

SECTION XXVIII.

DEFENCE.

§ 1. Military Defence.

1. **Development of State Military Systems.**—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. See also Official Year Book No. 12, p. 999.

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. Particulars regarding development up to the initiation of the existing system will be found in Official Year Book No. 12, p. 999.

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, enrolment, and exemption. Statutes were passed subsequently, extending or modifying the legislative provisions, removing obstacles and difficulties, and, where necessary, providing machinery. (See also Year Book No. 12, pp. 1000 *et seq.*)

(i) **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 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.

(ii) **Record for Anthropometric Purposes.** In connexion 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.

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

(iii) **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 up to the age of twenty-six years *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. On 1st January, 1911, by proclamation, compulsory training was established. Details concerning the method of carrying out the scheme, with modifications suggested by the report of Lord Kitchener, will be found in Official Year Book No. 12, pp. 1001, *et seq.*, but owing to limits of space they have been omitted from the present Year Book.

(iv) *Rifle Clubs.* These form part of the Reserves. On the 31st December, 1919, there were 1,383 clubs with a membership of 81,006, and in addition 128 miniature rifle clubs having a membership of 5,827. 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.

(v) *Allotment of Units to Divisional Brigade, Battalion, and Training Areas.* The organisation is territorial, and the divisions based upon infantry units. There are 93 battalion areas, forming 22 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. The figures shewn in the following tables are approximate, and include the recruits (19-20) year, but not the 25-26 year men. (See also Year Book No. 12, p. 1005.)

**ALLOTMENT OF UNITS TO BRIGADE, BATTALION, AND TRAINING AREAS,
30th JUNE, 1920.**

| State. | Brigade Areas. | | Battalion Areas. | | | | | | Training Areas. | |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|---|--------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----|
| | No. | No. of Battalions. | Providing the undermentioned units. | | | | | | Total Nos. in Training Areas. | No. |
| | | | Infantry and Engineers, A.S.C. and A.M.C. | Light Horse. | | Field Artillery. | | | | |
| | | | | Squadrons. | Nos. | Batteries. | Nos. | | | |
| New South Wales .. | 8 | 32 | 32,023 | 28 | 3,706 | 15 | 2,850 | 38,579 | 69 | |
| Victoria .. | 7 | 31 | 27,683 | 31 | 4,199 | 19 | 3,268 | 35,150 | 67 | |
| Queensland .. | 3 | 12 | 11,420 | 14 | 1,866 | 7 | 1,204 | 14,490 | 35 | |
| South Australia .. | 2 | 9 | 8,482 | 11 | 1,463 | 5 | 860 | 10,805 | 25 | |
| Western Australia .. | 1 | 5 | 3,857 | 3 | 403 | 3 | 516 | 4,776 | 14 | |
| Tasmania .. | 1 | 4 | 3,309 | 3 | 403 | 3 | 516 | 4,228 | 11 | |
| Total .. | 22 | 93 | 86,774 | 90 | 12,040 | 52 | 9,214 | 108,028 | 221 | |

(vi) *Instructional Staff.* The instructors provided for training consist of 298 officers and 806 warrant and non-commissioned officers of the instructional staff (permanent), and 218 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 of the permanent troops instruct in technical work.

(vii) *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. Between 20 and 25 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 late war the course was temporarily modified. Over 158 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, 1919), was 138. 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, 1919, the staff numbered—military, 37; civil, 17.

(viii) *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 46 officers on 31st December, 1919. Fuller details will be found in Official Year Book No. 6, pp. 1070-1.

(ix) *The Universal Training System in Operation.* Details regarding the various stages in the operation of the system will be found in Official Year Book No. 12, p. 1007, but limits of space preclude their repetition in the present volume.

4. **Strength of Military Forces.**—(i) *Strength in each District, 1901 to 1919.* 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. The following table shews the development:—

STRENGTH OF MILITARY FORCES, 1901 AND 1913 TO 1919.

| (a) District. | 1901. (b) 1/3/01 | 1913. 30/6/13. | 1914. 30/6/14. | 1915. 30/6/15. | 1916. 30/6/16. | 1917. 30/6/17. | 1918. 30/6/18. | 1919 30/6/19. |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Headquarters .. | .. | (c)277 | (c)330 | (c)416 | (c)360 | (c)377 | (c)473 | (c)362 |
| 1st Queensland .. | 4,310 | 4,625 | 5,844 | 7,734 | 9,379 | 11,415 | 15,899 | 13,938 |
| 2nd New South Wales | 9,772 | 12,105 | 16,365 | 21,661 | 24,761 | 28,783 | 41,751 | 37,851 |
| 3rd Victoria .. | 7,011 | 10,840 | 14,326 | 18,823 | 23,830 | 29,131 | 39,492 | 34,770 |
| 4th South Australia | 2,956 | 3,228 | 4,708 | 6,527 | 8,154 | 9,767 | 12,629 | 12,867 |
| 5th Western Australia | 2,283 | 1,685 | 2,046 | 3,004 | 4,197 | 4,882 | 6,333 | 5,508 |
| 6th Tasmania .. | 2,554 | 1,777 | 2,026 | 2,807 | 3,446 | 4,007 | 5,609 | 4,585 |
| Total .. | 28,886 | 34,537 | 45,645 | 60,972 | 74,127 | 88,362 | 122,186 | 109,881 |

(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, 1920, were as follows:—

ARMS OF THE COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE, 1920.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|---|-------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Light Horse .. | 7,671 | Army Nurs'g Service | 352 | Engineer and Rail- way Staff Corps | 46 |
| Field Artillery .. | 3,924 | Army Pay Corps .. | 856 | Pay Department, | |
| Garrison Artillery | 1,024 | Army Vet'ary Corps | 30 | Rifle Ranges, Rifle | |
| Engineers .. | 2,552 | Ordnance Depart'm't | | Clubs, Officers, etc. | 297 ^a |
| Infantry .. | 77,405 | (including Arma- ment Artificers) .. | 278 | Royal Milit'ry C'lege | 233 ^a |
| Intelligence Corps | 7 | Area Officers .. | 150 | | |
| Army Service Corps | 1,612 | Administrative and | | Grand Total .. | 100,512 |
| Army Medical Corps | 2,937 | Instructional Staff | 1,069 | | |
| Aust. Flying Corps | 69 | | | | |

^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, 1920 :—

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND FORCES, 1920.

| 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 | (a)463 | 316 | 807 | 985 | 193 | 226 | 164 | 3,154 |
| Citizen Soldiers | .. | 12,947 | 37,621 | 29,712 | 10,383 | 3,959 | 4,396 | 99,018 |
| Engineer and Railway Staff Corps | .. | 8 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 46 |
| Army Nursing Service | .. | 32 | 88 | 26 | .. | 204 | 2 | 352 |
| Area Officers | .. | 19 | 67 | 26 | 18 | 12 | 8 | 150 |
| Rifle Clubs | .. | 12,322 | 16,377 | 14,261 | 5,641 | 7,064 | 4,066 | 59,731 |
| Senior Cadets | .. | 13,038 | 37,385 | 29,977 | 9,864 | 6,090 | 3,753 | 100,107 |
| Unattached List of Officers | .. | 73 | 80 | 110 | 59 | 9 | 12 | 343 |
| Reserve of Officers | .. | 209 | 146 | 487 | 277 | 494 | 43 | 1,656 |
| Chaplains | .. | 78 | 96 | 61 | 26 | 45 | 21 | 327 |
| Grand Total | (a)463 | 39,042 | 92,678 | 75,654 | 26,466 | 18,112 | 12,469 | 264,884 |

(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, 1919 (1894 TO 1901 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. |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1901 QUOTA. | | | | | | | | |
| 1st .. | 3,376 | 3,266 | 2,689 | 82.33 | 577 | 17.67 | 526 | 2,671 |
| 2nd .. | 9,079 | 8,096 | 6,879 | 84.97 | 1,217 | 15.07 | 1,247 | 6,663 |
| 3rd .. | 7,246 | 6,975 | 5,990 | 85.88 | 985 | 14.12 | 801 | 5,632 |
| 4th .. | 2,394 | 2,354 | 2,061 | 87.55 | 293 | 12.45 | 264 | 2,055 |
| 5th .. | 1,302 | 1,263 | 1,002 | 79.34 | 261 | 20.66 | 165 | 989 |
| 6th .. | 1,061 | 950 | 785 | 82.63 | 165 | 17.37 | 240 | 775 |
| Total .. | 24,458 | 22,904 | 19,406 | 84.73 | 3,498 | 15.27 | 3,243 | 18,785 |

1894 TO 1900 QUOTAS.

| Military District. | Total Registrations in Training Areas. | | | | | | | Total. |
|--------------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Quota, 1894. | Quota, 1895. | Quota, 1896. | Quota, 1897. | Quota, 1898. | Quota, 1899. | Quota, 1900. | |
| 1st .. | 2,929 | 3,098 | 3,040 | 3,035 | 2,966 | 3,208 | 3,376 | 21,652 |
| 2nd .. | 8,095 | 8,162 | 8,283 | 8,311 | 7,856 | 7,852 | 8,138 | 56,697 |
| 3rd .. | 5,113 | 5,407 | 5,787 | 5,699 | 5,699 | 6,182 | 6,851 | 40,738 |
| 4th .. | 2,633 | 2,910 | 2,950 | 2,652 | 2,175 | 2,467 | 2,606 | 18,393 |
| 5th .. | 1,387 | 1,450 | 1,330 | 1,419 | 1,215 | 1,344 | 1,274 | 9,419 |
| 6th .. | 946 | 910 | 997 | 892 | 840 | 878 | 1,124 | 6,587 |
| Total .. | 21,103 | 21,937 | 22,387 | 22,008 | 20,751 | 21,931 | 23,369 | 153,486 |

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

1894 TO 1900 QUOTAS—*continued.*

| Military District. | Exemptions Granted. | | | | | | | | Number Liable for Training. |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| | Quota, 1894. | Quota, 1895. | Quota, 1896. | Quota, 1897. | Quota, 1898. | Quota, 1899. | Quota, 1900. | Total. | |
| 1st .. | 930 | 839 | 862 | 744 | 735 | 769 | 684 | 5,563 | 16,089 |
| 2nd .. | 1,836 | 2,034 | 2,047 | 1,921 | 1,711 | 1,637 | 1,658 | 12,844 | 43,853 |
| 3rd .. | 1,464 | 1,477 | 1,521 | 1,485 | 1,290 | 1,260 | 1,327 | 9,824 | 30,914 |
| 4th .. | 780 | 745 | 821 | 865 | 466 | 606 | 552 | 4,835 | 13,558 |
| 5th .. | 154 | 191 | 172 | 225 | 171 | 226 | 249 | 1,388 | 8,031 |
| 6th .. | 160 | 136 | 165 | 203 | 183 | 173 | 168 | 1,188 | 5,399 |
| Total .. | 5,324 | 5,422 | 5,588 | 5,443 | 4,556 | 4,671 | 4,638 | 35,642 | 117,844 |

UNIVERSAL TRAINING.—REGISTRATIONS, MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, AND EXEMPTIONS TO THE 31st DECEMBER, 1919 (1902 TO 1905 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 .. | 14,910 | 14,707 | 13,332 | 90.64 | 1,375 | 9.35 | 1,399 | 13,200 | 13,200 |
| 2nd .. | 41,132 | 40,388 | 37,163 | 92.02 | 3,225 | 7.98 | 3,449 | 36,576 | 36,576 |
| 3rd .. | 32,324 | 32,196 | 29,719 | 92.30 | 2,477 | 7.69 | 2,500 | 29,144 | 29,144 |
| 4th .. | 10,782 | 10,723 | 9,823 | 91.60 | 900 | 8.39 | 980 | 9,782 | 9,782 |
| 5th .. | 6,799 | 6,772 | 6,178 | 91.23 | 594 | 8.77 | 594 | 6,136 | 6,136 |
| 6th .. | 4,232 | 4,139 | 3,771 | 91.11 | 368 | 8.89 | 406 | 3,742 | 3,742 |
| Total | 110,179 | 108,925 | 99,986 | 90.75 | 8,939 | 8.20 | 9,328 | 98,580 | 98,580 |

UNIVERSAL TRAINING.—MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS TO THE 31st DECEMBER, 1919.

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 .. | 6,481 | 6,296 | 97.14 | 185 | 2.86 |
| 2nd .. | 21,306 | 21,036 | 98.73 | 270 | 1.27 |
| 3rd .. | 16,156 | 15,879 | 98.29 | 277 | 1.71 |
| 4th .. | 5,828 | 5,711 | 97.99 | 117 | 2.00 |
| 5th .. | 4,237 | 4,164 | 98.28 | 73 | 1.72 |
| 6th .. | 1,872 | 1,824 | 97.44 | 48 | 2.56 |
| Total | 55,880 | 54,910 | 98.26 | 970 | 1.74 |

§ 2. Naval Defence.

1. **Naval Defence under the States.**—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. **Development of Commonwealth System from 1901.**—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.

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, and in No. 12, p. 1012.

(ii) *The Building of the Australian Fleet.* 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.

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, and two submarines in 1914. A third cruiser, the *Brisbane*, and three more destroyers, the *Swan*, *Huon* and *Torrens*, were built at the Commonwealth Naval Dockyard, Sydney. Another cruiser, the *Adelaide*, is under construction at the Commonwealth Naval Dockyard.

(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 |
| | 380,766 |
| 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 | 1,819,257 |
| Total | £6,191,523 |

* 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 1920.

| 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 | 533,694 |
| 1919-20 .. | War Loan Act No. 13 of 1918 | 350,000(a) |
| | Total | 6,191,523 |

(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.

(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 in Year Book No. 12 (see 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 £166,600 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, 1919, there were 117 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 214 boys under training on 31st December, 1919.

(ix) *The Naval Station of the Commonwealth of Australia.* The following are the limits of the Naval Station which, since 1st June, 1919, have been controlled by the Commonwealth Government, acting through the Naval Board:—North: From a point in 95 degrees East longitude and 13 degrees South latitude along that parallel to the Eastward to the meridian of 120 degrees East longitude; thence along that meridian to the Northward to 11 degrees South latitude; thence to an Easterly direction to the Southern termination of the Eastern boundary of Dutch New Guinea in about 141 degrees East longitude; thence along the meridian of the boundary to the Northward to the Equator; thence along the equator to the Eastward to 170 degrees East longitude. East: From a point on the Equator on the meridian of 170 degrees East longitude along that meridian to the Southward to 32 degrees South latitude; thence along that parallel to the Westward to the meridian of 160 degrees East longitude; thence along that meridian to the South Pole. South: The South Pole. West: From the South Pole by the meridian of 80 degrees East longitude to the Northward of 30 degrees South latitude; thence along that parallel to the Eastward to the meridian of 95 degrees East longitude; thence along that meridian to the Northward to 13 degrees South latitude.

(x) *Visit and Report of Lord Jellicoe.* At the invitation of the Government, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe visited Australia in May, 1919, to advise the Dominion Authorities whether, in the light of the experience of the war, the scheme of naval organization which had been adopted or may have been in contemplation, required consideration, either from the point of view of the efficiency of that organization for meeting local needs, or from that of securing the greatest possible

homogeneity and co-operation between all the Naval Forces of the Empire; and, should the Dominion Authorities desire to consider how far it is possible for the Dominions to take a more effective share in the Naval Defence of the Empire, to give acceptance from the Naval point of view in drawing up a scheme for consideration.

The subjects, on which advice was requested, were:—The Naval strategical problem affecting Australian waters and the Pacific; future composition of the Australian Navy; Naval Bases and requirements in the Pacific and East Indian Waters; general organization and administration of the Naval Forces.

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

LIST OF SHIPS OF THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY, MAY, 1920.

| Vessel. | Description. | Displacement. | Power. |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | Tons. H.P. |
| <i>Adelaide</i> | Light Cruiser | 5,500 | 25,000 |
| <i>Anzac</i> | Flotilla Leader | 1,660 | 36,000 |
| <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 |
| <i>Franklin</i> | Yacht | 288 | 68 |
| <i>Geranium</i> | Sloop | 1,250 | 2,000 |
| <i>Huon</i> | T. B. Destroyer | 700 | 10,600 |
| <i>Mallow</i> | Sloop | 1,200 | 1,800 |
| <i>Marguerite</i> | " | 1,250 | 2,000 |
| <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>Stalwart</i> | T. B. Destroyer | 1,250 | 27,000 |
| <i>Success</i> | " | 1,250 | 27,000 |
| <i>Swan</i> | " | 700 | 10,600 |
| <i>Swordsman</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 | 3,970 | .. |
| SUBMARINES, "J" CLASS— | | | |
| 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 .. .. | .. .. | 1,900 | 1,400 |
| | | (submerged) | |
| | | 1,170 | 3,600 |
| | | (on surface) | |

With the exception of the *Adelaide*, which is under construction, all the above vessels are in commission.

Practically the whole of this Fleet was assembled in Port Phillip on 28th May, 1920, and was reviewed there by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

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. At present (July, 1920) the sea-going forces, except a few units which work under the direct orders of the Naval Board, are commanded by a Commodore commanding His Majesty's Australian Fleet.

STRENGTH OF NAVAL FORCES (PERMANENT AND RESERVES), 31st DECEMBER, 1919.

| Description of Force. | Numbers Borne. | |
|--|----------------|-------|
| | Officers. | Men. |
| Royal Australian Navy (Seagoing) | 431 | 4,162 |
| Cadet Midshipmen undergoing training at R.A.N. College | 117 | .. |
| Boys undergoing training on H.M.A.S. <i>Tingira</i> | 214 | .. |
| Royal Australian Naval Reserve (Seagoing) | 41 | .. |
| Royal Australian Naval Brigade | 166 | 5,566 |

§ 3. Expenditure on Defence.

1. Expenditure, 1914-15 to 1919-20.—The following table gives the expenditure on Defence from 1914-15 to 1918-19, and the estimate for 1919-20 :—

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCE, 1914-15 TO 1919-20.

| Branch or Department. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1919-20. Estimate. |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Defence—Central Administration | (a)211,327 | (a)367,967 | (a)247,028 | (a)134,537 | 151,473 | 276,731 |
| Naval Forces | 1,383,030 | 1,447,068 | 1,449,062 | 1,463,945 | 1,546,890 | 1,536,924 |
| Military Forces | 1,123,949 | 988,787 | 1,120,510 | 965,769 | 1,048,580 | 842,303 |
| Rent, Repairs, and Maintenance | 79,665 | 94,146 | 84,283 | 73,184 | 79,001 | 73,118 |
| Additions, New Works, Lands, etc. | 258,081 | 390,774 | 163,832 | 46,679 | 30,437 | 60,744 |
| Military Stores | 265,252 | 242,527 | 183,091 | 87,893 | 58,861 | 76,492 |
| Audit Office | 2,397 | 6,652 | 12,297 | 23,696 | 10,113 | 13,550 |
| Pensions and Retiring Allowances | 1,427 | 1,262 | 1,115 | 1,277 | 1,391 | 1,867 |
| Supervision of Public Works by State Officers | 6,119 | 4,573 | 2,831 | 1,315 | 1,278 | 1,200 |
| Fleet Unit | 568,204 | 396,072 | 374,249 | 355,397 | (b) | (b) |
| Naval Works | 362,782 | 789,400 | 913,265 | 495,836 | 540,956 | 176,000 |
| Interest and Sinking Fund on Transferred Properties | 177,741 | 128,439 | 129,570 | 129,548 | 136,609 | 129,350 |
| Miscellaneous | 3,320 | 5,798 | 522 | 126,069 | 49,095 | 65,368 |
| Sites for Defence purposes | 66,364 | 120,558 | 129,809 | (c) | (c) | (c) |
| Machinery, etc., Cockatoo Island, etc. | 42,782 | 66,840 | (d) | (d) | (d) | (d) |
| Proportion Public Works Staff Salaries | 13,881 | 21,320 | 19,200 | 17,710 | 31,874 | 22,500 |
| Total (ordinary) | 4,568,321 | 5,072,183 | 4,830,664 | 3,922,855 | 3,686,653 | 3,276,147 |
| Buildings and Sites provided from loan funds | .. | .. | .. | 115,700 | 126,599 | 519,500 |
| War Expenditure (e) | 15,111,335 | 41,201,946 | 61,535,891 | 66,742,350 | 83,457,567 | 77,233,625 |
| Total Expenditure on Defence | 19,679,656 | 46,274,129 | 66,366,555 | 70,665,205 | 87,270,819 | 81,029,272 |

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 1011.

2. Appropriation for Defence Purposes, 1901-2 to 1919-20.—In the following table the Defence expenditure for the whole Commonwealth period 1901-2 to 1919-20, 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 | 928,393 | 277,273 | 1,205,666 | 1,535,405 |
| 1910-11 .. | 303,493 | 1,161,541 | 1,465,034 | 1,092,305 | 448,687 | 1,540,992 | 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 | 6,970,639a | 12,124,415 | 584,602 | 12,709,017 | 19,679,656 |
| 1915-16 .. | 7,501,565 | 1,216,637 | 8,785,042b | 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 | 57,099,080 | 66,366,555 |
| 1917-18 .. | 3,506,244 | 111,426 | 4,357,477c | 66,066,238 | 134,572 | 66,307,728e | 70,665,205 |
| 1918-19 .. | 9,177,451 | 22,937 | 9,756,438d | 77,321,699 | 89,298 | 77,514,381f | 87,270,819 |
| 1919-20 .. | 8,759,127 | 14,100 | 8,958,927g | 71,432,309 | 137,236 | 72,070,345h | 81,029,272 |

(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 £556,050 loan expenditure on works.

(e) Includes £106,918 loan expenditure on works.

(f) Includes £103,384 loan expenditure on works.

(g) Includes £185,700 loan expenditure on works.

(h) Includes £500,800 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 |
| Total | <u>£1,000,000</u> |

3. Special War Expenditure.—The special war expenditure for the years 1914-15 to 1918-19 and the estimate for 1919-20 will be found on page 1011.

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 late 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 | 1913-14 | 3,291,000 | 2,456,000 | 5,747,000 | 23 7 |

(a) Excluding extraordinary expenditure.

§ 4. Industrial Establishments and Remount Depot.

1. **Commonwealth Factories.**—There are seven factories established under the authority of the Defence Act in connexion with the Defence Department. The Commonwealth Harness, Saddlery, and Leather Accoutrements Factory at Clifton Hill, Victoria, was opened in September, 1911. On 30th June, 1919, there were 104 persons employed, including 42 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, 1919, 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, 1919, was 498, of whom 420 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 1,080 on 30th June, 1919. 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; 266 persons, including 133 females, were employed on the 30th June, 1919.

The Acetate of Lime Factory at Bulimba, Brisbane, which manufactures acetate of lime (a raw material used in the production of acetone), commenced operations in September, 1918. On 30th June, 1919, there were 45 persons employed. This factory is run in conjunction with the Cordite Factory.

A seventh Commonwealth Factory was established at the Military Hospital, Caulfield, Victoria, for the manufacture of artificial limbs for returned soldiers. This factory has since been transferred to South Melbourne, Victoria, and branch factories established at Sydney, New South Wales; Windsor, Brisbane, Queensland; Keswick, South Australia; and Fremantle, Western Australia. The total number employed throughout Australia in these artificial limb factories was 67 on 30th June, 1919.

2. **Expenditure.**—The value up to 30th June, 1919, of land, buildings, machinery and plant, factory fittings and furniture in connexion with the factories now in operation was approximately as follows:—

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----------|
| Small Arms Factory | .. | .. | .. | £217,172 |
| Cordite Factory | .. | .. | .. | 163,957 |
| Clothing Factory | .. | .. | .. | 24,839 |
| Harness Factory | .. | .. | .. | 14,289 |
| Woollen Cloth Factory | .. | .. | .. | 149,977 |
| Acetate of Lime Factory | .. | .. | .. | 105,353 |

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. **General.**—In previous issues of the Year Book an account was given of the composition, &c., of the Australian contingents despatched 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.*). Owing to limits of space, however, this information has not been repeated in the present issue.

Up to the 31st May, 1919, the troops despatched from Australia for service in the various theatres of the Great War numbered 329,883.

(ii) *Casualties in Australian Imperial Force.*—The number of casualties announced by the Defence Department to 31st July, 1920, was as follows :—

CASUALTIES IN AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE TO 31st JULY, 1920.

| | All Ranks. |
|---|----------------|
| Deaths from wounds or disease | *59,302 |
| Missing and prisoners of war | *1 |
| Casualties from wounds or gas (gross total) | 166,819 |
| Sick (gross total) | 87,957 |
| Casualties not specified | *218 |
| Total | 314,297 |

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.

(iii) *The Expeditionary Force in the Pacific.* 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. 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 islands of the Samoan group (now occupied by New Zealand), the Marshall Islands (including Nauru), the Carolines, Pelews and 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 groups and islands, of which the Admiralty, Hermit, Ninigo, Witu and St. Matthias groups are the principal. All former German islands south of the Equator (except the Samoan group) are now occupied and administered by the Commonwealth. Those north of the Equator are under Japanese administration.

(iv) *The Australian Navy in the War.* In Year Book No. 12, pp. 1025 *et seq.*, an account was given of the part played by the Australian Navy in the War, but owing to limitations of space it has not been possible to reproduce this matter in the present issue.

(v) *Special War Expenditure, 1914-20.* According to a return supplied by the Defence Department the special expenditure for war purposes during each of the years 1914 to 1920 was as set out hereunder :—(See also Table on p. 1008.)

SPECIAL WAR EXPENDITURE, 1914 TO 1920.

| Particulars. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1919-20.a |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Special expenditure on Expeditionary and Australian forces— | | | | | | |
| Naval | 4,288,253 | 5,249,166 | 4,089,919 | 3,893,627 | 7,255,847 | 7,409,300 |
| Military | 10,232,787 | 32,474,340 | 47,667,248 | 50,956,888 | 48,171,995 | 24,500,000 |
| Interest on outstanding amounts due for maintenance of Australian troops at the front | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,430,000 | 1,816,000 |
| Interest on loans from British Government for war purposes | 36,489 | 843,893 | 2,082,258 | 2,477,288 | 2,377,690 | 2,377,656 |
| Interest on Commonwealth War Loan | .. | 999,976 | 2,723,823 | 4,573,355 | 7,709,184 | 10,915,000 |
| 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 | 1,200,713 | 1,350,410 |
| Grant to Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Fund | .. | 250,000 | .. | 200,000 | 1,300,000 | 2,500,000 |
| War Pensions | 437 | 139,460 | 1,185,907 | 2,831,386 | 4,996,287 | 5,543,095 |
| War Census | .. | 57,444 | 11,711 | 40 | 183 | .. |
| Referenda, Military Service | .. | .. | 79,427 | 85,385 | 35 | .. |
| Trading Vessels | 153,973 | 318,285 | 674,565 | 994,520 | 272,596 | 185,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 319,305 | 643,170 | 1,817,275 | 3,422,720 | 6,719,678 | 20,630,164 |
| Premiums on Life Assurance policies of Commonwealth public servants who are members of Expeditionary forces.. | 1,435 | 10,590 | 22,146 | 29,268 | 23,359 | 7,000 |
| Total | 15,111,335 | 41,201,946 | 61,535,891 | 67,022,668 | 83,457,567 | 67,233,625 |

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

(a) Estimate. (b) Includes a credit of £3,267,308. (c) Includes a credit of £16,938.

§ 6. War Gratuity.

In accordance with the War Gratuity Acts 1920 (assented to 30th April, 1920, and 29th May, 1920), a bonus, payable as an overseas war service gratuity, is authorized for sailors and soldiers who served in the Great War. The gratuity is in the nature of a free gift from the Commonwealth, in recognition of honorable services during the War, and is not claimable or recoverable as a matter of right. For members of the Naval Forces who served in a sea-going ship; members of the Naval and Military Expeditionary Force to New Guinea; members of the Australian Imperial Force who embarked from Australia on or before 10th November, 1918 (day preceding the Armistice); and Imperial reservists who served, the rate of gratuity is 1s. 6d. per day for the qualifying period. For members of the Naval Forces who did not serve in a sea-going ship; and members of the Military Forces who did not embark for overseas service the rate is 1s. per day. The qualifying period of service is that between the outbreak of War (4th August, 1914) and the Armistice (11th November, 1918). The period for which payment is to be made to individuals commences—for sailors, from the date of taking up duty on a sea-going ship; for soldiers who served overseas, from the date of embarkation (or the first of them, if more than one); the terminating date in all cases being the date of Declaration of Peace (28th June, 1919). For sailors not having service in a sea-going ship, and for soldiers who did not embark, or who embarked after 10th November, 1918, payment will be made from date of taking up duty to date of discharge or Declaration of Peace. Deductions may be made for misconduct on service, and serious crime, military or civil, involves disqualification.

The gratuity is ordinarily payable in Treasury bonds, maturing not later than 31st May, 1924, and bearing interest at 5½ per cent. In necessitous cases, payment will be made in cash, if so desired by the person entitled. The first gratuities were made available about the beginning of June, 1920. By the 30th June, 1920, the sum of £671,448 was paid in cash, and bonds to the value of £3,939,935 were issued. Up to 9th October, 1920, £16,217,311 in bonds, and £3,712,782 in cash, had been paid. Upwards of 360,000 payments will be made, the total amount being estimated at £30,000,000.

§ 7. 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.

§ 8. 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.

§ 9. Repatriation.

1. **General.**—In common with others of the late 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 three paid members, termed the Repatriation Commission, one of whom is chairman, and each of whom is a returned soldier. 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. Under the Amending Act of 19th May, 1920, the Repatriation Commission also takes over the administration of war pensions. 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 three paid members, one of whom is chairman, and providing for the representation of returned soldiers. The permanent official at the head of each State organization is termed Deputy Commissioner. 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; and (d) to

provide medical treatment after discharge 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 by pensions or in hostels 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 allowances for certain classes 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).

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. With the exception of South Australia all the States have agreed to extend the benefits of the Land Settlement Scheme to munition and war workers to whom the Commonwealth advance of £625 will be available.

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 £800 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.* For disabilities solely due to or aggravated by war service, discharged nurses, sailors and soldiers are entitled to free medical treatment, surgical aids, dressings, 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 17s. 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. The following classes of after-discharge medical treatment are provided for—

- (1) Treatment in hospitals in metropolitan areas for cases of a class which cannot be effectively dealt with in a country hospital, or cases where continuity of treatment is desirable.
- (2) Treatment as out-patients in metropolitan areas and country centres.
- (3) Treatment in country hospitals in cases which do not present any complications, or in cases of emergency.
- (4) Treatment in homes in cases of emergency within country districts.
- (5) Treatment in convalescent homes and hostels.
- (6) Treatment of incurables, mentals, tuberculars, inebriates, alcoholics, and chronic epileptics in special institutions.

5. *Sustenance Rates and Pensions.*—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 17s. An additional allowance of 3s. 6d. per week is made for each child up to four, the maximum sum payable being £3 9s. 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.

The general Pensions rates payable to Widow or Widowed Mother on Death of a Member of the Forces, or to a Member, or to the Wife of a Member, upon his total incapacity, are as follows:—

| Rate of Pay of the Member per Day at Date of Death or Incapacity. | Fortnightly Pension Payable to Widowed Mother on Death of Member. | Fortnightly Pension Payable to Widow on Death of Member. | Fortnightly Pension Payable to Member upon Total Incapacity. | Fortnightly Pension Payable to Wife of Member who is Totally Incapacitated. |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 6 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 7 0 | 4 4 0 | 1 16 0 |
| 7 0 | 2 3 0 | 2 7 0 | 4 4 0 | 1 16 0 |
| 9 0 | 2 9 0 | 2 9 0 | 4 4 0 | 1 16 0 |
| 10 0 | 2 12 3 | 2 12 3 | 4 4 0 | 1 16 0 |
| 10 6 | 2 13 9 | 2 13 9 | 4 4 0 | 1 16 0 |
| 11 6 | 2 16 0 | 2 16 0 | 4 4 0 | 1 16 0 |
| 12 0 | 2 17 3 | 2 17 3 | 4 4 0 | 1 16 0 |
| 13 0 | 2 19 6 | 2 19 6 | 4 4 0 | 1 16 0 |
| 17 6 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 4 4 0 | 2 0 0 |
| 22 6 | 3 17 6 | 3 17 6 | 4 5 0 | 2 2 6 |
| 30 0 | 4 9 0 | 4 9 0 | 4 15 0 | 2 7 6 |
| 37 6 | 5 0 9 | 5 0 9 | 5 5 0 | 2 12 6 |
| 45 0 | 5 12 3 | 5 12 3 | 5 15 0 | 2 17 6 |
| 50 0 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 3 0 0 |

In cases of (a) Widows with dependent children, and (b) Widows without children whose circumstances are such as in the opinion of the Commission justify an increase of the rates specified in this Schedule, and whose rate of pension, as specified in column three of this Schedule, is less than £4 4s. per fortnight, the Commission may, for such period as it thinks fit, increase the rate of pension to an amount not exceeding £4 4s. per fortnight.

A Special Rate of Pension amounting to £8 per fortnight, may be granted to members of the Forces who have been blinded as the result of War Service, and to members who are totally and permanently incapacitated (i.e., incapacitated for life to such an extent as to be precluded from earning other than a negligible percentage of a living wage).

The Commission may grant a pension not exceeding the Special Rate of Pension to any member of the Forces who is suffering from tuberculosis, and who has been for at least six months an inmate of an establishment for persons so suffering, and has been discharged from that establishment.

The Special Rate of Pension shall not be payable to any pensioners who are maintained in an establishment at the public expense.

In the case of a member who has been granted the Special Rate of Pension, the wife of such member shall not be entitled to receive a pension exceeding the rate specified above.

6. Summary of Work of Department from 8th April, 1918, to 30th June, 1920.—The following is a summary of the work of the Department from its inception to the latest available date:—(a) *Employment*.—Number of applications, 185,727; number of positions filled, 106,139. (b) *Vocational Training*.—Vocational training is designed for—(i) Soldiers incapacitated from following their usual occupations. (ii) Apprentices whose indentures were interrupted by war service. (iii) 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.) (iv) Students whose studies were interrupted by war services. (v) 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, 6,070; number in training, 21,437. (c) *Assistance other than Vocational Training and Employment*.—Applications received,

266,701; applications approved, 227,884. (d) *War Service Homes*.—The operations of the War Service Homes Commission to 31st May, 1920, were as follows:—Altogether 581 homes have been completed under the Commission, while 2,198 are at present under construction. Of this number 1,313 are being constructed under contract, while 885 are being erected by day labour. There have been 481 additional contracts let for houses upon which constructional work has not yet been commenced, while tenders have been called for a further 819 houses, but these tenders have not yet been finally dealt with. The number of houses which the Commissioner has assisted to complete is 41, and a total of 5,150 existing houses has been purchased by the Commissioner on behalf of returned soldiers or dependents eligible under the Act, involving a total cost of £2,894,629. Mortgages lifted number 1,288, involving £609,794. The total applications approved by the Commissioner to 31st May, 1920, numbered 10,554, the amount involved being £6,186,195. The Commissioner has purchased approximately 2,168 acres upon which to erect homes for soldiers under the provisions of the War Service Homes Act.

7. *Assistance Granted*.—The table hereunder shews the sums granted by way of assistance during the period from the inauguration of the Department (8th April, 1918) to 31st May, 1920:—

**DEPARTMENT OF REPATRIATION.—ASSISTANCE GRANTED FROM
8th APRIL, 1918, TO 31st MAY, 1920.**

| Particulars. | General. | Loan. | Gift. | Total. |
|--|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £. | £ | £ |
| Expenses in providing employment (including tools of trade and transportation expenses) | 24,008 | 9,842 | 2,020,271 | 2,054,121 |
| Vocational Training (including sustenance, fares, fees for instruction, books and equipment and training classes) | 203,442 | 15,402 | 1,227,046 | 1,445,890 |
| Furniture | .. | 527,584 | 62,850 | 590,434 |
| Small businesses | .. | 163,736 | 1,459 | 165,195 |
| Plant | 41 | 140,355 | 750 | 141,146 |
| Live stock | .. | 15,696 | 70 | 15,766 |
| Settlers' sustenance and other expenses | 4,382 | 23 | 125,123 | 129,528 |
| Homes for blinded soldiers | 2,525 | .. | 1,082 | 3,607 |
| Passages beyond the Commonwealth | 14,133 | 25 | 54,235 | 68,393 |
| Living allowances (including allowances for homes) | 2,616 | 34,712 | 249,660 | 286,988 |
| Educational grants for children | .. | 65 | 479 | 544 |
| Medical treatment (including surgical aids and maintenance of soldiers at institutions not conducted by this Department) | 11,215 | .. | 339,212 | 350,427 |
| Funeral expenses | .. | 64 | 12,037 | 12,101 |
| Miscellaneous | 50,787 | 7,628 | 24,611 | 83,026 |
| Expenses of allotment | 15,716 | 453 | 17 | 16,186 |
| Maintenance of medical institutions | 42,052 | .. | .. | 42,052 |
| Grants to local government bodies to provide employment for returned soldiers | 411,360 | .. | .. | 411,360 |
| Grants to local committees for administrative and other expenditure | 29,373 | .. | .. | 29,373 |
| Payments to trainees incidental to advanced training in building trades and other expenses | 2,983 | .. | .. | 2,983 |
| Totals | 814,633 | 915,585 | 4,118,902 | 5,849,120 |

8. *Settlement of Soldiers on the Land*.—In 1917 at the Premiers' Conference in Melbourne it was agreed that the States should undertake the work of settling soldiers on the land but that the Commonwealth should finance them for this purpose.

The classes of persons entitled to assistance as land settlers are:—

- (1) Members of the Australian Expeditionary and Naval Forces;
- (2) Members of the Naval and Military Forces of any part of the King's Dominions other than the Commonwealth if they resided in Australia prior to enlistment;
- (3) Munition workers and war workers who left Australia under engagement with the Imperial Government to undertake war work.

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, &c., an amount which was subsequently increased to £625 per settler.

At the Premiers' Conference held in January, 1919, definite proposals were put forward by the States at the request of the Commonwealth Government and the latter agreed to finance the States to the extent shewn in the following table:—

PROVISION FOR SOLDIER SETTLEMENT, 1919.

| State. | No. of Settlers. | Advances to Settlers. | Ad- vances to Men Settled. | Land Resump- tion. | Public Works. | Special Pro- vision. | Total. |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| New South Wales .. | 8,405 | 5,253,125 | .. | 1,208,408 | 2,313,310 | .. | 8,774,843 |
| Victoria .. | 5,395 | 3,371,875 | 350,000 | 6,592,500 | .. | .. | 10,314,375 |
| Queensland .. | 2,826 | 1,766,250 | .. | 200,000 | 396,481 | .. | 2,362,731 |
| South Australia .. | 1,729 | 875,000 | 205,625 | 625,000 | 1,190,000 | .. | 2,895,625 |
| Western Australia .. | 2,000 | 1,250,000 | 125,625 | 500,000 | 750,000 | 1,000,000 | 3,625,625 |
| Tasmania .. | 500 | 312,500 | 128,000 | 360,000 | .. | .. | 800,500 |
| Total .. | 20,855 | 12,828,750 | 809,250 | 9,485,908 | 4,649,791 | 1,000,000 | 28,773,609 |

As the number of applicants exceeded the estimates, the States sought further assistance from the Commonwealth. The basis of the agreement arrived at (Premiers' Conference, July, 1920) was that the Commonwealth Government should advance the States a flat rate of £1,000 per settler—£625 per settler (on the average) as working capital and £375 per settler (on the average) for resumptions and works incidental to land settlement, approved by the Commonwealth.

The numbers provided for to the 30th April, 1920, are as follow:—

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT, 30th APRIL, 1920.

| State. | Quota Agreed on. | No. Settled to 30th April, 1920. | Holdings Available. |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| | No. | No. | No. |
| New South Wales .. | 8,405 | 4,210 | .. |
| Victoria .. | 5,395 | 4,253 | 2,097 |
| Queensland .. | 2,826 | 1,816 | 1,807 |
| South Australia .. | 1,729 | 1,074 | 450 |
| Western Australia .. | 2,000 | 2,600 | .. |
| Tasmania .. | 500 | 1,556 | 50 |
| Total .. | 20,855 | 15,509 | 4,404 |

The amounts reimbursed to the State Governments by the Commonwealth to the 30th June, 1920, are as follows:—

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| New South Wales .. | £1,996,731 |
| Victoria .. | 5,750,371 |
| Queensland .. | 728,084 |
| South Australia .. | 614,058 |
| Western Australia .. | 1,166,097 |
| Tasmania .. | 980,375 |
| Total .. | £11,235,716 |

Prior to the occupancy of the land, the Repatriation Department may pay sustenance for a limited period and subject to certain conditions, and during the first two years of occupancy, sustenance may be paid for six months while awaiting actual production.

The fares of a man and his family to his place of settlement are paid by the Repatriation Department and a limited amount allowed towards the cost of removal of his household effects.

Where men are given rural training the cost of maintenance is shared between the State Lands Department and the Repatriation Department acting on behalf of the Commonwealth.

9. **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) Names of Acts .. | Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts 1916, 1917. Voluntary Workers' (Soldiers' Holdings) Act 1917 | Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act 1917, 1918 | 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 connexion 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, 1919 | Land Act Amendment Act 1917 | The Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 |
| 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, and (b) has served in connexion with the war, and (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, or (b) the terms of whose enlistment did not render him liable to serve abroad, or (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 areas 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 1¼% 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 disposed of | 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. Maximum amount, £625 | (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, £625 | Improvements on Perpetual Lease Selections and the erection of workers' dwellings Maximum amount, £625 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 the above | 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 | 3¼% 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. Maximum amount, £625</p> | <p>(a) Improvements up to £625 (b) Fertilizers, 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. Maximum amount, £625</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>34% for first year, increasing by 1% 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. |
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| (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 |
| (xxii) 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. |
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| <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> |