

CHAPTER XII. 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*. Subsequent legislation made 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 personnel. 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 *in time of peace* (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 was retained, but the peace nucleus was 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. The peace nucleus of the Militia Forces was further reduced to 30,000 in 1931.

(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 unmarried 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. In connexion with the foregoing figures it should be noted that since the Census of 1921 the total male population of Australia has increased from 2,762,870 to 3,379,483 at the 31st December, 1933.

(iii) *Allotment of Units.* The organization is territorial, and the divisions are based upon infantry units. There are 46 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, 31st MARCH, 1934.

State.	Military District.	Number of Infantry Brigade Areas.	Battalion Areas.											
			Number of Battalion Areas. (a)	Providing the undermentioned Units—									Artillery Survey.	Anti-aircraft Battery.
				Infantry Battalions.	Light Horse Regiments.	Armoured Car Regiment.	Field Artillery Batteries.	Medium Artillery.		Heavy Artillery.				
								Brigade Head-quarters.	Batteries.	Brigade Head-quarters.	Batteries.			
New South Wales	2nd	5	18	16	6	..	18	1	3	1	4	1	1	
Victoria ..	3rd	5	18	16	5	1	17	1	3	1	4	1	1	
Queensland ..	1st	2	8	6	5	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..
South Australia ..	4th	1	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Western Australia	5th	1	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Tasmania ..	6th	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total ..	..	14	53	46	19	1	50	2	6	2	12	2	1

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

The Senior Cadet Corps, in which enrolment is voluntary, is organized on the following basis :—(a) Detachments affiliated with Militia Units :—Light Horse, Nil ; Infantry, Signals and A.S.C., 25 per cent. of the establishment of the Militia Unit ; Other Arms, 20 per cent. of the establishment of the Militia Unit ; 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.

(a) District.	1901. (b) 1/3/01.	1913. 30/6/13.	1922. 31/12/22.	1931. 31/3/31.	1932. 31/3/32.	1933. 31/3/33.	1934. 31/3/34.
Army Head-Qrs. (Melbourne) ..	..	(c) 277	(c) 499	78	73	(d) 69	(d) 71
1st (Q'ld.) ..	4,310	4,625	4,319	3,892	3,369	3,280	3,506
2nd (N.S.W.) ..	9,772	12,105	14,561	11,524	10,819	10,122	10,881
3rd (Vict.) ..	7,011	10,840	11,117	10,339	10,141	9,262	9,911
4th (S. Aus.) ..	2,956	3,228	3,452	2,450	2,477	2,290	2,261
5th (W. Aus.) ..	2,283	1,685	2,018	1,820	1,715	1,656	1,739
6th (Tas.) ..	2,554	1,777	1,190	1,179	1,227	1,275	1,305
Total ..	28,886	34,537	37,156	31,282	29,821	27,963	29,674

(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. (d) Including cadets at Royal Military College of Australia.

(b) *Various Arms.* The numbers of the different arms of the service on the 31st March, 1934, were as follow :—

**ARMS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES, ACTIVE LIST,
31st MARCH, 1934.(a)**

Head-quarters Staffs	88	Fortress Engineers	285
Staff Corps	240	Signals	1,253
Corps of Staff Cadets	30	Infantry	12,122
Instructional Corps	481	Tank Corps	47
Light Horse	4,149	Army Service Corps	1,576
Armoured Car Regiment	161	Army Medical Corps	1,198
Royal Australian Artillery	505	Army Ordnance Corps (b)	309
Field Artillery	4,169	Army Veterinary Corps	117
Garrison Artillery	1,568	Provost Staff	10
Royal Australian Engineers	144		
Survey Corps	15		
Field Engineers	1,227	Total	29,674

(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 31st March, 1934.

**DISTRIBUTION OF LAND FORCES,(a) ACTIVE AND RESERVE LISTS,
31st MARCH, 1934.**

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) 65	191	628	498	82	137	67	1,668
Militia Forces ..	6	3,315	10,253	9,413	2,179	1,602	1,238	28,006
Engineer and Railway Staff Corps ..	2	10	7	11	11	9	5	55
Unattached List of Officers ..	6	55	129	123	11	14	9	347
Reserve of Officers ..	..	770	1,971	1,940	512	448	206	5,847
Chaplains ..	4	38	77	84	24	25	15	267
Total ..	83	4,379	13,065	12,069	2,819	2,235	1,540	36,190

(a) Excluding civilian staff.

(b) Including cadets at Royal Military College of Australia.

(d) *Militia Forces and Senior Cadets, by Formations.* The following table shows the strength of Militia Forces and Senior Cadets, by formations, at the 31st March, 1934 :—

**STRENGTH OF MILITIA FORCES AND SENIOR CADETS, BY FORMATIONS,
31st MARCH, 1934.**

State.	Military Formation.	Militia Forces.	Senior Cadets.	
			Regimental Detachments.	Educational Establishments.
Victoria ..	Army Head-quarters ..	6	..	..
Queensland ..	Field Troops, 1st Military District	3,164	327	485
Queensland ..	1st District Base ..	151	14	..
New South Wales	1st Cavalry Division ..	1,971	58	71
New South Wales	1st Division ..	3,140	318	363
New South Wales	2nd Division ..	4,147	445	559
New South Wales	2nd District Base ..	995	119	..
Victoria ..	2nd Cavalry Division ..	1,854	100	..
Victoria ..	3rd Division ..	3,798	627	659
Victoria ..	4th Division ..	2,978	389	361
Victoria ..	3rd District Base ..	783	110	..
South Australia ..	Field Troops, 4th Military District ..	2,105	231	239
South Australia ..	4th District Base ..	74	10	..
Western Australia	Field Troops, 5th Military District ..	1,405	122	148
Western Australia	5th District Base ..	197	19	..
Tasmania ..	Field Troops, 6th Military District ..	1,132	144	..
Tasmania ..	6th District Base ..	106	13	..
	Total ..	28,006	3,046	2,835

(e) *Numbers who served under Compulsory Provisions.* In earlier issues of the Year Book (see No. 22, pp. 411-413) tables were published showing the numbers registered and training under the compulsory system, distinguishing Citizen Forces and Senior Cadets.

(v) *Administration and Instruction.* The staff provided for the administration and training of the various arms consists of 240 officers (Staff Corps), 49 quartermasters, and 432 warrant and non-commissioned officers (Australian Instructional Corps).

(vi) *Royal Military College.* This College was established in 1911 at Duntroon in the Federal Capital Territory for the purpose of providing trained officers for the permanent forces. In January, 1931, the College was transferred to Victoria Barracks, Sydney. Admission is by open competitive examination. Twelve Staff Cadets were admitted to the College in 1934. In addition, 4 members of the New Zealand Permanent Forces commenced training at the College in February, 1934. Further particulars respecting the College are given on page 915 of Official Year Book No. 15. On the 31st March, 1934, the Australian cadets in training numbered 30. In addition, 4 cadets are being trained for the New Zealand Permanent Forces under an arrangement made in 1933 with the Government of that Dominion.

(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 transhipment 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 55 officers on 31st March, 1934. Further details will be found in Official Year Book No. 6, pp. 1070-1.

(viii) *Rifle Clubs.* On the 30th June, 1933, there were 1,134 rifle clubs with a membership of 43,252, and 90 miniature rifle clubs having a membership of 2,724. Members of rifle clubs must fire an annual course of musketry, but do not undergo any systematic drill.

For the purposes of administration the control of rifle club activities reverted from the Secretary for Defence to the Military Board with effect from the 1st March, 1931. Government Grants 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.* At the end of 1933, arrangements were made between His Majesty's Governments in Great Britain and Australia for a Flotilla Leader (*Stuart*), and 4 Destroyers (*Vampire*, *Vendetta*, *Voyager* and *Waterhen*) to be lent from the Royal Navy to the Royal Australian Navy. These vessels arrived at Sydney in December, 1933.

A contract has been let to the Cockatoo Dock and Engineering Co. of Sydney, for the construction of a modern sloop for the Royal Australian Navy. This vessel will take about two years to build.

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 officers and men of the Royal Australian Navy to gain experience in fleet exercises on a large scale.

(ii) *Naval College.* A naval college was established at Geelong in 1913, and was transferred in 1915 to Captain's Point, Jervis Bay, Federal Capital Territory, and thence in 1930 to the Flinders Naval Depot, Victoria. The course is similar to that carried out in naval colleges in England. In February, 1934, there were 36 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 169 officers who have passed through the college are now serving with the Fleet.

(iii) *Training Establishments.* Recruits from 16½ to 21 years of age receive their preliminary training at Flinders Naval Depot, Victoria, where, in addition to the new entry school, instruction is given in Gunnery and Torpedo, Signals and Wireless Telegraphy, Engineering, etc.

(iv) *The Naval Station.* A description of the limits of the Australian Naval Station is contained in earlier issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 18, pp. 608-9).

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

SHIPS OF THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY, MAY, 1934.

Vessel.	Description.	Displacement.	Power.
		Tons.	H.P.
IN COMMISSION—			
<i>Australia</i>	Cruiser	10,000	80,000
<i>Canberra</i>	"	10,000	80,000
<i>Stuart</i>	Flotilla Leader	1,530	40,000
<i>Voyager</i>	Destroyer	1,100	27,000
<i>Waterhen</i>	"	1,100	27,000
<i>Cerberus</i>	Motor Boat (Flinders Naval Depot)	61	220
<i>Moresby</i>	Sloop	1,650	2,500
<i>Penguin</i> (late <i>Platypus</i>)	Depot Ship, Sydney	3,455	3,500
<i>Tattoo</i>	Destroyer	905	27,000
IN RESERVE—			
<i>Adelaide</i>	Cruiser	5,100	25,000
<i>Albatross</i>	Seaplane Carrier	5,000	12,000
<i>Anzac</i>	Flotilla Leader	1,310	36,000
<i>Brisbane</i>	Cruiser	5,120	25,000
<i>Vampire</i>	Destroyer	1,090	27,000
<i>Vendetta</i>	"	1,090	27,000
<i>Stalwart</i>	"	905	27,000
<i>Success</i>	"	905	27,000
<i>Swordsman</i>	"	905	27,000
<i>Tasmania</i>	"	905	27,000
FLEET AUXILIARY—			
<i>Kurumba</i>	Fleet Oiler	7,930	2,000

(vi) *Floating Dock.* 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.

(vii) *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 99·6 per cent. Australian. The strength of the naval forces is given hereunder :—

**STRENGTH OF NAVAL FORCES (PERMANENT AND RESERVES),
15th FEBRUARY, 1934.**

Description of Force.	Numbers Borne.		
	In Training.	Officers.	Men.
Royal Australian Navy (Sea-going)	334	2,879
Royal Australian Naval Auxiliary Services	29	146
Cadet Midshipmen undergoing training at R.A.N. College	36	..	..
Royal Australian Naval Reserve (Sea-going)	43	..
Royal Australian Fleet Reserve	225
Royal Australian Naval Reserve	240	4,928
Royal Australian Naval Volunteer Reserve	47	..

§ 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, and the training of personnel for co-operation with the naval and military forces. The present establishment of the Force includes the following units :—(a) Headquarters Royal Australian Air Force, with representation in London; (b) a Flying Training School; (c) an Aircraft Depot; (d) two service landplane squadrons and (e) one service amphibian flight.

2. *Establishment.*—The present approved establishment of the Permanent Air Force is 102 officers and 788 airmen, and of the Citizen Air Force, 49 officers and 261 airmen. Three aerodromes are under the control of the Air Board; all other aerodromes and air routes have been taken over by the Controller of Civil Aviation.

3. *Air Routes.*—Aerodromes and emergency landing grounds have been prepared between the capital cities and on certain parts of the coast for service and civil purposes. At the 31st March, 1934, 214 Government aerodromes and emergency landing grounds had been prepared and 125 licensed public aerodromes were also available for use.

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

§ 4. Expenditure on Defence.

The following table shows defence expenditure, exclusive of war services, in 1901–2 and for 1929–30 and subsequent years. Details of the expenditure of the Defence Department and the cost of the war, repatriation, and war services are given in Chapter XV.—Public Finance.

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE (EXCLUDING WAR SERVICES).—AUSTRALIA.

Item.	1901-2.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34. (a)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Central Administration ..	5,594	25,382	24,189	20,599	21,925	21,400
Naval	178,819	2,167,324	1,747,835	1,444,002	1,493,948	1,905,238
Military	732,626	1,239,395	1,194,989	994,685	978,144	1,353,840
Air Services—						
R. A. Air Force .. .. .	..	498,366	392,408	326,330	319,974	429,635
Civil Aviation .. .. .	..	102,809	149,812	131,726	137,271	152,340
Munitions Supply Branch .. .. .	..	358,159	248,708	234,070	180,341	351,803
Rifle Clubs and Associations	41,653	39,922	33,257	27,897	20,515	31,760
Special Appropriations—						
Naval Construction .. .. .	..	307,845	30,193	2,701	2,865	37,000
Survey of Gt. Barrier Reef .. .. .	..	39,005	..	..	..	..
Reconditioning Equipment and Purchase of Aircraft Equipment .. .. .	..	3,322	16,663	1,747	Cr. 4,971	381,540
Development of Civil Aviation .. .. .	..	104,458	21,015	1,079	1,948	15,000
	958,692	4,885,987	3,859,069	3,184,836	3,159,960	4,679,556

(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 1932-33 to £9,997 from Revenue, while the estimated expenditure in 1933-34 was £8,773 from Revenue.

The total cost of war services including interest, sinking fund, war pensions, repatriation, etc., will be found in Chapter XV., Section B § 5—Cost of War and Repatriation.

§ 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.

2. **Factories.**—(i) *General.* The Explosives Factories at Maribyrnong, Victoria, which manufacture explosives for cartridges and artillery ammunition, aeroplane dopes, nitro-benzine, and special paints, were established in 1911. The staff at 30th June, 1933, numbered 158.

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). Power alcohol for use in motor-car engines was also produced. The establishment is now held in reserve, a maintenance staff of two being employed at the 30th June, 1933.

The Clothing Factory at Melbourne, Victoria, which had a staff of 240 employees on 30th June, 1933, 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 Postmaster-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, 1933, 271 employees. Rifles and machine guns are being produced, and provision has been made for the manufacture of pistols.

On the 1st January, 1927, the Defence Department entered into possession by purchase of the works of the Colonial Ammunition Company Limited at Footscray, Victoria. 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 detonators, and cartridge cases are also produced. Brass and other non-ferrous metals required for munitions manufacture are rolled at this factory. The staff at 30th June, 1933, numbered 389.

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 shops. The number of employees at 30th June, 1933, was 327.

(ii) *Investment in Factories.* Up to 30th June, 1933, 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, £550,824; Explosives Factories, £555,494; Clothing Factory, £7,750; Acetate of Lime Factory, £92,204; Ammunition Factories, £502,835; and Ordnance Factories, £616,820.

§ 6. Remount Depot.

Information in regard to the establishment of this branch of activity is contained in earlier 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 earlier 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, p. 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.*

§ 8. War Gratuity.

Reference was made in earlier 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, 1933, was £27,501,780, and bonds amounting to £15,598 had not been redeemed.

§ 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 1914–1918, but a limited number of matters dealt with under the original Act was provided for under the War Precautions Act Repeal Act of 1920–1928 or by regulations made thereunder.