

## SECTION XXVIII.

## DEFENCE.

## § 1. Military Defence.

1. **Development of State Military Systems.**—Prior to 1870, the main defence of Australia was entrusted to small garrisons of British troops quartered in the leading cities, whose primary purpose was to serve as a convict guard. From time to time, rumours of wars and of attacks upon Australia, deemed imminent as a result of European entanglements, caused the raising of local companies and batteries, which were generally disbanded upon the cessation of hostilities or the quietening of the rumours. The first of such bodies was the "Loyal Association" formed in 1801 as a volunteer corps, on account of the Napoleonic wars, and at the express invitation of the Governor. Half a century later, and at other later dates, fear of Russian aggression induced the people to take measures for self-defence. Efforts to permanently establish a defence force, however, failed until 1870. In that year, the withdrawal of the last Imperial regiment from Australia, and the sense of insecurity which the Continental wars had engendered, resulted in a definite basis for defence being settled. Small detachments of permanent soldiery were established to act chiefly as a nucleus about which the citizen soldiery should be shaped, and, generally, to look after the forts and defence works, which were then in course of erection. The system rested upon a volunteer basis, training and service being freely and enthusiastically given by the citizens, the Governments supplying arms and accoutrements and sometimes uniforms. Reward for five years' service frequently took the shape of grants of land. About 1880, Imperial experts advised that the purely volunteer system should be replaced by a "militia" or partially-paid system. The provision of a small annual allowance, generally £10 or £12 per annum for the gunner or private, with a sliding scale for higher ranks, together with arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and all military necessaries free, enabled the "militia" system to be introduced about 1883-4. The expenditure was thereby increased, but it was held that the efficiency was greatly enhanced. With reductions in the rates of pay the system remained till the introduction of compulsory military training. The permanent forces were from time to time augmented. Cadet corps were also instituted in the larger schools. A detailed historical account of the Australian defence forces prior to federation will be found in the Official Year Book No. 2, pp. 1075-1080.

The strength of the military forces of the several States prior to federation was generally nearly up to establishments. On 31st December, 1900 (the eve of federation), it was :—New South Wales, 9,338; Victoria, 6,335; Queensland, 4,028; South Australia, 2,932; Western Australia, 2,696; Tasmania, 2,024; total for Commonwealth, 27,353. Cadets, reservists, and rifle club members are excluded.

2. **Development of Commonwealth System.**—Under the terms of the Constitution Act 1900, the Commonwealth took over control of defence matters in March, 1901. For four years from that date the land forces were administered by a general officer commanding, under the ministerial headship of the Minister for Defence.

Early in 1905, a Council of Defence (since enlarged) was constituted to deal with questions of policy; also a Military Board, in lieu of the general officer commanding, to supervise the administration of the forces. The principal aims in view were:—(i) Continuity of policy and administrative methods; (ii) effectual parliamentary responsibility; (iii) continuous inspection by an independent officer, the Inspector-General; (iv) development of an efficient citizen force; (v) decentralisation of authority by developing the independence of district commands. The Commonwealth has been divided into six military districts, roughly conterminous with boundaries of the States.

The citizen soldiery, or militia, makes up the main portion of the land forces of the Commonwealth. For administration at central and district headquarters, and for instruction of the citizen forces and assistance in the administration of units, there is an administrative and instructional staff of professional soldiers. Other permanent troops are the regiment of Royal Australian Garrison Artillery, which provides the garrison (with citizen troops as reliefs) for strategic positions and defended ports, and maintains the forts and armament in connection with them; three batteries of Royal Australian Field Artillery; the Royal Australian Engineers; and small detachments of Army Service, Medical, Veterinary, and Ordnance Corps. These form a nucleus, each in its own arm, for instruction and administration of the citizen forces. In addition to the active forces, officers who have retired after having passed through a course of training, and members of rifle clubs, who each year fire a prescribed musketry course, are classed as reserves.

The mobile field force, which absorbs the great bulk of the citizen army, consists of two light horse divisions, and six divisions, besides two regiments of light horse, two field artillery brigades and two infantry brigades, four companies of engineers, two companies of army service corps and three field ambulances which are not allotted in divisional organisation. The garrison troops find the necessary garrisons for the defended ports. Fuller particulars regarding administration and organisation will be found in Official Year Book No. 6, page 1046.

**3. The Present Military System.**—The defence of Australia at the present time is enacted and prescribed by the Defence Acts 1903–1918 of the Federal Parliament. The provisions of the Acts of 1903, 1904, and the regulations under them contain the main working principles of Australian defence, the necessary expansion being provided for in the amendments of 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1914, 1915, 1917, and 1918. The main provisions of the Acts up to 1912 inclusive will be found in Official Year Book No. 6, pp. 1050 *et seq.* The principal provision of the Act of 1909 is the enactment of compulsory military or naval training, with regulations for registration, enrolments, and exemption. Statutes were passed subsequently, extending or modifying the legislative provisions, removing obstacles and difficulties, and, where necessary, providing machinery.

Owing to experience gained during the progress of the present war, many deficiencies and defects were discovered in the Defence Act 1903–15, and in order to adjust these matters, and to embody further provisions necessary in view of the emergencies arising out of a state of war, further legislation was passed in 1917. The principal features of this amending Act were as follows:—(a) Delegation by Governor-General of power to appoint or promote officers; (b) provision for maintenance of additional permanent forces in time of war; (c) validation of irregular appointments and enlistments; (d) amendment of definition of “active service”; (e) application of the Army Act to Australian troops; (f) powers in relation to courts martial and laws applicable thereto; (g) medals and decorations. Further amendments of a minor character were enacted in 1918.

(i) *Peculiar Position of Australia.* The Acts of 1909 and later years were the direct outcome of the feeling existing in a large majority of the citizens of the community, that Australia was insecure under the voluntary system. Recently, a Minister of State for Defence referred to the fact that if on a map of the world all the countries stained with blood were to be marked, Australia would be the only white spot. It is the national policy to effect a guarantee, by thorough preparation for war, that this exemption shall continue.

(ii) *Military Population.* In connection with the numbers available, the figures of male population are of interest. The total number at cadet age, *i.e.*, between 12 and 18, at the Census of 1911 (3rd April) was about 260,000; at citizen soldier age, *i.e.*, between 18 and 26, 366,000; these latter, with 330,000 at ages between 26 and 35, give 696,000 as the total males at the best period for military service. In addition, there were about 614,000 between 35 and 60.

(iii) *Record for Anthropometric Purposes.* In connection with the medical inspection it has been arranged that the colour and character of hair, and the colour of eyes of those examined, shall be recorded for statistical purposes.

A systematic record of height, weight and chest measurement of each trainee is also made.

It is possible that later the recommendations of the British Anthropometric Committee will be adopted.

The object of the investigation is to study the development of the Australian nation, the necessary statistic for military identification purposes affording a unique opportunity. A possibility exists of co-ordinating anthropometric work in the schools with that done in connection with compulsory military service.

In Official Year Book No. 11, pp. 1203-1209, an analysis is given of the data collected for the year ended 30th June, 1912.

(iv) *Compulsory Training.* By the Defence Acts of 1903 and 1904 all male inhabitants between the ages of eighteen and 60 years were made liable to serve in Australia with the defence forces *in time of war*. The more recent Acts make training and service compulsory *in time of peace*. By the Act of 1909 the principle of universal liability to be trained was made law for the first time in any English-speaking community. It prescribed junior cadet training for lads twelve and thirteen years of age, followed by senior cadet training for lads from fourteen to eighteen years of age; and thereafter adult training for two years in the citizen forces, to equal sixteen days annually, followed by registration (or a muster parade) each year for six years. Arrangements for registration, enrolment, inspection, and medical examination of persons liable to be trained were made. The latter Acts introduced necessary modifications, the principal being the extension of adult service to eight years. On 1st January, 1911, by proclamation, compulsory training was established. The already existing militia (voluntarily enlisted) were free to complete the three years for which they had engaged to serve, but conformity to the new system was essential. Officers and non-commissioned officers might re-engage. All male inhabitants of Australia, who are British subjects, and have resided in the Commonwealth for six months, are liable to serve. Exemptions (see *infra*, p. 1003) exist for certain individuals and classes of people, and may be granted in the case of unpopulated and sparsely populated areas. The training is as follows:—

- (a) From 12 to 14 years of age, in the junior cadets.
- (b) From 14 to 18 years of age, in the senior cadets.
- (c) From 18 to 26 years of age, in the citizen forces.

(v) *Visit and Report of Viscount Kitchener.* At the end of 1909 and before the Act of that year came into operation, the late Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener visited Australia at the invitation of the Government, and after inspection of the military forces and the forts and defence works erected or in course of erection, reported upon the whole scheme of land defence. His scheme was based on the provisions of the Defence Acts 1903-9. The trend and purport of the published report are given in Official Year Book No. 4, pp. 1085-1088. The adoption of some of Lord Kitchener's recommendations necessitated further amending Acts. The proposed organisation is based upon necessary considerations of (a) the numbers available; (b) the length of service demanded; (c) the proportion of the various arms required. It differs in some of its details from the scheme propounded by Lord Kitchener and includes—

- 28 regiments of light horse;
- 56 batteries of field artillery;
- 92 battalions of infantry;

and a due proportion of engineers, army service and army medical corps, troops for forts, and other services.

(vi) *Junior Cadets.* Junior cadet training, lasting for two years, consists of 90 hours each year, and begins on the 1st July in the year in which the trainee reaches the age of twelve years. No registration is made, but when the cadet presents himself for registration in the senior cadets in the year in which he attains the age of fourteen years, he is required to shew that he has completed the necessary training in his 13th and 14th years. This training is aimed at developing the cadet's physique. It consists principally of physical training for at least fifteen minutes on each school day, and elementary marching drill. The following subjects are also taught, viz. :—Miniature rifle shooting; swimming; running exercises in organised games; first aid; and (in schools in naval training areas) mariner's compass and elementary signalling. The junior cadets are not organised as military bodies, and do not wear uniform. The Commonwealth Government maintains a staff of special instructors of physical training, by whom classes are held for school teachers in all districts throughout the Commonwealth. The school teachers, in turn, impart the lessons to the boys. The inspectors of schools supervise the training and inspect the cadets of State schools on behalf of the Defence Department. The instructors of physical training perform these duties for the non-State schools and are also employed in the training of women teachers; but the instruction of girl scholars rests wholly with the States' Education Departments.

(vii) *Senior Cadets.* Senior cadet training, lasting for four years, begins on the 1st July of the year in which the trainee reaches the age of fourteen years. It consists of 40 drills each year, of which 4 are classed as whole days of not less than four hours, 12 as half-days of not less than two hours, the remainder being either night drills or quarter-day drills of not less than one hour. To meet special cases (including extremity of weather) modifications and substitutions are permitted, but the minimum efficient service required of senior cadets is invariably 64 hours per annum, a minimum of 36 hours of which is to be done in the employer's time, the remainder in the cadet's leisure time. Registration of every male born in 1894 or subsequently, and who has resided for six months in the Commonwealth, must, if his bona fide place of residence is within 5 miles of the nearest place appointed for training, be effected in the first two months of the calendar year in which he completes his 14th year. The four years' training covers the foundation work necessary for service in any arm. It comprises marching, handling of arms, musketry, physical training, section and platoon drill, extended order drill, and tactical training as a company in elementary field work. Senior cadets are not required to attend camp.

Schools containing at least 60 senior cadets may form separate units, and may arrange their parades to suit school time tables, but battalion parades must be attended.

(viii) *Adult Forces.* Training in the citizen forces, lasting for eight years, begins on 1st July of the year in which the soldier reaches the age of eighteen years. Except in the last year of this service (when only one registration muster parade is necessary in normal peace time) the work consists of continuous training in camp for seventeen days in the case of the naval forces, artillery, and engineer arms, and eight days for other arms, and eight days' (or equivalent) home training for all arms. The total service is thus 25 days per annum for the specialist and technical corps, and sixteen days per annum for other corps, the main body of whom are light horse and infantry (see table on p. 1005 *infra*). The home training (total eight days) is divided into whole days, half-days, and nights, the respective minimum duration of these being six, three, and one and a-half hours; two half-days or four nights counting as one whole day.

(ix) *Allotment to Arms.* Trainees to the number required are first allotted to the naval forces. There is no allotment during senior cadet training to particular branches of the military service. Upon transfer to the citizen soldiery, cadets with special educational or technical qualifications are drafted as recruits to one or other of the specialist or departmental corps to the required number; the bulk go to infantry. All other arms, except light horse, are maintained by annual quotas transferred from the senior cadets,

as laid down in annual establishments. In the light horse, enrolment is not compulsory, since each recruit is required to provide his own horse; and, while every encouragement is given to eligible trainees to enrol, voluntary enlistment by those not liable for compulsory service is continued for the present.

Persons who are forbidden by the doctrines of their religion to bear arms are, as far as possible, allotted to non-combatant duties, as stretcher-bearers in infantry companies, or as members of the Army Medical Corps.

(x) *Exemptions.* Status, condition, employment, or place of abode, may exempt from service. In time of war the exemptions are as follows:—Aliens and non-Europeans; persons certified as medically unfit; members and officers of Commonwealth and State parliaments; judges and magistrates; clergymen and theological students; police and prison officials; lighthouse-keepers; medical practitioners and nurses in public hospitals; and persons having conscientious objections to bear arms. Medical practitioners, non-Europeans, and conscientious objectors are not exempt from non-combatant duties.

In time of peace the exemptions are:—Persons whose bona fide place of residence is more than 5 miles from the nearest place appointed for training; those certified as medically unfit; aliens; non-Europeans (exempt from combatant duties only); school teachers qualified as instructors of drill; members of the permanent naval or military forces. Theological students may be exempted from training. Prior to the passing of the Defence Act 1915, all male inhabitants of Australia who had resided therein for six months were required to register for military or naval training in the year in which they became fourteen years of age, but the 1915 Act requires only those to register who reside within 5 miles of a place of training.

Burden of proving exemption rests upon the person claiming it, a final appeal lying to the civil courts. Any person convicted by a court of a disgraceful or infamous crime, or who is a notoriously bad character, is permanently disqualified.

(xi) *Penalties for Prevention or Evasion.* Employers, parents, and guardians may not, under a heavy penalty, prevent or attempt to prevent any employee, son or ward, who is a trainee, from rendering service; nor may any employer penalise or prejudice any employee in his employment, or attempt to do so, because of the latter's service or liability for service; and the employer is compelled to pay the senior cadet's wages for the time he is away from work for the purpose of training (see Section 134 (1A) of Defence Act 1903-17).

A heavy penalty is enacted for evasion of service as required under the Act by those liable to serve. Penalties take the form of money fine, or detention in military custody under enforced training and discipline. Non-efficient must attend additional training for each year they are non-efficient. Evasion renders the person evading or failing to serve ineligible for employment of any kind in the Commonwealth Public Service.

Children's courts are used where possible for the prosecution of cadets under the age of sixteen years.

(xii) *Efficiency.* Each trainee must be efficient in each year. Parades, as ordered, must be attended, and a standard of efficiency, based on the number of years' training and the work performed, must be attained.

Parades are classed as compulsory, alternative, and voluntary. The former make up the exact amount of training required (25 days per annum for technical arms, sixteen days for others), and may not be missed without leave formally given. Alternative drills are appointed for those absent with leave from compulsory parades, and are allowed to count for pay and efficiency. Voluntary parades are held for those desiring further proficiency, and for candidates for promotion. Any trainee failing to qualify as efficient in any year must do an extra year's training for each failure. Thus, there must be twelve annual entries of efficiency or exemption in each soldier's record before he receives his discharge—four as a senior cadet, and eight as a citizen soldier.

(xiii) *Pay.* In addition to the remuneration of professional soldiers, pay is provided for all members of the militia. Citizen soldiers who voluntarily enlisted under the old system receive the same rates of pay as formerly, the basis being 8s. per day for gunner, sapper, or private. Trainees under the compulsory system receive 3s. per day during the first year, and 4s. per day during the subsequent years of their training. Higher ranks are paid higher rates. For corporals the daily pay is 9s., for sergeants, 10s., for sergeants-major 10s. 6d. and 11s. Light horse trainees receive in addition £4 per annum for keep of horse. In the commissioned ranks the daily rates of pay are 15s. for lieutenants, 22s. 6d. for captains, 30s. for majors, 37s. 6d. for lieutenant-colonels, and 45s. for colonels. Mounted officers also receive horse allowance.

(xiv) *Uniform and Equipment.* The uniform is simple and inexpensive, but suitable. It is free, and the principal articles are issuable every second year. The clothing is of universal pattern, and, beyond distinguishing corps' badges and a coloured hat-band, there is no distinction (except rank marks). Uniform is worn on all parades and drills, but its wearing is forbidden when not on military duty. Rifles and free ammunition are provided. Citizen soldiers have their rifles on issue, but arms for senior cadets are stored in local depots, and are issued as required for drill and musketry. An allowance of free ammunition is made to commanders of units to encourage rifle shooting. The uniform issued to each citizen soldier is such as to enable him to parade (upon notice) with jacket, breeches, hat, cap, puttees or leggings, military boots, and kit bag.

The task of fully equipping the rapidly expanding Australian Army has been undertaken. Some of the required technical stores have been indented; but the Commonwealth itself has established factories for the supply of cloth and clothing, small arms, cordite, harness, and saddlery.

(xv) *Reserves.* The reserves consist of (a) certain officers transferred from the active list to the reserve of officers; (b) members of the Australian Army Reserve; (c) members of rifle clubs. The reserve of officers includes (i) officers who have been fully trained and are still capable of serving, but who, being unable to continue on the active list through pressure of business engagements, removal to rural districts or such like causes, have joined the reserve; (ii) officers of the Australian Army Medical Corps for whom no vacancies exist in the active list, but who are required for medical duties with units and in areas. The Australian Army Reserve was formed in November, 1916, with the object of (1) utilising the experience gained by members of the Expeditionary Forces as a national insurance for the future safety of Australia; (2) affording those who have served in any of the Empire's wars prior to 1914 an opportunity to give the benefit of their war-won experience should the necessity arise; (3) to preserve for all time the traditions and honors of the Australian Imperial Force. To enable this to be done the units of the Citizen Forces have been renumbered and given Australian Imperial Force numbers. Enlistment is voluntary, and members, with the exception of those liable for training under Part XII. of the Defence Act, may resign by giving fourteen days' notice in writing to their Commanding Officers. The membership on 30th April, 1919, was over 28,000. In December, 1918, the Federal Cabinet decided to allow those persons who have returned from active service overseas and are liable for training under Part XII. of the Defence Act to join the Australian Army Reserve in lieu of completing their training with the Citizen Forces; they will thus undergo four days' training per annum instead of sixteen. The annual training of the Australian Army Reserve will consist of four days in camp, but this will not commence until 1920. The pay and allowances of all ranks during their annual training will be at the same daily rate as that for the Citizen Forces. Uniforms, arms, and equipment will be provided free of charge when the Reserve Units are formed. This is not possible until the demobilization of the Australian Imperial Force has been completed. All members of the Australian Army Reserve wear the brass letter "R" in front of the head-dress. The Australian Army Reserve will not be called upon to serve beyond the limits of the Commonwealth. Rifle clubs which form Class (c) of the Australian Army Reserve, are established in a large number of localities throughout the Commonwealth. On the 31st December, 1918, there were 1,454 clubs with a membership of 86,144, and in addition 149 miniature rifle clubs having a membership of 7,779. Applications to form rifle clubs are made to the commandant of a district, and

must be signed by not less than thirty male persons between the ages of sixteen and sixty, who are required to be natural-born or naturalised British subjects, and are not undergoing training under the universal clauses of the Defence Act. Persons, however, who are temporarily exempted from universal training may be permitted to join rifle clubs during the period of their temporary exemption. Members of rifle clubs must fire an annual course of musketry, but do not undergo any systematic drill. From the outbreak of the present war until the 31st March, 1917, 24,735 members of rifle clubs enlisted for service abroad with the Expeditionary Forces. Commissions as lieutenants and appointments as non-commissioned officers in the reserve forces may be granted to members of rifle clubs who pass the prescribed examinations and fulfil other conditions in regard to efficiency, etc.

(xvi) *Allotment of Units to Divisional Brigade, Battalion, and Training Areas.* The organisation is territorial, and the divisions based upon infantry units. There are 92 battalion areas, forming 23 brigades. The areas have approximately equal numbers of males of citizen soldier age (about 1,300), and each furnishes a battalion of infantry, and a proportion of other troops. For administrative purposes, areas are subdivided into two or three training districts. Three brigades will form a division. Two brigade areas will each provide four battalions of infantry, one field artillery brigade (with proportion of divisional ammunition column), one field company of engineers, one company army service corps, and one field ambulance. The other brigade area of the division provides four battalions of infantry, two squadrons of divisional light horse, one howitzer brigade, one divisional signal company of engineers, one company army service corps, and one field ambulance. Light horse and field artillery units for light horse brigades will also be furnished by some of the areas. *Personnel* for garrison artillery and submarine and electric engineers for garrison forces will eventually be supplied in the areas nearest to such localities. The average annual contingent of recruits will be about 155 for each battalion area, plus such additions as are required for light horse and field artillery units raised therein. The figures shewn in the following tables are approximate, and include the recruits (18-19) year, but not the 25-26 year men.

**ULTIMATE ALLOTMENT OF UNITS TO BRIGADE, BATTALION, AND TRAINING AREAS.**

State.	Brigade Areas.		Battalion Areas.						Training Areas.
	No.	No. of Battalions.	Providing the undermentioned units.				Total Nos. in Training Areas.		
			Infantry and Engineers, A.S.C. and A.M.C.	Light Horse.		Field Artillery.			
				Nos.	Squadrons.	Nos.		Batteries.	
New South Wales ..	7	32	26,604	32	3,200	16	2,080	31,884	69
Victoria ..	7	31	25,721	31	3,550	19	2,470	31,741	67
Queensland ..	3	12	10,081	14	1,600	7	910	12,591	35
South Australia ..	2	9	7,695	9	1,250	4	520	9,465	25
Western Australia ..	1	5	4,235	5	350	3	390	4,975	14
Tasmania ..	1	4	3,454	4	350	3	390	4,194	11
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>77,790</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>6,760</b>	<b>94,850</b>	<b>221</b>

(xvii) *Instructional Staff.* The instructors provided for training consist of 210 officers and 779 warrant and non-commissioned officers of the instructional staff (permanent), and 214 area officers (temporary). They supervise the training of light horse, infantry,

and senior cadet units, and instruct in the non-technical duties of specialist corps. Additional officers and non-commissioned officers in the permanent troops instruct in technical work.

The officers of the instructional staff act as Brigade-Majors, and as such represent the Commandant in the brigade area. They are responsible for the instruction of officers of the existing citizen forces, conduct local schools of instruction, supervise and instruct the area officers, and allot the non-commissioned officers of their detail to various duties. Assistant Brigade-Majors are also furnished from the instructional staff. The duties of area officers vary both in nature and extent, and comprise registration and organisation of those to be compulsorily trained, and clothing, arming, equipping; and training the senior cadets. They also perform the duties of Adjutant to senior cadet battalions.

The staff instructors (warrant and non-commissioned officers) assist in carrying out the administrative work of their areas or units, and instruct cadets and recruits in light horse and infantry drill.

(xviii) *Higher Training.* At present there is no institution in Australia corresponding to the staff colleges at Camberley (England), or Quetta (India), for the higher training of officers.

Officers of the permanent forces who pass the required examinations are sent to these institutions from time to time, and on return to Australia are appointed to positions on the General Staff, etc.

The higher training of officers of the citizen forces is, as far as possible, carried out in special schools of instruction, and staff tours held in the various military districts.

Government aid is also furnished to United Service Institutions, which have been established in the larger centres. Lectures of great value are delivered by specialists, and war games, manœuvres, etc., carried out. Some of the institutions have large and well-selected libraries.

Schools of instruction are also conducted for junior officers.

(xix) *The Royal Military College, Duntroon,* Federal Territory, is established for the purpose of providing trained officers for the permanent forces. Admission is by open competitive examination, a definite number of vacancies being allotted to each State of the Commonwealth on a population basis. About 30 staff-cadets are thus admitted annually, and, in addition to these, ten staff-cadets from New Zealand are nominated yearly by the Dominion Government, which pays £377 10s. per annum for each. The age for admission is between sixteen and nineteen years, though there is a provision in the regulations by which members of the forces over nineteen years of age who pass the prescribed examination, and are approved by the Governor-General-in-Council, may be admitted. The college was opened in June, 1911.

The normal college course lasts for four years, and is followed by a tour of duty in England or India, after which graduates will be appointed to staffs or permanent troops in Australia and New Zealand.

During the war the course has been temporarily modified. Over 153 staff-cadets were (June, 1918) specially graduated, and appointed to units serving at the front with the Australian and New Zealand forces.

No fees are charged for maintenance and instruction, each staff-cadet being credited with an allowance of 5s. 6d. per diem to meet expenses of necessary uniform, books, instruments, etc.

The full establishment of cadets is 150, but owing to special graduations for active service the strength (31st December, 1918), is at present 120.

The course of instruction comprises both educational and military work, the former being mainly completed in the first two years. Cadets are prepared for light horse, artillery, engineer, and infantry duties.

In December, 1918, the staff numbered—military, 33; civil, 19.

(xx) *Railways and Defence.* A War Railway Council, consisting of military and railway officers, was instituted in 1911. Its chief duties are to furnish advice and information regarding railway transport for military purposes, and to secure co-operation between the Commonwealth Defence Department and the States' Railway Departments in regard to concentration and mobilisation of troops. To prevent delay in the transport of troops, particularly that caused by the transshipment of baggage and implements of war, the Council has recommended the adoption of a uniform railway gauge on lines linking up the States' capitals. An Engineer and Railway Staff Corps has been instituted, and numbered 47 officers on 30th June, 1918. Fuller details will be found in Official Year Book No. 6, pp. 1070-1.

(xxi) *The Universal Training System in Operation.*—(a) *Special Instructional Staff.* The first work in the active carrying out of the scheme commenced with the training of 200 non-commissioned officers for the instruction of the projected army in a six months' camp. Area officers were chosen from the citizen forces, and underwent a six weeks' course of instruction. With the year 1911 came the active enrolment of the new cadets, who commenced training on the 1st July following. These comprised all males in training areas who were born in 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897.

(b) *Stages.* The stages are as follows :—

First stage, January to June, 1911.—Existing junior and senior cadets continued to 30th June, 1911, but all equipment returned by that date; registration, inspection, and medical examination of lads whose 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th birthdays occurred in 1911; preparations made to clothe and equip the new senior cadets.

Second stage, July, 1911, to June, 1912.—Registration, etc., in January and February, of lads whose 14th birthday occurred in 1912; new junior and senior cadet training from 1st July, 1911. About 17,000 of the latter passed as recruits upon completion of this period, inaugurating the new citizen forces in the third stage (1st July, 1912).

Third stage, July, 1912, to June, 1913.—Registration, etc., in January and February, of lads whose 14th birthday occurred in 1913; new citizen forces.—Training began with about 17,000 recruits (eighteen-year-old persons allotted from the new senior cadets). During the third, fourth, and subsequent stages the new senior cadet force, numbering about 90,000, continues. Upon expiry of this period, the second quota of senior cadets (1895 lads) to the number of 17,000 passed as recruits to the citizen forces (1st July, 1913).

Fourth and subsequent stages, after July, 1913 (and each year to 1919).—Registration, etc., of lads whose 14th birthday occurred in 1914, and so on. In the fourth and subsequent stages to the tenth, the new citizen forces will also be increased by eighteen-year-old recruits from senior cadets, numbering about 17,000 each year. In 1919, the 1894 quota, being in their 25th year, will be liable for one registration or muster parade, and will in the following year be free of compulsory service.

(c) *Summary of Working of the System in 1911-12 (Second Stage).* On 31st December, 1911 (six months after commencement of the new senior cadet training), the total registrations in training areas numbered 155,132. Of these, 105,133 had been medically examined, and 93.2 per cent. passed as fit. Exemptions in training areas (generally cases so far from places of training that attendance would involve great hardship) numbered 57,949. Of the total number liable for service 89,138 were actually in training.

The junior cadets do not register, but are medically examined. On 31st December, 1911, 33,767 had been examined, and 97.8 per cent. certified as fit.

(d) *Summary of the Working of the System from 1913 (Third, Fourth, and Subsequent Stages).* The numbers up to 31st December, 1918, include the 1894 to 1900 annual quotas, who on 1st July, 1912, and each 1st July thereafter to 1918, passed to the citizen forces. They are shewn hereinafter.

(xxii) *Success of the System.* A slight amount of opposition to the system has been manifested. Though principally from shirkers, there are also a small number of persons who oppose military service on religious grounds. As already stated, however, conscientious objectors are allotted duties of a non-combatant nature. The prosecutions and penalties for evasion, etc, though not wholly, are mainly operative against shirkers. It is claimed that the scheme, both before its inception and since its successful inauguration, has had the support of leading statesmen of all political views, as well as the vast majority of the citizens of the Commonwealth. In general, the trainees are alert and well disciplined while on parade; and the interest and the enthusiasm of the lads is shewn by the large number of candidates seeking promotion at competitive examinations (practical and oral), after courses of lectures, demonstrations and special parades. Another evidence of enthusiasm is the fact that the applicants for enrolment in the technical arms, where the total service is considerably greater than the absolute minimum of sixteen days annually required from infantry and light horse, is always greatly in excess of the requirements of those arms. Further, a great deal of voluntary work is rendered in all branches of the service, and the rifle clubs of the citizen units are well patronised. Many of the regiments have athletic, gymnastic, and swimming clubs, and sports meetings are frequently held. Patriotic citizens in local centres have contributed generously to funds for establishing bands, regimental clubs, annual sports gatherings, etc. Moreover, a marked improvement has become apparent in the general conduct and bearing of the youths of Australia, and it is claimed that this is the effect of the system of universal training. As a result of inquiries made in 1914, the police authorities in all the States concurred in the opinion that the behaviour of the youths who are subject to the training is vastly improved. It is stated that both mentally and morally, as well as physically, the benefits are very definite, and that "the principal effects of a beneficial nature are increased self-respect, diminution of juvenile cigarette smoking and 'larrikinism,' and generally a tendency towards a sense of responsibility and a desire to become good citizens."

4. *Strength of Military Forces.—(i) Strength in each District, 1901 to 1918.* There was little alteration in the numbers serving in the Australian military forces from the institution of the Commonwealth to the year of the introduction of the compulsory training system. From 1913, however, the annual increase has been considerable. The following table shews the development:—

**STRENGTH OF MILITARY FORCES, 1901 AND 1912 TO 1918.**

(a) District.	1901. (b) 1/3/01	1912. 30/6/12.	1913. 30/6/13.	1914. 30/6/14.	1915. 30/6/15.	1916. 30/6/16.	1917. 30/6/17.	1918.
Headquarters ..	..	(c) 140	(c) 277	(c) 330	(c) 416	(c) 360	(c) 377	(c) 473
1st Queensland ..	4,310	3,357	4,625	5,844	7,734	9,379	11,415	15,899
2nd New South Wales	9,772	8,163	12,105	16,365	21,661	24,761	28,783	41,751
3rd Victoria ..	7,011	6,896	10,840	14,326	18,823	23,830	29,131	39,492
4th South Australia	2,956	1,869	3,228	4,708	6,527	8,154	9,767	12,629
5th Western Australia	2,283	1,451	1,685	2,046	3,004	4,197	4,882	6,333
6th Tasmania ..	2,554	1,820	1,777	2,026	2,807	3,446	4,007	5,609
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>28,886</b>	<b>23,696</b>	<b>34,537</b>	<b>45,645</b>	<b>60,972</b>	<b>74,127</b>	<b>88,362</b>	<b>122,186</b>

(a) Approximately coterminous with boundaries of States. (b) Date of Commonwealth taking over the military forces from States. (c) Including cadets at Royal Military College of Australia, Duntroon.

(ii) *Strength of the Various Arms.* The numbers of the different arms of the service on the 30th June, 1918, were as follows:—

**ARMS OF THE COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE, 1918.**

Light Horse ..	10,676	Army Nurs'g Service	513	Engineer and Rail- way Staff Corps	47
Field Artillery	5,802	Army Pay Corps ..	1,144	Pay Department,	
Garrison Artillery	2,934	Army Vet'ary Corps	38	Rifle Ranges, Rifle Clubs, Officers, etc.	287a
Engineers ..	5,757	Ordnance Departm't (including Arma- ment Artificers) ..	321	Royal Milit'ry C'lege	200a
Infantry ..	74,312	Area Officers	294	Grand Total ..	110,072
Intelligence Corps	13	Administrative and Instructional Staff	1,173		
Army Service Corps	2,514				
Army Medical Corps	3,997				
Aust. Flying Corps	50				

a Includes civilians.

(iii) *Classification of Land Forces.* The following table shews the strength of the land forces in each State, classified according to nature of service, on the 30th June, 1918:—

**CLASSIFICATION OF LAND FORCES, 1918.**

Branch of Service.	Head- quarters.	1st Military District.	2nd Military District.	3rd Military District.	4th Military District.	5th Military District.	6th Military District.	Total.
Permanently employed Citizen Soldiers	506a	420 13,455	1,242 36,382	1,152 33,502	239 12,577	296 4,993	159 4,295	4,014 105,204
Engineer and Railway Staff Corps		10	11	8	5	8	5	47
Army Nursing Service		32	118	26	16	204	117	513
Area Officers		31	109	90	35	15	14	294
Rifle Clubs		15,578	29,474	23,240	9,696	9,464	5,479	92,931
Senior Cadets		11,941	32,190	28,110	9,251	5,852	3,450	90,794
Unattached List of Offi- cers		56	71	63	22	15	14	241
Reserve of Officers		155	208	323	68	121	30	903
Chaplains		56	119	117	43	45	33	413
Grand Total	506	41,734	99,922	86,631	31,952	21,013	13,596	295,354

a Including cadets at Royal Military College of Australia, Duntroon.

(iv) *Numbers Serving under Compulsory Provisions.* The next table shews those registered and training under the compulsory system, distinguishing citizen forces, senior cadets, and junior cadets.

**UNIVERSAL TRAINING. — REGISTRATIONS, MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, EXEMPTIONS, AND NUMBERS SERVING, CITIZEN FORCES, 31st DECEMBER, 1918 (1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, AND 1900 QUOTAS).**

Military District.	Total Registrations.	Total Medically Examined.	Number Medically Fit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Fit.	Number Unfit and Temporarily Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Unfit and Temporarily Unfit.	Total Exemptions Granted in Training Areas.	Total Number Liable for Training.
1900 QUOTA.								
1st	3,247	3,148	2,532	80.43	616	19.57	679	2,568
2nd	8,475	7,241	5,870	81.06	1,371	18.94	1,991	5,870
3rd	7,545	7,077	5,861	82.82	1,216	17.18	1,322	5,861
4th	2,436	2,384	1,999	83.85	385	16.15	403	2,033
5th	1,310	1,279	1,072	83.82	207	16.18	207	1,072
6th	1,103	1,000	819	81.90	181	18.10	227	819
Total	24,116	22,129	18,153	82.03	3,976	17.97	4,829	18,223

UNIVERSAL TRAINING.—REGISTRATIONS, ETC.—*continued.*

1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, AND 1899 QUOTAS.

Military District.	Total Registrations in Training Areas.						
	Quota, 1894.	Quota, 1895.	Quota, 1896.	Quota, 1897.	Quota, 1898.	Quota, 1899.	Total.
1st .. .. .	2,998	3,210	3,076	3,204	2,987	3,006	18,481
2nd .. .. .	7,772	7,944	8,147	8,094	7,528	7,764	47,249
3rd .. .. .	7,013	7,308	7,445	7,074	6,402	7,152	42,394
4th .. .. .	2,542	2,811	2,807	2,517	2,011	2,332	15,020
5th .. .. .	1,378	1,451	1,330	1,417	1,372	1,326	8,274
6th .. .. .	926	900	1,005	887	858	856	5,432
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>22,629</b>	<b>23,624</b>	<b>23,810</b>	<b>23,193</b>	<b>21,158</b>	<b>22,436</b>	<b>136,850</b>

  

Military District.	Exemptions Granted.							Number Liable for Training.
	Quota, 1894.	Quota, 1895.	Quota, 1896.	Quota, 1897.	Quota, 1898.	Quota, 1899.	Total.	
1st .. .. .	1,025	992	962	864	816	862	5,521	12,960
2nd .. .. .	1,871	2,107	2,184	2,044	1,728	1,998	11,932	35,317
3rd .. .. .	1,772	1,868	1,998	1,773	1,417	1,361	10,189	32,205
4th .. .. .	647	648	693	720	325	475	3,508	11,512
5th .. .. .	300	368	314	390	175	186	1,733	6,541
6th .. .. .	178	148	193	209	194	164	1,086	4,346
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>5,793</b>	<b>6,131</b>	<b>6,344</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>4,655</b>	<b>5,046</b>	<b>33,969</b>	<b>102,881</b>

UNIVERSAL TRAINING.—REGISTRATIONS, MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, AND  
EXEMPTIONS TO THE 31st DECEMBER, 1918 (1901 TO 1904 QUOTAS).

## SENIOR CADETS.

Military District.	Total Registrations in Training Areas.	Total Medically Examined.	Number Medically Fit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Fit.	Number Unfit and Temporarily Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Unfit and Temporarily Unfit.	Total Exemptions Granted in Training Areas.	Total Number Liable for Training.	Total Number Actually in Training.
1st ..	14,813	14,682	13,116	89.33	1,566	10.67	1,622	13,191	12,987
2nd ..	39,725	39,036	35,649	91.32	3,387	8.68	3,767	35,649	34,816
3rd ..	32,412	32,275	29,446	91.23	2,829	8.77	2,868	29,446	29,014
4th ..	10,547	10,532	9,731	92.39	801	7.61	817	9,740	9,731
5th ..	6,769	6,764	6,188	91.48	576	8.52	576	6,188	6,124
6th ..	4,589	4,498	3,973	88.33	525	11.67	603	3,973	3,927
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,855</b>	<b>107,787</b>	<b>98,103</b>	<b>91.02</b>	<b>9,684</b>	<b>8.98</b>	<b>10,253</b>	<b>98,187</b>	<b>96,599</b>

**UNIVERSAL TRAINING.—MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS TO THE  
31st DECEMBER, 1918.**

**JUNIOR CADETS.**

Military District.	Total Number Medically Examined.	Number Medically Fit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Fit.	Number Unfit and Temporarily Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Unfit and Temporarily Unfit.
1st .. .. .	7,188	7,008	97.50	180	2.50
2nd .. .. .	21,266	20,772	97.68	494	2.32
3rd .. .. .	16,387	16,129	98.43	258	1.57
4th .. .. .	5,760	5,658	98.23	102	1.77
5th .. .. .	4,367	4,305	98.58	62	1.42
6th .. .. .	1,795	1,753	97.66	42	2.34
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>56,763</b>	<b>55,625</b>	<b>98.00</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>2.00</b>

## § 2. Naval Defence.

1. *Naval Defence under the States.*—(i) *Independent State Systems.* Prior to 1890, when arrangements were made with the British Government for the maintenance of an Australian squadron, provision for naval defence had been instituted in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, where gunboats, torpedo boats, or small cruisers were commissioned and naval volunteers raised. A fuller historical account of the Australian naval forces under the States is given in Official Year Book No. 2, pp. 1084–1085.

(ii) *The Naval Agreement with the British Government.*—(a) *The Original Compact.* The naval defence of Australasia and its trade was entrusted primarily to ships of the Imperial Navy, maintained under an agreement entered into between the British Government and the Governments of the Commonwealth and New Zealand, and at their joint charge. This agreement was embodied in Acts passed by the several Legislatures some ten years prior to Australian federation. According to its terms, a naval force, additional to the vessels of the Australian Naval Station, which were to be maintained at their normal strength, was to act as an auxiliary squadron. It consisted of five fast third-class cruisers and two torpedo gunboats, and its special function was the protection of the floating trade in Australasian waters. The agreement was made for ten years, and was then, or at the end of any subsequent year, to be terminable only upon two years' notice being given. On its termination, the vessels were to remain the property of the Imperial Government. Three cruisers and one gunboat were to be kept continuously in commission, and the remainder in reserve in Australasian ports, but ready for commission whenever occasion might arise. The vessels were to remain within the limits of the Australasian station, and were to be employed, in times of peace or war, within such limits, in the same way as the Sovereign's ships of war, or employed beyond those limits only with the consent of the Colonial Governments. The first cost of the vessels was paid out of Imperial funds, but the Colonial Governments paid interest on the prime cost at 5 per cent. (up to a maximum of £35,000 per annum), and a sum not exceeding £91,000 for annual maintenance of the vessels, or a total annual contribution of £126,000. In times of emergency or actual war, the cost of commissioning and maintaining the three vessels kept in reserve during peace was to be borne by the Imperial Government, and, in every respect, the vessels were on the same status as the

ships of war of the Sovereign, whether in commission or not. The officers and men of those in commission were subject to a triennial change. The tenth annual contribution, which was payable in advance on 1st March, 1900, apportioned on a population basis, was as follows:—New South Wales, £37,973; Victoria, £32,749; New Zealand, £21,304; Queensland, £13,585; South Australia, £10,439; Western Australia, £4,816; Tasmania, £4,776.

(b) *The Agreement of 1903.* The agreement was not dissolved by the union of six of the contracting colonies; but during the negotiations for its renewal, conducted in England between Sir E. Barton (then Prime Minister) and the Admiralty, it was completely reshaped. The auxiliary squadron for local defence, paid for by Australia and New Zealand, altogether disappeared. The Admiralty guaranteed to maintain on the Australian station during peace time a squadron of a certain strength, and to train in one or two of its vessels a certain number of Australian seamen. The colonial contribution, considerably increased, became a direct subsidy to Imperial defence. The total payment into Imperial funds was now to be £240,000, of which New Zealand was responsible for £40,000, and the Commonwealth for the balance. The agreement, like the earlier one, was for ten years.\* By a subsequent arrangement the strength of the squadron was established at one first-class armoured cruiser, three second-class cruisers, and five third-class cruisers.

2. *Development of Commonwealth System from 1901 to 1914.*—The floating trade of the Commonwealth exceeds £200,000,000 per annum, and (quite apart from any Imperial service) its adequate protection involves corresponding naval provision, with such naval war material as will permit the principal lines of sea communication being kept open, and ensure that Australian ports are fully defended. Australian defence, in both its branches (military and naval), passed to the Commonwealth in 1901. Prior to 1905 a naval officer commanding administered the naval forces under the Minister. When the Council of Defence was established in that year, the Naval Board was constituted and took over the administration of the Commonwealth naval forces, thereby ensuring continuity of policy and administration; whilst efficiency and uniformity were provided for in the scheme of inspection and report by an officer who, as Director of Naval Forces, was appointed to deal with the training of the *personnel*, and the condition of the *matériel*, of naval forces and works.

3. *The Present System.*—(i) *Australian Naval Policy.* An outline of the development of Australian naval policy will be found in Official Year Book No. 3, pp. 1060–1061. For the more effective coastal defence of the Commonwealth it was decided in 1909 to create an Australian naval force, to replace the squadron previously maintained under the naval agreement with the British Government. It was agreed at the Imperial Defence Conference in 1909 that Australia should provide a fleet unit, consisting of an armoured cruiser† of the *Indomitable* class, three unarmoured cruisers of the *Bristol* class, six destroyers of the improved “River” class, and three submarines of “C” class‡; also the necessary auxiliaries, such as docks and depot ships. The cost of construction at English prices would be about £3,700,000, and the estimated annual cost about £750,000. Of this sum the Imperial Government offered to contribute £250,000, but the Commonwealth Government decided to bear the whole cost.

(ii) *The Building of the Australian Fleet.* The building of the fleet and the training of the crews were immediately begun. Skilled artisans were despatched from Australia to gain practical experience in naval shipbuilding, construction proceeding both in Britain and Australia. Sailors of all ratings were also trained for the Commonwealth service. The first instalment of the Australian fleet unit consisted of two torpedo boat destroyers, of British construction, commissioned in September, 1910, and named *Parramatta* and *Yarra*. A third destroyer, the *Warrego*, was shipped to Sydney in parts, and was re-erected at the Commonwealth dockyard, Cockatoo Island, Sydney, and commissioned on 1st June, 1912. A description of these and the other vessels of the fleet will be found in Official Year Book No. 6, pp. 1066–7.

\* Since modified; see page 1013, *infra*.

† Now called “battle cruiser.” ‡ Since altered to two submarines of “E” class.

The battle cruiser *Australia* was commissioned in June, 1913, and arrived in Australian waters in the following September. Two light cruisers, the *Melbourne* and *Sydney*, arrived in Australian waters in 1913. A third cruiser, the *Brisbane*, was built at the Commonwealth Naval Dockyard, Sydney. The two submarines arrived in Australian waters in May, 1914. Another cruiser, the *Adelaide*, is now building at the Commonwealth Naval Dockyard, at Cockatoo Island.

(iii) *Modifications Adopted and Proposed.* Certain modifications have been made in the original scheme. These have been prepared in tabular form, and are as follows:—

FLEET UNIT.—ORIGINAL ESTIMATED COST.

(Imperial Defence Conference, 1909.)

1 Battle cruiser	.. .. .	£2,000,000
3 Protected cruisers, £350,000 each	.. .. .	1,050,000
6 Destroyers (including 3 ordered before the Conference), £80,000 each	.. .. .	480,000
3 Submarines, "C" class, £55,000 each	.. .. .	165,000
Total	.. .. .	<u>£3,695,000</u>

AMENDED ESTIMATED COST.

(Consequent on Alteration of Type of Vessels on Admiralty Recommendation.)

1 Battle cruiser	.. .. .	£2,000,000
3 Protected cruisers, £450,000 each	.. .. .	1,350,000
6 Destroyers, £80,000 each	.. .. .	480,000
2 Submarines, "E" class, £105,000 each	.. .. .	210,000
Total	.. .. .	<u>£4,040,000</u>

LATER ESTIMATED COST OF FLEET UNIT, TOGETHER WITH COST OF VESSELS NOT INCLUDED IN ORIGINAL FLEET UNIT.

1 Battle cruiser	.. .. .	£1,705,000
*3 Protected cruisers	.. .. .	1,400,000
*6 Destroyers	.. .. .	653,000
2 Submarines	.. .. .	233,500
Auxiliaries—		
1 Submarine depot ship	.. .. .	£160,000
1 Oil tank vessel	.. .. .	120,000
4 Oil fuel storage vessels (building in Australia)	.. .. .	75,766
4 Hulks	.. .. .	25,000
		<u>380,766</u>
Total	.. .. .	£4,372,266

The following additional amount has been approved for new construction outside the original fleet unit and for increase in cost over estimate

	.. .. .	935,563
Total	.. .. .	<u>£5,307,829</u>

\* Extra cost of building certain of these vessels in Australia is responsible for increase.

(iv) *Expenditure on Fleet Construction for the Royal Australian Navy.* The following is a statement of expenditure out of sums appropriated for construction of fleet :—

## EXPENDITURE ON FLEET CONSTRUCTION 1909 TO 1919.

Year.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.
		£
1908-9	Act No. 19 of 1908	24,855
1909-10	Act No. 19 of 1908	223,959
1909-10	Division No. 11A, New Works, etc.	60,000
1910-11	Act No. 18 of 1910	285,863
1910-11	Division No. 12, New Works, etc.	850,000
1911-12	Act No. 18 of 1910	1,108,494
1912-13	Act No. 18 of 1910	} 524,037
1912-13	Division No. 10, New Works, etc.	
1913-14	Division No. 12, New Works, etc.	637,606
1914-15	Division No. 13, New Works, etc.	467,296
1915-16	Division No. 13, New Works, etc.	396,073
1916-17	Division No. 17, New Works, etc.	374,249
1917-18	Act No. 30 of 1917, New Works, etc.	355,397
1918-19	War Loan Act No. 23 of 1917	500,000(a)
	Total	5,807,829

(a) Estimated.

(v) *Visit and Report by Sir Reginald Henderson.* At the invitation of the Government, Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson visited Australia to advise upon naval matters generally. A summary of his report will be found in Official Year Book No. 6, pp. 1067-8. It provided for 52 vessels and 15,000 men; expenditure on construction, works, etc., £40,000,000, with an ultimate annual naval vote of £4,794,000. Six naval bases, and eleven sub-bases, were recommended. The 52 vessels would consist of 8 armoured cruisers, 10 protected cruisers, 18 destroyers, 12 submarines, 3 depot ships, 1 fleet repair-ship, and the construction would extend over 22 years. The annual cost of *personnel* would be £601,000 in 1913-14, and would increase to £2,226,000 in 1933-4. Annual cost of maintenance of ships in commission would be £262,000 in 1913-14, rising to £1,226,000 in 1933-4. Annual expenditure on construction and maintenance of ships would increase from £2,349,000 in 1913-14 to £4,824,000 in 1932-3. The strength of the fleet would be 23 ships in 1918, 42 ships in 1923, 48 ships in 1928, and 52 ships in 1933. In the earlier years portion of the crews would be obtained from Great Britain, but this would cease in the period 1923-8.

(vi) *The Compact with the Imperial Government.* The Australian Government is building its navy according to the terms of an official paper (cd. 5746-2) submitted to the Imperial Conference held in London in 1911, and on the plan formulated by Admiral Henderson (after an inspection of Australia's capitals and other ports and coast line, in 1911). There is no formal contract or agreement between the British and the Commonwealth Governments. The last actual agreement was that of 1903, already described on p. 1012. Before the expiration of the time for which this agreement was made the Commonwealth began the work of fleet construction. Up to the year 1911-12, £200,000 was annually paid. For 1912-13, £175,000 was set down in the estimates, and £166,000 paid. The Commonwealth Parliament amended the *Naval Agreement Act 1903*, by No. 10 of 1912 (*Naval Agreement Act 1912*), providing that the Governor-General may, from time to time, arrange with the Imperial Government for the reduction of the Australian squadron, and for reduction in the naval subsidy. No amount under "Naval Agreement Act" will be found in the estimates for 1913-14 and later years. Some departures are made from Admiral Henderson's recommendations, but generally they have been

adopted. The Commonwealth is now fulfilling the larger obligation of fleet-building, and is maintaining its own vessels. The establishment of naval bases and sub-bases required for the fleet unit is also proceeding.

As already stated, the present situation is not governed by a formal contract or agreement. The Commonwealth Government has, by regulations and orders, given effect to some, and intends giving effect to others, of the items submitted to the Conference.

(vii) *Naval College.* A naval college has been established at Captain's Point, Jervis Bay, consisting of numerous buildings necessary for the training of naval officers. The course is similar to that carried out in naval colleges in England. In December, 1918, there were 120 cadet midshipmen under training. There were also 17 officers, including naval instructors, and 68 members of the ship's company in residence at the college. A boy whose thirteenth birthday falls in the year in which the entrance examination is held, is eligible to compete provided he is the son of natural-born or naturalised British subjects. From amongst those qualified the Selection Committee chooses the number required. The Commonwealth Government bears the whole expense of uniforms, victualling, travelling, as well as that of the educational course.

(viii) *Training Ships.* H.M.A.S. *Tingira*, moored in Rose Bay, Sydney, was commissioned in April, 1912, to train boys for the *personnel* of the Royal Australian Navy. The age of entry is fourteen and a half to sixteen years. Only boys of very good character and physique are accepted, after a strict medical examination. The boys must engage to serve until they reach the age of 25. The training lasts about one year, and they are then drafted to a sea-going warship of the Australian fleet. Recruiting has been satisfactory, there being 285 boys under training on 31st December, 1918.

(ix) *The Naval Station of the Commonwealth of Australia.* The following are the limits\* of the Naval Station which, since 1st July, 1913, have been controlled by the Commonwealth Government, acting through the Naval Board:—On the North: From 95 degrees East longitude by the parallel of 13 degrees South to 120 degrees East longitude; thence North to 11 degrees South latitude; thence to the boundary with Dutch New Guinea, on the South coast, in about longitude 141 degrees East; thence along the coast of British New Guinea (Papua) to the boundary with German New Guinea, in latitude 8 degrees South; thence East to 155 degrees East longitude. On the East: By the meridian of 155 degrees East longitude to 15 degrees South latitude; thence to 28 degrees South latitude to the meridian of 170 degrees East longitude; thence South to 30 degrees South latitude; thence west to the meridian of 160 degrees East longitude; thence south. On the South: By the Antarctic Circle. On the West: By the meridian of 95 degrees East longitude.

\* As defined.

4. *Vessels and Personnel of the Australian Navy.*—The following table shews the vessels of the Royal Australian Navy:—

LIST OF SHIPS OF THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY, MAY, 1919.

Vessel.	Description.	Displacement.	Power.	Position.
		Tons.	H.P.	
<i>Adelaide</i> .. .. .	Light Cruiser ..	5,500	25,000	Building at Sydney
<i>Anzac</i> .. .. .	Flotilla Leader ..	1,660	36,000	Commissioned
<i>Australia</i> .. .. .	Battle Cruiser ..	19,200	44,000	..
<i>Brisbane</i> .. .. .	Light Cruiser ..	5,400	25,000	..
<i>Cerberus</i> .. .. .	Turret Ship ..	3,480	1,660	..
<i>Countess of Hopetoun</i>	First Class Torpedo Boat	75	..	..
<i>Encounter</i> .. .. .	Light Cruiser ..	5,880	12,500	..

LIST OF SHIPS OF THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY, MAY, 1919—*continued.*

Vessel.	Description.	Displacement.		Power.		Position.
		Tons.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	
<i>Franklin</i> .. ..	Yacht .. ..	288	68			Commissioned
<i>Gayundah</i> .. ..	Gunboat .. ..	360	400			"
<i>Huon</i> .. ..	T.B. Destroyer ..	700	10,600			"
<i>Melbourne</i> .. ..	Light Cruiser ..	5,400	25,000			"
<i>Parramatta</i> .. ..	T.B. Destroyer ..	700	10,600			"
<i>Penguin</i> .. ..	Depot Ship .. ..	1,130				"
<i>Pioneer</i> .. ..	Light Cruiser ..	2,200	9,000			"
<i>Platypus</i> .. ..	Submarine Depot Ship	3,476	2,650			"
<i>Protector</i> .. ..	Gunboat .. ..	920	1,641			"
<i>Sleuth</i> .. ..	Patrol Vessel ..	108	160			"
<i>Stalwart</i> .. ..	T.B. Destroyer ..	1,250	27,000			"
<i>Success</i> .. ..	" .. ..	1,250	27,000			"
<i>Swan</i> .. ..	" .. ..	700	10,600			"
<i>Swordman</i> .. ..	" .. ..	1,250	27,000			"
<i>Sydney</i> .. ..	Light Cruiser ..	5,400	25,000			"
<i>Tasmania</i> .. ..	T.B. Destroyer ..	1,250	27,000			"
<i>Tattoo</i> .. ..	" .. ..	1,250	27,000			"
<i>Tingira</i> .. ..	Boys' Training Ship	1,800				"
<i>Torrens</i> .. ..	T.B. Destroyer ..	700	10,600			"
<i>Una</i> .. ..	Sloop .. ..	1,438	1,350			"
<i>Warrego</i> .. ..	T.B. Destroyer ..	700	10,600			"
<i>Yarra</i> .. ..	" .. ..	700	10,600			"
FLEET AUXILIARIES—						
<i>Biloela</i> .. ..	Fleet Collier ..	5,700	2,300			"
<i>Kurumba</i> .. ..	Fleet Oiler .. ..	..	..			"
SUBMARINES, "J" CLASS—						
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 ..	.. ..		1,900	1,400		"
			(submerged)			"
			1,170	3,600		"
			(on surface)			"

Besides the Sea-going Forces, there is a R.A.N. Brigade, which is composed of Citizen Naval Trainees and men enlisted for Home Naval Service on shore (mostly returned soldiers). The *personnel* of the Sea-going Forces, which was originally largely composed of Imperial officers and men, is now mainly Australian in character and will become more so as training schools and establishments for the higher and more technical grades are established after the war.

## STRENGTH OF NAVAL FORCES (PERMANENT AND RESERVES), 31st DECEMBER, 1918.

Description of Force.	Numbers Borne.	
	Officers.	Men.
Royal Australian Navy (Seagoing) .. ..	330	4,933
Cadet Midshipmen undergoing training at R.A.N. College ..	120	..
Boys undergoing training in H.M.A.S. <i>Tingira</i> .. ..	285	..
Royal Australian Naval Reserve (Seagoing) .. ..	40	..
Royal Australian Naval Brigade .. ..	166	5,566

## § 3. Expenditure on Defence.

1. Expenditure, 1913-14 to 1918-19.—The following table gives the expenditure on Defence from 1913-14 to 1917-18, and the estimate for 1918-19:—

## EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCE, 1913-14 TO 1918-19.

Branch or Department.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19. Estimate.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Defence—Central Administration	(a)217,804	(a)211,327	(a)367,967	(a)247,028	(a)134,537	(a)156,329
Naval Forces .. .. .	1,005,649	1,383,030	1,447,068	1,449,062	1,463,945	1,511,771
Military Forces .. .. .	1,538,544	1,125,949	988,787	1,120,510	965,769	1,446,809
Rent, Repairs, and Maintenance	70,471	79,665	94,146	84,283	73,184	84,807
Additions, New Works, Lands, etc.	275,765	258,081	390,774	163,832	46,679	40,190
Military Stores .. .. .	416,842	265,252	242,527	183,091	87,893	77,986
Audit Office .. .. .	1,362	2,397	6,652	12,297	23,696	10,100
Pensions and Retiring Allowances	1,103	1,427	1,262	1,115	1,277	1,380
Supervision of Public Works by						
State Officers .. .. .	7,773	6,119	4,573	2,831	1,315	1,800
Fleet Unit .. .. .	753,633	568,204	398,072	374,249	355,397	(b)
Naval Works .. .. .	218,839	362,782	789,400	913,265	495,836	683,733
Interest and Sinking Fund on						
Transferred Properties .. .. .	94,858	177,741	128,439	129,570	129,548	129,600
Miscellaneous .. .. .	252	3,320	5,793	522	126,069	329,938
Sites for Defence purposes .. .. .	136,497	66,364	120,558	129,809	(c)	(c)
Machinery, etc., Cockatoo Island, etc. .. .. .	..	42,782	66,840	(d)	(d)	(d)
Proportion Public Works Staff Salaries .. .. .	12,908	13,881	21,320	19,200	17,710	20,800
<b>Total (ordinary) .. .. .</b>	<b>4,752,300</b>	<b>4,568,321</b>	<b>5,072,183</b>	<b>4,830,664</b>	<b>3,922,855</b>	<b>4,495,243</b>
Buildings and Sites provided from loan funds .. .. .	..	..	..	..	115,700	321,500
War Expenditure(e) .. .. .	..	15,111,335	41,201,946	61,535,891	66,742,350	100,044,411
<b>Total Expenditure on Defence .. .. .</b>	<b>4,752,300</b>	<b>19,679,656</b>	<b>46,274,129</b>	<b>66,366,555</b>	<b>70,665,205</b>	<b>104,539,654</b>

Figures are in some cases liable to small adjustments by audit.

(a) Includes establishments under the control of the Central Administration. (b) Provided from War Loan Fund. (c) Provided from Loan Fund. (d) Included in naval works above. (e) Details of war expenditure will be found on page 1028.

2. Appropriation for Defence Purposes, 1901-2 to 1918-19.—In the following table the Defence expenditure for the whole Commonwealth period, 1901-2 to 1918-19, is given:—

## ANNUAL DEFENCE EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Naval.			Military.			Total Defence Expenditure.
	Under Ordinary Votes and Appropriations.	Works, Arms, Equipment, etc. (provided under Estimates for New Works and Buildings).	Total Naval.	Under Ordinary Votes and Appropriations.	Works, Arms, Equipment, etc. (provided under Estimates for New Works and Buildings).	Total Military.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1901-2 .. .. .	178,819	..	178,819	777,620	2,640	780,260	959,079
1902-3 .. .. .	149,701	..	149,701	595,115	5,537	600,652	750,353
1903-4 .. .. .	240,005	86	240,091	502,517	113,156	615,673	855,764
1904-5 .. .. .	200,394	5,394	205,788	533,945	194,865	728,810	934,598
1905-6 .. .. .	250,273	1,743	252,016	548,439	169,890	718,329	970,345
1906-7 .. .. .	255,120	652	255,772	585,516	194,507	780,023	1,035,795
1907-8 .. .. .	259,247	250,958	510,205	634,579	189,960	824,539	1,334,744
1908-9 .. .. .	263,207	4,055	267,262	686,365	96,965	783,330	1,050,592
1909-10 .. .. .	269,051	60,688	329,739	923,393	277,273	1,205,666	1,535,405
1910-11 .. .. .	303,493	1,161,541	1,465,034	1,092,305	448,637	1,540,942	3,006,026
1911-12 .. .. .	461,546	1,172,920	1,634,466	1,667,103	780,279	2,447,382	4,081,848
1912-13 .. .. .	806,881	853,735	1,660,616	1,805,806	879,883	2,685,689	4,346,305
1913-14 .. .. .	1,006,424	980,677	1,987,101	1,944,297	820,902	2,765,199	4,752,300
1914-15 .. .. .	5,991,776	936,081	6,970,639	12,124,415	584,602	12,709,017	19,679,656
1915-16 .. .. .	7,501,565	1,216,637	8,785,042	36,765,044	724,043	37,489,087	46,274,129
1916-17 .. .. .	7,907,556	1,359,919	9,267,475	56,693,746	405,334	57,099,030	66,366,555
1917-18 .. .. .	3,506,244	111,426	4,357,477	66,066,283	134,572	66,307,725	70,665,205
1918-19 .. .. .	8,032,436	14,000	8,716,169	95,428,809	118,176	95,823,495	104,539,654

(a) Includes £42,782 loan expenditure on works. (b) Includes £66,840 loan expenditure on works.  
(c) Includes £739,807 loan expenditure on works. (d) Includes £669,733 loan expenditure on works.  
(e) Includes £106,918 loan expenditure on works. (f) Includes £276,500 loan expenditure on works.

NOTE.—In the year 1900-1 the approximate Defence Expenditure made by the States was:—

Ordinary Services .. .. .	£800,000
Works, Arms, Equipment, etc. .. .. .	200,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>£1,000,000</b>

3. **Special War Expenditure.**—The special war expenditure during the present war will be found on page 1028.

4. **Expenditure in Various Countries.**—The total expenditure on defence and the expenditure per inhabitant in various countries according to estimates made immediately prior to the present war, were as follows :—

**ESTIMATED PRE-WAR EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCE.—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.**

Country.	Year.	Army.	Navy.	Total.	Per Inhabitant.
		£	£	£	s. d.
Great Britain .. ..	1913-14	28,220,000	46,309,000	74,529,000	32 3
Germany .. ..	1913-14	73,833,000	24,012,000	97,845,000	30 2
France .. ..	1913	38,286,000	18,452,000	56,738,000	28 7
Italy .. ..	1913-14	14,546,000	9,068,000	23,614,000	13 7
Austria-Hungary .. ..	1913	16,500,000	3,100,000	19,600,000	7 8
Switzerland .. ..	1913	1,772,000	..	1,772,000	9 1
Russia .. ..	1913	64,136,000	22,817,000	86,953,000	10 5
Spain .. ..	1913	6,391,000	2,827,000	9,218,000	9 3
Portugal .. ..	1913-14	2,190,000	851,000	3,041,000	10 3
Norway .. ..	1913-14	867,000	337,000	1,204,000	9 11
Sweden .. ..	1913	3,063,000	1,447,000	4,510,000	16 0
Denmark .. ..	1913-14	1,081,000	544,000	1,625,000	11 5
Holland .. ..	1913	2,780,000	1,678,000	4,458,000	14 6
Belgium .. ..	1913	3,260,000	..	3,260,000	8 7
United States .. ..	1913-14	35,073,000	29,464,000	64,537,000	14 0
Canada .. ..	1912-13	1,872,000	..	1,872,000	5 2
Japan(a) .. ..	1913-14	7,815,000	4,224,000	12,039,000	3 6
Australia(b) .. ..	1913-14	3,291,000	2,456,000	5,747,000	23 7

(a) Excluding extraordinary expenditure.

(b) Total excluding special war expenditure.

#### § 4. Industrial Establishments and Remount Depot.

1. **Commonwealth Factories.**—There are seven factories established under the authority of the Defence Act in connection with the Defence Department. The Commonwealth Harness, Saddlery, and Leather Accoutrements Factory at Clifton Hill, Victoria, was opened in September, 1911. On 30th June, 1918, there were 142 persons employed, including 55 females. A large quantity of harness and saddlery, leather and canvas equipment has been turned out for the Defence and Postmaster-General's Departments. The factory is now able to cope with practically the whole of the peace requirements of these departments in the way of leather and canvas equipment. At the Cordite Factory at Maribyrnong, Victoria, cordite is manufactured for the cartridges required for military purposes. On 30th June, 1918, the employees numbered 183. The Clothing Factory at South Melbourne, Victoria, commenced operations on 3rd January, 1912. Since 1st July, 1912, a satisfactory output has been maintained. The number of employees on 30th June, 1918, was 668, of whom 581 were females. The establishment is able to supply the whole of the uniform clothing required for the Defence Forces and the Postmaster-General's Department. The Small Arms Factory at Lithgow, New South Wales, was opened on 1st June, 1912. The first instalment of Australian arms was delivered in May, 1913. Employees numbered 1,161 on 30th June, 1918. The Commonwealth Woollen Cloth Factory was established at Geelong, Victoria, for the supply of uniform materials and woollen fabrics, and commenced operations in the latter part of 1915; 256 persons, including 122 females, were employed on the 30th June, 1918.

A sixth Commonwealth Factory has been established at Bulimba, Brisbane, for the manufacture of acetate of lime (a raw material used in the production of acetone) and commenced operations in September, 1918. This factory is run in conjunction with the Cordite Factory.

A seventh Commonwealth Factory was established at Caulfield, Victoria, for the manufacture of artificial limbs.

2. *Expenditure.*—The value up to 30th June, 1918, of land, machinery and plant, factory fittings and furniture in connection with the factories now in operation was approximately as follows :—

Small Arms Factory .. .. .	£225,478
Cordite Factory .. .. .	153,345
Clothing Factory .. .. .	23,888
Harness Factory .. .. .	15,202
Woollen Cloth Factory .. .. .	160,959
Acetate of Lime Factory .. .. .	76,484

3. *Remount Depot.*—The Act of 1910 authorised the establishment and maintenance of horse depots, farms, and stations for the breeding of horses. Up to the present nearly 2,000 remounts have been purchased. They are primarily to supply the requirements of the Field Artillery Batteries, but are also available for the use of other mounted units. Remount depots have been purchased or are leased in each of the military districts, and veterinary hospitals have also been established in the larger States. In Victoria and South Australia stables have been built. A remount section of the Army Service Corps has been formed for the purpose of breaking, training and looking after remounts generally. These sections were so organised as to be capable of rapid expansion in case of emergency, and when war was declared in 1914 little difficulty was experienced by the Remount Service in coping with the enormous task of obtaining and training horses for the mounted units of the A.I.F. and in providing for the shipment of horses to Egypt and India as required.

### § 5. Australian Contingents.

1. *New Zealand and Sudan Campaigns.*—Many residents of New Zealand served with the Imperial forces in the New Zealand war. Fuller particulars will be found in Official Year Book No. 6, p. 1071. In 1885 a field battery, an infantry battalion, and an ambulance corps, numbering in all 770, with 218 horses, left New South Wales to take part in the Suakin campaign.

2. *South African War.*—In 1899 the outbreak of war with the Boers led to the several States of Australia offering contingents. This service was continued when, on 1st March, 1901, the control of the defence forces passed over to the Commonwealth. Besides the troops officially organised, many Australians served as members of units raised in Great Britain and South Africa. The following table shews the strength of the military contingents sent at various times from Australia to South Africa :—

#### STRENGTH OF MILITARY CONTINGENTS SENT FROM AUSTRALIA TO SOUTH AFRICA.

State.	State Troops at State Expense.			State Troops at Imperial Expense.			Commonwealth Troops.			Grand Total.		
	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Horses.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Horses.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Horses.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Horses.
New South Wales	160	3,217	3,135	76	1,308	1,443	78	1,271	1,294	314	5,796	5,872
Victoria ..	47	751	830	77	1,569	1,877	69	1,052	1,118	193	3,372	3,825
Queensland ..	39	694	868	73	1,346	1,603	37	699	736	149	2,739	3,207
South Australia ..	20	326	258	46	644	696	23	467	490	89	1,437	1,444
Western Australia	18	331	269	34	540	608	15	291	306	67	1,162	1,183
Tasmania ..	6	173	58	17	358	422	13	290	303	36	821	783
Total ..	290	5,492	5,418	323	5,765	6,649	235	4,070	4,247	848	15,327	16,314

There were, in addition, several special service officers attached, at the request of the colonial Governments, to the British forces; these officers served with the Imperial troops with a view to aiding the development of the Commonwealth forces, particularly in regard to the routine and administration of troops on service.

3. *The China War, 1900.*—The Home Government also accepted the offer of contingents from Australia on the outbreak of the Boxer rebellion in China. Naval volunteers were furnished by New South Wales and Victoria, and South Australia equipped a gunboat for the Imperial service. The strength of the New South Wales contingent was 260, and that of the Victorian 200, of all ranks.

4. *The European War, 1914.*—Upon the imminence of war between Great Britain and Germany, but prior to its actual outbreak, viz., on 3rd August, 1914, the Commonwealth Government notified Great Britain of its readiness, in the event of war, to place the vessels of the Australian Navy under the control of the British Admiralty when desired, and to despatch an expeditionary force of 20,000 men of any suggested composition to any destination desired by the Home Government, cost of despatch and maintenance to be borne by the Commonwealth. On 10th August, war having meanwhile been declared on the 4th August, all vessels and all officers and seamen of the Royal Australian Naval Forces were transferred to the King's Naval Forces for the period of the war. Upon the suggestion of the Imperial authorities it was decided that the composition of the expeditionary force of 20,000 should be a division, on the basis of the Imperial Army (of staff, three brigades, and divisional troops, but without howitzer brigade and heavy battery), and one light-horse brigade. After this force had been raised, the Commonwealth notified the Home Government that a further body of troops, comprising lines of communication units, supply units, and hospitals (about 2,000), first reinforcements (about 3,000), two additional light-horse brigades (about 4,000), an additional infantry brigade (about 4,500), and certain veterinary units, would be despatched. The first convoy left the rendezvous in Australian waters on 1st November, and landed in Egypt on 5th December, for the defence of that country—which was shortly afterwards proclaimed a British protectorate—and to undergo war training in the vicinity of Cairo. The second convoy left Australia late in December. After the departure of the second convoy, the system of despatching troops in convoys was discontinued. Troops continued to be sent overseas until the termination of the war. An expeditionary force was despatched to German possessions in the Pacific, and other units to various places in the war zone.

(i) *Australian Imperial Force.* Up to 31st December, 1918, the troops despatched from Australia for active service numbered 329,682. These were organised chiefly into the undermentioned units, some of which have since been disbanded or absorbed into other units:—

(a) *Army Corps Troops*—

2 Army Corps Mounted Regiments.  
 2 Corps Cyclist Battalions.  
 3 Army Field Artillery Brigades.  
 Army Field Artillery Signal Sub-sections.  
 Army Corps Engineers.  
 Army Corps Wireless Telegraph Section Engineers.  
 Entrenching Battalion.  
 Topographical Section.  
 Provost Corps.

(b) *Mounted Division*—

5 Light Horse Brigades (15 Regiments).  
 5 Machine Gun Squadrons.  
 Field Squadron Engineers.  
 2 Field Troops  
 Signal Squadron        "  
 5 Signal Troops        "  
 Mounted Divisional Train (A.S.C.).  
 2 Depot Units of Supply.  
 5 Mobile Veterinary Sections.

(c) 5 Divisions—

15 Infantry Brigades (60 Battalions).  
 5 Pioneer Battalions.  
 5 Machine Gun Battalions (20 Companies).  
 10 Field Artillery Brigades (40 Batteries).  
 5 Divisional Ammunition Columns.  
 35 Trench Mortar Batteries.  
 15 Field Companies Engineers.  
 5 Divisional Signal Companies Engineers.  
 Wireless Signal Sections Engineers.  
 5 Divisional Trains, 20 Companies (A.S.C.).  
 5 Field Bakeries.  
 5 Field Butcheries.  
 25 Depot Units of Supply.  
 Motor Ambulance Workshop.  
 5 Mobile Veterinary Sections.  
 15 Field Ambulances.  
 5 Sanitary Sections.  
 5 Infantry Base Depôts.

(d) Miscellaneous Units—

Siege Artillery Brigade (2 Batteries).  
 4 Service Flying Squadrons.  
 4 Training Flying Squadrons.  
 Aeroplane Squadron ( $\frac{1}{3}$  Flight) for service in Mesopotamia.  
 Mining Corps (3 Companies).  
 3 Tunnelling Companies.  
 Electrical and Mechanical Mining and Boring Company.  
 Naval Bridging Train.  
 Divisional Ammunition Park.  
 5 Divisional Supply Columns (Mechanical Transport).  
 Reserve Park.  
 Armoured Motor Car Section.  
 Railway Supply Detachment.  
 3 Light Railway Operating Companies.  
 3 Broad-gauge Railway Operating Companies.  
 2 Remount Units.  
 Remount Section.  
 2 Veterinary Sections.  
 Veterinary Hospital.  
 Wireless Signal Squadron Engineers for service in Mesopotamia.  
 3 Battalions Imperial Camel Corps (12 Companies).  
 Camel Brigade Field Ambulance.  
 Cavalry Divisional Signal Squadron Engineers for service in Mesopotamia.  
 4 General Hospitals.  
 3 Casualty Clearing Stations.  
 3 Auxiliary Hospitals.  
 2 Stationary Hospitals.  
 Dermatological Hospital.  
 Salvage Corps.  
 Army Ordnance Corps.  
 Army Ordnance Corps (I.O.M. Section).  
 2 Hospital Ships.  
 Dental Services.  
 Nursing Services.  
 Other Administrative, Training and Departmental Units.  
 Naval and Military Expeditionary Force (for service in New Guinea).

*Troops in Training.*—In addition to the above units, on the 11th November, 1918, the date of signing of the armistice, 7,442 troops were in training throughout Australia in preparation for despatch to the front.

*Reinforcements.*—Reinforcements were despatched monthly for all units of the A.I.F., and from time to time as required for the troops serving in Mesopotamia and German New Guinea.

(ii) *The Dardanelles, France, and Flanders.* Towards the end of April, 1915, a body of Australian troops left Egypt for the Dardanelles, and on the 25th April came under fire. Acting in conjunction with British, Indian, and French troops, and under the command of General Sir Ian Hamilton, who, as Inspector-General of Oversea Forces, had visited Australia shortly before the outbreak of war (see Official Year Book No. 7, p. 1067), they attacked the positions on Gallipoli Peninsula (Dardanelles). The operation was regarded as formidable, but the allied troops effected a landing in the face of determined resistance. Towards the end of 1915, it was decided to evacuate the Gallipoli Peninsula, which difficult operation was successfully carried out, so far as the Australian troops were concerned, on the 20th December, 1915.

The Australian troops from the Dardanelles, after a brief rest in Egypt, were used for the defence of Egypt and the Suez Canal, taking up a line of trenches in Sinai desert, about ten miles east of the Canal, and roughly parallel with it. Other divisions were formed in Egypt from the troops who had been despatched as monthly reinforcements for the Gallipoli Campaign, but who, when the withdrawal had been decided upon, were massed at Tel-el-Kebir. The 1st and 2nd divisions were consolidated and reorganised, and the 4th and 5th divisions were organised and trained. In April and the following months, these four divisions were transferred to France, leaving the Light Horse (except two regiments who were joined with the infantry divisions to act as divisional cavalry) in Egypt. A further division, the 3rd, raised in Australia and trained in England, moved over to France towards the end of 1916.

For the first few weeks on the Western front, the Australians were in a quiet sector, about Armentières, Laventie, Wytschaete, and Messines. In July, 1916, an engagement at Fleurbaix proved costly to one of the divisions, but it prevented the German reserves from going south to the Somme, where British and French troops attacked the enemy with the object of easing the pressure of the German onslaught on Verdun. Pozières and the Thiepval Ridge fell to the Australians, strenuous counter-attacks proving futile. Mouquet Farm, on the ridge, changed hands repeatedly at short intervals, but was ultimately held by Australian troops, though only after a heavy toll in lives had been taken. After continuous fighting, the position was consolidated, and by the end of August was definitely won. After a short rest in the vicinity of Ypres, October found four divisions of the Australian army again on the Somme, where they remained through the winter months.

In March, 1917, Australian troops attacked to the north of the Somme, pushing back the enemy, and capturing Bapaume and Peronne. The Germans fell back on the Hindenburg line, where they were attacked in exceptionally strong positions near Lagnicourt in April.

In the assault on the Bullecourt-Quéant redoubt—a most important junction-point in the German line—the Australians were subjected to intense artillery fire and a succession of rapid and determined counter-attacks, notwithstanding which, Bullecourt was taken, though a week elapsed from the time the first troops fought their way in until the occupation was completed. The position was held, despite the most strenuous efforts of the Germans to retake it.

Meanwhile the Tunnelling Corps had, in months of laborious work on the Flanders front, mined the Messines Ridge and Hill 60. All was ready by June, and a tremendous explosion which blew the Hill out of existence, was followed by an attack of the 3rd division, in which the high ground around Wytschaete and Messines was taken. Some guns were also captured in the vicinity of Bethlehem Farm.

In September great activity was again shown on the Ypres front. Polygon Wood fell to a desperate onslaught, unrelieved by no less desperate enemy counter-attacks. Within a few days, Zonnebeke was also taken.

In the attack on Passchendaele Ridge in October, nearly 100,000 Australian troops were engaged. At a heavy sacrifice, these troops overcame all difficulties, and pushed

the opposing troops back over a wide area. The rapid approach of winter conditions prevented for a time any further fighting of importance.

Towards the end of March, 1918, the Germans advanced to a heavy attack, which, developing along a wide front, was concentrating about Amiens, in the hope of opening thereby a way to Paris. As the result of a brilliant action at Villers-Bretonneux, the Australians were named the Saviours of Amiens. There followed a series of small battles on the Ancre-Somme front, and in the vicinity of Amiens.

In July, Hamel front was won, the action being notable as that in which Americans were first associated with Australian troops. On 8th August, a smashing blow was delivered over a wide area which broke the enemy defence. All the five Australian divisions were in the line. Within a few days the position on the Somme was turned, and the enemy was thoroughly beaten. The Australian troops were given a short rest, and were again re-entering the line, when the news was received that the Armistice had been signed.

(iii) *Other Land Operations.* The Light Horse, which had remained in Egypt when the Australian infantry left for France, were reinforced by fresh arrivals from Australia, and organised into mounted divisions. Other reinforcements, together with some Yeomanry and New Zealanders, were organised into a Camel Corps. These troops became known as the Anzac Mounted Division, and formed the larger portion of the Desert Column of mounted troops. The Signal Service of this army was furnished by an Australian Signal Squadron.

In the Canal region, activity was shown by enemy forces at the beginning of 1916. After a futile attempt on the Canal early in February, 1916, Turkish troops were defeated at Jiff Jaffa in April. In June, Arabia revolted from Turkish suzerainty. At Romani, in the following August, a Turkish defeat was followed by rout.

Meanwhile the desert railway eastward from the Canal was being rapidly constructed, from its western base at El Kantara. The capture of El Arish and Magdhaba in December was followed by the battle of Rafa in January, 1917, where the Desert Column inflicted severe loss on the harassed enemy, and by clearing the Sinai desert of regular enemy troops, opened the way into Syria.

Strong Turkish positions were prepared about Gaza and Beersheba. In March and April, British attacks on these positions failed. A period of comparative inaction followed during the hot season. Here, as on the Western front, the Australians took part in a succession of dashing raids. In November, a great victory was scored in the third attack on Gaza. The occupation of Jaffa and Ramleh followed; Jerusalem surrendered on 10th December. By Christmas, Southern Palestine was almost clear of the enemy.

Early in 1918 the Australians dashed into Jericho. Thereafter for some months, the advance was slow, but steady. In September the plain of Sharon was crossed, and the Light Horsemen greatly harassed the retreating enemy. Nazareth, Samaria, and Jenin fell in rapid succession. The Upper Jordan was crossed. Damascus was encompassed, and capitulated. The loss of Aleppo a few days before the cessation of hostilities, threatened the Turkish line of communications with Mesopotamia.

The Senussi, a tribe inhabiting the western frontiers of Egypt, had, through Turco-German intrigues, shewn open disaffection since the commencement of hostilities. On Christmas Day, 1915 (almost co-temporaneous with the evacuation of Gallipoli), the tribesmen were brought to a stand and totally defeated by a desert column in which was a large proportion of Australian horsemen. Further trouble developed in the following year, and in the battle of Matruh a large force of Arabs was defeated. A fresh revolt was crushed by the victory over the troops of the Sultan of Darfur at Fashen. After a period of inaction, the revolt was finally crushed in November, 1916.

Late in October, 1917, bodies of Australian troops were diverted to aid the Italians in their defence against the great Austro-German advance which began on the north-east Italian border.

In various theatres of war, Australian *personnel* was engaged on special duties, or on lines of communication. A Divisional Supply Park left Australia in 1915, and was on service in France before the Australian Infantry arrived there in April, 1916. In the

same year, the Siege Artillery left for England, whence, training being completed, the unit crossed to France to work in conjunction with the Allied forces. Flying squadrons and wireless units served in Mesopotamia. A corps was recruited from men whose daily work is in the mines.

Flying units also undertook independent action in Egypt, Palestine, and other places. On the European Western front, much use was made of this new arm. The provision of medical units, in addition to the three Field Ambulances that form an integral part of a division, was made possible by the large numbers of the medical and nursing professions who offered for service. Hospital ships, and general, auxiliary, stationary and casualty clearing hospitals were established and maintained in Egypt, the Mediterranean, Great Britain, and France. Upon special request of the Imperial authorities, a number of Australian medical men served with the Imperial Army, and a number of trained nurses with the Salonika force. Other localities where medical and nursing work has been accomplished by Australians were New Guinea, Mesopotamia, India, the Persian Gulf, East Africa, and Vladivostock.

The number of casualties announced by the Defence Department to 31st December, 1918, was as follows :—

CASUALTIES IN AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE TO 31st DECEMBER, 1918.

						All Ranks.
Deaths from wounds or disease	..	..	..	..	..	*58,961
Missing and prisoners of war	..	..	..	..	..	*4,098
Casualties from wounds or gas	..	..	..	..	..	166,311
Sick	..	..	..	..	..	87,865
Casualties not specified	..	..	..	..	..	*218
Total	..	..	..	..	..	317,953

The figures marked \* represent actual net totals after all corrections consequent upon erroneous and later advice, etc., have been taken into account. The wounded and sick represent totals reported by cable and are in excess of the actual number of men affected, because many are admitted to hospital more than once.

(iv) *The Expeditionary Force in the Pacific.* Upon the suggestion of the Imperial Government, the Commonwealth also despatched an expeditionary force against certain German possessions in the Pacific Ocean. The force contained both naval and military details, and consisted of six companies of the Royal Australian Naval Reserve, one battalion (eight companies) of infantry, two sections of machine guns, a signalling section, and army medical details.

The main objects of the expedition were to seize German wireless stations in the Pacific, to occupy German territory and hoist the British flag, and to arrange for temporary administration.

A complete self-contained force of the above-named units, fully armed and equipped, left Sydney on 19th August, 1914, under escort of vessels of the Royal Australian Navy.

The Naval Board, besides distributing the orders and instructions of the Admiralty, under whose control the Royal Australian Navy was placed, arranged for the supply of coal, oil, stores, munitions, etc., and for the dissemination of intelligence. The task of the Australian Navy was of a three-fold nature: (a) to police the seas and ensure that they should be uninterruptedly free to commerce; (b) to co-operate in ridding the seas of the enemy's cruisers and in destroying his bases and sources of supply; (c) to assist in conveying the expeditionary forces to Europe and to the German Pacific possessions.

The operations against the German colonial troops resulted, within two months, in the capture of the whole of the enemy's possessions in the Pacific. The German Pacific wireless chain was broken. Several of her ships were captured. Samoa was occupied by a force from New Zealand. The German Pacific Protectorate (*Das Deutsches Südsee Schutzgebiet*) was terminated. It comprised German New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago, the two northernmost islands of the Solomon group (Bougainville and Buka), the choicest island of the Samoan group (now occupied by New Zealand), the Marshall Islands, the Carolines, Pelew, and the Ladrões (except Guam, which belongs to America). Of these groups, the Bismarck Archipelago is the most important. It includes New Britain, New Ireland, New Hanover, and several small islands—the Admiralty, Natty, Exchequer, Hermit, Anchorite, French, Gervit Denys, Sir Charles Hardy, St. John, St. Mathias, Squally Islands, and others.

(v) *The Australian Navy in the War.* While in peace time the Australian Navy is under the sole control of the Commonwealth Government (subject to the maintenance of a general uniformity of training and discipline, which allows interchangeability of officers and men between the British and Australian naval forces), it has been understood from the outset that in time of war the Commonwealth Government would place its Navy at the disposal of the Imperial Authorities, and that thereupon the squadron would become an integral part of the Imperial fleet for the duration of the war. In 1909 the Fisher Ministry offered to make this transfer automatic; but at that year's Conference it was arranged that it should be left to the good feeling of whatever Government should be in office when a war broke out.

The first actual warning of the impending war in 1914 reached Australia on 30th July from the officers commanding the East Indies and the China squadrons. The Naval Board had already taken preliminary steps towards a war organisation, and on the 31st it was established. On 3rd August the Federal Government made a definite offer to place the squadron under Admiralty control in the event of war, and this was formally done on the 10th. From that date, all ships, officers and seamen of the Commonwealth Naval Forces became an integral part of the Imperial Navy "during such period as the state of war against Germany shall continue."

At the outbreak of war the *Australia* and *Sydney* had been in Australian waters barely nine months, but the greater part of this time had been spent in hard training for active service. When war became imminent, the squadron was off the Queensland coast; in four days it was ready for war, although most of the ships had to be recalled to Port Jackson for refit. Directly war was declared, it was sent north to search the German Islands for the German squadron, of which nothing was known except that it was somewhere in the Pacific. The search had scarcely begun, however—Simpsonshafen and a few other bays in the Bismarck Archipelago had been drawn blank—when the *Australia* was recalled by Imperial orders to escort New Zealand troops to Samoa, returning from that task to escort Australian troops (including a contingent of the Naval Brigade) to Rabaul, while the light cruisers visited Nauru and Anguar and destroyed the German wireless stations on those islands. Directly these operations had been carried out, the light cruisers were withdrawn from the Pacific altogether, and allotted to escort to Egypt the first convoy of Australian troops for European service.

This left the *Australia*, the *Encounter*, and the three destroyers to resume the search for the German squadron, which meanwhile had appeared for a moment off Samoa and incidentally raided the cable station at Fanning Island. Accordingly the *Australia*, after helping to complete the occupation of German New Guinea, proceeded to Fiji and instituted a series of sweeping movements eastwards, in case the German ships should design to recapture Samoa or attack Australasian trade. When, early in November, the German squadron was found on the Chilean coast (where it fought a successful action with a weaker British squadron), the *Australia* was despatched to Mexican waters to join an allied squadron, and in the end followed the Germans into the Atlantic. There she captured their store-ship—the warships themselves having been destroyed off the Falklands by Admiral Sturdee—and went to England to become one of the Grand Fleet's battle cruisers in the North Sea.

The destroyers had from the first taken a very active part in New Guinea operations. They had by night penetrated the harbour at Simpsonshafen during the first visit to Rabaul; they had shared in the second attack on Rabaul, and landed a contingent to assist in the fighting for the wireless station; when the *Australia* left for Fiji, they searched the coast of German New Guinea and the adjacent islands for any small German warcraft that might be lying hidden up one or other of the big rivers. In the course of this work they explored the Sepik River, the most important in New Guinea, for several hundred miles inland. Subsequently, up to the spring of 1915, they maintained a patrol of the north-eastern coasts of Australia, and were then despatched to join the China squadron, which was chiefly employed in destroying enemy trade and thwarting enemy plots in the area between Colombo and Timor.

The rest of the Australian squadron was now scattered over the oceans. The *Melbourne* and *Sydney*, having convoyed the troops safely to Egypt (on the voyage the *Sydney* intercepted and destroyed the raider *Emden* which had gravely damaged British commerce in the Indian Ocean), were allotted to the North Atlantic patrol and spent the next two years in guarding trade and searching for enemy raiders between Halifax and the Amazons. The *Pioneer*, which had begun the war as patrol-ship off Western Australia, joined a squadron at work on the East African coast, and took part in the destruction of the *Koenigsberg* and the occupation of German East Africa. Of the two Australian submarines, one was lost near Rabaul, apparently not by enemy action; the other was sent to the Dardanelles, was one of the first submarines to enter the sea of Marmora, and was wrecked there by the Turks. Two small vessels, the *Psyche* and *Fantome*, placed by the Admiralty under Australian control, joined the China squadron in July, 1915, and took up patrol work in the Bay of Bengal, and a German yacht, the *Komet*, which had been captured in a New Britain harbour and converted into H.M.A.S. *Una*, was used to patrol the coast of New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago.

Between December, 1915, and October, 1916, three destroyers and a light cruiser, all built at Cockatoo Island, were commissioned and put on active service. The destroyers went to Singapore to relieve those already with the China squadron, the *Brisbane* was sent to the Mediterranean. But events of the early months of 1917—when the German submarine campaign was intensified, and evidence came to hand of the presence of raiders in both the Indian and the Pacific oceans—altered the whole disposition of the Australian ships. The *Melbourne* and *Sydney* were recalled from the Atlantic patrol to join a light cruiser squadron of the Grand Fleet; the *Brisbane* came back from the Mediterranean to search the Indian Ocean, and afterwards patrolled the ex-German islands; the destroyers, all six of them, were sent to the Mediterranean to escort convoys and support an anti-submarine barrage in the mouth of the Adriatic. The *Encounter*, which had for a long time been patrol vessel off Fremantle, convoyed troopships between New Zealand and Colombo and at intervals visited the Western Pacific; and the safety of the Australian coast was ensured by a system of local patrols carried out by specially commissioned sloops and gunboats, while mines laid by the Indian Ocean raider *Wolf* before these precautions had been taken were swept up by specially equipped mine-sweepers. At the close of hostilities the *Australia*, two light cruisers, and the two fleet auxiliaries were serving in British waters; the third light cruiser and six destroyers in the Mediterranean; the *Encounter* was guarding the Australian trade route in the Indian Ocean, and the *Fantome* that through the Western Pacific; the *Una* was patrolling New Guinea waters; and seven smaller vessels were on the coastal patrol.

It is worth note that during the war Australian vessels were twice called on to assist the Condominium authorities in maintaining order in the New Hebrides—the *Una* acting with a French warship in 1916, and the *Fantome* by herself in 1918.

Apart from the doings of the sea-going Navy, important work was done throughout the war by Naval forces acting on land and along the Australian coast. Thus the Royal Australian Naval Brigade conducted the examination services in force at each defended

port, the signal and lookout stations, harbour patrols, wharf and dock defences, and other similar duties, besides manning the coastal patrol vessels and mine-sweepers already mentioned. It also contributed to the fighting forces overseas a contingent which fought in German New Guinea, and a Bridging Train which operated at Gallipoli and in Egypt; supplied many ratings both to the sea-going navy and to the naval radio service; and provided gun crews and signalmen to many transports and merchantmen.

The Naval Dockyards and similar establishments during the war built one light cruiser (a second is nearly ready), three destroyers, a fleet collier and numerous small craft, fitted up more than 70 transports, with accommodation for 113,000 men and 17,000 horses, converted the *Komet* into the *Una*, and supplied gun platforms to 64 merchant vessels for defensive purposes. The Transport Branch organised and completed the despatch to Europe of about 350,000 troops and Naval forces, besides nearly 38,000 horses, and—until the control of shipping was taken over by a separate Department—sent away cargo to the value of nearly 13 millions sterling. Important work was also carried out by the other Naval establishments.

The operations of the R.A.N. Radio Service during the war included organisation and control of the Naval Wireless Telegraph Shore Stations of Australia and the Pacific for the conduct of communications with H.M. and H.M.A. ships, transports, and all vessels of the mercantile marine.

The success of Fleet operations in Australian, Pacific or Indian waters depends to a considerable extent upon efficient wireless communications. Movements of transports and all other vessels on the high seas during the war are controlled by wireless telegraphy, and their safety against enemy submarines, mines, raiders, etc., is largely dependent upon the efficiency of apparatus and operators.

About 350,000 Australian troops were transported to the seat of war. No ship was permitted to proceed to sea without a certificate that her wireless equipment was in first-class order, and that efficient operators were on board. This was only possible by adopting a system of rigid inspection of ships' installations at the various ports in Australia, and the training, instruction, and appointment of wireless operators to the various ships. Over 300 operators were trained and appointed as additional operators to transports. All ships carrying troops throughout the war carried not less than three operators, and kept continuous watch.

Besides the general conduct of communications with the Fleet, transmission of instructions to transports and ships of the mercantile marine, transmission of warnings, etc., the stations were engaged in looking out for and intercepting enemy signals, the origin of which had to be traced.

During the last two years of the war, Australian stations intercepted messages from England, Germany, France, and also from American stations. British stations were heard from time to time. The daily intercept from Nauhen High-power Wireless Station in Germany on many occasions reached over 2,000 words, the distance bridged being over 12,000 miles.

The work of the Department further included the manufacture, supply, and fitting of wireless plant and equipment required for H.M. and H.M.A. ships, transports, and shore stations, besides carrying out the necessary repairs to wireless plant, and providing additional new apparatus to keep the installations abreast of scientific development.

About 20 new wireless installations were manufactured, and a considerable amount of new apparatus had to be fitted in transports, etc., for Admiralty purposes. The acquisition of suitable wireless telegraphy works enabled the Naval Service to adequately meet the requirements of the war.

(vi) *Special War Expenditure, 1914-18.* The estimate of special war expenditure as given in the annual estimates, 1917-18, is shown below. The war expenditure for the three previous years is also given. Reference to War Finance will be found in Section XIX., Commonwealth Finance, pp. 763, 764 and 771.

**SPECIAL WAR EXPENDITURE, 1914 TO 1918.**

Particulars.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.*(a)
	£	£	£	£	£
Special expenditure on Expeditionary and Australian forces—					
Naval .. .. .	4,288,253	5,249,166	4,089,919	3,893,627	3,867,300
Military .. .. .	10,232,787	32,474,340	47,667,248	50,956,888	65,655,000
Interest on outstanding amounts due for maintenance of Australian troops at the front .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,430,000
Interest on loan from British Government for war purposes .. .. .	36,489	843,893	2,082,258	2,477,288	2,377,656
Interest on Commonwealth War Loan .. .. .	..	999,976	2,723,323	4,743,355	7,744,000
Interest on Treasury Bills in aid of Revenue .. .. .	78,656	14,845	14,485	..	..
Sinking Funds on Loans for War Purposes .. .. .	..	200,777	1,167,127	761,191	1,194,410
Grant to Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Fund .. .. .	..	250,000	..	200,000	1,000,000
War Pensions .. .. .	437	139,460	1,185,907	2,831,386	5,180,853
War Census .. .. .	..	57,444	11,711	40	100
Referenda, Military Service .. .. .	..	..	79,427	85,385	1,000
Trading Vessels .. .. .	153,973	318,285	674,565	994,520	275,000
Miscellaneous .. .. .	219,305	643,170	1,817,275	3,026,710	9,289,092
Premiums on Life Assurance policies of Commonwealth public servants who are members of Expeditionary forces .. .. .	1,435	10,590	22,146	29,268	30,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>15,011,335</b>	<b>41,201,946</b>	<b>61,535,891</b>	<b>670,009,658</b>	<b>100,044,411</b>

Figures are in some cases liable to small adjustments by audit.

(a) Estimate.

(b) Includes a credit of £3,267,308.

(vii) *War Pensions.* Pensions payable under the War Pensions Act 1914 in case of death or incapacity are on the following scale:—

**SCALE OF PENSIONS PAYABLE.**

(a) To widow on death of member of forces, or to member upon total incapacity:—

Rate of Pay of Member per day at date of Death or Incapacity.	Pension Payable to Widow per fortnight.	Pension Payable to Member upon Total Incapacity per fortnight.	Rate of Pay of Member per day at date of Death or Incapacity.	Pension Payable to Widow per fortnight.	Pension Payable to Member upon Total Incapacity per fortnight.
s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	13 0	2 19 0	3 14 0
7 0	2 3 0	3 2 0	17 6	3 10 0	4 0 0
9 0	2 9 0	3 6 0	22 6	3 17 6	4 5 0
10 0	2 12 3	3 8 0	30 0	4 9 0	4 15 0
10 6	2 13 9	3 9 0	37 6	5 0 9	5 5 0
11 6	2 16 0	3 11 0	45 0	5 12 3	5 15 0
12 0	2 17 3	3 12 0	50 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
			and upwards		

(b) To each child (son, daughter, stepson, stepdaughter, or adopted child of member of forces, under 16):—Twenty shillings per fortnight for the first child, fifteen shillings per fortnight for the second child, and ten shillings per fortnight for the third and each subsequent child.

(c) To other dependents (dependent members of family of deceased or incapacitated member of forces):—Rates as assessed by Commissioner or Deputy-Commissioner, but not exceeding for one person the rate specified in the second column above as payable to the widow, and not exceeding in the aggregate that sum, plus £2 per fortnight.

(d) To wife of member of forces upon his total incapacity:—50 per cent. of rate payable to husband.

(e) To each child of member upon his total incapacity:—Same as (b) above.

(f) To member upon partial incapacity:—Loss of leg or foot or hand or arm—maximum rate for six months, thereafter three-fourths of the maximum rate. Loss of one eye—half the maximum rate. Loss of both legs or both feet, or both arms or both hands, or arm and leg or hand and foot, or both eyes, or one eye together with loss of leg, foot, hand or arm—the maximum rate.

### § 6. Special Defence Legislation.

1. War Precautions Acts.—On the outbreak of war in Europe, the Federal Parliament passed an Act to enable the Governor-General to make regulations and orders for the safety of the Commonwealth during the state of war. The provisions of this Act, which was assented to on 29th October, 1914, will be found in Official Year Book No. 8, page 1092. Particulars of the *Enemy Contracts Annulment Act* will be found in the same issue of the Year Book, page 1095.

The War Precautions Act 1918 provides that the War Precautions Act 1914–16 shall remain in force only until 31st July, 1919, or for a period of three months after the issue of a proclamation that the state of war has ceased, whichever period is the longer. All regulations made under the Act will lapse with it.

Under the powers conferred by the above Acts, the *War Precautions Regulations* were made. They provided for the appointment of competent naval or military authorities to exercise certain powers under the regulations, and other matters. The principal provisions of the regulations are given in Official Year Book No. 11, pp. 1035–1043.

### § 7. Persons of Enemy Birthplace.

The following table shews the estimated number of males of enemy birthplace (natives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria, whether naturalised or otherwise, but exclusive of persons of British parentage), in each State at the 31st July, 1915, and the estimated number naturalised. While the States and military districts are not quite conterminous, they approximate sufficiently to admit of the comparison:—

#### MALES OF ENEMY BIRTHPLACE IN THE COMMONWEALTH AT 31st JULY, 1915.

State and Military District.		Male Enemy Subjects.*	Number Naturalised.*	Number not Naturalised.*
Queensland	1st Military District	8,080	6,640	1,440
New South Wales	2nd " "	6,460	4,330	2,130
Victoria	3rd " "	4,920	3,300	1,620
South Australia	4th " "	3,270	2,630	640
Western Australia	5th " "	3,190	1,280	1,910
Tasmania	6th " "	380	320	60
Total		26,300	18,500	7,800

\* These figures are based on Census returns, and can only be considered as a rough approximation.

The number of females of enemy birthplace in the Commonwealth at 31st July, 1915, is estimated at about 12,000.

## § 8. Repatriation.

1. **General.**—In common with all the recently warring countries of the world, Australia has had to face the problem of the returned soldier—to find employment for the fit, to re-establish the disabled, to provide for the dependents of those who have died or of those who are no longer able to support themselves, and to supply medical and surgical treatment for disabilities due to or aggravated by war services.

During the early stages of the war this work was carried out mainly by voluntary effort, assisted by Government funds, and supplemented by private contributions. Disconnected and divergent schemes were extemporised to meet the pressing needs of soldiers and their families, with the result that there was overlapping in some directions and insufficiency in others. The Commonwealth Parliament therefore decided that Repatriation should become a national undertaking, and that a comprehensive scheme should be designed to meet the various claims in connection therewith. On 8th April, 1918, the Department of Repatriation, charged with this responsibility, was established; the first Minister being Senator the Hon. E. D. Millen.

2. **Organisation of the Department.**—The organisation of the Department provides for a Central Administrative Commission of seven members, termed the Repatriation Commission, of which the Minister is chairman, and upon which returned soldiers are represented. The Commission acts in an honorary capacity. Its duties are to prescribe by regulation the nature and extent of the assistance that may be granted, and to hear appeals from decisions of the State Boards. The permanent head of the Department is the Comptroller. Repatriation headquarters are in Melbourne. District branches have been established in the capital city of each State, and associated with these branches are State Boards, comprising seven members, and providing for the representation of returned soldiers. Members of these Boards act also in an honorary capacity. The permanent official at the head of each State organisation is termed Deputy-Comptroller. A network of local committees is connected with the district branches. The local committees are voluntary organisations possessing dual functions. They act as sub-agents under the control and direction of the Department so far as the disbursement of assistance specifically provided by the Department is concerned; and they are vested with discretionary powers in regard to the disbursement of supplementary assistance, organised and raised locally. Local Committees work within clearly defined territorial boundaries. Under this scheme every square mile of the whole continent of Australia is brought directly under the operation of the departmental policy.

3. **Policy of the Department.**—The policy of the Department is based upon four main principles :—

- (a) To secure the re-establishment of returned soldiers in the industrial life of the community to the fullest extent that circumstances permit ;
- (b) To sustain these soldiers until an opportunity for such re-establishment is assured ;
- (c) To provide for the care of the dependents of soldiers who have died on active service, as well as the dependents of soldiers who, on account of injuries sustained, are unable to provide for those formerly dependent upon them ;
- (d) To provide post-war medical treatment for returned nurses, sailors and soldiers who are suffering from disabilities caused or aggravated by war service.

To give effect to these principles the Department undertakes :—

- (1) To provide suitable employment for those who are able to follow their previous occupation or one similar to it, and to pay sustenance until such opportunities are presented ;
- (2) To restore to the fullest degree of efficiency possible, by means of vocational training, those who on account of war service are unable to follow their pre-war occupations, and during the period of such training to assure trainees adequate sustenance ;
- (3) To maintain totally and permanently incapacitated soldiers and their dependents, and soldiers' widows with children.
- (4) To supply gratis all necessary treatment, surgical aids, and medicaments ; all hospital fees, and transport expenses thereto and therefrom, with sustenance for the period of treatment (where hospital treatment is not feasible the same may be given in the home or in such place as may be approved).

An important feature of the scheme is the means taken to get into touch with soldiers returning to Australia, and to ascertain as far as possible, prior to their discharge, what assistance they will require, and so make preparations in advance for dealing with applications. Information regarding the activities of the Department is given to the men on board transports coming to Australia, and at the same time information is obtained from them, or concerning them, regarding their pre-war occupations, their physical condition and other matters essential to expeditious treatment.

**4. Activities of the Department.**—(a) *Assistance and Employment.* The activities of the Department are classified under five sections—employment, vocational training, land settlement, housing, and assistance. Under assistance, a wide variety of benefits, including the provision of surgical aids, medical treatment, establishment in small businesses, furniture loans and grants, relief from onerous mortgages, educational grants and equipment with tools of trade, are provided. In co-operation with the State Governments a land settlement scheme, whereby the Federal Government lends the States the necessary money to acquire the estimated number of holdings required, and to construct railways or other works necessary to their successful occupation, has been devised. Under this scheme the Commonwealth Government will also make available working capital up to £625 per settler. This will afford every soldier possessing the natural aptitude and fitness an opportunity of ultimately owning his own farm.

Under the provisions of the housing scheme a nurse, a returned soldier, a munition or war worker, a soldier's widow, or his dependents are entitled to a maximum advance of £700 for the purpose of acquiring a dwelling. According to the material of the house, the period of repayment will vary. Principal and interest are repayable as rent at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

(b) *After-war Treatment of War Service Disabilities.* Discharged nurses, sailors and soldiers are entitled to free medical treatment, surgical aids, drugs, and necessary medicines. The expenses of unavoidable travel for any medical or surgical purposes are undertaken by the Department, which likewise defrays any necessary expenses in a hospital or other approved place. While undergoing such treatment and upon the certificate of a Departmental Medical Officer, a married soldier receives sustenance at the fixed rate of £2 12s. per week (inclusive of pension), with 3s. 6d. per week added for each child. In a like situation a soldier without dependents receives sustenance at the rate of

£2 2s. per week. By arrangement with the Pharmaceutical Society, upon the production of the medical officer's prescription to any pharmacist in the Commonwealth, such medicines, lotions or dressings as may be required will be immediately supplied free to the soldier.

5. **Sustenance Rates.**—The sustenance rate that may be granted to applicants awaiting fulfilment by the Department of certain specified obligations is:—

- (a) To a soldier without dependents a weekly income inclusive of pension of £2 2s. ;
- (b) To a soldier with a wife a weekly income inclusive of their combined pensions of £2 12s.

An additional allowance of 3s. 6d. per week is made for each child up to four, the maximum sum payable being £3 6s. per week.

Those who are eligible for this benefit are applicants awaiting employment; approved applicants waiting to take up land; blind soldiers undergoing training; students receiving training in commercial or professional occupations; trainees in technical schools; convalescents; and soldiers receiving medical treatment.

Living allowances payable to totally and permanently incapacitated soldiers and to soldiers' widows with children are on the following scale:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Soldier and wife (inclusive of pensions) .. .. .	60	0	per week
Soldier, wife, and 1 child (inclusive of pensions) .. .. .	63	6	..
.. .. . 2 children .. .. .	67	0	..
.. .. . 3 .. .. .	70	6	..
.. .. . 4 .. .. .	74	0	..
.. .. . 5 or more .. .. .	77	6	..

*Widows with Children—*

Widow with 1 child (inclusive of pensions) .. .. .	51	0	..
.. .. . 2 children .. .. .	54	6	..
.. .. . 3 .. .. .	58	0	..
.. .. . 4 .. .. .	61	6	..
.. .. . 5 or more .. .. .	65	0	..

6. **Summary of Work of Department from 8th April, 1918, to 31st May, 1919.**—The following is a summary of the work of the Department from its inception to the latest available date:—

(a) *Employment—*

Number of applications .. .. .	47,260
.. .. . positions filled .. .. .	42,470

(b) *Vocational Training.* Vocational training is designed for—

- (a) Soldiers incapacitated from following their usual occupations.
- (b) Apprentices whose indentures were interrupted by war service.
- (c) Widows without children. (In cases where a widow with children satisfies the State Board that adequate arrangements can be made for the care of her children during training hours, applications for vocational training may be approved.)
- (d) Students whose studies were interrupted by war services.
- (e) Members of the A.I.F. who enlisted under the age of twenty years.

Classes representing 95 trades and callings have been established, with results as follows :—

Number of men completed training	2,466
"    "    "    in training	4,222

(c) Assistance other than Vocational Training and Employment—

Applications received	116,711
"    "    "    approved	100,367

7. Assistance Granted.—The table hereunder shews the sums granted by way of assistance in each State during the period from the inauguration of the Department (8th April, 1918) to 31st May, 1919 :—

DEPARTMENT OF REPATRIATION.—ASSISTANCE GRANTED FROM  
8th APRIL, 1918, TO 31st MAY, 1919.

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Sustenance—</b>							
Awaiting employment	106,201	133,057	52,110	26,709	40,849	10,465	369,391
Under treatment	21,180	13,692	245	2,698	3,831	1,569	43,225
Undergoing training	17,994	68,021	4,359	6,877	4,824	1,951	104,026
Incapacitated soldiers	6,648	21	14	5,478	366	..	12,527
Children's education	2	4	..	..	18	20	44
Awaiting return on land	..	2,553	..	2,671	2,215	2,058	9,497
Awaiting vocational training	..	12,162	..	3,348	117	283	15,910
Miscellaneous	..	72	222	..	1,902	5	2,201
<b>Sustenance Total</b>	<b>152,035</b>	<b>229,582</b>	<b>56,950</b>	<b>47,781</b>	<b>54,122</b>	<b>16,351</b>	<b>556,821</b>
Surgical aids	4,089	2,470	569	181	334	92	7,735
Vocational training	5,563	20,409	636	1,466	2,082	647	30,803
<b>Furniture—</b>							
Widows							
Totally incapacitated soldiers	33,104	44,908	13,756	21,900	6,458	4,872	124,998
Other cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tools of trade	15,896	12,215	10,387	1,997	3,307	693	44,495
Small businesses	16,985	25,117	8,971	2,565	6,906	2,391	62,935
Plant	8,108	13,438	7,281	1,323	1,995	2,824	34,969
Live stock	174	3,019	5,771	120	295	20	9,399
<b>Homes—</b>							
Conversion of mortgages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rental allowances	20,144	14,715	11,241	20,121	1,270	262	67,753
Other cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Free passages beyond the Common-wealth</b>	<b>6,709</b>	<b>7,559</b>	<b>2,447</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>2,473</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>22,696</b>
Transportation expenses	4,980	5,255	5,879	1,610	2,554	755	21,042
Educational grants	..	117	..	8	87	..	212
Medical treatment	3,799	264	156	1,220	124	173	5,736
Funeral expenses	970	1,200	406	411	242	116	3,345
Miscellaneous	1,094	7,328	9	254	2,786	128	11,599
Expenses of allotment	534	623	192	50	201	16	1,616
Maintenance of institutions	..	346	..	..	..	..	346
Grants to Local Government bodies	7,063	..	..	..	..	383	7,446
<b>Total</b>	<b>281,258</b>	<b>388,565</b>	<b>124,651</b>	<b>103,832</b>	<b>85,236</b>	<b>30,406</b>	<b>1,013,946</b>

8. Conspectus of State Laws affecting Settlement of Returned Soldiers on the Land.—The following table gives particulars of the laws of the various States relating to returned soldiers' land settlement :—

## CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
(i) Name of Acts	Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts 1916, 1917. Voluntary Workers' (Soldiers' Holdings) Act 1917	Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act 1917	The Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act of 1917
(ii) Acts under which land is made available for Discharged Soldiers	Closer Settlement Acts 1904 to 1916. Murrumbidgee Irrigation Act 1910. Crown Lands Consolidation Act 1913	Closer Settlement Act 1915. Land Act 1915	Land Acts 1910 to 1916
(iii) Minister administering Act	Minister for Lands	President of the Board of Land and Works	Secretary for Public Lands
(iv) Boards administering Act	Local Land Boards. Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. Classification Committees of not over three members	Lands Purchase and Management Board under the Closer Settlement Act 1915. Advisory Committees consisting of Municipal Councils. Qualification Committee	..
(v) Definition of Discharged or Returned Soldier	(a) Resident in Commonwealth, who enlisted in naval or military forces of Commonwealth for service abroad or in United Kingdom and has served outside the Commonwealth (b) Resident in Commonwealth who enlisted as above but was unable to serve abroad through circumstances not within his own control (c) Who has received his discharge and is resident in Commonwealth. Minister may extend definition to other residents who are discharged and are resident in the Commonwealth	(a) Resident in Commonwealth who was appointed an officer or enlisted in His Majesty's or in Commonwealth naval or military forces for service abroad and served abroad, who was discharged and returned to or resides in Victoria (b) Any such person who enlisted and was unable through circumstances not within his own control to serve as aforesaid (c) Non-resident member of His Majesty's naval or military forces who has come to Victoria	Any person who has been a member of the A.I.F. or of any naval or military forces of the Commonwealth, or has joined the naval or military forces of the United Kingdom and who has received an honourable discharge. Governor may extend definition to include any member of His Majesty's military or naval forces or of the military or naval forces of any allied power, who received his discharge before arrival in Queensland
(vi) Discharged or Returned Soldiers excluded from Benefits of Act	Any person whose discharge was due to misconduct or incapacity resulting from his own default	Any person whose discharge was due to misconduct or incapacity resulting from his own default	Any person whose discharge was due to misconduct or incapacity resulting from his own default
(vii) Are Dependents of Deceased Soldier entitled to Benefit of Act?	Only under the Voluntary Workers' (Soldiers' Holdings) Act, when dependents were wholly or in part dependent on earnings or pension of soldier	Yes, if wholly or in part dependent upon earnings of deceased person during period beginning 12 months before enlistment and terminating on discharge or death in connection with war	Yes, in event of death before or within twelve months after discharge, if wholly or in part dependent upon earnings of soldier during 12 months prior to enlistment
(viii) Definition of Dependent	Wife, husband, father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, step-father, step-mother, son, daughter, grandson, granddaughter, step-son, step-daughter, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, illegitimate child or grandchild, parent or grandparent of illegitimate child	Widow, mother, child, ex-nuptial child, orphan brother, orphan sister	Widow, mother, sister, child, ex-nuptial child
(ix) Settlement on Crown Lands—Ordinary Provisions	Minister may set apart Crown land under Closer Settlement or Murrumbidgee Irrigation Acts, to be disposed of under Crown Lands Act or Closer Settlement Act to discharged soldiers exclusively. Discharged soldiers may obtain certificate of preferential right, obviating reference to local land board	Governor in Council may set apart any area of Crown land for disposal under Land or Closer Settlement Acts to discharged soldiers only	Minister may set apart Crown land to be open for selection as Perpetual Lease Selections by discharged soldiers, also as Perpetual Town Leases or Perpetual Suburban Leases

**SETTLEMENT OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.**

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Acts 1917, 1918	Land Act Amendment Act 1917	The Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts 1916, 1917, 1918
Crown Lands Act 1915. Irrigation and Reclaimed Lands Act 1914	Land Acts 1898 to 1917 ..	The Crown Lands Act 1911. The Closer Settlement Act 1913
Minister of Repatriation ..	Minister for Lands ..	Minister for Lands and Works
No Board appointed. (Land Board under Crown Lands Act must approve of land to be set apart or acquired)	Special Land Qualification Board may be appointed	Closer Settlements Board, consisting of not less than 4 nor more than 9 members, one-third of the members at least to be returned soldiers
Any person who (a) has been a member of the British Army or Navy or of the A.I.F. or of any naval or military force raised in any part of the British Empire for service in the war, (b) has served in connection with the war, (c) has received his discharge	Any person who has been on active service with His Majesty's naval or military forces	Any person (I.) who (a) has been a member of the A.I.F. or of any other naval or military force raised in the Commonwealth for service in the war, or, though a resident of the Commonwealth, has joined the naval or military forces of the United Kingdom, (b) has served abroad, (c) has returned to Tasmania; (II.) who enlisted and was unable to serve abroad owing to circumstances not within his own control; (III.) who has been a member of the naval or military force of the United Kingdom, and has been discharged and has come to Tasmania to farm or settle upon the land pursuant to arrangement with the Imperial Government
Any person (a) whose discharge was due to incapacity resulting from his own default or misconduct, (b) the terms of whose enlistment did not render him liable to serve abroad, (c) any prohibited immigrant	..	Any person whose discharge was due to misconduct or incapacity resulting from his own default
Yes, if soldier has died or hereafter dies from wounds inflicted, accident occurring or disease contracted while on service, and leaves children wholly or in part dependent upon his earnings at time of death	Yes .. ..	Yes. One dependent, or two or more dependents jointly of any deceased sailor or soldier who was resident in the State may be granted all or any of the benefits or assistance to which the deceased would have been entitled. Total amount of benefit not to exceed £100
Widow of soldier, leaving any children	..	Widow, mother, children, ex-nuptial children, father, brother, sister
Governor may set apart areas of Crown land for allotment to discharged soldiers. No land to be set apart, except on recommendation of Land Board, concurred in by the Inspector of Lands in the Department of Agriculture and at least two other members of the Land Board	Governor may declare any Crown land to be open to selection by discharged soldiers	Governor may set apart areas of Crown land or settlement land to be disposed of under Crown Lands and Closer Settlement Acts to discharged soldiers exclusively

## CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
(x) Settlement on Crown or other Lands—Special Provisions for Discharged Soldiers	Governor may set apart area of Crown-land to be subdivided into blocks and disposed of by sale or lease to discharged soldiers at such prices, etc., as Minister may determine. Qualification certificate to be obtained from Classification Committee. Crown Lands, Closer Settlement and Irrigation Acts not to apply to lands thus disposed of. Holder of lease may apply to purchase by 15 annual instalments with 2½% interest, conditional on residence for 5 years	Governor may set apart Crown land to be subdivided into blocks and disposed of upon such terms as Governor thinks fit. Qualification certificate to be obtained from Qualification Committee. Condition as to residence not enforced in case of discharged soldier	Not necessary to deposit any rent or instalment of survey fee. No rent for first 3 years, then from fourth to fifteenth year rent to be 1½% of capital value. After 3 years, survey fee to be paid in 10 annual instalments. After 5 years lessee may transfer to another discharged soldier, and after 10 years may mortgage, transfer or sublet. Town and suburban leases not offered at auction
(xi) Acquisition of Private Lands	Minister may acquire any land by agreement; and land exceeding £20,000 in value, or, if within 15 miles of a proposed railway, £10,000 in value, compulsorily	Board may, under the Closer Settlement Act, acquire either by agreement or compulsorily blocks of private land, to such extent as is actually required. Land cannot be acquired compulsorily from an owner on active service abroad	Minister may, under the Public Works Land Resumption Acts, acquire, either by agreement or compulsorily, country land, town land, or suburban land, as may be required. Purchase may be paid for in debentures at 4½%, not negotiable for 5 years
(xii) Amount which may be borrowed by Parliament		£2,250,000 during 3 years from commencement of Act	As may be necessary for the purposes of the Act
(xiii) Preparation of Land	Minister or Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission may effect improvements on or prepare blocks of land prior to being set apart	Board may clear, drain, sow, plant, or fence or erect buildings on or improve land prior to disposal in allotments, within 3 years after disposal under conditional purchase lease or prior to being resold after forfeiture	
(xiv) Training Farms, etc.	Governor may provide and maintain training farms or may make arrangements with owners of private lands for enabling discharged soldiers to acquire knowledge of farming, etc.	Governor may provide and maintain training farms for discharged soldiers	
(xv) Advances to Discharged Soldiers on the land. Purposes for which money is advanced	(a) Clearing, fencing, draining, water supply, and general improvement (b) Erection of buildings (c) Purchase of implements, stock, seeds, plants, trees, etc.	(a) Clearing, fencing, supplying with water, draining, grading, preparing for irrigation and general improvement (b) Erection of buildings (c) Purchase of implements, live stock, seeds, plants, trees, etc. Maximum amount, £500	Improvements on Perpetual Lease Selections and the erection of workers' dwellings Maximum amount, £500 Term of advance, 40 years
(xvi) Security for Advances	First mortgage on lands and improvements	(a) Lien on improvements to an amount not exceeding 100% of unencumbered value thereof (b) Stock mortgage (c) Hire purchase agreement (d) Any security in the Closer Settlement Act with respect to advances (e) All or some of them	Mortgage in favour of the Government Savings Bank.
(xvii) Rate of Interest on Advances	As determined by the Minister or the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. Maximum 3½% for the first year, increasing by ½% annually until rate determined reached	As determined by Minister. Maximum 3½% for first year, increasing by ½% annually until rate determined reached	3½% for first year, increasing by ½% annually until rate payable by State in respect of loan out of which advance is made is reached, but not exceeding 5%. If land acquired compulsorily, rate not exceeding 5%, fixed by Minister

SETTLEMENT OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS—continued.

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<p>Land set apart under § ix., if, in the opinion of the Land Board, the area is too large to be allotted as a separate holding, is to be subdivided into such blocks as the Land Board, with the approval of the Minister, determines. Such blocks may be offered to discharged soldiers on perpetual lease or on leases for such terms as Minister thinks convenient</p>		<p>Discharged soldier to obtain qualification certificate from Closer Settlements Board. Land may be sold or leased to discharged soldiers, after subdivision. No deposit on application necessary. No rent for the first year at least. No rates or taxes for 4 years. Discharged qualified soldier may select up to 100 acres of first-class rural land or its equivalent in value of second or third class land. No price paid, but residential conditions apply</p>
<p>Minister may purchase land of any tenure, including land held under Crown lease or agreement. No land to be acquired except on recommendation of Land Board, concurred in by Inspector of Lands in the Department of Agriculture, and at least two other members of the Land Board</p>	<p>Governor may acquire private land, either by purchase or in exchange for Crown land.</p>	<p>Minister may, under the Closer Settlement Act, purchase by agreement or compulsorily acquire private land</p>
		<p>£350,000, but not more than five-sixths to be expended for private lands</p>
<p>Minister may clear or prepare land for settlement, and may employ discharged soldiers for such purposes</p>	<p>Land set apart may be improved before selection</p>	<p>Minister may effect improvements on or prepare land prior to its being set apart for application by discharged soldiers</p>
<p>Minister may provide and maintain farms to enable discharged soldiers to acquire knowledge requisite for agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, or dairying pursuits, pig-raising or poultry farming, and to test their aptitude therefor</p>	<p>Applicant for land may be required to acquire experience on a training farm or with some established farmer</p>	
<p>(a) Clearing, fencing, grading, draining, irrigating, and general improvement (b) Erection of buildings (c) Purchase of implements, stock, seeds, plants, trees, etc.</p>	<p>(a) Improvements up to £500 (b) Fertilisers, seeds, sacks, etc. (c) Machinery, drays, stock, etc. (d) Stores (e) Fees</p>	<p>(a) Clearing, fencing (including wire and wire-netting), draining, irrigating, and general improvement (b) Erection of buildings at a cost not exceeding £400 (c) Purchase of implements, stock, seeds, plants, trees, etc.</p>
<p>As regards § xv. (a) and (b), first mortgage on land and (c) bill of sale or other security on goods and chattels</p>	<p>Mortgage in favour of the Agricultural Bank</p>	<p>Moneys advanced remain a charge on the land and may be further secured by a hire-purchase agreement</p>
<p>As determined by Minister</p>	<p>3½% for first year, increasing by ½% annually until maximum fixed by agreement is reached. After 5 years, advances repayable by instalments over 25 years. Advances for machinery on 8 years' terms. During first 3 years interest only</p>	<p>As determined by Minister</p>

## CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
(xviii) Remission of Interest, Rent, etc.	Minister or Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission may, in case of hardship, dispense with payment of interest, or may remit rent or charges for water, or may postpone instalments of purchase money	Minister may direct that no instalment of purchase money and interest and rent be payable for the first 3 years	Minister may remit or postpone the payment of rent
(xix) Conditions of Residence	Conditions of residence on lease fixed by Regulation. Purchase of lease subject to condition of residence for 5 years	Conditions of residence in Closer Settlement and Land Acts waived	Lease subject to the condition of personal residence by the lessee during the whole term
(xx) Transfer of Land, etc.	Not transferable, except by way of mortgage, for 5 years, and then only with consent of Minister or Commission, only in case of sickness or other adverse circumstances can consent be given sooner. Transfer to discharged soldier only allowed during first 10 years	Holding transferable only in accordance with Closer Settlement or Land Acts, except where Governor in Council is satisfied that soldier is compelled by sickness or other adverse circumstances to leave	After 5 years lease may be transferred to another discharged soldier. After 10 years lessee may mortgage, transfer, or sublet his lease
(xxi) Application of Act to Soldiers already settled on Land and others	Residence condition attaching to holding held by soldier on active service deemed to be complied with by such service abroad for period of same	Privileges conferred by Act extended to a discharged soldier (a) to whom the interest in a conditional purchase lease has been assigned, or (b) who is a lessee under the Land or Closer Settlement Act	Benefits relating to advances extended to holders of agricultural land under lease or licence who are serving abroad. Minister may suspend condition of residence during absence on active service and for 6 months after return, and rent and instalment of survey fee need not be paid
(xxiii) Voluntary Workers' Associations, etc.	Governor may issue Crown Grants to Public Trustee of land. Public Trustee may acquire, hold, subdivide, alienate, and mortgage land, may borrow money and make advances to Voluntary Workers' Associations for purchase of materials. Completed building conveyed to discharged soldier or dependents subject to mortgage to secure repayment for materials. Houses, while property of soldier or dependent, exempt from insolvency or bankruptcy or from being distrained upon	Where any person or body of persons has settled or proposes to settle discharged soldiers on private land Governor may extend benefits of Act to such discharged soldiers	

SETTLEMENT OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS—*continued.*

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<p>Minister, in case of hardship, may dispense with the payment of interest. Minister may remit or postpone the payment of rent or purchase money</p>	<p>..</p>	<p>Minister may, in case of hardship, dispense with payment of interest, and remit any rent payable under a lease, or may postpone such rent, or may postpone payment of any instalment of purchase money</p>
<p>No lease or agreement granted until applicant has occupied the block on permit for a period of at least 12 months, and has complied with the terms and conditions of the permit</p>	<p>Residence compulsory for at least 6 months in each year for the first 5 years</p>	<p>Governor may make regulations with provisions as to the residence of lessees on the land</p>
<p>No lease granted or agreement entered into to be transferred, assigned, sublet, mortgaged, or encumbered, except with the consent of the Minister</p>	<p>No transfer can be effected without the approval of the Minister on the recommendation of the Land Qualification Board</p>	<p>No land leased or sold to be transferred for 10 years, except with consent of Minister</p>
<p>Advances may be made to discharged soldiers who are holders of Crown land on lease or agreement, who are owners of freehold or leasehold with not less than 3 years to run, or are share farmers</p>	<p>Any settler, who has enlisted, may obtain protection against forfeiture for non-compliance with conditions and non-payment of rent, or if he held land under conditional purchase, may have land brought under these Regulations</p>	<p>Advances may be made to discharged soldier, who has purchased Crown land on credit or is a selector of Crown land, or is a lessee of any privately-owned land or land leased under the Closer Settlement Act</p>
<p>..</p>	<p>..</p>	<p>..</p>