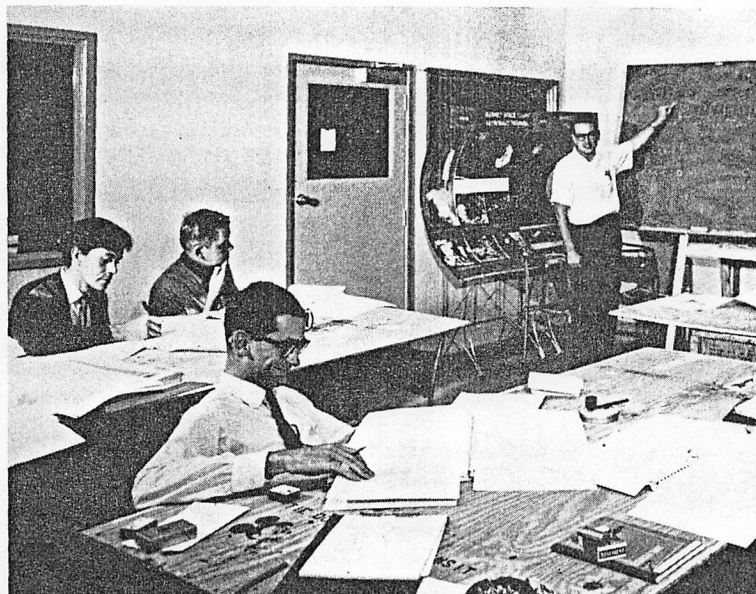
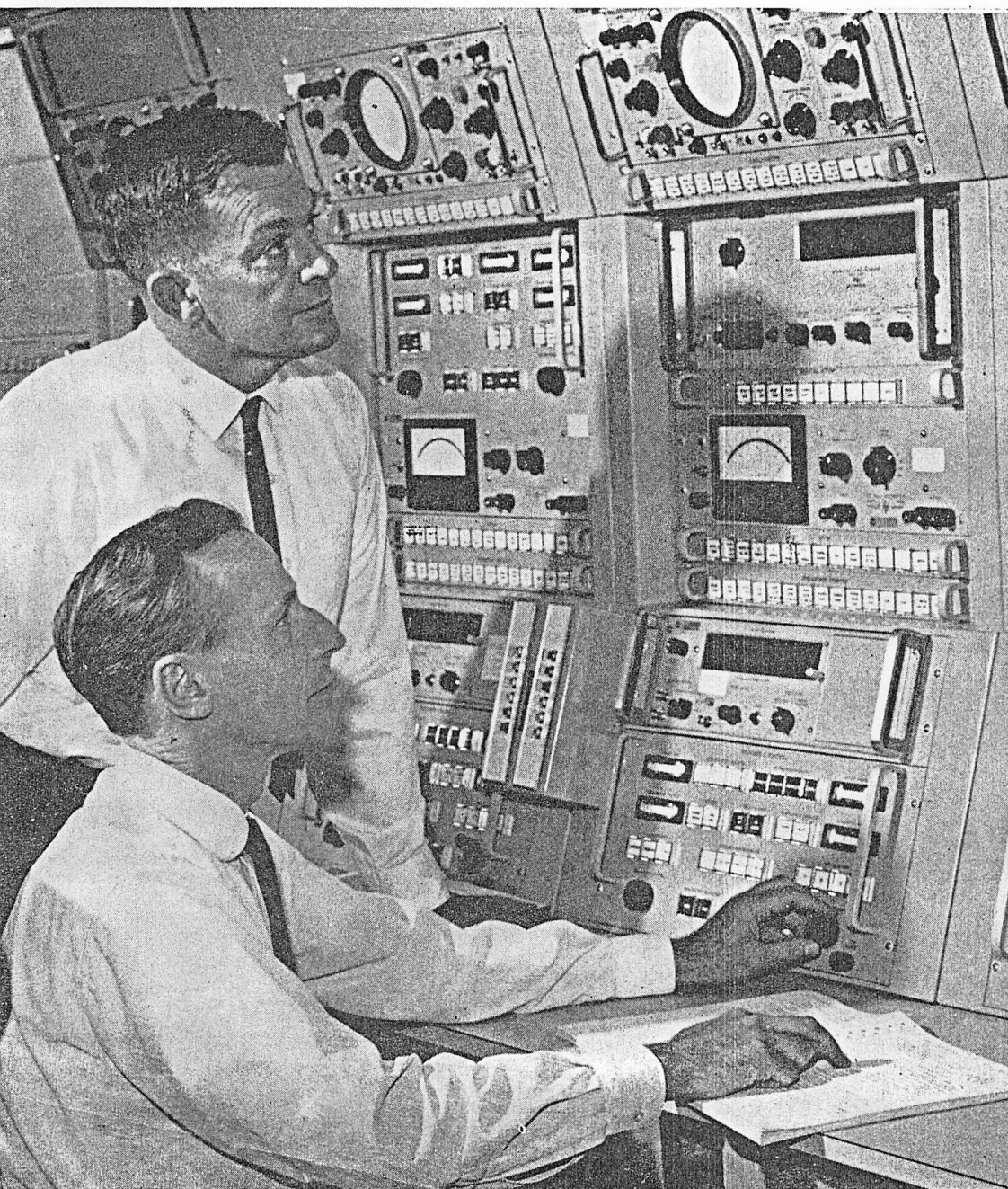


FOUR



FIVE



SIX

HONEYSUCKLE CREEK

All the technical equipment for the Honeysuckle Creek station has been supplied under the auspices of N.A.S.A., and the station itself was built under the direction of the Department of Works on behalf of the Department of Supply.

The Managing Director of STC, Sir Samuel Jones, said the equipment consisted primarily of an 85 ft. diameter parabolic "dish," known as the tracking antenna. There was also high-powered ancillary equipment.

The main building—known as the operations building—is a split level structure forming a ground floor and basement, and it has a floor area of 15,300 square feet.

Internally the building is maintained at a temperature of 65 degrees which is essential for the efficient operation of the electronic equipment.

There are seven Caterpillar diesel generators, producing a total of 2,700 KW of power—enough energy to supply electricity to a township of 1,000 people.

The opening of the Honeysuckle Creek station is important as the presence of the Prime Minister signifies—but it is also significant as the culmination of nearly 10 years of growing co-operation and trust in space activities between Australia and the United States.

The decade has been enormously important to Australia in the esoteric realm of electronics.

We have undoubtedly profited in a considerable sharing of American

FOUR—A technician tests equipment in the Honeysuckle Creek Station.

FIVE—Munro MacDonald, of Collins Radio, Texas, U.S.A., conducts a training class in USB equipment. STC staff from left to right: Eric Stallard, Dick Murdas and Gordon Bendall.

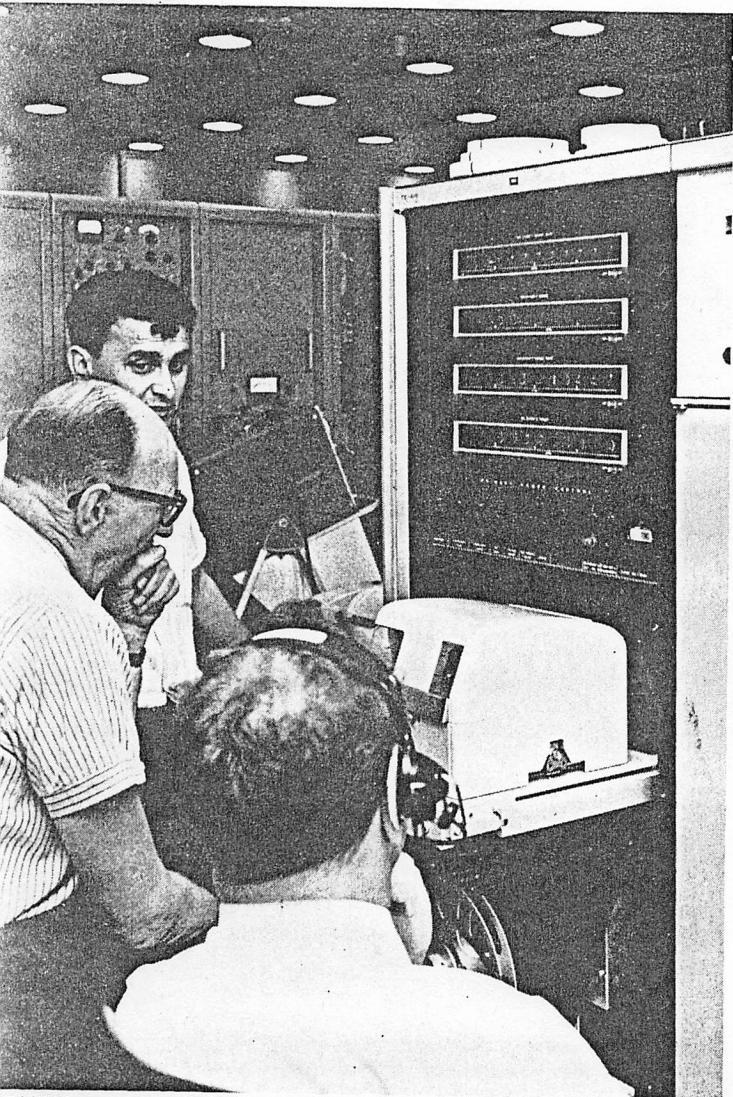
SIX—John Matthews, Company Senior Representative (standing), ex RTD and Wes Moon, Chief Systems Engineer, at the Receiver Exciter Console.

SEVEN—Men at the station continue the important operation of checking equipment installed, and preparing it for its vital function.

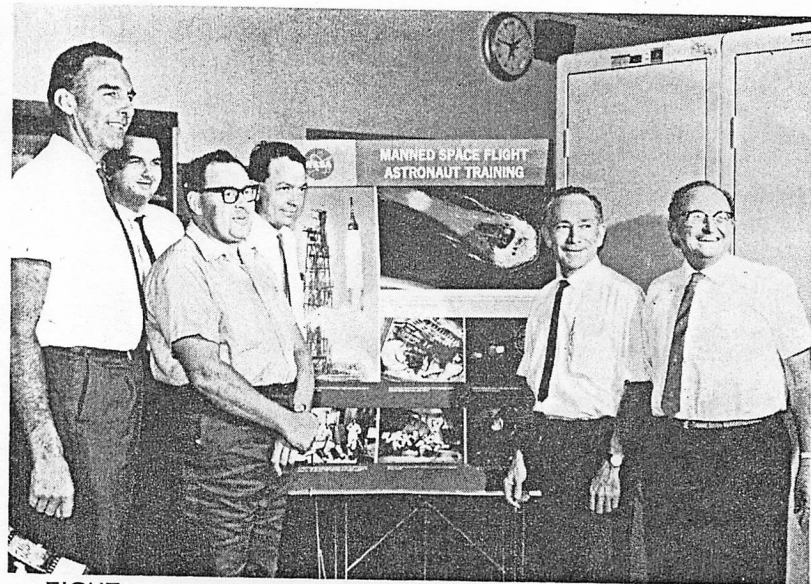
EIGHT—STC personnel (L. to R.) Roy Banson, Bruce Cameron, Dick Kirby (rear), Mike Evenett and Jack Midgley.

NINE—Bruce Hamilton (standing), Administration Officer, ex Components, with Jim Kirkpatrick, Facilities Engineer, check the condition of the transport fleet.

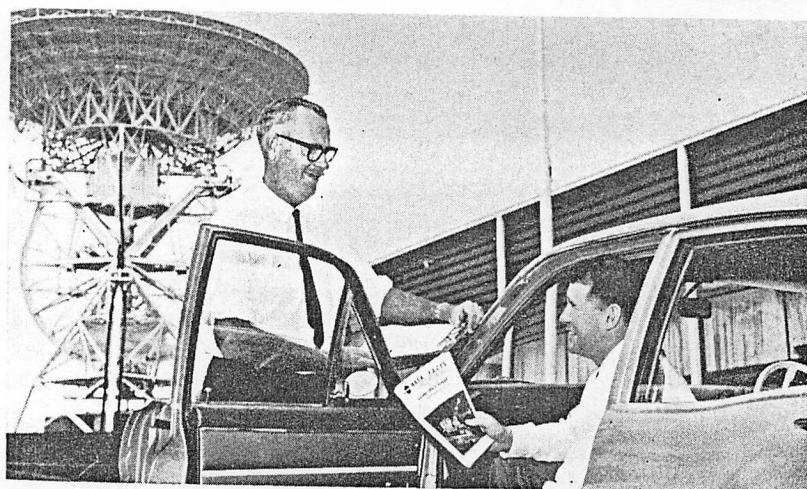
TEN—View of the Honeysuckle Creek installation from the air.



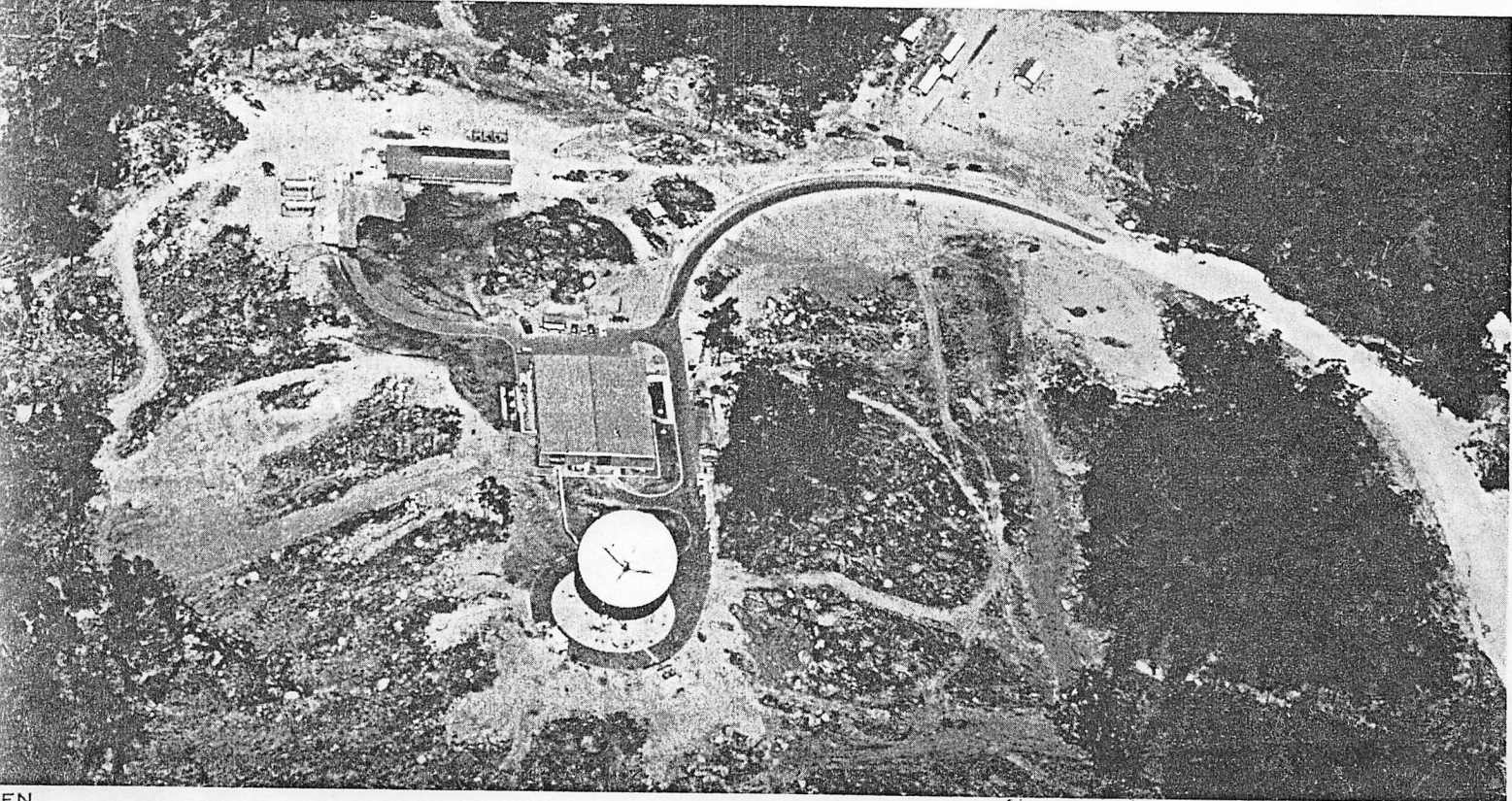
EVEN



EIGHT



NINE



EN

HONEYSUCKLE CREEK

scientific knowledge, but we have given something in return.

Over the whole decade the Americans have shown that they value our stability of Government, trustworthiness as an ally and loyalty as a friend.

The N.A.S.A., in its journals and pamphlets, has praised Australian co-operation in the electronics field.

With the opening of Honeysuckle Creek, the fruit of this co-operation is six Australian space tracking stations, built for specialised purposes.

The others are at Cooby Creek (in Queensland), Island Lagoon (near Woomera), Carnarvon (Western Australia), and Tidbinbilla and Orroral Valley (both near Canberra).

The Federal Government is deeply concerned in the successful operation of all the stations—perhaps especially so in the case of Honeysuckle Creek—because of their potential in strengthening the American alliance.

The Government was at pains to point out last year that space research co-operation between Australia and the U.S. began in the 1957-58 International Geophysical year.

At that time, the U.S. asked permission of the Federal Government to install space tracking equipment at Woomera.

The Australian Government approved and the Americans established a "mini-track" station with a Baker-Nunn tracking camera.

The work of the "mini-track" was later taken over by the deepspace station built at Island Lagoon, near Woomera.

Australia was in the picture right from the start of American-manned space flights, with a tracking station near Perth and another at Red Lake, also near Woomera.

Then the much more elaborate and more powerful station at Carnarvon was approved and built, and after that came the requirements for the Apollo Project.

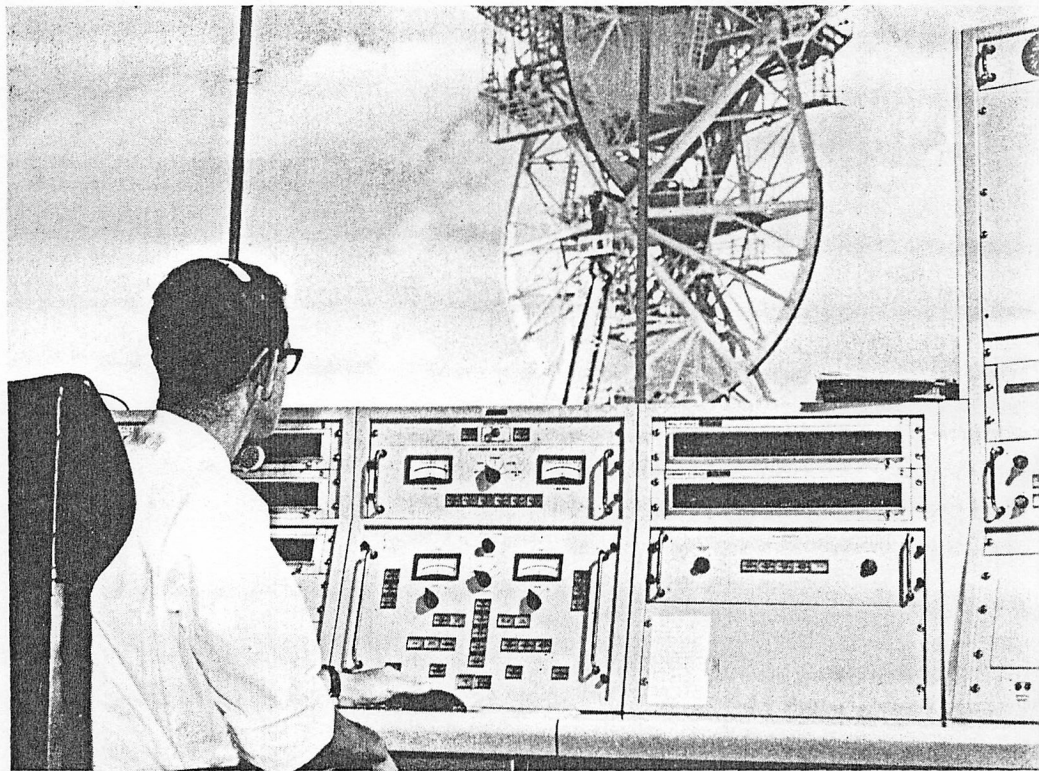
These developments were not only accelerations of the American space effort but also a development of Australia's maturity in space activities.

ELEVEN—Newcomer Bill Simmons at the Antenna Servo Console.

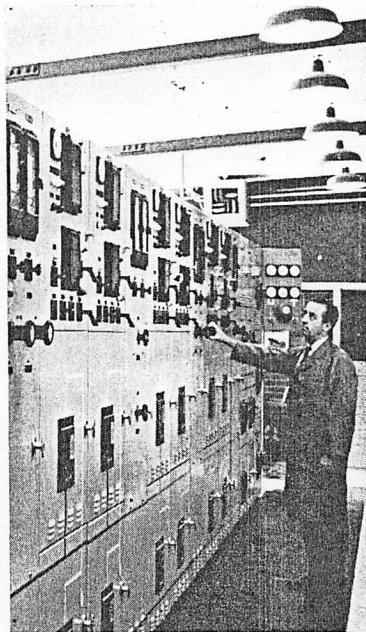
TWELVE—Bob Blunt, senior Facilities Technician, at the Power House control panel.

THIRTEEN—Kas Kijak on dayshift in the Generator Room.

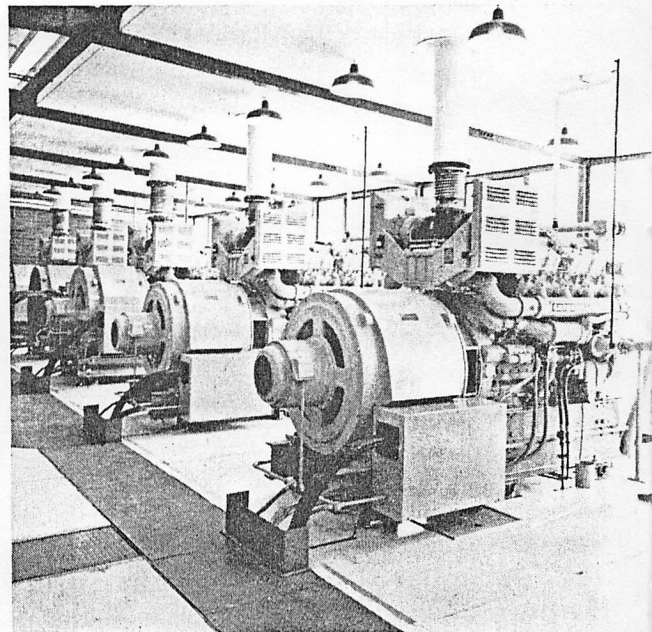
FOURTEEN—Time-worn boulders witness the installation of one of man's newest marvels.



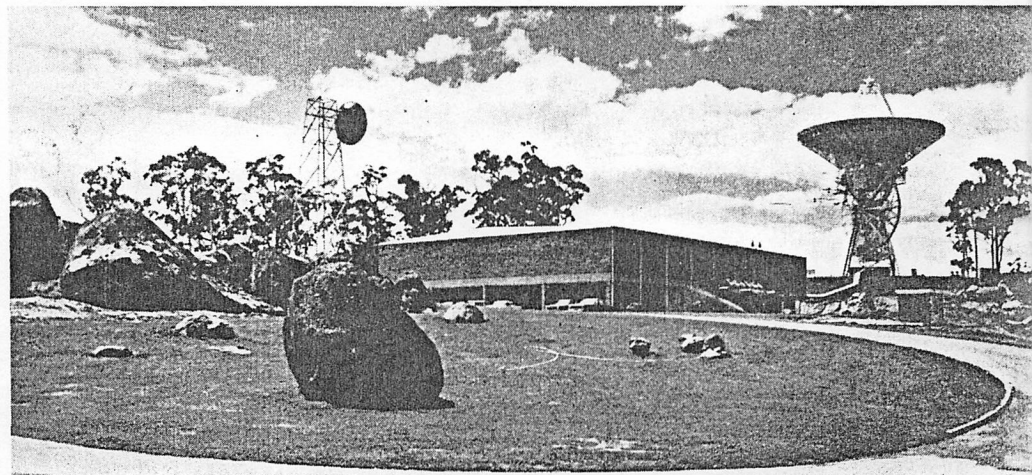
ELEVEN



TWELVE



THIRTEEN



FOURTEEN