

CHAPTER XIV.

DEFENCE.

§ 1. Military Defence.

1. *State Systems.*—A detailed historical account of the Australian defence forces prior to Federation will be found in Official Year Book No. 2, pp. 1075–1080. See also Official Year Book No. 12, p. 999.

The strength of the military forces of the States on the 31st December, 1900, (the eve of Federation) 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 Australia, 27,353. This total was exclusive of cadets, reservists, and rifle club members.

2. *Commonwealth System.*—(i) *General.* Under the terms of the Constitution Act 1900, the Commonwealth took over control of defence matters in March, 1901. The growth of the Commonwealth Military Forces may be considered to have taken place in five phases, viz. :—

- (a) The first phase, *i.e.*, the welding together of the military forces of the States into one homogeneous army, was entrusted by the Government in 1902 to Major-General Sir Edward Hutton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., and a sound foundation was laid, upon which the subsequent organization and training were based.
- (b) The second phase was the introduction of Universal Training in 1911. During the year 1909 a measure providing for universal training was enacted, and the scheme came into force in 1911 after the advice and recommendations of the late Lord Kitchener had been obtained. By the Defence Acts of 1903 and 1904 all male inhabitants between the ages of 18 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 up to the age of 26 years *in time of peace*. By the Act of 1909 the principle of universal liability to training was made law for the first time in any English-speaking community. More detailed reference to these matters will be found in Official Year Book No. 12, p. 999 *et seq.*
- (c) The third phase, Divisional Organization, came into operation from the 1st May, 1921. Under this system a war organization, evolved from the Australian Imperial Force, is applied to peace conditions, with a minimum of permanent staff and forces. Numbers of units and formations were altered to correspond with those of the A.I.F. and every effort was made to maintain the traditions established by those units in the Great War.
- (d) The fourth phase, which was initiated by the Government in 1922, entailed the reduction of the Divisional Organization to a nucleus force.
- (e) The fifth phase, the suspension of all compulsory obligations under Part XII. of the Defence Act and the reconstitution of the forces on a basis of voluntary enlistment, was brought into operation as from 1st November, 1929. The Divisional Organization has been retained, but the peace nucleus has been reduced from 48,000 Citizen Forces and 16,000 Senior Cadets to 35,000 Militia Forces and 7,000 Senior Cadets by reductions in the training establishments of units and by ceasing to maintain certain light horse regiments and infantry battalions.

(ii) *Military Population.* In connexion 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 1921 (4th April) was about 300,000; at citizen soldier age, *i.e.*, between 18 and 26, 354,000; these latter, with 409,000 at ages between 26 and 35, give 763,000

as the total males at the best period for military service. It is estimated that 529,000 of those available between the ages of 18 and 35 were not married or widowers without children, and 233,000 were married or widowers with children. In addition, there were about 768,000 between the ages 35 and 60.

(iii) *Allotment of Units.* The organization is territorial, and the divisions based upon infantry units. There are 55 battalions, forming 14 brigades. The areas have approximately equal numbers of males of citizen soldier age, and each furnishes a battalion of infantry, and a proportion of other troops.

ALLOTMENTS OF UNITS TO AREAS, 30th APRIL, 1930.

State.	Military District.	Number of Infantry Brigade Areas.	Battalion Areas.									
			Providing the undermentioned Units—									
			Number of Battalion Areas. (a)	Infantry Battalions.			Medium Artillery.		Heavy Artillery.		Artillery Survey.	Anti-aircraft Battery.
				Infantry Battalions.	Light Horse Regiments.	Field Artillery Batteries.	Brigade Head-quarters.	Batteries.	Brigade Head-quarters.	Batteries.		
New South Wales ..	2nd	5	18	10	6	18	1	3	1	4	1	1
Victoria ..	3rd	5	18	10	6	18	1	3	1	4	1	1
Queensland ..	1st	2	6	3	2	6	1	2	1	2	1	1
South Australia ..	4th	1	4	2	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	1
Western Australia ..	5th	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1
Tasmania ..	6th	..	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total ..	..	14	53	55	21	50	2	6	2	12	2	1

State.	Military District.	Battalion Areas.													
		Providing the undermentioned Units—													
		Engineers.		Signals.		Tank Corps.	A.A.S.C.				A.A.M.C.		A.A.O.C. Companies.	A.A.V.C. Sections.	
		Field.	For-tress.	Sections.	Troops.	Tank Section.	Head-quarters Supply Companies.	Head-quarters Horse Transport Companies.	Supply Sections.	Horse Transport Sections.	Field Ambulance.	Field Hygiene Sections.			
New South Wales	2nd	5	3	2	23	5	1	3	3	7	7	7	3	4	4
Victoria ..	3rd	5	3	1	22	5	..	3	3	7	7	7	3	4	4
Queensland ..	1st	2	1	1	6	1	..	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1
South Australia ..	4th	1	1	..	3	1	..	..	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
Western Australia ..	5th	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tasmania ..	6th	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
Total ..	..	15	8	6	62	12	1	7	7	21	21	21	10	10	10

(a) Two University battalions are not allotted to any specific battalion area.

(iv) *Strength of Military Forces. (a) Districts.* 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 to 1918, however, the annual increase was considerable. As a result of the International Conference which met at Washington on the 11th November, 1921, it was decided by the Australian Government in 1922 that the universal training law was to be continued, but its operation was to be restricted to the more populous centres and to certain quotas

only. From 1st July, 1922, to 30th June, 1925, training in the Senior Cadets was limited to two quotas instead of four, and in the Citizen Forces to two quotas instead of seven. On 1st July, 1925, Senior Cadet training was reduced to one quota only, while Citizen Force training was increased to three quotas. These conditions remained in force until 1st November, 1929, when the constitution of the forces on a voluntary basis was adopted. During the period last mentioned Senior Cadet training commenced on 1st July of the year in which Senior Cadets reached the age of 17 years, and on 1st July of the following year they were allotted to the Citizen Forces, in which training continued until the 30th June of the year in which they attained the age of 21 years. Notwithstanding the reduction in training, all males residing within 5 miles of a training centre were required to register during the months of January and February of the year in which they reached the age of 14 years. Junior Cadet training of boys of the ages of 12 and 13 years which was in abeyance during the years 1922-23 and 1923-24, was also supervised by the Defence Department during the period 1st July, 1925, to 31st October, 1929.

Under the voluntary enlistment system now in force men from 18 to 40 years of age may be enlisted. The first period of enlistment is for three years, and on its completion, the member concerned may be re-engaged for successive periods of one year until he reaches the age for retirement (48 years). The normal period of training is 16 days per annum (including 8 days in camp of continuous training).

Senior Cadet Corps in which enrolment is voluntary are organized on the following basis:—(a) Regimental detachments—maximum strength 20 per cent. of the establishment of each arm or service of the Militia Forces; and (b) Detachments consisting of pupils attending approved educational establishments. The ages for enrolment in the regimental detachments are 16 and 17 years, and in the school detachments over 14 years.

TRAINING STRENGTH OF MILITARY FORCES, 1901, 1913, AND 1922 TO 1930.

(a) District.	1901. (b) 1/3/01.	1913. 30/6/13.	1922. 31/12/22.	1925. 1/2/25.	1926. 1/8/26.	1929. 1/2/29.	1930. 30/4/30.
Hd.-Qrs.(c) .. .. .	..	277	499	130	158	197	166
1st (Q'ld.)	4,310	4,625	4,319	4,263	4,908	5,610	3,325
2nd (N.S.W.)	9,772	12,105	14,561	15,420	17,249	18,825	10,810
3rd (Vict.)	7,011	10,840	11,117	11,847	14,347	15,110	8,452
4th (S. Aus.)	2,956	3,228	3,452	3,772	4,235	4,234	1,946
5th (W. Aus.)	2,283	1,685	2,018	2,205	2,399	2,600	1,753
6th (Tas.)	2,554	1,777	1,190	1,252	1,338	1,355	1,002
Total	28,886	34,537	37,156	38,889	44,634	47,931	27,454

(a) Approximately coterminous with boundaries of States. (b) Date of taking over the military forces from States by Commonwealth. (c) Including cadets at Royal Military College of Australia, and Staff Corps Officers abroad, unallotted, or training with other Commonwealth Departments.

(b) *Various Arms.* The numbers of the different arms of the service on the 30th April, 1930, were as follows:—

ARMS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES, ACTIVE LIST, 30th APRIL, 1930.(a)

Head-quarters Staffs	149	Signals	1,136
Staff Corps	277	Infantry	11,618
Corps of Staff Cadets	66	Tank Corps	34
Instructional Corps	570	Army Service Corps	1,276
Light Horse	3,772	Army Medical Corps	931
Royal Australian Artillery	413	Army Ordnance Corps (b)	212
Field Artillery	4,033	Army Veterinary Corps	109
Garrison Artillery	1,213	Engineer and Railway Staff	
Royal Australian Engineers	146	Corps	62
Field Engineers	1,210	Provost Staff	13
Fortress Engineers	214	Total	27,454

(a) Excluding civilian staff.

(b) Includes Ordnance Officers and Artificers.

(c) *Classification of Land Forces.* The following table shows the strength of the land forces in each State, classified according to nature of service, on the 30th April, 1930 :—

**DISTRIBUTION OF LAND FORCES,(a) ACTIVE AND RESERVE LISTS,
30th APRIL, 1930.**

Branch of Service.	Army Head-quarters.	1st Military District. (Qld.)	2nd Military District. (N.S.W.)	3rd Military District. (Vic.)	4th Military District. (S. Aus.)	5th Military District. (W. Aus.)	6th Military District. (Tas.)	Total.
Permanent Forces ..	(b) 156	149	009	484	88	118	65	1,669
Militia Forces ..	10	3,176	10,201	7,968	1,858	1,635	937	25,785
Unattached List of Officers ..	7	32	135	113	17	41	11	356
Reserve of Officers ..	..	947	2,833	2,594	733	655	284	8,046
Chaplains ..	6	52	122	117	35	25	15	372
Total ..	179	4,356	13,900	11,276	2,731	2,474	1,312	30,228

(a) Excluding civilian staff. (b) Including staff and cadets at Royal Military College of Australia and Staff Corps Officers unallotted, stationed abroad, and training with other Commonwealth Departments.

(d) *Numbers who served under Compulsory Provisions.* (1) *General.* The following tables show the numbers registered and training under the compulsory system, distinguishing Citizen Forces and Senior Cadets :—

(2) *Citizen Forces 1908, 1909, and 1910 Quotas.* Registrations under these quotas at the 30th June, 1929, are given hereunder :—

**UNIVERSAL TRAINING.—CITIZEN FORCES REGISTRATIONS, QUOTAS IN TRAINING
(1908, 1909 AND 1910 QUOTAS), AT 30th JUNE, 1929.**

Military Formations.	1908 Quota.	1909 Quota.	1910 Quota.	Total.
1st Division (N.S.W.) ..	3,997	3,350	3,638	10,985
2nd Division (N.S.W.) ..	7,521	6,055	6,809	20,385
3rd Division (Vic.) ..	5,518	4,602	5,109	15,229
4th Division (Vic.) ..	3,050	2,287	2,457	7,794
11th Mixed Brigade (Q'land) ..	4,093	3,224	3,405	10,722
Field Troops, 4th M.D. (S.A.) ..	3,032	2,287	2,430	7,749
Field Troops, 5th M.D. (W.A.) ..	1,788	1,462	1,529	4,779
Field Troops, 6th M.D. (Tas.) ..	1,055	595	710	2,360
5th District Base (W.A.) ..	39	28	44	111
Total ..	30,093	23,890	26,131	80,114

(3) *Registrations, 1903 to 1907 Quotas.* Figures relating to these quotas have been included in the next table :—

**CITIZEN FORCES.—REGISTRATIONS, QUOTAS NOT IN TRAINING (1903 TO 1907
QUOTAS), AT 30th JUNE, 1929.(a)**

Military Districts.	Total Registrations in Training Areas.					Total.
	Quota, 1903.	Quota, 1904.	Quota, 1905.	Quota, 1906.	Quota, 1907.	
1st (Q'land) ..	3,673	4,154	4,163	4,212	4,307	20,509
2nd (N.S.W.) ..	10,968	12,052	11,962	12,474	12,252	59,708
3rd (Vic.) ..	8,359	9,340	9,354	9,338	9,155	45,546
4th (S.A.) ..	2,874	3,261	2,868	2,950	2,850	14,803
5th (W.A.) ..	1,989	2,095	2,026	1,777	1,962	9,849
6th (Tas.) ..	1,204	1,300	1,294	1,163	1,103	6,064
Total ..	29,067	32,202	31,667	31,914	31,629	156,479

(a) Latest particulars available, as no training is required of these quotas.

(4) *Exemptions and Missing Trainees.* Particulars for the 1908, 1909, and 1910 quotas are given hereunder :—

CITIZEN FORCES.—EXEMPTIONS AND MISSING TRAINEES, QUOTAS IN TRAINING.
(1908, 1909, AND 1910 QUOTAS), 30th JUNE, 1929.

Military Formations.	Exemptions.				Missing Trainees. 1908, 1909, and 1910 Quotas.
	1908 Quota.	1909 Quota.	1910 Quota.	Total.	
1st Division (N.S.W.)	2,319	1,547	1,541	5,407	106
2nd Division (N.S.W.)	4,959	3,299	3,085	11,343	444
3rd Division (Vic.)	3,312	2,200	2,199	7,711	459
4th Division (Vic.)	2,060	1,201	1,193	4,454	226
11th Mixed Brigade (Q'land)	2,809	1,906	1,914	6,629	94
Field Troops, 4th M.D. (S.A.)	1,995	1,256	1,216	4,467	39
Field Troops, 5th M.D. (W.A.)	1,202	872	744	2,818	25
Field Troops, 6th M.D. (Tas.)	774	369	369	1,512	11
5th District Base (W.A.)	23	11	13	47	..
Total	19,453	12,661	12,274	44,388	1,404

(5) *Senior Cadets—Registrations, etc.* Registrations and numbers in training from the 1911 to 1915 quotas at 30th June, 1929, are shown in the next table :—

SENIOR CADETS.—REGISTRATIONS AND NUMBER ACTUALLY IN TRAINING,
30th JUNE, 1929 (1911 TO 1915 QUOTAS).

Military Formations.	Total Registrations—Senior Cadets.						Number actually Training —Senior Cadets.
	1911 Quota.	1912 Quota.	1913 Quota.	1914 Quota.	1915 Quota.	Total. (a)	
1st Division (N.S.W.)	3,760	3,848	4,227	4,416	3,712	16,251	2,334
2nd Division (N.S.W.)	7,174	6,804	7,304	7,225	6,344	28,507	4,082
3rd Division (Vic.)	5,671	5,971	6,023	5,945	5,255	23,810	3,479
4th Division (Vic.)	2,697	2,600	3,160	3,241	2,603	11,698	1,563
Field Troops, 4th M.D. (S.A.)	2,694	2,646	3,023	3,123	2,579	11,486	1,523
11th Mixed Brigade (Q'land)	3,403	3,729	3,848	4,147	3,620	15,127	1,509
Field Troops, 6th M.D. (Tas.)	663	799	894	986	805	3,342	328
Field Troops, 5th M.D. (W.A.)	1,573	1,626	1,834	1,842	1,515	6,875	880
5th District Base (W.A.)	43	37	53	48	40	181	22
Total	27,678	28,060	30,366	30,973	26,473	117,077	15,720

(a) Does not include 1915 Quota, which was not liable for training until 1st July, 1929.

(6) *Senior Cadets—Exemptions and Missing Trainees.* Figures regarding these at 30th June, 1929, are shown below :—

SENIOR CADETS.—EXEMPTIONS AND MISSING TRAINEES, 30th JUNE, 1929.

Military Formations.	Exemptions, 30th June, 1929.					Missing Trainees.
	1911 Quota.	1912 Quota.	1913 Quota.	1914 Quota.	Total.	
1st Division (N.S.W.) ..	1,383	1,138	104	50	2,675	45
2nd Division (N.S.W.) ..	2,983	2,213	182	90	5,468	179
3rd Division (Vic.) ..	2,081	1,832	52	30	3,995	357
4th Division (Vic.) ..	1,085	944	71	36	2,136	53
Field Troops, 4th M.D. (S.A.)	1,164	930	92	37	2,223	17
11th Mixed Brigade (Q'land)	1,862	1,750	259	136	4,007	103
Field Troops, 6th M.D. (Tas.)	329	290	20	21	660	13
Field Troops, 5th M.D. (W.A.)	683	613	27	16	1,339	10
5th District Base (W.A.) ..	21	3	2	..	26	..
Total	11,591	9,713	809	416	22,529	777

(7) *Citizen Forces—Medical Examinations.* The following table shows the results of examinations of the 1911 quota at 30th June, 1929 :—

CITIZEN FORCES.—MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1911 QUOTA, YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1929.

Military Formations.	Number of Examinations Carried Out.	Fit.	Temporarily Unfit.	Unfit (A.M.R. and O. 799).	Unfit at Senior Cadets Examinations and Relieved from Attendance at Citizen Forces Examination.	Unfit (other than those in Columns (4) and (5)).
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1st Division (N.S.W.) ..	3,134	2,327	81	..	418	308
2nd Division (N.S.W.) ..	6,182	4,063	530	1	998	590
3rd Division (Vic.) ..	4,982	3,476	452	19	502	533
4th Division (Vic.) ..	2,212	1,560	61	11	228	352
Field Troops, 4th M.D. (S.A.)	2,254	1,511	137	12	304	290
11th Mixed Brigade (Q'land)	2,585	1,509	202	17	457	400
Field Troops, 6th M.D. (Tas.)	457	324	91	1	20	21
Field Troops, 5th M.D. (W.A.)	1,203	880	115	9	54	145
5th District Base (W.A.) ..	26	22	2	..	2	..
Total	23,035	15,672	1,671	70	2,983	2,639

The percentages of fit examinees in military formations, in the same order as shown above, were 74.25, 65.72, 69.77, 70.52, 67.04, 58.38, 70.90, 73.15 and 84.62; and for all formations combined, 68.04.

(v) *Administration and Instruction.* The staff provided for the administration and training of the various arms consists of 277 officers (Staff Corps), 59 quartermasters, and 511 warrant and non-commissioned officers (Australian Instructional Corps).

(vi) *Royal Military College, Duntroon.* This College was established at Duntroon in the Federal Capital Territory 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 on a population basis. Further particulars respecting the College are given on page 915 of Official Year Book No. 15. On 30th April, 1930, the staff numbered 35—military, 23; and civil, 12. The cadets in training at the same date numbered 66.

(vii) *Railways and Defence.* A War Railway Council, consisting of military and railways 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 Defence Department and the Railway Departments in regard to concentration and mobilization 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 62 officers on 30th April, 1930. Fuller details will be found in Official Year Book No. 6, pp. 1070-1.

(viii) *Rifle Clubs.* On the 30th June, 1929, there were 1,137 rifle clubs with a membership of 42,045, and 78 miniature rifle clubs having a membership of 2,761. Members of rifle clubs must fire an annual course of musketry, but do not undergo any systematic drill.

The administration of rifle clubs is under the control of the Secretary for Defence, and rifle clubs do not form part of the military organization. Government grants however are made for the construction and maintenance of rifle ranges, etc., and 200 rounds of ammunition are issued free annually to each efficient member.

§ 2. Naval Defence.

1. *State Systems.*—Information regarding naval defence systems prior to 1901 will be found in Official Year Book No. 12, p. 1011, but considerations of space preclude its insertion in the present volume.

2. *The Present System.*—(i) *General.* An outline of the development of Australian naval policy was given in Official Year Book No. 3, pp. 1060-61, and No. 12, p. 1012. Some account of the building of the Australian Fleet, the proposed and modified cost thereof, the compact with the Imperial Government, etc., appears in Official Year Book No. 15, pp. 921 *et seq.* Up to the 30th June, 1929, the expenditure on construction amounted to £13,512,948.

The Washington Conference of 1921 has had a marked effect on naval defence schemes, and all warship building and naval base construction were for a time suspended. The Fleet personnel was reduced from 4,843 in 1921 to 3,500 in 1923, and the ships in commission were reduced from 25 to 13. H.M.A.S. *Australia* was sunk in accordance with the provisions of the Washington Treaty on 12th April, 1924.

In 1925 the Commonwealth Government, however, decided to build two cruisers of 10,000 tons (the maximum size at present allowed for new construction under the Washington Naval Treaties), two ocean-going submarines, and a seaplane-carrier. The two cruisers, which were named *Australia* and *Canberra*, were commissioned in 1928, H.M.A.S. *Australia* becoming the Flagship of the Australian Squadron. The two submarines, *Otway* and *Oxley*, which were built in England, arrived at Thursday Island on 25th January, 1929. The seaplane-carrier *Albatross*, built at Cockatoo Island Dockyard, Sydney, by the Commonwealth Shipping Board, was commissioned on 23rd January, 1929.

To ensure closer co-operation with the Royal Navy, arrangements have been concluded with the Admiralty for the periodical exchange of a cruiser, thus giving an opportunity for Australian sailors to gain experience in fleet exercises on a large scale.

The British Admiralty have, in addition, lent to the Royal Australian Navy the sloop *Silvia*, which was refitted in England as a surveying ship, and renamed H.M.A.S. *Moresby*. This vessel has been principally employed in surveying the Great Barrier

Reef. In 1926 the Commonwealth Government entered into an agreement with the New South Wales Government whereby the latter, in consideration of the payment of a subsidy of £135,000, constructed at Walsh Island, Newcastle, a floating dock capable of lifting 15,000 tons. This dock, which is capable of docking the new 10,000-ton cruisers, has now been completed.

(ii) *Naval College.* A naval college was established at Geelong in 1913, and was transferred in 1915 to Captain's Point, Jervis Bay, New South Wales. The course is similar to that carried out in naval colleges in England. In February, 1930, there were 51 cadet midshipmen under training. A boy who reaches the age of thirteen years during the calendar year in which the entrance examination is held is eligible to compete provided he is the son of natural-born or naturalized 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. Altogether 173 officers who have passed through the college are now serving with the Fleet. The college was transferred in 1930 to the Flinders Naval Base.

(iii) *Training Establishments.* For the time being seamen recruits from 17 to 21 years of age receive their preliminary training at the Naval Depot, Westernport, where, in addition to the new entry school, instruction is given in Gunnery and Torpedo, Signals and Wireless Telegraphy, Engineering, etc. The entry and training of boys has been suspended for the present.

(iv) *The Naval Station.* A description of the limits of the Australian Naval Station is contained in previous issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 18, pp. 608-9), but lack of space precludes its repetition in the present issue. The limits have recently been altered slightly.

(v) *Vessels.* A list of the vessels of the Royal Australian Navy is given hereunder:—

SHIPS OF THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY, MAY, 1930.

Vessel.	Description.	Displacement.	Power.
		Tons.	H. P.
IN COMMISSION—			
<i>Albatross</i> ..	Seaplane Carrier	6,000	12,000
<i>Anzac</i> ..	Flotilla Leader	1,660	36,000
<i>Australia</i> ..	Cruiser	10,000	80,000
<i>Canberra</i> ..	"	10,000	80,000
<i>Cerberus</i> ..	Motor Boat	61	220
<i>Penguin</i> ..	Submarine Depot Ship and General Repair	3,460	3,500
IN RESERVE—			
<i>Adelaide</i> ..	Cruiser	5,500	25,000
<i>Brisbane</i> ..	"	5,400	25,000
<i>Geranium</i> ..	Sloop	1,250	2,000
<i>Mallow</i> ..	"	1,200	1,800
<i>Marguerite</i> ..	"	1,250	2,000
<i>Moresby</i> ..	"	1,320	2,500
<i>Otway</i> ..	Submarine	1,400	..
<i>Oxley</i> ..	"	1,400	..
<i>Stalwart</i> ..	Destroyer	1,075	27,000
<i>Success</i> ..	"	1,075	27,000
<i>Swordsman</i> ..	"	1,075	27,000
<i>Tasmania</i> ..	"	1,075	27,000
<i>Tattoo</i> ..	"	1,075	27,000
FLEET AUXILIARIES—			
<i>Biloela</i> ..	Fleet Collier	5,700	2,300
<i>Kurumba</i> ..	Fleet Oiler	3,970	2,000

(vi) *Naval Forces.* Besides the sea-going forces, there is a R.A.N. Reserve, which is composed of Citizen Naval Forces. The personnel of the sea-going forces, which was originally largely composed of Imperial officers and men, is now 95 per cent. Australian. The strength of the naval forces is given hereunder:—

**STRENGTH OF NAVAL FORCES (PERMANENT AND RESERVES),
15th FEBRUARY, 1930.**

Description of Force.	Numbers Borne.		
	In Training.	Officers.	Men.
Royal Australian Navy (Sea-going)	442	3,760
Royal Australian Naval Auxiliary Services	42	180
Cadet Midshipmen undergoing training at R.A.N. College	51	..	..
Royal Australian Naval Reserve (Sea-going)	43	..
Royal Australian Fleet Reserve	121
Royal Australian Naval Reserve	217	4,797
Royal Australian Naval Volunteer Reserve	44	3

§ 3. Air Defence.

1. *General.*—A statement in regard to the preliminary steps taken in connexion with the development of air defence will be found in Official Year Book No. 18, p. 610.

The Royal Australian Air Force is administered by a Board consisting of three Air Force members and a Finance member. To this Force is entrusted the air defence of Australia, the training of personnel for co-operation with the naval and military forces, and the refresher training of pilots engaging in civil aviation. The present establishment of the Force includes the following units:—(a) Head-Quarters Royal Australian Air Force, with representation at the Air Ministry in London; (b) a Flying Training School; (c) a Stores Depot; and (d) two service squadrons and one flight.

2. *Establishment.*—The present approved establishment of the Permanent Air Force is 104 officers and 788 airmen, and of the Citizen Air Force, 60 officers and 290 airmen.

3. *Aerial Routes.*—Aerodromes and alighting sites have been prepared between the capital cities and on certain parts of the coast for service and civil purposes. The total number prepared to date is 220.

4. *Civil Aviation.*—Details regarding the formation and activities of the Civil Aviation Department will be found in Chapter VII., Section D. Aircraft.

§ 4. Expenditure on Defence.

The following table shows defence expenditure, exclusive of war services, in 1901–2 and during each of the last five years. Details of the expenditure of the Defence Department and the cost of the war, repatriation, and war services are given in Chapter VIII.—Finance.

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE (EXCLUDING WAR SERVICES).—AUSTRALIA,
1901-2 TO 1929-30.

Item.	1901-2.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30. (a)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Central Administration ..	5,594	28,311	29,603	26,700	27,901	24,488
Naval	178,819	2,620,985	2,765,033	2,597,864	2,395,910	2,198,891
Military	732,626	1,547,819	1,526,108	1,494,201	1,465,718	1,282,171
Air Services—						
R.A. Air Force .. ..	..	429,373	571,769	516,639	549,126	523,150
Civil Aviation .. ..	..	113,588	111,669	113,368	97,499	106,000
Munitions Supply Branch ..	..	557,548	433,338	461,638	383,324	338,800
Rifle Clubs and Associations ..	41,653	48,920	48,880	47,699	47,851	40,000
Special Appropriations—						
Naval Construction .. ..	..	946,859	2,262,199	2,060,536	1,349,819	360,000
Survey of Gt. Barrier Reef ..	..	112,117	26,903	46,217	61,906	39,000
Reconditioning Equipment and Purchase of Aircraft Equip- ment .. ..	..	25,327	115,436	7,076	115,315	22,000
Development of Civil Aviation ..	..	..	..	13,722	42,113	100,000
	958,692	6,430,847	7,890,938	7,385,710	6,536,482	5,034,500

(a) Estimated.

In addition to the above, expenditure on war services, naval and military only, directly under the control of the Defence Department amounted in 1928-29 to £107,521 from Revenue, while the estimated expenditure in 1929-30 was £118,036 from Revenue.

The total cost of war services including interest, sinking fund, war pensions, repatriation, etc., amounted to £30,097,751 from Revenue and £1,660,479 from Loans during 1928-29.

§ 5. Munitions Supply.

1. *General*.—A statement dealing with the powers and functions of the Munitions Supply Board is given on p. 612 of Official Year Book No. 18, but limits of space preclude its repetition in the present volume.

2. *Factories*.—(1) *General*. The Explosives Factories at Maribyrnong, Victoria, which manufactured explosives for cartridges and artillery ammunition, aeroplane dopes, and special paints, were established in 1911. The staff at 30th June, 1929, numbered 147.

The Acetate of Lime Factory, established at Bulimba, Brisbane, in September, 1918, provides acetate of lime (a raw material used in the manufacture of acetone) and is now being held in reserve. Employees at 30th June, 1929, numbered 4.

The Clothing Factory at Melbourne, Victoria, which had a staff of 243 employees on 30th June, 1929, commenced output in July, 1912, and since that date has been able to supply the whole of the uniform clothing required for the Defence forces, and the Post-master-General's Department. It also supplies clothing required by State Departments and local public bodies.

The Small Arms Factory at Lithgow, New South Wales, which was opened on 1st June, 1912, and delivered the first instalment of Australian arms in May, 1913, had on its pay roll on 30th June, 1929, 359 employees. Rifles are being produced, and the manufacture of pistols and machine guns has been undertaken.

On 1st January, 1921, by virtue of an agreement with the Colonial Ammunition Company Limited, the Defence Department entered into possession on lease of the Company's works at Footscray, Victoria, but on 1st January, 1927, they were purchased by the Commonwealth Government. As from the 1st July, 1928, this establishment, known as the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, was amalgamated with the Gun Ammunition Factory, and this group is now known as the Ammunition Factories, where in addition to rifle and pistol ammunition, big gun fuses and cartridge cases are also produced. A rolling mill for brass and other non-ferrous metals has been included. The staff at 30th June, 1929, numbered 241.

At the Ordnance Factory, Maribyrnong, Victoria, established in 1924, provision is made for the production of guns, shells, gun carriages and military vehicles. This group includes a well equipped forge and woodworking and electrical shop. The number of employees at 30th June, 1929, was 162.

(ii) *Investment in Factories.* Up to 30th June, 1929, the amount invested in lands, buildings, machinery and plant, factory fittings and furniture in connexion with the factories now in operation was approximately as follows:—Small Arms Factory, £489,843; Explosives Factories, £523,064; Clothing Factory, £8,992; Acetate of Lime Factory, £91,878; Ammunition Factories, £450,910; and Ordnance Factories, £489,320.

§ 6. Remount Depot.

Information in regard to the establishment of this branch of activity is contained in previous issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 18, p. 613). 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.

§ 7. Australian Contingents.

1. *General.* In previous issues of the Year Book an account was given of the composition, etc., of the Australian contingents dispatched for service in the New Zealand and Sudan Campaigns, in South Africa, China, and the Great War of 1914–18 (see Official Year Book No. 12, pp. 1019 *et seq.*).

2. *Australian Troops (Great War).*—Particulars of the enlistments, casualties, honours and decorations won, and engagements of the Australian Imperial Force during the Great War were given in Official Year Book No. 16, pp. 628 *et seq.* Limits of space, however, preclude the repetition of this information in the present volume.

§ 8. War Gratuity.

Reference was made in preceding Year Books (see No. 15, p. 930) to the bonus payable in accordance with the War Gratuity Acts of 1920 as a war service gratuity to soldiers and sailors who served in the Great War. Owing to limitations of space this information cannot be repeated, but it may be noted that the gratuity was paid in Treasury Bonds, maturing not later than 31st May, 1924, and bearing interest at 5½ per cent. In necessitous cases payment was made in cash when desired by the person entitled. The first gratuities were made available about the beginning of June, 1920. The total amount paid to 30th June, 1929, was £27,483,672.

§ 9. Special Defence Legislation.

Information regarding special defence legislation enacted by the Commonwealth Government during the War was given in Official Year Book No. 15, p. 930. It may be pointed out here that the War Precautions Act Repeal Act of 1920 repealed the Act 1914–18, but a limited number of matters dealt with under the original Act are now provided for under the War Precautions Act Repeal Act of 1920–28 or by regulations made thereunder.

§ 10. Repatriation.

1. *General.*—An outline of the activities leading up to the formation of the Commonwealth Department of Repatriation was given in Official Year Book No. 15, p. 931, but limits of space preclude its repetition in the present volume. Some account was given also in the Year Book referred to, and in subsequent issues, of the policy and activities of the Department generally, while detailed information was incorporated in regard to such matters as sustenance rates and pensions to soldiers and

dependents. (See Official Year Book 17, pp. 598 to 601.) During the year ended 30th June, 1928, sustenance rates were amended to bring them into line with war pensions rates, and the scale of rates in respect to war pensions was amplified by providing for an allowance to the third or subsequent child at such a rate as will provide, together with pension in respect of that child, a sum of 15s. per fortnight.

The main activities of the Repatriation Commission at 30th June, 1929, were confined to the grant, review and assessment of war pensions, medical treatment, the renewal and repair of artificial replacements and surgical appliances, the grant and review of living allowances, and the administration of the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme.

2. *Pensions.*—The pensions in force on the 30th June, 1929, numbered 272,631, and the amount expended thereon during the twelve months ending 30th June, 1929, was £7,734,921.

On the 1st June, 1929, the following appeal tribunals were created:—(a) *War Pensions Entitlement Appeal Tribunal* consisting of a chairman and two members to hear and decide any appeal against a decision of the Repatriation Commission, by or on behalf of ex-members of the Forces or their dependents that an incapacity of an ex-member or death arose out of war service; and (b) *Two War Pensions Assessment Appeal Tribunals* consisting, in each instance, of a chairman and two medical members selected from a panel approved by the Minister to hear and decide an appeal against a current assessment of war pension made by the Repatriation Commission in respect of an incapacity of an ex-member of the Forces which has been accepted as arising out of war service.

3. *Summary of Activities.*—The following is a summary of the work of the Department from 8th April, 1918, to 30th June, 1929:—

(i) *Employment.* Number of applications, 252,902; number of positions filled, 132,832.

(ii) *Vocational Training.* Number of men completed training, 27,685; number in training, 15.

(iii) *Assistance other than Vocational Training and Employment.* Applications received, 766,888; applications approved, 674,271.

(iv) *Soldiers' Children Education Scheme.* From the inauguration of the scheme in February, 1921, up to 30th June, 1929, 12,731 applications for assistance had been received. Of these 11,483 had been approved, of which 4,059 recipients of the benefits had completed their training, 6,035 were undergoing training, 58 applications were pending, and the remainder had been refused or withdrawn.

Up to 30th June, 1929, the expenditure was £896,865.

(v) *Assistance Granted.* The total expenditure incurred during the period from 8th April, 1918, to 30th June, 1929, was £16,759,543, of which £9,370,956 represented gifts, £1,675,212 loan, and £5,713,375 general expenditure. Of the total the largest amounts were absorbed by vocational training, with £5 millions, and expenses of providing employment, £2½ millions.

(vi) *Medical Treatment.* At 30th June, 1929, there were 1,561 in-patients and 8,664 out-patients receiving medical treatment. The expenditure to this date was £4,647,089.

4. *Settlement of Soldiers on the Land.*—At the Premiers' Conference in Melbourne in 1917 it was agreed that the States should undertake the work of settling on the land returned soldiers and munition and war workers, but that the Commonwealth should finance them for this purpose.

The original arrangement provided that the Commonwealth should take the responsibility of finding up to £500 per settler as working capital for improvements, implements, seed, etc., an amount which was subsequently increased to £625 per settler,

together with £375 per settler for resumptions and works incidental to land settlement approved by the Commonwealth. Particulars of the advances to the States are shown in the following table :—

ADVANCES TO STATES FOR SOLDIER SETTLEMENT, AT 30th JUNE, 1929.

State.	No. of Settlers.	Advances agreed upon.	Advanced during 1928-29.	Advanced to 30th June, 1929.	Advances outstanding 30.6.29.
	No.	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	8,405	12,254,191	..	9,826,203	9,805,983
Victoria	11,000	15,708,514	..	11,968,176	11,794,075
Queensland	3,898	3,290,789	..	2,717,697	2,700,583
South Australia ..	5,000	6,265,471	..	2,857,780	2,833,005
Western Australia ..	5,186	6,278,750	..	5,463,782	5,431,202
Tasmania	2,821	3,521,234	..	2,168,303	2,129,563
Total	36,310	47,318,949	..	35,001,941	34,694,411

Prior to the occupancy of the land, the Repatriation Department was empowered to pay sustenance for a limited period, subject to certain conditions, also for 6 months during the first 2 years of occupancy while awaiting production.

5. *Conspectus of State Laws affecting Settlement of Returned Soldiers on the Land.*—In Official Year Book No. 13, pp. 1018 *et seq.*, will be found a table giving particulars of the laws of the various States relating to returned soldiers' land settlement.

Later modifications have been made with a view to simplifying procedure and liberalizing the conditions under which holdings may be acquired.

§ 11. War Service Homes.

The operations of the War Service Homes Commission at 31st March, 1930, may be briefly set out as follows :—Total applications approved, 41,066; expenditure on provision of homes, purchase of land for future use, etc., £28,342,293; 20,816 houses had been completed; 33 homes had been enlarged; 221 houses were in course of construction; and 436 building applications had been approved in respect of which building operations had not been commenced.

In addition, the Commission had purchased on behalf of eligible applicants 12,851 already-existing properties, and had taken over mortgages existing on 2,526 dwelling-houses. Homes are insured under a comprehensive policy, the total insurances in force, including cover notes, amounting to £16,070,815. The total receipts received by the Commission to 31st March, 1930, were £15,015,185, of which £5,137,840 was paid to the National Debt Sinking Fund. Only one per cent. of repayment arrears was due to the Commission on 31st March, 1930.

The foregoing figures include the operations of the State Bank of South Australia and the State Savings Bank of Victoria, which are now carrying out the provisions of the War Service Homes Act in their respective States, the Commonwealth's obligations being to make available to the Government in each State as a loan the funds required for the purpose.