested in the security of the Middle East, where its troops fought in both World Wars, Australia is more concerned with the closer problem of the security of Southeast Asia.

Australia is an important donor of economic aid to developing nations in its part of the world. It played a leading role in establishing the Colombo Plan and has since contributed more than \$410 million in food and technical and economic aid through the plan. Australia is also a chartered member of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Thousands of Asian students have been trained in Australian institutions of higher learning or technical institutions. Official figures show expenditures of almost \$2 billion in external aid since World War II. (This figure includes aid to Papua New Guinea.) Australia ranks fourth in the world by percentage of national income devoted to economic assistance to developing countries.

#### U.S.-AUSTRALIAN RELATIONS

On most international issues Aus-

tralian and Americans are in broad agreement and cooperate closely in pursuit of mutual objectives.

Both the government and the opposition fully realize that Australia's ultimate security depends on firm ties with the United States. The ANZUS Treaty has had bipartisan support.

From the inception of the United Nations, Australia has been a firm supporter of that organization and, whether under Labor or Liberal governments, has sided with the United States on most major controversies in the United Nations.

U.S. relations with Australia, because of the World War II experience as well as similarities in culture and historical background, are exceptionally close and friendly. Minor frictions sometimes arise in trade relations, and the Australians in recent years have protested against what they consider U.S. protectionist barriers against their exports of wool, meat, dairy products, lead, and zinc. They were also perturbed at U.S. balance of payments measures curbing investment in Australia and expressed apprehension that U.S. disposals of agricultural surpluses abroad would injure their position in world markets.

Australia is the location of an increasing number of U.S. scientific ac-

tivities because of its geographical position, large landmass, advanced technology, the well-developed Woomera Range in South Australia, and, above all, the ready cooperation of its government and scientists.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) maintains its largest and most important overseas program in Australia, including a number of tracking facilities vital to the U.S. space program. An agreement concluded in 1968 promises to broaden existing scientific cooperation in arid zone research, oceanography, and other fields.

#### Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—James W. Hargrove  
Deputy Chief of Mission—Leroy F. Percival, Jr.  
Political Counselor—William D. Boggs  
Economic Counselor—Robert E. Simpson  
Public Affairs Officer (USIS)—Robert Mount

The U.S. Embassy in Australia is located at Yarralumla, Canberra. There are also Consulates General in Sydney and Melbourne and Consulates in Brisbane and Perth.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 8149, Revised July 1976  
Office of Media Services, Bureau of Public Affairs

NOTE: This special revision of the *Background Notes* on Australia, prepared for official use in connection with the visit of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser to the United States, is not for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. A revised edition for general distribution will be available July 1977. (Notes 35 cents each, 25 percent discount for orders of 100 or more Notes sent to the same address.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

THE OFFICIAL VISIT OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE PRIME MINISTER  
OF AUSTRALIA AND MRS. FRASER

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

THE RIGHT HONORABLE J. MALCOLM FRASER, M.P.  
Prime Minister of Australia

Form of Address: Mr. Prime Minister  
Place Card: The Prime Minister of Australia

MRS. FRASER

Form of Address: Mrs. Fraser  
Place Card: Mrs. Fraser

THE HONORABLE ANDREW PEACOCK, M.P.  
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Form of Address: Mr. Minister  
Place Card: The Minister for Foreign Affairs

HIS EXCELLENCY NICHOLAS F. PARKINSON  
Ambassador of Australia to the United States

Form of Address: Mr. Ambassador, Your Excellency  
Place Card: The Ambassador of Australia to the  
United States

MRS. PARKINSON

Form of Address: Mrs. Parkinson  
Place Card: Mrs. Parkinson

MR. J. L. MENADUE  
Secretary, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

Form of Address: Mr. Menadue  
Place Card: Mr. Menadue

MR. A. P. RENOUF, O.B.E.  
Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs

Form of Address: Mr. Renouf  
Place Card: Mr. Renouf

SIR ARTHUR TANGE, C.B.E.  
Secretary, Department of Defense

Form of Address: Sir Arthur  
Place Card: Sir Arthur Tange

MR. J. D. MOORE  
First Assistant Secretary, Department of the Treasury

Form of Address: Mr. Moore  
Place Card: Mr. Moore

MR. DALE BUDD  
Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister

Form of Address: Mr. Budd  
Place Card: Mr. Budd

MR. A. T. GRIFFITH  
First Assistant Secretary, Department of the Prime  
Minister and Cabinet

Form of Address: Mr. Griffith  
Place Card: Mr. Griffith

MR. DAVID BARNETT  
Press Secretary to the Prime Minister

Form of Address: Mr. Barnett  
Place Card: Mr. Barnett

\* \* \* \* \*

THE HONORABLE SHIRLEY TEMPLE BLACK  
Chief of Protocol of the United States

Form of Address: Madam Ambassador, Ambassador Black  
Place Card: The Chief of Protocol

THE HONORABLE JAMES W. HARGROVE  
American Ambassador to Australia

Form of Address: Mr. Ambassador, Ambassador Hargrove  
Place Card: The American Ambassador to Australia or  
The Ambassador of the United States to Australia

MRS. HARGROVE

Form of Address: Mrs. Hargrove  
Place Card: Mrs. Hargrove



CORRESPONDENCE  
SALUTATION:

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

CORRESPONDENCE  
COMPLIMENTARY CLOSE:

Very truly yours,

ENVELOPE ADDRESS:

The Right Honorable  
J. Malcolm Fraser  
Prime Minister of Australia  
Canberra

The Right Honorable  
The Prime Minister of Australia  
and Mrs. Fraser  
Canberra

IN HONOR OF LINES  
ON INVITATIONS:

In Honor of The Right Honorable J. Malcolm  
Fraser, Prime Minister of Australia

In Honor of The Right Honorable the  
Prime Minister of Australia and Mrs. Fraser

DIETARY  
PREFERENCES:

Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser prefer  
simple food with little or no sauces.

# PRESS DEPARTMENT OF STATE



July 22, 1976

No. 350

PROGRAM FOR THE OFFICIAL VISIT TO WASHINGTON, D.C. OF  
THE RIGHT HONORABLE J. MALCOLM FRASER, PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA,  
AND MRS. FRASER.

July 27-29, 1976

Sunday, July 25

2:20 p.m.

The Right Honorable J. Malcolm Fraser, Prime Minister of Australia, and Mrs. Fraser will arrive at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland aboard a chartered aircraft.

Arrival at Blair House.

Private afternoon and evening.

Monday, July 26

Private day.

Tuesday, July 27

10:30 a.m.

Arrival at the White House where the Right Honorable J. Malcolm Fraser, Prime Minister of Australia, and Mrs. Fraser will be greeted by the President of the United States and Mrs. Ford, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger, the Acting Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Holloway, and Mrs. Holloway, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Mrs. Sevilla-Sacasa and the Mayor of the District of Columbia and Mrs. Washington.

Military honors will be rendered.

11:00 a.m.

Prime Minister Fraser will meet with President Ford at the White House.

11:00 a.m. Mrs. Fraser will have coffee with Mrs. Ford and members of the Welcoming Committee in the Blue Room.

12:30 p.m.

Prime Minister Fraser will host a luncheon for the Honorable William E. Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, at Blair House.

(No press coverage inside Blair House).

**For further information contact:**

Mary A. Masserini 632-0685

- 2 -

Tuesday, July 27 (continued)

- 4:00 p.m. Prime Minister Fraser will lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery.
- 8:00 p.m. The President of the United States and Mrs. Ford will give a dinner in honor of the Right Honorable J. Malcolm Fraser, Prime Minister of Australia, and Mrs. Fraser, at the White House.
- Dress: Black tie.

Wednesday, July 28

- 9:30 a.m. Prime Minister Fraser will meet with the Honorable Donald H. Rumsfeld, Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, at the Pentagon.
- 12:00 Noon Prime Minister Fraser will meet with the Honorable Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State at the Department of State.
- 1:00 p.m. The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State will host a working luncheon for the Right Honorable J. Malcolm Fraser, Prime Minister of Australia at the Department of State, Secretary's Dining Room.
- 4:00 p.m. Prime Minister Fraser will meet with the Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, Vice President of the United States, at Blair House.
- 8:00 p.m. The Right Honorable J. Malcolm Fraser, Prime Minister of Australia, and Mrs. Fraser will give a dinner in honor of the Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, Vice President of the United States, and Mrs. Rockefeller at the Residence, 3120 Cleveland Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Thursday, July 29

- 8:00 a.m. Prime Minister Fraser will have a Breakfast-meeting with Members of Congress at Blair House.
- (No press coverage inside Blair House).
- 9:30 a.m. Prime Minister Fraser will meet with members of the House International Relations Committee at the Rayburn Building, Room 217D.
- 10:15 a.m. Prime Minister Fraser will meet with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at the U.S. Capitol, Room S-116.

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Thursday, July 29 (continued)

- 12:30 p.m.           The National Press Club will host a luncheon in honor of the Right Honorable J. Malcolm Fraser, Prime Minister of Australia, at the National Press Building, 529 Fourteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.
- 3:20 p.m.            The Right Honorable J. Malcolm Fraser, Prime Minister of Australia, Mrs. Fraser and their party will arrive at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland for the Departure Ceremony.
- 3:30 p.m.            Prime Minister Fraser, Mrs. Fraser and their party will depart Andrews Air Force Base via United States Presidential aircraft for a private visit to New York City, New York and Boston, Massachusetts.

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	Government Reports, 11 pages		A

FILE LOCATION

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RESTRICTION CODES

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SD  
2/28/14

THE OFFICIAL VISIT  
OF  
THE RIGHT HONORABLE  
THE PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA  
AND  
MRS. FRASER  
TO  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
JULY 25-30, 1976

DETAILED SCENARIO

MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL AUSTRALIAN PARTY

The Right Honorable J. Malcolm Fraser, M.P.  
Prime Minister of Australia

Mrs. Fraser

The Honorable Andrew Peacock, M.P.  
Minister for Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Nicholas F. Parkinson  
Ambassador of Australia to the  
United States

Mrs. Parkinson

Mr. J. L. Menadue  
Secretary, Department of the Prime  
Minister and Cabinet

Mr. A. P. Renouf, O.B.E.  
Secretary, Department of Foreign  
Affairs

Sir Arthur Tange, C.B.E.  
Secretary, Department of Defence

Mr. J. D. Moore  
First Assistant Secretary, Department  
of the Treasury

Mr. Dale Budd  
Principal Private Secretary to the  
Prime Minister

Mr. A. T. Griffith  
First Assistant Secretary, Department  
of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

Mr. David Barnett  
Press Secretary to the Prime Minister

Delegation -1-

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING AUSTRALIAN  
PARTY

Mr. W. G. N. Orr  
Visit Coordinator

Dr. David Kemp  
Senior Advisor to the Prime Minister

Mr. Alister Drysdale  
Press Officer

Mr. Petro Georgiou  
Advisor to the Prime Minister

Mr. J. S. Ridley  
Private Secretary to the Foreign  
Minister

Dr. J. Ray  
Physician

Miss Lesley Hiddlestone  
Assistant Private Secretary to the  
Prime Minister

Miss Susannah Law-Smith  
Personal Secretary to Mrs. Fraser

Miss Louise Percy  
Assistant Press Officer

Security Officers:

Detective Inspector G. Davidson

Senior Constable R. Heggie

Mr. David Ashman



MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING AMERICAN  
PARTY

The Honorable Shirley Temple Black  
Chief of Protocol of the United  
States

The Honorable James W. Hargrove  
United States Ambassador to  
Australia

Mrs. Hargrove

Mr. William R. Codus  
Assistant Chief of Protocol

Mr. James H. Kabler  
Protocol Officer

Miss Mary Masserini  
Protocol Press Officer

Mr. James T. Payne  
Logistics Officer

Miss Judy Knowles  
Protocol Secretary

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

SUNDAY  
JULY 25, 1976

2:20pm Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser  
or arrive Andrews Air Force Base  
3:50pm via special charter flight.

2:25pm Depart airfield enroute Blair  
House.

3:00pm Arrive Blair House.

8:00pm Private dinner at Blair House.

Overnight: Blair House

MONDAY  
JULY 26, 1976

10:20am Depart Blair House enroute  
Embassy of Australia, 1601  
Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

10:30am Discussions with senior Embassy  
officers in Chancery.

At conclusion, return to Blair  
House.

10:45am Mrs. Fraser departs  
Blair House enroute the  
Residence of the Ambassador  
of Australia, 3120 Cleveland  
Avenue, N.W.

11:00am Mrs. Fraser has  
morning tea with Mrs.  
Parkinson and other Embassy  
ladies at the Residence of  
the Ambassador of Australia.

Summary Schedule -1-

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY  
JULY 26, 1976

12:00n Prime Minister Fraser receives  
Mr. David Rockefeller at Blair  
House.

12:00n Mrs. Fraser departs  
Residence enroute 8604  
Tuckerman Lane, Potomac, Md.

12:30pm Lunch at home of  
Mrs. Tran Kim Phuong.

12:30pm Private lunch at Blair House.

2:45pm Mrs. Fraser departs  
for visit to Dumbarton Oaks,  
1703 32nd Street, N.W. and  
drive through Georgetown.

4:45pm Return to Blair House.

5:20pm Depart Blair House enroute  
Embassy of Australia.

5:30pm Reception for Embassy staff  
at Chancery.

8:00pm Informal dinner at Blair House.

Overnight: Blair House

TUESDAY  
JULY 27, 1976

10:30am White House Arrival Ceremony.

11:00am Meeting with President Ford.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY  
JULY 27, 1976

11:00am Mrs. Fraser has coffee with Mrs. Ford at the White House.

12:30pm Prime Minister Fraser hosts a luncheon in honor of Secretary Simon at the Blair House.

12:30pm Mrs. Fraser attends luncheon at the Chevy Chase Country Club given by Mrs. Hargrove.

At the conclusion of luncheon Mrs. Fraser returns to Blair House.

3:15pm Mrs. Fraser visits the "Artist Immigrants" Exhibition and Sculpture Garden at the Hirshhorn Museum.

3:40pm Mayor Washington presents key to the city at Blair House.

3:50pm Mrs. Fraser visits the "Eye of Thomas Jefferson" Exhibition at the National Gallery of Art.

4:00pm Wreathlaying ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY  
JULY 27, 1976

4:50pm Mrs. Fraser visits the Exhibition of Leonardo da Vinci anatomical drawings from the Queen's Collection at Windsor at the National Museum of History and Technology.

8:00pm White House State Dinner.

Dress: Black Tie

Overnight: Blair House

WEDNESDAY  
JULY 28, 1976

9:30am Meeting with Secretary Rumsfeld and the Joint Chiefs of Staff at the Pentagon.

9:30am Mrs. Fraser departs Blair House enroute Wye Plantation, Queenstown, Md.

11:00am Mrs. Fraser has tour and lunch at Wye Plantation.

2:30pm Depart Wye Plantation.

4:00pm Arrive Blair House.

12:00pm Meeting with Secretary Kissinger at the Department of State.

1:00pm Luncheon hosted by Secretary Kissinger at the Department of State, James Madison Room.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY  
JULY 28, 1976

- 4:00pm Prime Minister Fraser receives Vice President Rockefeller at Blair House.
- 8:00pm Dinner in honor of Vice President and Mrs. Rockefeller at the Residence of the Ambassador of Australia.
- Dress: Black Tie
- Overnight: Blair House

THURSDAY  
JULY 29, 1976

- 8:00am Breakfast meeting with members of Congress at Blair House.
- 9:30am Meeting with members of the House International Relations Committee, Room 2170, Rayburn Office Building.
- 10:15am Meeting with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Room S-116, U.S. Capitol.
- 10:30am Mrs. Fraser visits Phillips Collection.
- 11:15am Mrs. Fraser visits Freer Gallery of Art.
- 12:30pm Luncheon address to the National Press Club.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

THURSDAY  
JULY 29, 1976

- 2:50pm Depart Blair House enroute  
Andrews Air Force Base.
- 3:20pm Departure Ceremony at Andrews  
Air Force Base.
- 3:30pm Depart Washington, D. C. via  
U.S. Presidential VC-9 aircraft  
enroute New York.
- Flying time: 45 minutes  
Time change: None
- 4:15pm Arrive LaGuardia Airport, Marine  
Air Terminal, New York.
- 4:20pm Depart airfield enroute Carlyle  
Hotel, 35 E. 76th Street.
- 5:00pm Arrive Carlyle Hotel.
- 6:00pm Prime Minister Fraser receives  
Mrs. John L. Loeb, Commissioner  
New York City Commission for  
UN and Consular Corps Affairs,  
who presents key to the city.
- 8:00pm Mrs. Fraser attends  
performance of "Chorus Line"  
at the Shubert Theater,  
followed by dinner at Sardi's  
Restaurant.
- 8:00pm Dinner at the Brook Club,  
111 E. 54th Street.
- Dress: Black Tie  
Overnight: Carlyle Hotel

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

FRIDAY  
JULY 30, 1976

- 9:10am Depart hotel enroute LaGuardia Airport, Marine Air Terminal.
- 10:00am Depart New York via special charter flight enroute Boston.
- Flying time: 1 hour  
Time change: None
- 11:00am Arrive Boston Logan International Airport, Butler Aviation Terminal.
- 11:05am Depart airfield enroute Harvard University, Johnston Gate.
- 11:30am Meeting with President Bok and signing of University Guest Book, Massachusetts Hall.
- 12:00n Signing Ceremony in Faculty Room, University Hall.
- 12:15pm Meeting with Dean Henry Rosovsky in the Dean's Office, University Hall.
- 1:00pm Luncheon hosted by the President and Fellows of Harvard College in the Ball Room of President's House.
- 2:30pm Press Conference held by Prime Minister Fraser and Dean Rosovsky in the Library of the Faculty Club.



SUMMARY SCHEDULE

FRIDAY  
JULY 30, 1976

Mrs. Fraser visits Fogg  
Art Museum.

3:30pm Depart University enroute  
Logan International Airport,  
Butler Aviation Terminal.

4:30pm Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser  
depart the United States via  
Allegheny Flight 159 enroute  
Canada.

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