

CHAPTER XIV.

DEFENCE.

§ 1. Military Defence.

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

The strength of the military forces of the several States prior to federation was generally nearly up to establishment. On the 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 Australia, 27,353. This total is exclusive of cadets, reservists, and rifle club members.

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

- (a) The first phase, *i e.*, the welding together of the military forces of the States into one homogeneous army, was entrusted by the Government in 1902 to Major-General Sir Edward Hutton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., and a sound foundation was laid, upon which the subsequent organization and training was based.
- (b) The second phase was the introduction of Universal Training in 1911. During the year 1909 a measure providing for universal training was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament, and the scheme came into force in 1911 after the advice and recommendations of the late Lord Kitchener had been obtained. By the Defence Acts of 1903 and 1904 all male inhabitants between the ages of 18 and 60 years were made liable to serve in Australia with the defence forces in *time of war*. The more recent Acts make training and service compulsory up to the age of 26 years in *time of peace*. By the Act of 1909 the principle of universal liability to be trained was made law for the first time in any English-speaking community. More detailed reference to these matters will be found in Official Year Book No. 12, p. 999 *et seq.*
- (c) The third phase, Divisional Organization, came into operation from the 1st May, 1921. Under this system a war organization, evolved from the Australian Imperial Force, is applied to peace conditions, with a minimum of permanent staff and forces. Numbers of units and formations have been altered to correspond with those of the A.I.F. and every effort is being made to maintain the traditions established by those units in the Great War.

(ii) *Military Population.* In connexion with the numbers available, the figures of male population are of interest. The total number at cadet age, *i.e.*, between 12 and 18, at the Census of 1921 (4th April) was about 300,000 ; at citizen soldier age, *i.e.*, between 18 and 26, 353,000 ; these latter, with 409,000 at ages between 26 and 35, give 762,000 as the total males at the best period for military service. It is estimated that 529,000 of those available between the ages of 18 and 35 were not married or widowers without children, and 233,000 were married or widowers with children. In addition, there were about 762,000 between 35 and 60.

(iii) *Allotment of Units.* The organization is territorial, and the divisions based upon infantry units. There are 62 battalion areas, forming 15 brigades. The areas have approximately equal numbers of males of citizen soldier age, and each furnishes a battalion of infantry, and a proportion of other troops.

ALLOTMENT OF UNITS TO AREAS, 1st FEBRUARY, 1923.

| State. | Brigade Areas. | Battalion Areas. | | | | | | | | | | Training Areas. | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | | Providing the undermentioned Units— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Number of Areas. | Infantry Battalions. | Light Horse Regiments. | Field Artillery Batteries. | Engineers. | | Signallers. | | A.A.M.C. | | | | |
| | | | | | | Companies. | Troops. | Sections. | Troops. | A.A.S.C. Companies. | Field Amb. | | San. Section. | A.A.V.C. Sections. |
| N.S. Wales .. | 5 | 21 | 21 | 7 | 17 | 7 | 3 | 18 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 35 |
| Victoria .. | 5 | 21 | 21 | 7 | 17 | 7 | 3 | 15 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 27 |
| Queensland .. | 2 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| S. Aust. .. | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| W. Aust. .. | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| Tasmania .. | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 4 |
| Total .. | 15 | 62 | 62 | 24 | 51 | 19 | 8 | 54 | 10 | 27 | 22 | 9 | 10 | 92 |

(iv) *Strength of Military Forces.* (a) *Districts.* There was little alteration in the numbers serving in the Australian military forces from the institution of the Commonwealth to the year of the introduction of the compulsory training system. From 1913 to 1918, however, the annual increase was considerable. As a result of the International Conference which met at Washington on the 11th November, 1921, it was decided by the Australian Government in 1922 that the universal training law is to be continued, but its operation is to be restricted to the more populous centres and to certain quotas only, viz. :—Citizen Force training will be confined to youths of 18 and 19 (representing two quotas annually instead of seven as previously). Senior Cadet training will be confined to boys of 16 and 17 (representing two quotas annually instead of four as previously). Junior Cadet training ceased as an activity of the Defence Department on the 30th June, 1922. The existing Divisional Organization of the Field Force is being retained in skeleton form, units being maintained at considerably below war strength. Consequent upon the reductions in staffs and establishments, considerable numbers of the military and civil *personnel* were retired.

TRAINING STRENGTH OF MILITARY FORCES, 1901, 1913, AND 1918 TO 1922.

| (a) District. | 1901. (b) 1/3/01 | 1913. 30/6/13. | 1918. 30/6/18. | 1919. 30/6/19. | 1920. 30/6/20. | 1921. 31/12/21. | 1922. 31/12/22. |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Hd.-Qrs. .. | .. | (c) 277 | (c) 473 | (c) 362 | (c) 463 | (c) 458 | (c) 499 |
| 1st Q'ld. .. | 4,310 | 4,625 | 15,899 | 13,938 | 13,323 | 14,752 | 4,319 |
| 2nd N.S.W. .. | 9,772 | 12,105 | 41,751 | 37,851 | 38,558 | 46,924 | 14,561 |
| 3rd Vict. .. | 7,011 | 10,840 | 39,492 | 34,770 | 30,762 | 41,484 | 11,117 |
| 4th S. Aus. .. | 2,956 | 3,228 | 12,629 | 12,867 | 10,590 | 12,495 | 3,452 |
| 5th W. Aus. .. | 2,283 | 1,685 | 6,333 | 5,508 | 4,400 | 6,540 | 2,018 |
| 6th Tas. .. | 2,554 | 1,777 | 5,609 | 4,585 | 4,569 | 5,307 | 1,190 |
| Total .. | 28,886 | 34,537 | 122,186 | 109,881 | 102,665 | 127,960 | 37,156 |

(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.

(b) *Various Arms.* The numbers of the different arms of the service on the 31st December, 1922, were as follows :—

ARMS OF THE COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE, 31st DECEMBER, 1922.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|--|--------|
| Light Horse .. | 3,733 | Australian Instructional Corps .. | 602 |
| Field Artillery .. | 3,934 | Ordnance (including Armament Artificers) .. | 285a |
| Garrison Artillery .. | 562 | Pay Department, Rifle Range Staff, Rifle Club Staff, and Clerical Staff .. | 296a |
| Field Engineers .. | 1,452 | Royal Military College (Cadets) .. | 26 |
| Signallers .. | 1,173 | Provost Staff .. | 15 |
| Infantry .. | 23,411 | Grand Total .. | 37,156 |
| Army Service Corps .. | 533 | | |
| Army Veterinary Corps .. | 95 | | |
| Army Medical Corps .. | 807 | | |
| Staff Corps .. | 232 | | |

(a) Includes civilians.

(c) *Classification of Land Forces.* The following table shows the strength of the land forces in each State, classified according to nature of service, on the 31st December, 1922 :—

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND FORCES,(a) 31st DECEMBER, 1922.

| Branch of Service. | Army Headquarters. | 1st Military District. (Qld.) | 2nd Military District. (N.S.W.) | 3rd Military District. (Vic.) | 4th Military District. (S. Aus.) | 5th Military District. (W. Aus.) | 6th Military District. (Tas.) | Total. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Permanently employed .. | (a) 499 | 203 | 556 | 480 | 90 | 157 | 88 | 2,073 |
| Citizen Soldiers .. | .. | 4,230 | 14,261 | 10,833 | 3,362 | 1,861 | 1,102 | 35,649 |
| Unattached List of Officers .. | .. | 47 | 153 | 139 | 61 | 29 | 18 | 447 |
| Engineer and Railway Staff Corps .. | .. | 9 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 48 |
| Area Medical Officers .. | .. | 10 | 35 | 27 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 87 |
| Reserve of Officers .. | .. | 1,391 | 4,204 | 3,524 | 1,122 | 951 | 370 | 11,562 |
| Chaplains .. | .. | 62 | 143 | 86 | 27 | 33 | 22 | 373 |
| Total .. | 499 | 5,952 | 19,364 | 15,099 | 4,676 | 3,040 | 1,609 | 50,239 |

(a) Includes Cadets at Royal Military College of Australia, Duntroon.

(d) *Numbers Serving under Compulsory Provisions.* The following tables show those registered and training under the compulsory system, distinguishing Citizen Forces and Senior Cadets. Junior Cadet training ceased as an activity of the Department of Defence on 30th June, 1922.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING.—CITIZEN FORCES REGISTRATIONS, 1903 AND 1904 QUOTAS, AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1922.

| Military Formations and Districts. | 1904 Quota. | 1903 Quota. | Total Registrations. |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1st Division (2nd M.D.) .. | 4,319 | 4,129 | 8,448 |
| 2nd Division (2nd M.D.) .. | 7,733 | 6,839 | 14,572 |
| 3rd Division (3rd M.D.) .. | 5,394 | 4,870 | 10,264 |
| 4th Division (3rd M.D.) .. | 3,946 | 3,489 | 7,435 |
| 4th Division (4th M.D.) .. | 3,261 | 2,874 | 6,135 |
| 11th Mixed Brigade (1st M.D.) .. | 4,154 | 3,673 | 7,827 |
| 12th Mixed Brigade (6th M.D.) .. | 1,300 | 1,204 | 2,504 |
| 13th Mixed Brigade (5th M.D.) .. | 2,095 | 1,989 | 4,084 |
| Total .. | 32,202 | 29,067 | 61,269 |

REGISTRATIONS, 1895 TO 1902 QUOTAS, AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1920.(a)

| Military District. | Total Registrations in Training Areas. | | | | | | | | Total. |
|--------------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Quota, 1895. | Quota, 1896. | Quota, 1897. | Quota, 1898. | Quota, 1899. | Quota, 1900. | Quota, 1901. | Quota, 1902. | |
| 1st .. | 4,629 | 4,391 | 4,572 | 4,584 | 4,915 | 4,865 | 4,453 | 4,260 | 36,669 |
| 2nd .. | 9,844 | 9,947 | 9,871 | 9,346 | 9,607 | 10,058 | 9,970 | 10,451 | 79,094 |
| 3rd .. | 5,989 | 6,147 | 6,036 | 6,044 | 6,747 | 7,325 | 7,390 | 7,248 | 52,926 |
| 4th .. | 3,304 | 3,219 | 2,958 | 2,914 | 3,014 | 3,226 | 2,878 | 2,805 | 24,318 |
| 5th .. | 932 | 1,030 | 1,107 | 1,146 | 1,222 | 1,178 | 1,244 | 1,347 | 9,206 |
| 6th .. | 1,237 | 1,324 | 1,293 | 1,144 | 1,248 | 1,381 | 1,222 | 1,181 | 10,030 |
| Total .. | 25,935 | 26,058 | 25,837 | 25,178 | 26,753 | 28,033 | 27,157 | 27,292 | 212,243 |

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

CITIZEN FORCES, EXEMPTIONS AND MISSING TRAINEES, 31st DECEMBER, 1922.

| Military Formations and Districts. | Exemptions. | | | Missing Trainees. |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | 1904 Quota. | 1903 Quota. | Total. | 1904 and 1903 Quotas. |
| 1st Division (2nd M.D.) .. | 1,753 | 1,217 | 2,970 | 206 |
| 2nd Division (2nd M.D.) .. | 2,895 | 2,120 | 5,015 | 637 |
| 3rd Division (3rd M.D.) .. | 2,003 | 1,601 | 3,604 | 576 |
| 4th Division (3rd M.D.) .. | 1,642 | 1,521 | 3,163 | 643 |
| 4th Division (4th M.D.) .. | 1,303 | 988 | 2,291 | 78 |
| 11th Mixed Brigade (1st M.D.) | 2,280 | 1,748 | 4,028 | 54 |
| 12th Mixed Brigade (6th M.D.) | 698 | 658 | 1,356 | 81 |
| 13th Mixed Brigade (5th M.D.) | 1,141 | 1,005 | 2,146 | 44 |
| Total | 13,715 | 10,858 | 24,573 | 2,319 |

TRAINEES OF CITIZEN FORCE AGE SERVING WITH SENIOR CADETS,
31st DECEMBER, 1922.

| Military Formations and Districts. | Trainees of Citizen Forces serving with Senior Cadets as Officers. | | | Number serving under Reg. 375. |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| | 1904 Quota. | 1903 Quota. | Total. | |
| 1st Division (2nd M.D.) .. | 31 | 10 | 41 | .. |
| 2nd Division (2nd M.D.) .. | 38 | 32 | 70 | 3 |
| 3rd Division (3rd M.D.) .. | 29 | 30 | 59 | 21 |
| 4th Division (3rd M.D.) .. | 27 | 8 | 35 | 28 |
| 4th Division (4th M.D.) .. | 14 | 13 | 27 | 30 |
| 11th Mixed Brigade (1st M.D.) | 15 | 10 | 25 | 16 |
| 12th Mixed Brigade (6th M.D.) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| 13th Mixed Brigade (5th M.D.) | 6 | 3 | 9 | 12 |
| Total | 161 | 109 | 270 | 111 |

SENIOR CADETS.—REGISTRATIONS AND NUMBER ACTUALLY IN TRAINING,
31st DECEMBER, 1922 (1905 TO 1908 QUOTAS).

| Military Formations and Districts. | Total Registrations.—Senior Cadets. | | | | | Number actually in Training.—Senior Cadets. | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---|---------------|---------------|
| | 1908 Quota. | 1907 Quota. | 1906 Quota. | 1905 Quota. | Total. | 1906 Quota. | 1905 Quota. | Total. |
| 1st Division (2nd M.D.) .. | 3,355 | 4,440 | 4,757 | 4,552 | 17,104 | 3,129 | 2,781 | 5,910 |
| 2nd Division (2nd M.D.) .. | 6,346 | 7,300 | 7,237 | 7,243 | 28,126 | 4,836 | 4,477 | 9,313 |
| 3rd Division (3rd M.D.) .. | 4,773 | 5,192 | 5,329 | 5,559 | 20,853 | 3,704 | 3,582 | 7,286 |
| 4th Division (3rd M.D.) .. | 2,713 | 3,370 | 3,611 | 3,716 | 13,410 | 1,974 | 2,032 | 4,006 |
| 4th Division (4th M.D.) .. | 2,647 | 2,726 | 3,019 | 2,912 | 11,304 | 1,966 | 1,762 | 3,728 |
| 11th Mixed Brigade (1st M.D.) | 3,522 | 3,997 | 4,062 | 4,285 | 15,866 | 2,098 | 1,992 | 4,090 |
| 12th Mixed Brigade (6th M.D.) .. | 943 | 1,082 | 1,249 | 1,422 | 4,696 | 479 | 584 | 1,063 |
| 13th Mixed Brigade (5th M.D.) .. | .. | 1,985 | 2,090 | 2,192 | 6,267 | 1,122 | 1,071 | 2,193 |
| Total | 24,299 | 30,092 | 31,354 | 31,881 | 117,626 | 19,308 | 18,281 | 37,589 |

**SENIOR CADETS, MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1908 QUOTA, YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1922.**

| Military Formations and Districts. | Number of Examinations carried out. | Fit. | | Unfit (A.M.R. 369). | | Unfit (including those under A.M.R. 375, but excluding those under A.M.R. 369). | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---|--------------|
| | | Number. | Per-centage. | Number. | Per-centage. | Number. | Per-centage. |
| 1st Division (2nd M.D.) | 2,241 | 2,143 | 95.62 | 23 | 1.03 | 75 | 3.35 |
| 2nd Division (2nd M.D.) | 4,307 | 4,046 | 93.94 | 70 | 1.62 | 191 | 4.44 |
| 3rd Division (3rd M.D.) | 2,852 | 2,681 | 94.00 | 33 | 1.16 | 138 | 4.84 |
| 4th Division (3rd M.D.) | 1,777 | 1,668 | 73.87 | 15 | 0.84 | 94 | 5.29 |
| 4th Division (4th M.D.) | 1,689 | 1,564 | 92.60 | 14 | 0.83 | 111 | 6.57 |
| 11th Mixed Brigade (1st M.D.) .. | 2,143 | 1,984 | 92.58 | 15 | 0.70 | 144 | 6.72 |
| 12th Mixed Brigade (6th M.D.) .. | 955 | 885 | 92.67 | 6 | 0.63 | 64 | 6.70 |
| 13th Mixed Brigade (5th M.D.) .. | 1,209 | 1,148 | 94.95 | 10 | 0.83 | 51 | 4.22 |
| Total .. | 17,173 | 16,119 | 93.86 | 186 | 1.08 | 868 | 5.06 |

**CITIZEN FORCES, MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1904 QUOTA, YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1922.**

| Military Formations and Districts. | Number of Examinations carried out. | Fit. | | Unfit (A.M.R. 369). | | Unfit (including those under A.M.R. 375, but excluding those under A.M.R. 369). | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---|--------------|
| | | Number. | Per-centage. | Number. | Per-centage. | Number. | Per-centage. |
| 1st Division (2nd M.D.) | 2,757 | 2,516 | 91.26 | 56 | 2.03 | 185 | 6.71 |
| 2nd Division (2nd M.D.) | 5,127 | 4,365 | 85.14 | 162 | 3.16 | 600 | 11.70 |
| 3rd Division (3rd M.D.) | 4,003 | 3,417 | 85.36 | 135 | 3.37 | 451 | 11.27 |
| 4th Division (3rd M.D.) | 1,942 | 1,691 | 87.08 | 102 | 5.25 | 149 | 7.67 |
| 4th Division (4th M.D.) | 1,954 | 1,704 | 87.21 | 55 | 2.81 | 195 | 9.98 |
| 11th Mixed Brigade (1st M.D.) .. | 2,352 | 1,976 | 84.01 | 92 | 3.91 | 284 | 12.08 |
| 12th Mixed Brigade (6th M.D.) .. | 911 | 749 | 82.22 | 22 | 2.41 | 140 | 15.37 |
| 13th Mixed Brigade (5th M.D.) .. | 1,032 | 898 | 87.01 | 36 | 3.50 | 98 | 9.49 |
| Total .. | 20,078 | 17,316 | 86.24 | 660 | 3.29 | 2,102 | 10.47 |

(v) *Administration and Instruction.* The staff provided for the administration and training of the various arms consists of 232 officers (Staff Corps), 44 quartermasters, and 558 warrant and non-commissioned officers (Australian Instructional Staff).

(vi) *The Royal Military College, Duntroon,* Federal Capital Territory, was 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. Further particulars respecting the College are given on page 915 of Official Year Book No. 15. In October, 1922, the staff numbered—military, 15; civil, 9.

(vii) *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 mobilization of troops. To prevent delay in the transport of troops, particularly that caused by the transhipment of baggage and implements of war, the Council has recommended the adoption of a uniform railway gauge on lines linking up the States' capitals. An Engineer and Railway Staff Corps has been instituted, and numbered 48 officers on 31st December, 1922. Fuller details will be found in Official Year Book No. 6, pp. 1070-1.

(viii) *Rifle Clubs.* On the 31st December, 1922, there were 1,191 clubs with a membership of 41,753, and in addition 111 miniature rifle clubs having a membership of 3,960. 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 naturalized 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.

On the 3rd August, 1921, the administration of rifle clubs was transferred from military to civil control, and rifle clubs ceased to form part of the military organization.

§ 2. Naval Defence.

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

2. *Commonwealth System from 1901.*—Australian defence, in both its branches (naval and military), 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. His Majesty the King approved of a flag, similar to that used by the Board of Admiralty, being flown when the Naval Board is present in an official capacity. This flag has now taken its place amongst the naval flags of the various nations.

3. *The Present System.*—(i) *General.* An outline of the development of Australian naval policy was given in Official Year Book No. 3, pp. 1060-61, and No. 12, p. 1012. Some account of the building of the Australian Fleet, the proposed and modified cost thereof, the compact with the Imperial Government, etc., appears in Official Year Book No. 15, pp. 921 *et seq.* Up to the 30th June, 1922, the expenditure on construction amounted to £6,846,000.

The Washington Conference of 1921 has had a marked effect on Naval Defence schemes, and all warship building and naval base construction has been suspended. The Fleet *personnel* was reduced from 4,843 in 1921 to 4,000 in 1922, and the ships in commission were reduced from 25 to 13. H.M.A.S. *Australia* has been placed entirely out of commission, and will be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Washington Treaty.

(ii) *Naval College.* A naval college has been established at Captain's Point, Jervis Bay, New South Wales. The course is similar to that carried out in naval colleges in England. In December, 1922, there were 46 cadet midshipmen under training. 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 naturalized British subjects. From amongst those qualified the Selection Committee chooses the number required. The Commonwealth Government bears the whole expense of uniforms, victualling, travelling, as well as that of the educational course. Altogether 117 officers who have passed through the College are now serving with the Fleet. Others have been transferred to the Emergency List under the "Retirement" scheme of 1922.

(iii) *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 150 boys under training on 15th May, 1923.

(iv) *The Naval Station.* The following are the limits of the Naval Station which, since 1st June, 1919, has 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 in 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.

(v) *Vessels.* The following table shows the vessels of the Royal Australian Navy:—

SHIPS OF THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY, JUNE, 1923.

| 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 | 18,800 | 44,000 |
| <i>Brisbane</i> | Light Cruiser | 5,400 | 25,000 |
| <i>Cerberus</i> | Gunboat | 920 | 1,600 |
| <i>Countess of Hopetoun</i> | First Class Torpedo Boat.. | 93 | 1,100 |
| <i>Penguin</i> | Depot Ship | 5,880 | 12,500 |
| <i>Franklin</i> | Yacht | 370 | 350 |
| <i>Geranium</i> | Sloop | 1,250 | 2,000 |
| <i>Huon</i> | T.B. Destroyer | 700 | 11,300 |
| <i>Mallow</i> | Sloop | 1,200 | 1,800 |
| <i>Marguerite</i> | " | 1,250 | 2,200 |
| <i>Melbourne</i> | Light Cruiser | 5,400 | 25,000 |
| <i>Parramatta</i> | T.B. Destroyer | 700 | 9,000 |
| <i>Platypus</i> | Fleet Repair Ship and Destroyer Depot Ship | 3,460 | 2,611 |
| <i>Platypus II.</i> | Turret Ship | 3,480 | 1,660 |
| <i>Stalwart</i> | T.B. Destroyer | 1,075 | 27,000 |
| <i>Success</i> | " | 1,075 | 27,000 |
| <i>Swan</i> | " | 700 | 10,000 |
| <i>Swordsman</i> | " | 1,075 | 27,000 |
| <i>Sydney</i> | Light Cruiser | 5,400 | 25,000 |
| <i>Tasmania</i> | T.B. Destroyer | 1,075 | 27,000 |
| <i>Tattoo</i> | " | 1,075 | 27,000 |
| <i>Tingira</i> | Boys' Training Ship | 1,800 | .. |
| <i>Torrens</i> | T.B. Destroyer | 700 | 10,000 |
| <i>Warrego</i> | " | 700 | 9,000 |
| <i>Yarra</i> | " | 700 | 9,000 |
| FLEET AUXILIARIES— | | | |
| <i>Biloela</i> | Fleet Collier | 5,700 | 2,300 |
| <i>Kurumba</i> | Fleet Oiler | 3,970 | .. |

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.

(vi) *Naval Forces.* Besides the sea-going forces, there is a R.A.N. Reserve, which is composed of Citizen Naval Trainees. 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 time goes on. The strength of the naval forces is given hereunder.

**STRENGTH OF NAVAL FORCES (PERMANENT AND RESERVES),
15th MAY, 1923.**

| Description of Force. | Numbers Borne. | | |
|--|----------------|-----------|-------|
| | In Training. | Officers. | Men. |
| Royal Australian Navy (Sea-going) | .. | 370 | 3,410 |
| Cadet Midshipmen undergoing training at R.A.N. College | 46 | .. | .. |
| Boys undergoing training on H.M.A.S. <i>Tingira</i> | 150 | .. | .. |
| Royal Australian Naval Reserve (Sea-going) | .. | 49 | .. |
| Royal Australian Naval Reserve | .. | 71 | 3,896 |

§ 3. Air Defence.

1. *General.*—Having regard to the development which was taking place in aircraft, the Australian military authorities, as early as 1911, were considering the question of providing for local air defence. In 1912 approval was given for the establishment, as part of the army organization, of a Central Flying School for the training of aeroplane pilots. An area of land was acquired at Point Cook, Victoria; hangars and workshops were erected, and two flying instructors, four mechanics, and five aeroplanes were obtained from England. In June, 1914, the work at Point Cook was sufficiently advanced to permit of training being commenced, and the first course was arranged to begin on the 14th August, 1914. The training of pilots at the School continued actively throughout the War, but after the cessation of hostilities the staff was reduced to a small nucleus.

No steps were taken towards the establishment of a Naval Air Service beyond the appointment, in 1918, of an Air Adviser to the Navy Department.

In 1920 it was resolved to establish an Australian Air Force. Pending the passing of an Air Defence Bill, the Australian Air Force was constituted by proclamation issued under the powers contained in the Defence Act 1903–1918, as part of the Australian Military Forces. This was effected as from 31st March, 1921, and from 13th August, 1921, the Force was designated the Royal Australian Air Force. The Air Defence Bill was passed by the Senate in May of that year, but lapsed on the prorogation of Parliament.

Under the new Air Board Regulations issued in October, 1922, the Air Force is administered by a Board consisting of two Air Force members and a Finance member. To this Force is entrusted the air defence of the Commonwealth, the training of *personnel* for co-operation with the naval and military forces, and the refresher training of pilots engaging in civil aviation. The present establishment of the Force includes the following units :—

- (a) Head-Quarters, Royal Australian Air Force, with representation at the Air Ministry in London; and
- (b) One Station at which are located an Aircraft Depot with store and repair facilities, a Flying Training School, and one squadron of Citizen Force *personnel* with a nucleus of permanent *personnel*.

In deciding all matters of policy the Minister is assisted by a representative Air Council, which includes officers of the Navy, Army, and Air Force, and the Controller of Civil Aviation.

2. *Establishment.*—The approved establishment of the Permanent Air Force comprises 53 officers and 300 airmen, whilst the strength as at the 30th June, 1923, was 49 officers and 296 airmen.

It is proposed to develop the Air Force on the same lines as the Army by forming a nucleus which can be extended when required.

§ 4. Expenditure on Defence.

1. Distribution.—(i) *General.* The following table gives the expenditure on Defence from 1917-18 to 1921-22, and the estimate for 1922-23 :—

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCE, 1917-18 TO 1922-23.

| Particulars. | 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1919-20. | 1920-21. | 1921-22. | 1922-23 (Estimate). |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Naval Forces | 1,466,164 | 1,546,586 | 1,611,325 | 2,429,852 | 2,275,590 | 2,088,900 |
| Military Forces | 1,088,351 | 1,196,028 | 946,409 | 1,340,719 | 1,460,078 | 1,356,229 |
| Air Services | 14,660 | 4,151 | 26,813 | (d)62,888 | (d)146,820 | (d)251,042 |
| Naval Works | 44,377 | 8,120 | 7,663 | 24,809 | 80,075 | 155,952 |
| Construction of Fleet | (a) | (b) | (b) | 301,284 | 336,369 | 50,000 |
| Military—Additions, New Works, Military Stores, etc. | 133,578 | 88,897 | 89,008 | 693,255 | 960,711 | 195,200 |
| Air Services—Works .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | 19,991 | (d)77,040 | 130,604 | 115,465 |
| Rent, Repairs and Maintenance Sites for Defence purposes | 73,678 | 79,221 | 78,461 | 108,728 | (e)110,571 | (e)111,525 |
| Proportion of Public Works Staff, Salaries and Contingencies | 17,715 | 31,880 | 28,962 | 26,723 | 28,318 | 28,600 |
| Supervision of Public Works by State Officers | 1,188 | 1,630 | 1,801 | 2,094 | 1,994 | 2,000 |
| Interest on Transferred Properties Audit | 129,548 | 136,699 | 130,470 | 122,325 | 93,586 | 97,940 |
| Pensions and Retiring Allow- ances | 22,565 | 10,118 | 16,104 | 17,298 | 15,032 | 14,525 |
| Defence Officers' Compensation (including Navy) | 1,277 | 1,391 | 1,202 | 2,162 | 2,633 | 2,597 |
| Miscellaneous | 11,455 | 35,530 | 50,572 | 53,753 | 300,000 | 117,887 |
| Total | 3,004,556 | 3,140,251 | 3,008,781 | 5,262,930 | 5,964,730 | 4,587,862 |
| Buildings, Works and Sites provided from Loan Fund (excluding construction of Fleet) | (c)717,088 | 414,430 | 566,853 | 401,286 | 345,987 | 266,279 |
| War Expenditure and War Gratuity | 66,958,360 | 83,447,990 | 70,822,326 | 65,469,800 | 41,105,913 | 42,306,334 |
| Total Expenditure on Defence | 70,680,004 | 87,002,671 | 74,397,960 | 71,134,016 | 47,416,630 | 47,160,475 |

(a) Provided from Loan Funds for Works. The expenditure in respect of Construction of the Fleet in 1917-18, 1918-19, and 1919-20, was £355,397, £533,694, and £366,696 respectively.
(b) Provided from War Loan Fund. See previous note. (c) Includes Construction of Fleet, £355,397.
(d) Includes Civil Aviation. (e) Includes Rent of Aerodromes, etc.

(ii) *Special War Expenditure, 1914-15 to 1922-23.* The special expenditure for war purposes during each of the years 1914 to 1922 was as set out hereunder :—

SPECIAL WAR EXPENDITURE, 1914-15 TO 1922-23.

| Particulars. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. | 1918-19. |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Special expenditure on Expeditionary and Australian Forces— | | | | | |
| Naval | 3,527,904 | 5,093,530 | 2,737,890 | .. .. . | 5,443,599 |
| Military | 9,474,537 | 31,938,864 | 46,408,490 | 50,957,776 | 48,148,442 |
| Interest due to Government of United Kingdom for maintenance of Australian troops at the Front | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | 3,430,000 |
| Interest on loans from Government of United Kingdom for War purposes | 36,489 | 843,693 | 2,082,258 | 2,477,288 | 2,377,690 |
| Sinking Fund on loans from Government of United Kingdom .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | 477,743 | 245,410 | 245,410 |
| Interest on Australia's War Indebtedness to Government of United Kingdom .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Payment in reduction of principal of Australia's War indebtedness to the Government of the United Kingdom .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Interest on Commonwealth War Loans | 78,656 | 1,014,821 | 2,738,673 | 4,574,817 | 7,709,771 |
| Interest on War Gratuity Bonds and Treasury Bills for War Gratuity purposes .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Sinking Funds on loans for War purposes .. .. . | .. .. . | 200,777 | 689,384 | 515,781 | 955,303 |
| Amount transferred to Trust Fund, Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Account .. .. . | .. .. . | 250,000 | .. .. . | 200,000 | 1,300,000 |
| War Pensions (including Administrative expenses) .. .. . | .. .. . | 129,273 | 1,149,242 | 2,772,077 | 4,827,368 |
| Advances to States and Territories for purpose of settling returned soldiers on the land .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | 20,000 | 20,000 | 1,047,963 |
| Expenditure under War Service Homes Act 1918 .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | 5,000 |
| Trading Vessels | 153,973 | 318,285 | 686,700 | 999,197 | 272,608 |
| War Gratuity .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Miscellaneous | 1,839,776 | 1,412,003 | 4,551,186 | 4,196,014 | 7,684,836 |
| Total | 15,111,335 | 41,201,446 | 61,541,566 | 66,958,360 | 83,447,990 |

SPECIAL WAR EXPENDITURE, 1914-15 TO 1922-23—continued.

| Particulars. | 1919-20. | 1920-21. | 1921-22. | 1922-23. (Estimate). |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Special expenditure on Expeditionary and Australian Forces— | | | | |
| Naval | 2,451,078 | 698,052 | 157,884 | 175,000 |
| Military | 18,022,258 | 1,019,110 | Cr. 57,809(b) | 165,893 |
| Interest due to Government of United Kingdom for maintenance of Australian troops at the Front | 1,816,000 | 1,743,264 | (a) | (a) |
| Interest on loans from Government of United Kingdom for War purposes | 2,377,656 | 2,290,460 | (a) | (a) |
| Sinking Fund on loans from Government of United Kingdom | 245,410 | 490,820 | (a) | (a) |
| Interest on Australia's War Indebtedness to Government of United Kingdom | .. | .. | 4,529,971 | 4,484,137 |
| Payment in reduction of principal of Australia's War indebtedness to the Government of the United Kingdom | .. | .. | 1,012,360 | 1,064,673 |
| Interest on Commonwealth War Loans | 10,268,246 | 11,270,983 | 12,324,208 | 12,829,000 |
| Interest on War Gratuity Bonds and Treasury Bills for War Gratuity purposes | 224 | 1,140,361 | 1,221,514 | 1,110,000 |
| Sinking Funds on loans for War purposes | 1,067,402 | 2,678,000 | 1,987,640 | 1,095,000 |
| Amount transferred to Trust Fund, Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Account | 5,170,737 | 3,384,845 | 1,957,835 | 1,570,000 |
| War Pensions (including Administrative expenses) | 6,032,270 | 7,389,739 | 7,028,329 | 6,750,000 |
| Advances to States and Territories for purpose of settling returned soldiers on the land | 10,155,675 | 15,182,878 | 6,482,384 | 6,000,000 |
| Expenditure under War Service Homes Act 1918 | 4,718,158 | 6,594,164 | 1,247,466 | 4,000,000 |
| Trading Vessels | 143,274 | 527 | 8,612 | 2,000 |
| War Gratuity | 685,008 | 8,035,066 | 2,191,772 | 2,500,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 7,668,930 | 3,551,531 | 1,015,744 | 560,631 |
| Total | 70,822,326 | 65,469,800 | 41,105,913 | 42,306,334 |

(a) An agreement has been entered into between Australia and the Government of the United Kingdom whereby war debts due to the latter by Australia have been funded, and the amount due for maintenance of Australian troops at the front and loans made to Australia for war purposes are included in this agreement. Provision is also made for half-yearly payments in reduction of the principal of Australia's War indebtedness to the Government of the United Kingdom.

(b) Credit resulting from repayment of expenditure made in previous years.

(iii) *Naval, Military, and Air Expenditure 1901-2 to 1922-23.*—In the following table Defence expenditure for the whole Commonwealth period 1901-2 to 1921-22, and the estimate for the year 1922-23 are given:—

ANNUAL DEFENCE EXPENDITURE, 1901-2 TO 1922-23.

| Year. | Naval. | | Military. | | Air. | | Total Defence Expenditure (a) (b) |
|------------------------|--|------------------|--|---------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Under Ordinary Votes and Appropriations. | Total Naval. (a) | Under Ordinary Votes and Appropriations. | Total Military. (a) | Under Ordinary Votes and Appropriations. | Total Air. (a) | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1901-2 .. | 178,819 | 178,819 | 777,620 | 780,260 | .. | .. | 959,079 |
| 1902-3 .. | 149,701 | 149,701 | 595,115 | 600,652 | .. | .. | 750,353 |
| 1903-4 .. | 240,005 | 240,091 | 502,517 | 615,673 | .. | .. | 855,764 |
| 1904-5 .. | 200,394 | 206,036 | 533,945 | 728,562 | .. | .. | 934,598 |
| 1905-6 .. | 250,273 | 252,016 | 548,439 | 718,329 | .. | .. | 970,345 |
| 1906-7 .. | 255,120 | 256,066 | 585,516 | 779,729 | .. | .. | 1,035,795 |
| 1907-8 .. | 259,247 | 510,205 | 634,579 | 824,539 | .. | .. | 1,334,744 |
| 1908-9 .. | 263,207 | 267,262 | 686,365 | 783,330 | .. | .. | 1,050,592 |
| 1909-10 .. | 269,051 | 329,739 | 928,393 | 1,205,666 | .. | .. | 1,535,405 |
| 1910-11 .. | 303,493 | 1,465,034 | 1,092,305 | 1,540,992 | .. | .. | 3,008,026 |
| 1911-12 .. | 461,546 | 1,634,466 | 1,667,103 | 2,443,382 | .. | 4,000 | 4,081,348 |
| 1912-13 .. | 806,881 | 1,960,616 | 1,805,806 | 2,680,466 | 3,072 | 5,223 | 4,346,305 |
| 1913-14 .. | 1,006,424 | 1,987,101 | 1,944,297 | 2,756,404 | 3,012 | 8,795 | 4,752,300 |
| 1914-15 .. | 1,526,351 | 6,821,091 | 1,477,873 | 12,715,471 | 6,742 | 18,217 | 19,554,779 |
| 1915-16 .. | 1,550,012 | 8,470,036 | 1,512,343 | 37,444,879 | 10,503 | 46,162 | 45,961,077 |
| 1916-17 .. | 1,510,542 | 6,641,249 | 1,544,775 | 59,364,998 | 12,156 | 30,758 | 66,049,005 |
| 1917-18 .. | 1,544,590 | 3,766,174 | 1,283,063 | 66,884,734 | 14,660 | 29,096 | 70,680,004 |
| 1918-19 .. | 1,650,375 | 9,435,658 | 1,392,859 | 77,431,327 | 4,151 | 135,686 | 87,002,671 |
| 1919-20(b) .. | 1,728,327 | 5,645,374 | 1,163,792 | 68,102,458 | 26,813 | Cr. 34,880 | 73,712,952 |
| 1920 21(b) .. | 2,550,609 | 3,658,589 | 1,615,933 | 59,300,435 | 62,888 | 139,026 | 63,098,950 |
| 1921-22(b) .. | 2,330,965 | 3,167,736 | 2,126,006 | 41,771,436 | 155,082 | 285,626 | 45,224,858 |
| 1922-23(b) (Estimated) | 2,200,042 | 2,713,409 | 1,871,203 | 41,533,069 | 266,412 | 413,997 | 44,660,475 |

(a) During the war years and subsequently, war expenditure and war expenditure on work included in total. (b) Not including War Gratuity (see p. 630).

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

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Ordinary Services | £800,000 |
| Works, Arms, Equipment, etc. 1901 | 200,000 |
| Total | £1,000,000 |

(iv) *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 and for 1922-23 are as follows:—

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

| Country. | Year. | Total Expenditure. | Per Inhabitant. | Year. | Total Expenditure.(c) | Per Inhabitant. |
|--------------------|---------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | | £ | s. d. | | £ | s. d. |
| Great Britain .. | 1913-14 | 77,179,000 | 33 9 | 1922-23 | 138,079,000 | 56 10 |
| Germany .. | 1913-14 | 97,845,000 | 30 2 | 1922-23 | 3,055,000 | 1 0 |
| France .. | 1913 | 56,738,000 | 28 7 | 1923 | 87,764,000 | 44 9 |
| Italy .. | 1913-14 | 23,614,000 | 13 7 | 1922-23 | 22,207,000 | 11 1 |
| Austria-Hungary .. | 1913 | 19,600,000 | 7 8 | 1921-22 | (a)3,546,000 | 11 6 |
| Switzerland .. | 1913 | 1,772,000 | 9 1 | 1923 | 3,321,000 | 17 1 |
| Russia .. | 1913 | 86,953,000 | 10 5 | (b) | (b) | (b) |
| Spain .. | 1913 | 9,218,000 | 9 3 | 1922-23 | 17,802,000 | 16 8 |
| Portugal .. | 1913-14 | 3,041,000 | 10 3 | 1922-23 | 1,665,000 | 5 11 |
| Norway .. | 1913-14 | 1,204,000 | 9 11 | 1922-23 | 2,162,000 | 16 4 |
| Sweden .. | 1913 | 4,510,000 | 16 0 | 1922 | 7,195,000 | 24 2 |
| Denmark .. | 1913-14 | 1,625,000 | 11 5 | 1922-23 | 2,081,000 | 12 8 |
| Holland .. | 1913 | 4,458,000 | 14 6 | 1923 | 5,604,000 | 16 4 |
| Belgium .. | 1913 | 3,260,000 | 8 7 | 1922 | 9,898,000 | 25 9 |
| United States .. | 1913-14 | 64,537,000 | 14 0 | 1922-23 | 147,310,000 | 27 10 |
| Canada .. | 1912-13 | 1,872,000 | 5 2 | 1922-23 | 3,263,000 | 7 3 |
| Japan .. | 1913-14 | 12,039,000 | 3 6 | 1922-23 | 37,405,000 | 13 4 |
| Australia .. | 1913-14 | 4,752,000 | 19 5 | 1922-23 | 4,854,000 | 17 3 |
| New Zealand .. | 1913-14 | 539,000 | 9 11 | 1922-23 | 719,000 | 10 10 |

(a) Austria. (b) Not available. (c) Excluding expenditure in connexion with the late War.

§ 5. Industrial Establishments and Remount Depot.

I. Commonwealth Factories.—(i) *Number and Staff.* The creation of Australian sources for the supply of munitions of war was found to be a necessary undertaking, and the administration of the various factories required for the production of war materials was allotted to the Munitions Supply Board, of which the Defence Contract and Supply Board forms a part. Six factories were thus 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, 1922, there were 40 persons employed, including 12 females. A large quantity of harness and saddlery, leather and canvas equipment has been turned out for the Defence and other Commonwealth and State Departments. At the Cordite Factory at Maribyrnong, Victoria, cordite is manufactured for the cartridges required for military purposes. On 30th June, 1922 the employees numbered 62. The Acetate of Lime Factory at Bulimba, Brisbane, which manufactured acetate of lime (a raw material used in the production of acetone), commenced operations in September, 1918. On 30th June, 1922 there were 13 persons employed. This factory is worked in conjunction with the Cordite Factory. 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, 1922 was 174, of whom 124 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, and much of that required by State Departments and local governing bodies. 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 248 on 30th June, 1922. 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; 321 persons, including 151 females, were employed on the 30th June, 1922, since which date the factory has been sold.

(ii) *Expenditure.* The expenditure up to 30th June, 1922, on land, buildings, machinery and plant, factory fittings and furniture in connexion with the factories now in operation was approximately as follows:—Small Arms Factory, £379,985; Cordite Factory, £298,337; Clothing Factory, £36,444; Harness Factory, £20,493; Woollen Cloth Factory, £205,177; Acetate of Lime Factory, £150,464.

2. **Remount Depot.**—The Act of 1910 authorized the establishment and maintenance of remount depots, farms, and stations for the breeding of horses. A few thoroughbred stallions are maintained by the Department for the service, at a low fee, of approved privately-owned mares. The horses are maintained 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, veterinary hospitals have also been established, and stables have been built in all States. 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 organized 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.

§ 6. Australian Contingents.

1. **General.**—In previous issues of the Year Book an account was given of the composition, etc., 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.

2. **Australian Troops (Great War).**—(i) *General.* The troops despatched from Australia for service in the various theatres of the Great War numbered 329,883.

(ii) *Percentages of Enlistments at each Age.* The percentage at each age at enlistment of those who embarked for service overseas was as follows, viz. :—

ENLISTMENTS.—PERCENTAGE AT EACH AGE.

| Age at Enlistment. | Percentage. | Age at Enlistment. | Percentage. | Age at Enlistment. | Percentage. |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 18 | 7.08 | 28 | 3.85 | 37 | 1.54 |
| 19 | 7.69 | 29 | 3.50 | 38 | 1.37 |
| 20 | 8.30 | 30 | 3.15 | 39 | 1.22 |
| 21 | 8.92 | 31 | 2.84 | 40 | 1.06 |
| 22 | 7.78 | 32 | 2.58 | 41 | 0.95 |
| 23 | 6.73 | 33 | 2.33 | 42 | 0.87 |
| 24 | 6.03 | 34 | 2.13 | 43 | 0.86 |
| 25 | 5.33 | 35 | 1.92 | 44 | 0.98 |
| 26 | 4.72 | 36 | 1.73 | 45 | 0.29 |
| 27 | 4.25 | | | | |

At the date of the Armistice approximately 210,000 members of the A.I.F. were abroad, and by June, 1920, the whole of these troops, with the exception of certain *personnel* remaining for hospital treatment, educational and other purposes, had been returned to Australia. On the 31st March, 1921, the Australian Imperial Force practically ceased to exist with the exception of 150 members of the Graves Service A.I.F. Cadres in Europe and the East. At that date the remaining members of the A.I.F. in Australia, chiefly hospital patients, were discharged and transferred to the Repatriation Department.

(iii) *Casualties.* The number of casualties announced by the Defence Department to the 31st March, 1922, was as follows:—

CASUALTIES IN AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE TO 31st MARCH, 1922.

| Particulars. | All ranks. |
|---|------------|
| Deaths from wounds or disease | (a) 59,342 |
| Casualties from wounds or gas (gross total) | 166,819 |
| Sick (gross total) | 87,957 |
| Casualties not specified | (a) 218 |
| Total | 314,336 ✓ |

(a) These figures 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 were admitted to hospital more than once.

(iv) *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. 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.

(v) *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.

(vi) *Honours and Decorations.* Honours and Decorations were awarded to members of the Australian Imperial Forces as follows:—V.C., 65: G.C.M.G., 3: K.C.M.G., 9: C.M.G., 149: K.C.B., 9: C.B., 42: K.B.E., 2: C.B.E., 33: O.B.E., 125: M.B.E., 99: D.S.O., 619: R.V.O., 2: R.R.C., 147: M.C., 2,366: D.C.M., 1,756: M.M., 9,926: M.S.M., 1,176: A.M., 3: D.F.C., 58: A.F.C., 16: A.F.M., 2: French, 343: Serbian, 84: Belgian, 430: Russian, 25: Egyptian, 34: Montenegrin, 10: Italian, 37: Rumanian, 31: American, 17: Portuguese, 2: Hellenes, 18: Japanese, 1.

(vii) *Engagements in Various Theatres of War.* The Australian Imperial Forces were engaged in the following important actions in the various theatres of war, 1914–1918, viz. :—

1914.

Capture of German New Guinea.

1915.

Defence of Suez Canal: Operations in Western Desert: Mersa Matruh: Gebel Medwa—Landing at Anzac: Gaba Tepe: Krithia: Chessboard: Quinn's Post: Defence of Anzac: Walker's Ridge: Lone Pine: Sari Bair: Hill 60: The Evacuation.

1916.

Halazin: Bir el Jifjafa: Katia: Bir Salmana: Romani: Bir el Abd: Bir el Mazar: El Arish: Magdhaba—Fromelles: Pozieres: Mouquet Farm: Flers: The Somme.

1917.

Rafa: Gaza: Beersheba: Tel el Sheria: Ramleh: Ludd: Jaffa: Jerusalem—Stormy Trench: Le Barque: Thillooy: Malt Trench: Grevillers: Bapaume: Beaumetz: Lagnicourt: Noreuil: Doignies: Boursies: Hermies: Demicourt: Bullecourt: Messines: Nieupert: The Windmill: Menin Road: Polygon Wood: Broodseinde: Passchendaele.

1918.

Jericho: Jordan Valley: Es Salt: Jenin: Nazareth: Acre: Haifa: Amman: Damascus: Beirut—Dernancourt: Morlancourt: Villers Breto neux: Hazebrouck: Strazeele: Ville-Sur-Ancre: Hamel: Merris: Meteren: Amiens: Vauvillers: Lihons:

Etinehem : Proyard : Herleville : Bray : Clery : Mont St. Quentin : Peronne : Hindenburg Line : Le Verguier : Beauvoir : Le Catelet : Nauroy : Montbrehain : Landrecies.

A specially selected unit was also engaged in the expedition to Baku. In addition a small unit of the flying Corps, and wireless sections, were engaged in Mesopotamia. A small force went to Archangel and the Murman Coast in 1918, and details of the Army Nursing Staff were engaged in Salonica.

§ 7. War Gratuity.

Reference was made in preceding Year Books (see No. 15, p. 930) to the bonus payable in accordance with the War Gratuity Acts of 1920 as a war service gratuity to soldiers and sailors who served in the Great War. Owing to limitations of space this information cannot be repeated, but it may be noted that the gratuity was paid in Treasury bonds, maturing not later than 31st May, 1924, and bearing interest at 5½ per cent. In necessitous cases, payment was made in cash, when desired by the person entitled. The first gratuities were made available about the beginning of June, 1920. The gratuities will total 360,000, the amount being estimated at £28,000,000. By the 30th June, 1923, the sum of £5,762,074 was paid in cash, and bonds to the value of £21,524,539 were issued, of which bonds totalling £8,016,058 have been cashed.

§ 8. Special Defence Legislation.

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

§ 9. Repatriation.

1. **General.**—An outline of the activities leading up to the formation of the Commonwealth Department of Repatriation was given in Official Year Book No. 15, p. 931, but limits of space preclude its repetition in the present volume.

2. **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 and education 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 for 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 secure 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 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) To provide educational facilities and maintenance allowances for children of deceased and totally and permanently incapacitated soldiers so that they may ultimately engage in agricultural, industrial, commercial or professional occupations;
- (5) To provide a pension to the soldier and his dependents in accordance with the degree of war disability of the soldier.

3. *Activities.*—(a) *Assistance and Employment.* The activities of the Department range over a variety of matters such as employment, vocational training, land settlement, medical treatment, children's education and assistance. Under assistance, establishment in small businesses, furniture loans and grants, educational grants and equipment with tools of trade, and funeral expenses are provided. In co-operation with the State Governments a land settlement scheme has been devised, under which 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. 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.

(b) *Treatment of War Service Disabilities.* For disabilities due to or aggravated by war service, discharged nurses, sailors and soldiers are entitled to free medical treatment, dressings, and necessary medicines as well as the supply, renewal and repair of artificial limbs, and surgical aids. The expenses of unavoidable travel for any medical or surgical purposes are defrayed by the Department, together with any necessary expenses in a hospital or other approved place. By arrangement with the Pharmaceutical Societies, upon the production to a pharmacist of the medical officer's prescription, such medicines, lotions or dressings as may be required will be immediately supplied free to the soldier. The following classes of medical treatment are provided for—

- (1) Treatment in hospitals in metropolitan areas for cases where continuity of previous treatment is desirable, which cannot be effectively dealt with in a country hospital.
- (2) Treatment as out-patients in metropolitan areas and country centres.
- (3) Treatment in country hospitals where suitable, or in cases of emergency.
- (4) Treatment in own homes or elsewhere in cases of emergency within country districts.
- (5) Treatment in convalescent homes, hostels, farms, sanatoria, or other special institutions.

4. *Sustenance Rates and Pensions.*—(i) *Sustenance Rates.* The sustenance rate that may be granted to applicants awaiting fulfilment by the Department of certain specified obligations is:—(a) To a soldier without dependents a weekly income inclusive of pension of £2 2s.; (b) To a soldier with a wife, a weekly income inclusive of their combined pensions of £2 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; trainees in technical schools; and soldiers receiving medical treatment. Vocational trainees with dependents, however, receive higher rates than those mentioned above. The rates payable were increased in October, 1921, in consideration of the fact that owing to industrial depression the period of training, which even under normal conditions is not short, was in many cases prolonged to a greater extent than was originally anticipated would be necessary.

The present sustenance rates for vocational trainees are as follow :—

- (a) To a trainee without dependents a weekly income inclusive of pension of 42s. (similar to above).
 (b) To a trainee with a wife a weekly income inclusive of combined pensions of 60s. An additional allowance of 5s. per week is made for each child up to four, the maximum sum payable being 80s. per week (eligible students training in professional courses may receive £2 2s. per week inclusive of pension).

(ii) *Pensions.* The general pension rates payable to a 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 :—

PENSIONS PAYABLE.—SOLDIERS, DEPENDENTS, ETC.

| 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. |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> | £ <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> | £ <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> | £ <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> | £ <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> |
| 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 |

Proportionate pensions are paid to soldiers not totally incapacitated, according to the assessment of their disabilities. In addition to any pension received in accordance with the assessment of the ex-member's disability, special allowances are granted in amputation cases at such rates as are shown in the Fifth Schedule provided for in the Amending Act No. 23 of 1922.

In respect of each child (son, daughter, stepson, stepdaughter, or adopted child under 16 of a member of the forces):—Twenty shillings per fortnight for the first child, fifteen shillings per fortnight for the second child, and ten shillings per fortnight for the third and each subsequent child, if the father is fully incapacitated; or *pro rata* on the assessment of the father's pension.

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.

The total number of pensions in force was 225,387, and the amount expended at end of June, 1922, was £6,789,365.

5. **Summary of Work of Department from 8th April, 1918, to 30th June, 1923.**—The following is a summary of the work of the Department from its inception to the latest available date:—(a) *Employment.*—Number of applications, 238,375, number of positions filled, 129,521: (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, 21,518; number in training, 7,141. (c) *Assistance other than Vocational Training and Employment.*—Applications received, 516,705; applications approved, 414,641. (d) *War Service Homes.*—The operations of the War Service Homes Commission at 30th June, 1923, may be briefly set out as follows:—23,783 applications involving advances amounting to approximately £15,330,158 had been approved; 7,864 houses had been completed; 102 applicants had been assisted to complete or enlarge dwelling-houses partly owned; 1,250 houses were in course of construction; and 1,427 building applications had been approved in respect of which building operations had not been commenced.

In addition, the Commission had purchased on behalf of eligible applicants 11,514 already-existing properties, and had taken over mortgages existing on 1,758 dwelling-houses, but in a number of cases actual settlement and transfer has not taken place. Applications in respect of 132 completed houses had not, however, been definitely approved, but pending this action the majority of the houses are occupied by the applicants under a weekly tenancy agreement.

The foregoing figures include the operations of the State Bank of South Australia, which is now carrying out the provisions of the War Service Homes Act in South Australia, the Commonwealth's obligation being to make available to the Government as a loan the funds required for the purpose.

(e) *Soldiers' Children's Education Scheme.* With the aid of the leading educational experts of the Commonwealth, a scheme has been devised by which facilities are provided for the instruction of children of deceased and totally and permanently incapacitated soldiers. Provision is made for preparing such children for agricultural, industrial, commercial and professional occupations. Supervision and administration is by Soldiers' Children Education Boards, which have been established in each State.

From the inauguration of the scheme in February, 1921, up to 30th June, 1923, 3,902 applications for assistance had been received. Of these 3,107 had been approved, of which 235 recipients of the benefits had completed their training, 2,572 were attending school or undergoing training, 57 applications were pending, and the remainder had been refused or withdrawn. The trades undertaken include boiler-making, cabinet-making, engineering, saddlery, dress-making, tailoring, book-binding, etc.; whilst the professional students have taken up such courses as arts, science, engineering, theology, medicine, law, pharmacy, teaching and music. Progress reports indicate that the work of the Boards has already achieved a very large measure of success.

It is estimated that the scheme will involve an outlay of £1,250,000, of which the Commonwealth has undertaken to provide £800,000, while it is hoped that the balance will be forthcoming from private and public funds and benefactions. Under the Sir Samuel McCaughey Bequest a large sum was set apart for educational purposes, and the closest co-operation exists between the Commission and the McCaughey trustees by which duplication, overlapping, and unnecessary expenditure will be avoided. Up to 30th June, 1923, the expenditure was £129,566. The estimate for 1922-3 is £57,000.

It is claimed that not only is the well-being of the children concerned being provided for in the most beneficial way, but also that they will, with the progress of time, and as a result of the opportunities now afforded them, equip themselves in such a manner as to bring within their reach positions of high usefulness in the community.

6. Assistance Granted.—The table hereunder shows the sums granted by way of assistance during the period from the inauguration of the Department (8th April, 1918) to 30th June, 1923 :—

DEPARTMENT OF REPATRIATION.—ASSISTANCE GRANTED, 8th APRIL, 1918,
TO 30th JUNE, 1923.

| Particulars. | Gift. | Loan. | General. | Total. |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Expenses in providing employment (including tools of trade and transportation expenses) | 2,297,794 | 19,589 | 32,106 | 2,349,489 |
| Vocational training (including sustenance, fares, fees for instruction, books and equipment and training classes) | 3,613,171 | 123,509 | 914,676 | 4,651,356 |
| Furniture | 74,081 | 998,237 | .. | 1,072,318 |
| Small businesses | 1,661 | 213,649 | 4 | 215,314 |
| Plant | 775 | 172,676 | 41 | 173,492 |
| Live stock | 70 | 19,087 | .. | 19,157 |
| Settlers' sustenance and other expenses | 549,449 | 24 | 16,286 | 565,759 |
| Homes for blinded soldiers | 1,438 | .. | 2,624 | 4,062 |
| Passages beyond Australia | 76,484 | 66 | 422,446 | 498,996 |
| Living allowances (including allowances for homes) | 733,648 | 34,712 | 3,497 | 771,857 |
| Educational grants for children | 7,753 | 65 | 3,361 | 11,179 |
| Medical treatment (including surgical aids and maintenance of soldiers at institutions not conducted by the Department) | 886,306 | .. | 544,682 | 1,430,988 |
| Funeral expenses | 28,463 | 64 | 10 | 28,537 |
| Miscellaneous | 35,658 | 9,001 | 36,522 | 81,181 |
| Expenses of allotment | 21 | 5,211 | 14,498 | 19,730 |
| Maintenance of medical institutions | .. | .. | 637,310 | 637,340 |
| Grants to local government bodies to provide employment for returned soldiers | .. | .. | 450,757 | 450,757 |
| Grants to local committees for administrative and other expenditure | .. | .. | 64,496 | 64,496 |
| Payments to trainees incidental to advanced training in building trades and other expenses | 6,775 | .. | 17,090 | 23,865 |
| Co-operative businesses | .. | 1,025 | .. | 1,025 |
| Losses by fire on Departmental insurance of furniture loans | .. | .. | 719 | 719 |
| Expenditure under the reciprocal agreement | .. | .. | 5,085 | 5,085 |
| Total | 8,313,547 | 1,596,915 | 3,166,240 | 13,076,702 |

7. Reciprocity Arrangements.—Arrangements have been made with Great Britain, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, Newfoundland, and the United States of America for the provision of medical treatment and certain other benefits for Australian soldiers who are residents of the countries mentioned, and similar benefits to ex-soldiers of these countries domiciled in Australia.

8. Settlement of Soldiers on the Land.—At the Premiers' Conference in Melbourne in 1917 it was agreed that the States should undertake the work of settling 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, etc., an amount which was subsequently increased to £625 per settler.

At the Premiers' Conference 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 shown in the following table :—

PROVISION FOR SOLDIER SETTLEMENT. 1919.

| State. | No. of Settlers. | Advances to Settlers. | Land Resumption. | Public Works. | Total. |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|------------|
| | No. | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| New South Wales | 8,405 | 5,253,125 | 1,208,408 | 5,792,658 | 12,254,191 |
| Victoria | 5,395 | 3,721,975 | 6,592,500 | | 10,314,375 |
| Queensland | 2,826 | 1,766,250 | 200,000 | 415,664 | 2,381,914 |
| South Australia | 1,729 | 1,080,625 | 1,351,346 | 600,000 | 3,031,971 |
| Western Australia | 3,100 | 1,937,500 | 500,000 | 2,162,500 | 4,600,000 |
| Tasmania | 1,556 | 972,500 | 1,251,944 | 13,898 | 2,238,342 |
| Total | 23,011 | 14,731,875 | 11,104,198 | 8,984,720 | 34,820,793 |

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 June, 1922, were as follow :—

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT. 30th JUNE, 1922.

| State. | Quota to be Settled under Original Agreement. | No. Settled to 30th June, 1922. |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| | No. | No. |
| New South Wales | 8,405 | 6,136 |
| Victoria | 5,395 | 8,871 |
| Queensland | 2,826 | 3,977 |
| South Australia | 1,729 | 2,394 |
| Western Australia | 3,100 | 3,905 |
| Tasmania | 1,556 | 2,585 |
| Total | 23,011 | 27,868 |

The amounts reimbursed to the State Governments by the Commonwealth to the 30th June, 1922, are as follow :—

| | £ |
|-------------------|-------------|
| New South Wales | 9,326,203 |
| Victoria | 11,968,176 |
| Queensland | 2,579,451 |
| South Australia | 2,586,972 |
| Western Australia | 4,083,782 |
| Tasmania | 2,108,688 |
| Total | £33,153,272 |

Prior to the occupancy of the land, the Repatriation Department may pay sustenance for a limited period 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 is 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.*—In Official Year Book No. 13, pp. 1018 *et seq.*, will be found a table giving particulars of the laws of the various States relating to returned soldiers' land settlement.

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