

AWM4
Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries,
1914-18 War

Repatriation & Demobilisation

Item number: 30/1/4 Part 8

Title: Repatriation and Demobilisation, AIF

January 1919



AWM4-30/1/4PART8

13DEPARTMENT OF REPATRIATION AND DEMOBILISATIONSUMMARY OF GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The accompanying "Summary of General Instructions" is prepared with the object of keeping the troops informed in a clear and simple way of the policy approved by this Department to date. It is thought that the troops may not have access to General Instructions, and even if they do it is probable they would not readily comprehend them.

This Summary deals with principles and policy only, and omits administration and machinery.

The Summary should appear in routine orders and be read out on all parades and that Officers invite and answer questions.

It will be necessary for Officers to study the original General Instructions in extenso in order to be in a position to answer such questions.

Johnston

Lieut. General.
Director General
Repatriation and Demobilisation AIF.

21st Jan. 1919.

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DISCHARGE ELSEWHERE THAN IN AUSTRALIA.(General Instructions No. 2).

1. Such discharges are granted sparingly in exceptional cases only and, if services can be dispensed with.
2. Evidence to prove that:-
 - (i) no dependents, or dependents in Australia agreeable.
 - (ii) domicile ordinarily out of Australia.
 - (iii) that he is able to maintain himself in the country he desires discharge.
 - (iv) Commonwealth Government absolved from future liability to repatriation.
3. Deferred pay: 30% on discharge - 35% after one month; balance after 3 months from discharge.
4. Arms, equipment, uniforms and clothing to be returned. 30% is allowed for plain clothes and cap - 21/9d for overcoat.
5. All applications to be made through C.O's.

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EARLY REPATRIATION.

(General Instruction No. 2).

1. All applications to be made through usual A.I.F. channels and then submitted to Director General of repatriation.
2. C.O.'s to certify that applicant:-
 - (a) can be spared from military duty:
 - (b) reasons given by applicant are bona fide and true.

Applicant to supply documentary evidence where possible.
3. Applicant to sign statement that he agrees to debit of £1. 10. 0 to cover cost of cable to Australia to verify statements if required.
4. Applications are granted very sparingly and only for:-
 - (a) Business reasons of great hardship.
 - (b) family reasons of distressful nature.
 - (c) educational reasons, i.e. substantial hardship if not granted.
 - (d) Public or national reasons, i.e. holding important public office or on economic grounds.

REPATRIATION PRECEDENCE
(General Instructions No. 5).

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1. Order of repatriation: partly by circumstance of each man, partly by quotas from the Unit.
2. Every unit Commander will decide order for every individual man according to fixed principles (set out in par. No. 5 hereof)
3. Soldiers required for such duty as unit cadres or demobilisation, ordnance, embarkation, transport etc. cannot be released. Men for such duty should be selected from those not entitled to early return.
4. Soldiers who desire to pursue educational or industrial employment, or for family or other good reasons, may, by consent, forfeit his right of priority.
5. Precedence is granted in following order:-
 - (a) Length of service in A.I.F.
 - (b) Family responsibilities
 - (c) Prospects of immediate employment.

6. Example.

Thus - of the 1914 men, the soldier with a wife and several children and employment waiting for him will be returned first; and the man with no dependents and no definite prospects of employment, last of that year.

All whose circumstances lie between these extremes are taken in a fair and equitable sequence.

1915 men will then be returned according to the same manner and so on for 1916/17/18 finishing with the men most recently enlisted.

EXTENDED LEAVE.

(General Instructions No. 4).

1. Applications may be for
- (a) "Extended leave" for periods exceeding one month.
 - (b) "Leave to return to Australia at own expense"
2. C.O's may grant "Special leave" for one month, but not so as to delay demobilisation.
3. "Extended leave not exceeding six months", but subject to renewal may be granted for:-
- (a) Substantial business reasons.
 - (b) Educational reasons.
 - (c) Family reasons requiring applicant's personal attention.

Objects must be fully and frankly stated.

4. Conditions of "extended leave":-
- (a) Applicant of good character and considered worthy by his O.C.
 - (b) May be spared from Military Duty.
 - (c) No free transport, except between France and U.K.
 - (d) No pay or allowance normally.
 - (e) Dependents will not suffer from grants of such leave. G.O.C. may, however in special cases, waive this.
 - (f) Priority of demobilisation to be forfeited.
5. "Leave to return at own expense to Australia, for discharge there" granted:-
- (a) In special cases.
 - (b) Bona fide intention to return to Australia.
 - (c) Applicant in position to pay his own passage to Australia
 - (d) Same conditions as "extended leave" but without pay.
6. During all periods of leave applicant responsible for return of clothing, accoutrements and equipment.

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NON-MILITARY EMPLOYMENT

(General Instructions No. 5).

1. Kind of employment suggested:-

- (a) Experience and training as learner, apprentice or improver in all commerce or industries (including land).
- (b) Employment on full or partial salary or wages in commerce and industry (including land).
- (c) Studentship at schools, Universities, Technical and Agricultural Colleges &c. in all courses.
- (d) Applicant may apply for two different kinds of employment in order of preference.
- (e) Applicant must be willing to forfeit priority of repatriation.

2. Financial Terms:-

- (a) Every man retains earnings and also his military pay.
- (b) If earnings not sufficient he will receive from pay and additional money sufficient for "minimum subsistence"
- (c) 6/- a day has been fixed for "minimum subsistence" for a private, but Director General may increase this where he thinks justified.
- (d) Working clothes and necessary tools will be provided free of charge, but they must be returned.
- (e) Scholarships gained remain the property of the student.
- (f) Payment of College and University fees and premiums may be approved in suitable cases.

3. If men fall out of employment they will receive full subsistence for 14 days. If unable to secure fresh employment they will report to Depot Camp for quarters and rations to resume military training.

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A. W. L. DURING DEMOBILISATION.
(General Instructions No. 6).

Cases have occurred of men absenting themselves during the journey from France to England, and during the journey from Depots in United Kingdom to the ship's side, and of men overstaying leave and being therefore absent from Embarkation.

Such practises not only very seriously dislocate Embarkation procedure, but also involve that the men guilty thereof remain a charge upon the State for longer than necessary.

It is to be clearly understood that any man so offending will become liable to:-

- (a) Penalty by C.O. or Court Martial
- (b) The forfeiture, in whole or in part, of any or all, of the privileges or payments prescribed, both before embarkation, during the voyage and after disembarkation.
- (c) Lose his priority of return.

A cablegram will be sent to Australia reporting the offence and the name of the offender.

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SOLDIERS' DEPENDENTS

(General Instruction No. 8)

1. Free third class passages to Australia, and if desired on the same ship, are granted to soldiers' wives and children.

2. Wives of Officers/^{must} travel First Class, wives of M.C.O's of the rank of Sergeant and upwards, Second Class - other ranks Third Class.

3. Dependents who ^{must} travel by a higher class must pay the difference between the cost of the higher and the Third Class passage. Present rates are:-

First Class	£55. 0. 0.
Second Class	£38. 0. 0.
Third Class	£23. 0. 0.

An overdraft against deferred pay, not to exceed 75% of such pay may be granted for this purpose.

4. Wives and children of deceased members of A.I.F. or of men who have returned to Australia, are entitled to above privileges.

PAY ALLOWANCES AND LEAVE DURING AND AFTER RETURN TO AUSTRALIA.

(General Instructions No. 6
Annexure C.)

1. Every soldier may draw 30 days pay upon his Active Pay Account at nett drawing rate after completion of 14 days leave in England.

2. Prior to his 14 days leave he may draw 84/- if his Pay Book shows no debit exceeding £10. He will forego the 30 days pay unless the amount to his credit, after allowing for this 84/- is sufficient to cover such further payment. Thus the soldier who has insufficient in his pay book to cover both payments may receive one or the other benefit, but he cannot receive both. Those who have sufficient credit may receive both.

3. During the voyage, if credit exists, the undermentioned amounts may be drawn:-

Officers and Nurses	£10. 0. 0.
Sergeants and Higher rank	£.5. 0. 0.
Other ranks.	£.3. 0. 0.

4. Prior to disembarkation following payments will be made:-

£10. 0. 0. to those who embarked prior to 1917, providing necessary credit exists.

£5. 0. 0. in all other cases, if credit or not.

5. Leave will be granted after disembarkation in Australia as follows:-

- (a) 7½ days for every 6 months service abroad from embarkation to disembarkation.
- (b) Fractional periods of service over 4 months will be regarded as 5 months.
- (c) If total period includes half a day, latter will count as a whole day.
- (d) Men who returned to Australia and re-embarked get leave based on total service outside Australia.
- (e) If total service less than six months, 14 days leave without subsistence allowance.
- (f) Men who have taken long service abroad get 14 days without subsistence allowance.

6. Subsistence in Australia.

3/- per day for leave granted as above for all ranks with over one years service except those who have taken long service furlough abroad.

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Field Allowance for Officers ceases on date of disembarkation

7. Discharge in Australia,

Soldiers will be discharged from A.I.F. on expiration of leave.

If a soldier enlists in one military District he may disembark and be discharged in another if his home or relatives are there.

If a soldier's home is some distance from port of disembarkation he will receive free railway warrant to the nearest railway station.

8. Deferred and other pay.

All pay and 75% of deferred pay and subsistence allowance is payable 4 days after disembarkation. Balance of deferred pay is available when Pay Book finalised.

9. All the above provisions apply to nurses.

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SCHEME OF DEMOBILISATION.

General Instructions No. 7.

1. Demobilisation of men who ^{embarked} ~~enlisted~~ ^{EN Listed} in 1915 will continue as shipping becomes available. This will merge into General Demobilisation.
2. Embarkation will take place from U.K.
If later on it should be decided to embark from Continental Ports, the general principles of the scheme will be adhered to.
3. From time of leaving Unit in France until day of sailing will be about 6 weeks.
4. Troops for given transport will assemble 12 days prior to sailing for preparation of Boat Roll &c.
5. Every effort will be made to arrange 14 days leave in U.K. but railway transport difficulties are considerable.
6. An "Embarkation Quota" normally comprises 1,000 men Each Division will in rotation assemble and entrain such a quota. This process will be continued indefinitely.
7. When scheme in full working order one quota will leave France every two days i.e. 500 per day.



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COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.


Australian Repatriation Scheme

FOR THE INFORMATION OF MEMBERS
OF THE A.I.F.

(PREPARED AND ISSUED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF
SENATOR THE HONOURABLE E. D. MILLEN,
MINISTER FOR REPATRIATION).

October 18, 1918.

EDS & TOWNSEND LTD., Printers, Tabernacle Street, London, E.C. 2.



TO THE MEN OF THE A.I.F.

The purpose of the Repatriation Department is to help you back to civil life. It can do this thoroughly only with your help and co-operation, and this you can most effectively render by filling in the forms available on all returning troopships, by means of which you can inform the Department of your wishes, and by placing yourself in communication with the Department immediately upon your discharge.

The purpose of this pamphlet is to give you a general idea of the facilities provided on your behalf and by means of which it is sought to secure your re-establishment in civil life upon the expiration of the splendid service you have rendered in your military capacity.

(Signed) E. D. MILLEN,

MINISTER FOR REPATRIATION.

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AIMS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

One of the questions that many a soldier upon the conclusion of his military service will ask himself is "What am I going to do when I get out of khaki?" Having finished his job on the other side of the world, he will be speculating upon what the future may hold for him when he is back home again in Australia. The man who returns fit and well, and with a billet awaiting him will perhaps suffer no misgivings, but he who has no certain job to go to upon his discharge, or who, because of some war injury, will be unable to resume his former occupation, may regard the situation with some anxiety. It is primarily for such a man that this pamphlet has been prepared.

The problem of finding employment, or, if necessary, a new vocation, for members of the A.I.F. who may require assistance, has not been left to them to solve. Its dis-entanglement has been undertaken by the Commonwealth Government, and a solution has been arrived at which will make it possible for every man who has the capacity and the determination to again pick up the threads of civilian life. It has created a Department of Repatriation for the express purpose of giving a fresh start to those who need it. That Department has formulated and put into operation a scheme which will enable the soldier, in a great number of cases, to repair the economic loss which service to his country has entailed, and which will hasten his social restoration.

The work of the Department may be classified under the headings of Employment, Vocational Training, Medical Attention and General Assistance. A broad indication of the functions of each of these sections will best enable an applicant to gain a clear conception of what is being done, and to ascertain the nature of the assistance available to him. One point, however, which it is essential to bear in mind, is that the Department was established by Act of Parliament, and that its powers are therefore limited by that Act. The scheme consists of a set of Statutory Regulations, which prescribe the limits of the help that can be given, and which define the circumstances under which an applicant is eligible for assistance.

EMPLOYMENT.

The provision of employment ranks perhaps as the most extensive duty which must be discharged. The Department undertakes to provide suitable employment for those who are able to follow their previous or some similar occupation, and to pay sustenance until such opportunities are presented.

Although this statement requires little if anything by way of explanation, there is one point in connection with it that demands emphasis. It is that when an opportunity for suitable employment is presented to an applicant he must, failing some good reason, avail himself of it. Until that opportunity is presented, however, each applicant is entitled to sustenance under the following scale:—

- (a) A soldier without dependants, a weekly income (inclusive of pension) of £2 2s.
- (b) A soldier with a wife a weekly income (inclusive of their combined pensions) of £2 12s.
- (c) A soldier with a wife and one child, a weekly income (inclusive of their combined pensions) of £2 15s. 6d.
- (d) A soldier with a wife and two children, a weekly income (inclusive of their combined pensions) of £2 19s.
- (e) A soldier with a wife and three children, a weekly income (inclusive of their combined pensions) of £3 2s. 6d.
- (f) A soldier with a wife and four children, a weekly income (inclusive of the pensions payable to the soldier, his wife, and four children) of £3 6s.

A widower with children is entitled to the same sustenance allowance as if his wife were living. A soldier who upon his discharge is not, on account of ill-health, capable of immediately resuming his former occupation is, also, during the period of his convalescence, entitled to assistance under this scale.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

If a man is prevented by wounds or illness which are the result of war service, from going back to the kind of job he was formerly engaged in, the Department takes him in hand and finds out what useful branch of industry he can be trained for. The soldier is consulted upon the choice of his new calling.

A man who is but slightly incapacitated may be trained in an ordinary workshop or factory, or he may be given a short intensive course of instruction at a special Technical School, 80 of which are now established in different parts of the Commonwealth. At present 2,195 men are being trained in these schools, and 619 having completed the course, have been placed in satisfactory employment. Should a soldier be placed in a workshop or factory, he is guaranteed (inclusive of his pension) the minimum wage of the industry in which he is being trained, but should he be placed in a technical school, he is paid, during his instruction, sustenance under the scale quoted in reference to employment.

Special provision is being made for a soldier whose incapacity, while permitting him to perform some useful labour, is so severe that it will preclude him from ever entirely earning his own living. He will, if he so desires, be trained in a National Workshop and afterwards remain in such institution as a regular employee.

These illustrations indicate the major activities of Vocational Training Section, and they represent an educational task of great magnitude. Other more or less minor features of the scheme are dealt with under this heading. Training of apprentices is one of these. An apprentice whose indentures were interrupted by enlistment, will be enabled to finish his apprenticeship, and during the completion of his indentures he will be paid sustenance at a rate which will bring his income up to the wages of a journeyman in the particular industry in which he is being trained.

MEDICAL TREATMENT AND GENERAL ASSISTANCE.

In addition a great number and variety of other benefits are provided. As in the matter of employment, or vocational training, these are designed to secure the civil re-establishment of applicants and to minimise, if not repair, the economic loss incurred by military service. Surgical Aids and Medical Treatment are available to the soldiers whose war injuries necessitate them. A scheme is now being put into operation whereby medical officers will be appointed to local areas throughout the Commonwealth, and every case demanding medical care and attention will receive it. Should a discharged soldier, owing to the recurrence at any time of injuries or illness arising from active service, require hospital or other medical treatment, this will be provided, and he will be paid sustenance under the scale previously set out. Fares to and from Hospital and travelling expenses are also paid. A married soldier incapacitated to the extent of being unable to engage in his usual employment, or a soldier who prior to enlistment was dependent on a business which he owned and conducted, may be advanced up to £150 to purchase a business, plant, or stock, to enable him to re-establish himself.

The scheme also provides for relief from onerous mortgages, educational grants, equipment with tools of trade, free passages to and from the Commonwealth to incapacitated soldiers, their wives and children, and other specified applicants, and grants for furniture.

HOMES FOR MARRIED MEN.

A bill providing for advances to enable men now married, or who subsequently marry, to acquire homes on most liberal terms, is now being prepared, and will be presented to Parliament this Session.

CARE OF THE SERIOUSLY INCAPACITATED.

Soldiers who are so seriously incapacitated that they are not in a position to provide for themselves, and

widows and orphans, are the special care of the Department. For the totally and permanently incapacitated a living allowance on the following scale is paid:—

Soldier and wife	(inclusive of pension)	60/-	per week
" " & 1 child	" "	63/6	" "
" " & 2 children	" "	67/-	" "
" " & 3 " "	" "	70/6	" "
" " & 4 " "	" "	73/-	" "
" " & 5 " " or more	" "	77/-	" "

Alternative provision is made for those who are no longer able to assist themselves, by the establishment of hostels, where the inmates may spend their days 'midst pleasant surroundings, and be assured of skilled attention. Hostels have already been secured in Sydney and Melbourne and others will be established in other capital cities.

For widows with children a living allowance on the following scale is provided:—

Widow with 1 child	(inclusive of pension)	51/-	per week
" 2 children	" "	54/6	" "
" 3 " "	" "	58/-	" "
" 4 " "	" "	61/6	" "
" 5 " " or more	" "	64/6	" "

Provision is also made for the assistance of dependent mothers, and of incapacitated dependent fathers of deceased soldiers.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

The Department, in co-operation with the State Governments, renders assistance to the man who desires and is qualified to settle upon the land. The State Governments provide the land on easy terms, and the Department of Repatriation, through their Lands Departments, advances up to £500 for working capital. Approved applicants who lack the necessary experience can obtain the requisite training before entering into occupation of their holdings free of cost to them. In addition, where such is necessary, the Department provides sustenance for a period of six months during the early and unproductive periods of their occupation. Such sustenance scale is:—

Single men	(inclusive of pension)	£1	per week
Man and wife	" "	£1 10s.	" "
Each child up to 4	" "	2/6	" "

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

In certain cases travelling allowances are available to applicants. Where an applicant has to travel in order to obtain medical treatment or surgical aids, his fare, and 7s. 6d. per day when travelling by land, and 3s. per day when travelling by sea, is paid by the Department. Where a soldier is being sent to employment his fare to his destination is paid; and where he is about to enter into occupation of land or of a business, or has obtained employment in a particular locality in which he desires to make his home, the Department will pay such fares and freights as are necessary for the transference of himself, his family, and a reasonable amount of household belongings, to the locality.

WHERE TO APPLY.

Every soldier who requires the assistance of the Department should make application as early as possible.

Applications should be made personally to the branch of the Department in the capital city of the State in which applicant resides. State branches have been established as under:—

Brisbane	...	232 Charlotte-street.
Sydney	...	Dawes Point.
Melbourne	...	Wellington Parade, Jolimont.
Adelaide	...	45 Currie-street.
Perth	...	Barrack-street.
Hobart	...	A.M.P. Buildings.

In the event of a soldier leaving the capital city for his home in the country before lodging an application, he should then apply to the nearest Repatriation Local Committee. These Local Committees have been created in various parts of the Commonwealth, and the headquarters of such an organisation is, as a rule, in the principal centre of each local government area, such as a municipality shire, district council, or roads board.

Applicants for land should apply direct to the Soldiers' Settlement Branch of the Lands Department in the capital city of the State in which they desire to take up land, except in the case of South Australia, where the Department of Agriculture deals with all applications.

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AUSTRALIAN
LAND SETTLEMENT
FOR
RETURNED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The Australian State Governments Proposals.

REPATRIATION AND DEMOBILISATION DEPT., A. I. F.,

54, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

6th January, 1919.

PROVISIONS BY
AUSTRALIAN STATE GOVERNMENTS
FOR
SETTLEMENT ON THE LAND
OF
RETURNED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

This pamphlet gives a brief and simple summary of the main provisions in the various Australian State Acts for the settlement of returned soldiers and sailors. In each case the summary has been approved by the Agent General for the State concerned.

Provision is made for all classes of ex-service men; those who are unfit for the more active farming pursuits can choose those land occupations which demand less physical effort, as for instance, poultry-farming or bee-keeping; those who have no capital will be helped by advances on generous terms; those who have no experience will be taught in training-farms.

Each state realises its duty to make generous recognition of gallant service, and it will be seen that very liberal terms are offered both to returned soldiers and sailors and to their dependents. Although the advances and sustenance allowances will be liberal, men without experience in farming will need some capital to effectively start operations.

The following pages give the barest outline of the various schemes, so far as these are defined; fuller information can be obtained by writing or applying to The Director-General, Dept. of Repatriation and Demobilization, A. I. F., 54, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

In order to show what the Commonwealth Government is doing, not only in the way of land settlement, but in many other ways for those who have been on service, attention is directed to a notice in A.I.F. Orders of 16/8/18, outlining the Commonwealth Government's proposals.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

QUALIFICATION.

Any person who has served abroad during the present war in His Majesty's Australian Naval or Military Forces, or who, having enlisted for service abroad, was retained in the Commonwealth through no fault of his own, and who has received an honourable discharge, may apply for a certificate of qualification.

APPLICATION.

Returned Soldiers should, immediately after arrival in N.S.W. register themselves as land seekers.

To obtain the certificate of qualification, two forms have to be signed and sent, with the soldier's discharge, to the Soldiers' Settlement Branch, Lands Department, Sydney, N.S.W.

The case will then be investigated without delay by a Classification Committee.

LAND AVAILABLE.

Large areas of Crown Lands in suitable localities have been made available; several large, and many small estates have been purchased; the State will purchase private properties for a soldier-settler: special "Group Settlements" have been established for communities of soldiers who may wish to form co-operative companies.

ADVANCES AND REPAYMENTS.

The Government is empowered to afford such assistance as may be necessary to give the settler an advantageous start in life, and to provide him with the basis to make the farm productive of income at the earliest possible season.

When a holding comprises a home-maintenance area, the Government will advance up to £500 for buildings, clearing, fencing implements, stock, etc., and general improvement. Details of requirements must be given, and advances will be made either when the work is finished, or by progress payments if desired. Payments will be made

upon the certificate of a Government nominee, who will make inspection, etc. Conditions upon which advances for stock, implements, etc., can be made, are laid down.

REPAYMENT.

Interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the first year, 4 per cent. for the second year, and so on, advancing by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. each year until a maximum rate determined by the Minister is reached. Repayment will be on a long-deferred system, of which further details are being printed by the N.S.W. Government.

TENURE.

Detailed information can be supplied on application about tenure and conditions for:—

- (1) **Homes and Farms.**—A lease in perpetuity, with conditions regarding residence, transfer, payment for improvements, survey fees and rents.
- (2) **Crown Leases.**—Currency of 45 years, with similar conditions.
- (3) **Returned Soldiers' Special Holding.**—Perpetual leases for which a grant (title) will be issued after 5 years, if conditions fulfilled.
- (4) **Suburban Holdings.**—Perpetual leases for which a grant (title) will be issued after 5 years, if conditions fulfilled.
- (5) **Group Settlement Purchase.**—The Government provides the land, improvement and equipment, and training under competent supervisors; 5 years residence imposed.
- (6) **Privately Owned Land.**—Provisions under Closer Settlement Act, by which one or more discharged soldiers may purchase private land; conditions regarding residence and improvements.
- (7) **Irrigation Areas.**—Particulars from Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, Hunter Street, Sydney.

Group Settlements have been arranged for in areas suitable for fruit growing, poultry farming, wheat, sheep and mixed farming. A liberal home maintenance area provided for in each settlement.

The work may be co-operative at first.

Each man must show that he means business, and will be on probation for three months; but due allowance will be made for the physically disabled. During the period of probation each man (married or single) will be provided

with absolutely necessary equipment, and in certain cases will receive allowances for sustenance, including sustenance for wife and children.

Government assistance will be given for co-operative services, such as transport and sale of produce, purchase of supplies, establishment of canneries, creameries, etc.

TRAINING SCHOOLS, STUD FARMS, NURSERIES.

There is a training system in connection with each different class of settlement.

Stock or stud farms, and demonstration and training schools, will, wherever possible, be established near each Group Settlement Area.

For orcharding, grape-growing and poultry farming, some orchards and farms have already been acquired for supplying settlers, and opportunities will be given for preliminary instruction at such establishments. Settlers will also have the advantage of the advice of a resident manager in each Group Settlement.

All application forms and full information can be obtained upon personal or written application to—

**The Director of Soldier Settlements, Lands Dept.,
Bridge Street, Sydney.**

General information is obtainable from:—

The Immigration and Publicity Officer,

N.S.W. Government Office,

26, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

Who has recently been sent over from Sydney.

VICTORIA.

(Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act, 1917.)

QUALIFICATION.

“ Discharged Soldier ” includes:—

- (1) Australians who have served, or enlisted for service, outside the Commonwealth, either in Australian or British Forces, and have been honourably discharged.
- (2) Non-Australians of British Forces who have come to Victoria and have been honourably discharged.

The Act applies to:—

- (1) Soldiers who have received their discharges either before or after the commencement of the Act.
- (2) Discharged soldiers who have been permitted to occupy land in anticipation of the Act.
- (3) Dependents who make application during the war or within two years after its termination.

(“ Dependent ” means widow or mother or child or ex-nuptial child of a deceased Australian who has served, or enlisted for service, outside the Commonwealth in Australian or British Forces. The privileges conferred on dependents shall not extend to more than one dependent of any deceased person as aforesaid.)

APPLICATION.

First to the “ Qualification Committee ” specified in the Act which will give a certificate of suitability or probable suitability after training. Every application for land must be accompanied by this preliminary certificate, and will then be dealt with by a Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Inquiry Board.

Training Farms will be provided and maintained to enable discharged soldiers to acquire the knowledge requisite for agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, viticultural or dairying pursuit, or pig-raising, or poultry farming.

LAND AVAILABLE.

Under the Act power is taken to reserve sites for building dwellings for discharged soldiers by voluntary effort, to set apart any area of Crown Land for disposal to

discharged soldiers exclusively, and to acquire by agreement or compulsorily, blocks of private land as required.

Blocks may be prepared for settlement and the amount of the cost added to the value of the land or treated as an advance.

Payments of purchase money may extend over 20, 31½ or 40 years, according to the various methods of acquiring Crown Lands.

The Act may be extended to include discharged soldiers settled, or proposing to settle, on private land by arrangement with any person or bodies of persons. For the purposes of the Act the Governor in Council may increase the Victorian Government Stock or issue of debentures to the total value of £2,250,000 during the three years following the commencement. Apart from the Crown Lands made available for soldiers' settlement upwards of 50,000 acres of private lands have already been acquired for the same object by the Government.

ADVANCES AND REPAYMENTS.

Total amount advanced not to exceed £500, but where the whole or part of an advance is repaid, a further advance up to a total of £500 may be made.

Advances made by progress payments as work progresses. Provision made for securities.

Materials, implements, live-stock, etc., to be the property of the Crown until paid for.

Share-farming.—Advances up to £250 may be made to assist discharged soldiers who are parties to share-farming agreements with other persons or bodies of persons.

Repayments of advances may extend over 20 years.

Interest shall not exceed 3½ per cent. for the first year, 4 per cent. for the second year, and so on, advancing by ½ per cent. each year until the ordinary maximum rate is reached.

POSTPONEMENT OF PAYMENTS.

The Minister may direct that no instalment of purchase money and interest or rent shall be payable for the first three years, and may extend the term of the lease accordingly.

General information is obtainable from:—

Sir Peter McBride, Agent-General for Victoria,
Australia House, Strand, London.

QUEENSLAND.

QUALIFICATION.

“Discharged Soldier” means any member of Commonwealth Forces honourably discharged. It may be extended to members of His Majesty's or Allied Forces who have been discharged before arrival in Queensland, and also dependents of a soldier who died before receiving his discharge, or at any time within twelve months after discharge.

The benefits relating to advances may be extended to any soldier, discharged or on active service, who at the passing of the Act held a selection.

LAND AVAILABLE.

The Governor in Council has power to set apart any Crown Land, and resume private lands and City and suburban blocks.

Three large areas have already been set aside:—

- (1) 60,000 acres at Beerburrun, on N. coast, 40 miles from Brisbane. This is chiefly for pine-apples, but will also be suitable for poultry and bee-keeping. Clearing and improvement works are being carried out. The Government intends to clear and plant with pine-apples 3 acres on every soldier's farm.
- (2) 17,000 acres in the parish of Pikedale, 8 to 14 miles W. of Stanthorpe. This is good orchard land. 5 acres on each block being cleared, roads made, etc., and an area retained for a nursery.
- (3) 157,300 acres in the Innisfail district, for dairying, agricultural, and sugar-cane.

In addition—

- (4) Notice has been given for the resumption of 125 acres at Sunnybank, for small fruit, poultry farms, and soldiers' homes, and further areas near Brisbane are being reported on for similar action.

- (5) Further smaller areas are being reserved for discharged men, with priority of application, under ordinary group selection provisions of "Land Act 1910," as Perpetual Lease Selections, and further areas adapted for the purpose will be dealt with from time to time.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

Country lands as Perpetual Lease Selections, town and suburban as Perpetual Town and Suburban Leases.

No deposit required with application.

No rent or survey fee for first three years.

Survey fee payable in ten annual instalments, commencing with fourth year.

Rent, from 4th to 15th year, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of capital value of land; for each succeeding 15 years, rate to be determined by Land Court.

Minister has power to remit or postpone rent.

Residence necessary, but need not begin till two years after commencement of lease.

Within first five years selector must fence, or effect other equivalent improvements, which must be commenced 12 months from commencement of term.

No transfer (except in case of death, illness, etc.), for first 5 years, nor for a further 5 years except to another discharged soldier.

For the Areas under (5):

- (a) Residence required for first 5 years only, after which transfer may be made to any qualified person.
- (b) Selector must deposit a year's rent and one-fifth survey fee with his application, and balance of survey fee in four annual instalments.
- (c) Rent is payable each year except the second.
- (d) The soldier may have such selections brought under the Act.

ADVANCES AND REPAYMENTS.

Advances on the basis of £1 for £1 by the Government Savings Bank for improvements, dwellings, etc., up to £500 (Sums expended by State in preparatory work to be counted as an advance from the Bank.) Selector to execute a mortgage as security. Rate of interest in the case of Crown Lands is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for first year, 4 per cent. for second year, and so on, increasing by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

each year, up to not more than 5 per cent. 33 years are allowed for repayment, which starts 7 years from date of advance—i.e., 40 years in all.

Further advances, not to exceed £700, may be made in the usual manner under "Queensland Government Savings Banks' Act, 1916," for purchase of stock, machinery, etc., or for further improvements. These advances have a currency of 25 years, and the rate of interest is 5 per cent.

Training Farms have been established in the Beerburrun Area, and

Canning Factories are proposed in this and in the Pikedale Area.

ADDITIONAL CONCESSION TO SOLDIERS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

There is also an amendment of the Lands' Act, by which parents, relations, or any accredited agent, may make application for land on behalf of soldiers on active service; fees will be suspended during his absence, and the lease extended.

General information is obtainable from:—

Sir Thomas Robinson, K.C.M.G.,

Agent General for Queensland,

409, Strand, London, W.C.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

QUALIFICATION.

"Discharged Soldier" means any person who has been a member of the A.I.F., or of any other naval or military force raised in the Commonwealth, and has served outside the Commonwealth, returned, and been honourably discharged.

Further legislation is proposed to include non-Australians.

APPLICATION.

Made to Land Board, giving particulars of service, blocks applied for, experience, capital, etc.

This is referred to "Returned Soldiers' Settlement Advisory Committee," which makes recommendation to Commissioner.

LAND AVAILABLE.

The Government has already set aside two large blocks north of Adelaide, the Mount Remarkable Estate, near Melrose, and the Mount Crawford Estate, near Gawlor. These are suitable for wheat, fruit growing and grazing.

Some irrigation and re-claimed swamp land on the banks and flats of the Murray also ready; this will produce six or seven crops of lucerne a year. Probably the Lake Bonney Area will be ready very soon. Other considerable areas of such land, and of rich lands in the S.E. will be made available. Also larger areas of ordinary Crown lands suitable for wheat can be acquired on easy terms.

Holdings will vary in size according to quality of land and purpose for which it is suitable.

ADVANCES AND REPAYMENTS.

The Act empowers the Commissioner to assist settlers with respect to erection of buildings, purchase of implements, stock, seeds, plants, etc. All advances to bear interest at a rate determined by the Commissioner, who may at his discretion remit the payment of interest in whole or part.

The State promises liberal advances in respect of improvements effected, such as clearing, buildings, fencing, etc., and the repayment will be spread over a great number of years. The purchase money for the land will be payable on similarly easy terms.

Training Farms have been established on the two blocks, and the irrigation areas above mentioned, for men who have had no previous experience.

FOR THE PARTLY INCAPACITATED.

The Employment Committee of the State War Council is dealing with the question of the incapacitated, in conjunction with the Chamber of Manufactures, Chamber of Commerce, Employers Federation, Shopkeepers' Association, and Municipal Bodies.

The relatively fit will be trained in various handicraft and mechanical trades, such as wood-working, bolt-making, cigar-making, etc., and efforts will be made to place a number of men for training in blacksmithing, iron-working, sheet-metal, book-binding, and motor trades. The more seriously incapacitated will be assisted to obtain positions as lift-men, night watchmen, caretakers, etc.

In general the State will undertake any further legislation that may be necessary for the welfare of the returned soldier and his dependents.

General information is obtainable from:—

Hon. E. Lucas,

Agent General for South Australia,

112, Strand, London.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

APPLICATION.

All applications for land under the scheme must be approved by the "Land Qualification Board."

LAND AVAILABLE.

- (1) In the Wheat Belt, from Geraldton in the north to within 50 miles of Albany in the South, and all east of the Darling Range. This is suitable for wheat, oats, sheep, cattle and pigs.
- (2) In the wet South-West, between Perth and Albany, suitable for dairying, fruit, intensive culture and pigs.
- (3) Land near towns, suitable for poultry farms and pigs.

The "Returned Soldiers' Settlement Board" selects the land and decides size of holdings, etc.

Wheat farms to contain not less than 640 acres of good land within reasonable distance of a railway station.

South-West farms to vary from 20 to 160 acres, according to class of land.

Free Homestead farms from 20 to 160 acres according to locality.

1,400 Wheat and Sheep Blocks, and 1,400 Blocks suitable for dairying, fruit and mixed farming, have already been surveyed in connection with this scheme.

ADVANCES AND REPAYMENTS.

Advances to be made on such basis as the State decides. The Agricultural Bank may make payments for the soldier, i.e.—

- (a) Lands Dept. fees (no rent payable for first 5 years).
- (b) Water supply, clearing, fencing, building, drainage, irrigation, etc.
- (c) Plant, horses, machinery, seed and all things necessary for sowing, harvesting, and marketing of crop.

REPAYMENT.

Interest $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. first year, 4 per cent. second year, and so on, increasing by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent each year until the ordinary Bank rate is reached.

Advances for improvements to be repaid in 30 years.

Advances for horses, stock, etc., to be repaid in 8 years.

Advances for grass seed and fertilizer to be repaid in 8 years.

Advances for other seed and recurring charges to be repaid from crop proceeds.

TRAINING FARMS.

Applicants who have not enough experience to qualify before the Land Qualification Board may be required to acquire experience on a training farm, or with some established farmer until they can be certified by the Board as competent to manage their own farms.

OTHER CONCESSIONS.

- (1) Protection will be granted in the matter of rents and improvements in the case of enlisted men, but application for this protection must be made to the Lands' Department.
- (2) Rent on leases had by lessees on active service is deferred for 5 years, and leases extended accordingly.
- (3) In applications for land not specially reserved for returned soldiers, preference is given to returned soldiers.
- (4) Land held by a soldier prior to the Act may be brought under the Act if desired, and exempted from rent for 5 years.
- (5) Properties privately purchased by returned soldiers may be valued and approved by Government before purchase if assistance is required.
- (6) **For those incapacitated, for ordinary farming, and for wives of soldiers killed on active service.**— Land has been purchased at Osborne Park for the establishment of **poultry farms**. Applicants may be required to take a course of training at Subiaco

School, or produce a certificate of competence from the Subiaco Committee.

The land will be improved by erection of a house, poultry runs, water-supply, tank, etc., and fencing. Maintenance may be provided for a limited time in special cases. Repayment for the land extends over 25 years. No capital repayment for the first 5 years. Advances for improvement and other purposes repayable on the same basis as for wheat and South-West farms.

General information is obtainable from:—

Hon. J. D. Connolly,

Agent General for West Australia,
116, Strand, London.

TASMANIA.

QUALIFICATION.

The Act includes:—

- (1) Members of Commonwealth or United Kingdom naval or military forces who have served outside Commonwealth, and been honourably discharged, either before or after return.
- (2) Any resident of Tasmania who enlisted for such service, but was prevented through no fault of his own from serving outside the Commonwealth.
- (3) Non-Australian members of the United Kingdom forces who have been honourably discharged, and have come to Tasmania to settle on the land.

But no free grants of land are made to any but discharged soldiers who have, prior to their becoming such, resided in Tasmania for at least two years.

LAND AVAILABLE.

The Minister may acquire private land in any part of the State or set apart Crown Land or settlement land for discharged soldiers exclusively.

Land will be offered either by sale or lease. 100 acres of first-class land may be selected, and larger areas of second and third-class land.

APPLICATION.

To be made to the President of the Board, giving particulars of service, experience, capital, assistance required etc.

ADVANCES.

Applicants may be assisted in:—

- (1) Clearing, fencing, draining, irrigating, and general improvements.
- (2) Erection of buildings up to £300.
- (3) Purchase implements, stock, seed, etc.

REPAYMENT.

Is distributed over about 14 years.
Interest at a rate to be determined by the Minister.
Security by first mortgage.

OTHER CONCESSIONS.

Remission of survey fees.

For land purchase, no rates or taxes for first 4 years.

For land leased, no rent for at least the 1st year and
no rates or taxes for the first 4 years.

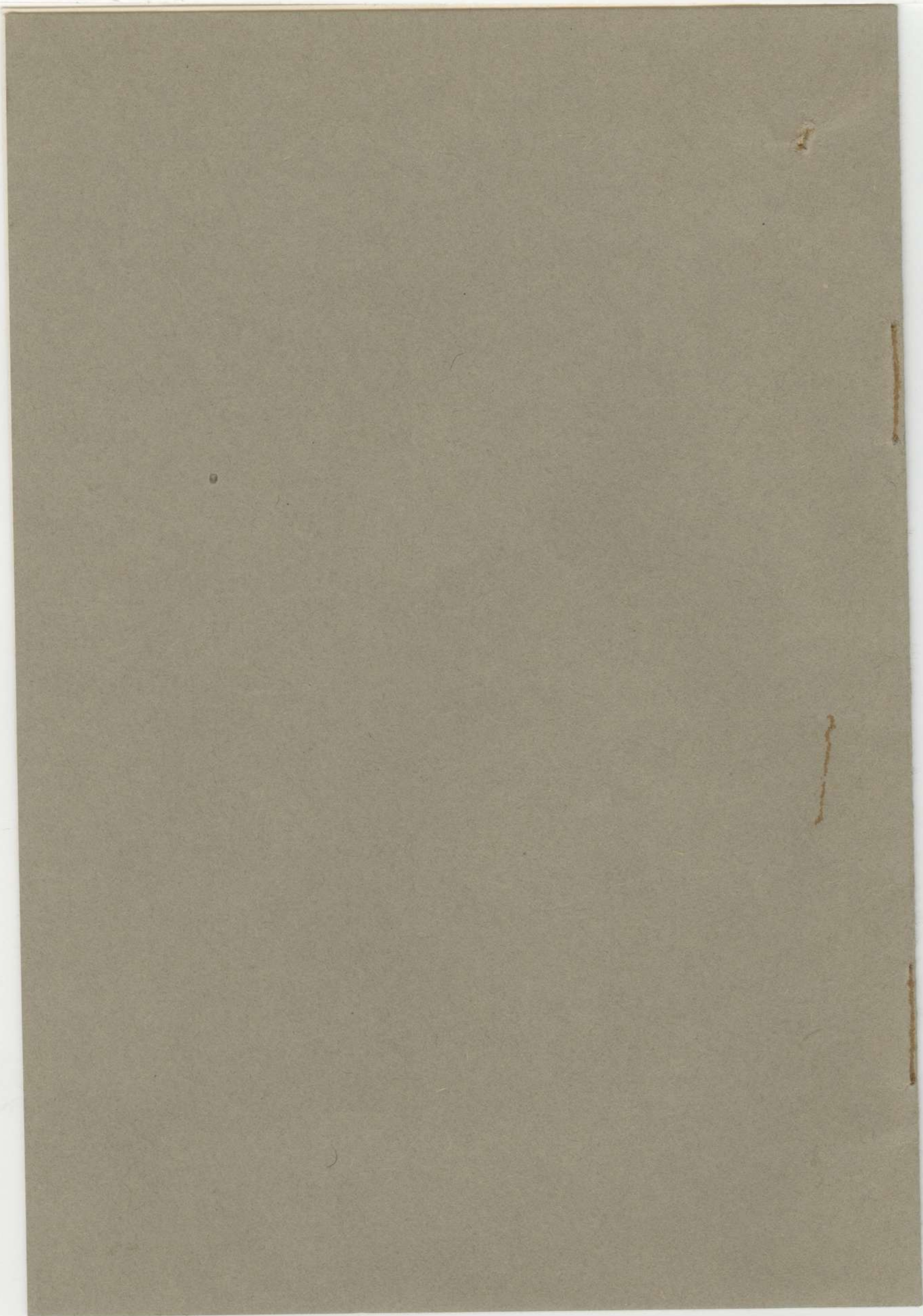
A soldier taking land on lease may obtain the same
advances as one purchasing land.

General information is obtainable from:—

Sir John McCall,

Agent General for Tasmania,

56, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

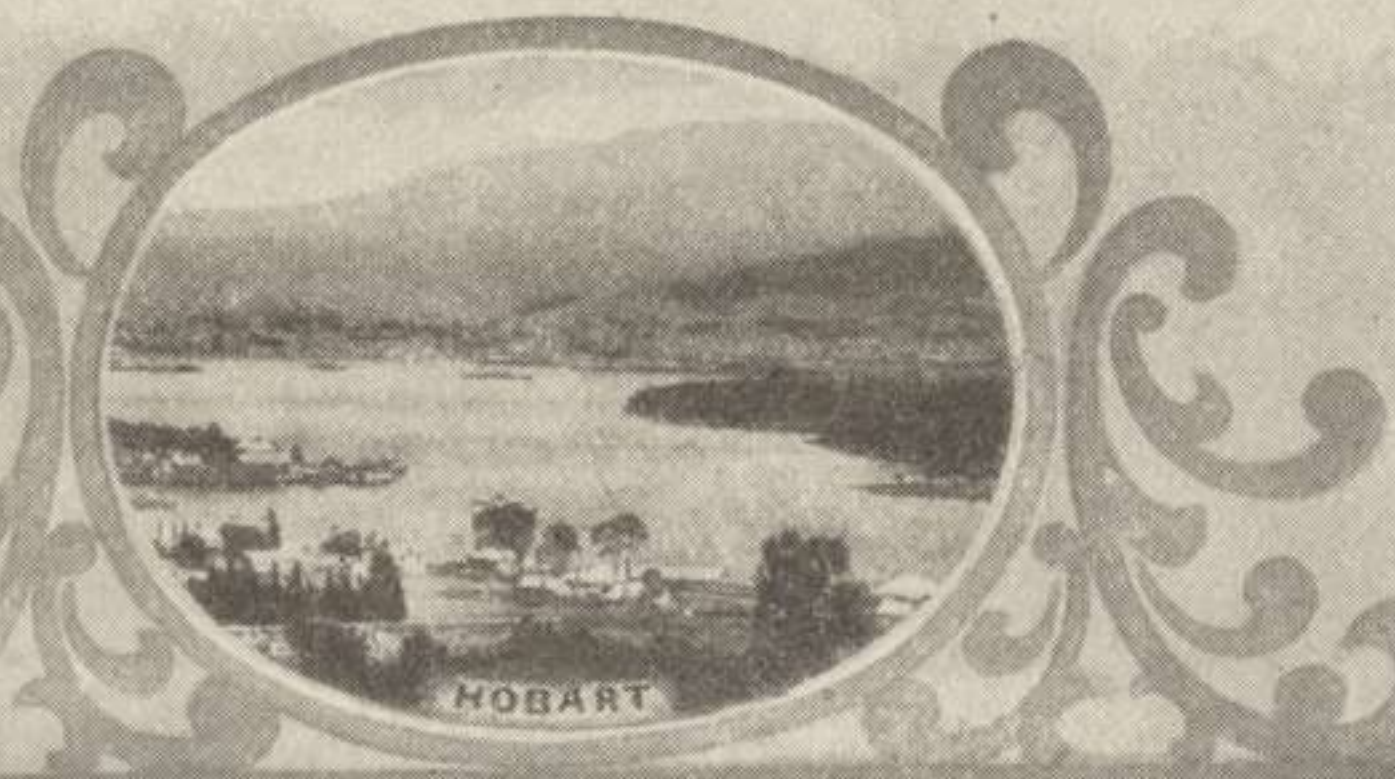
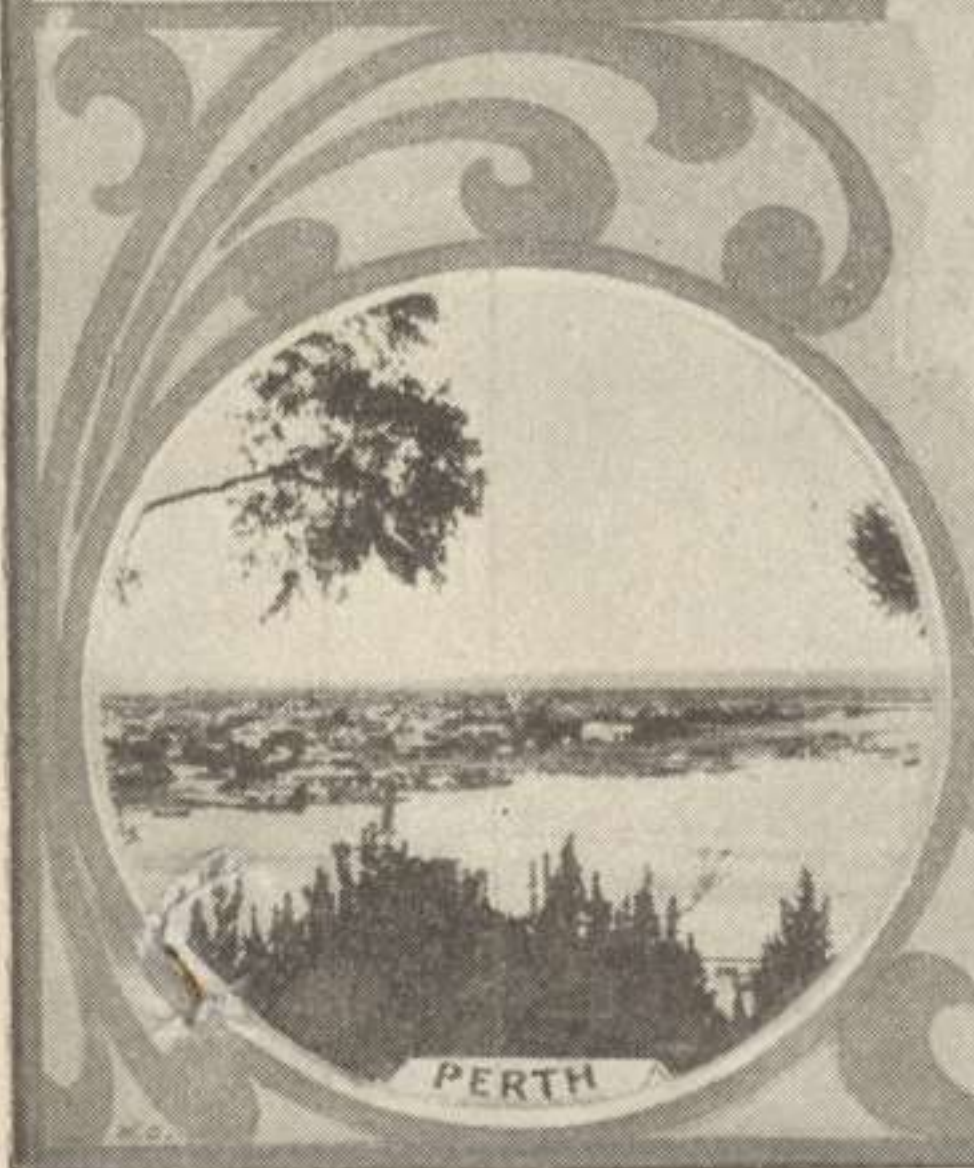
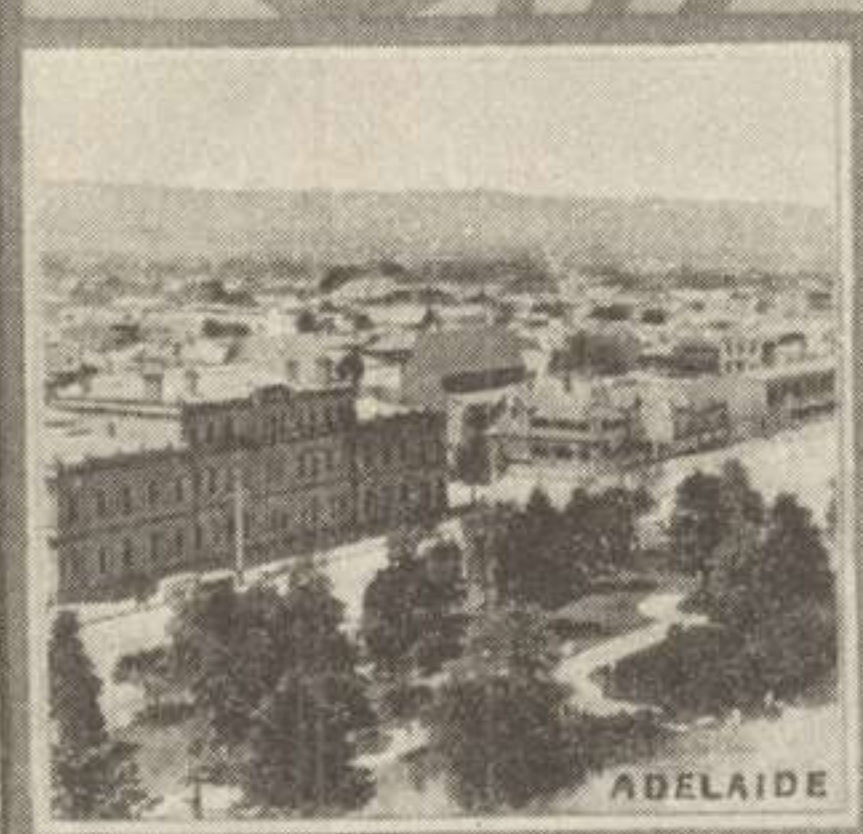




What



is doing for
her returned Soldiers



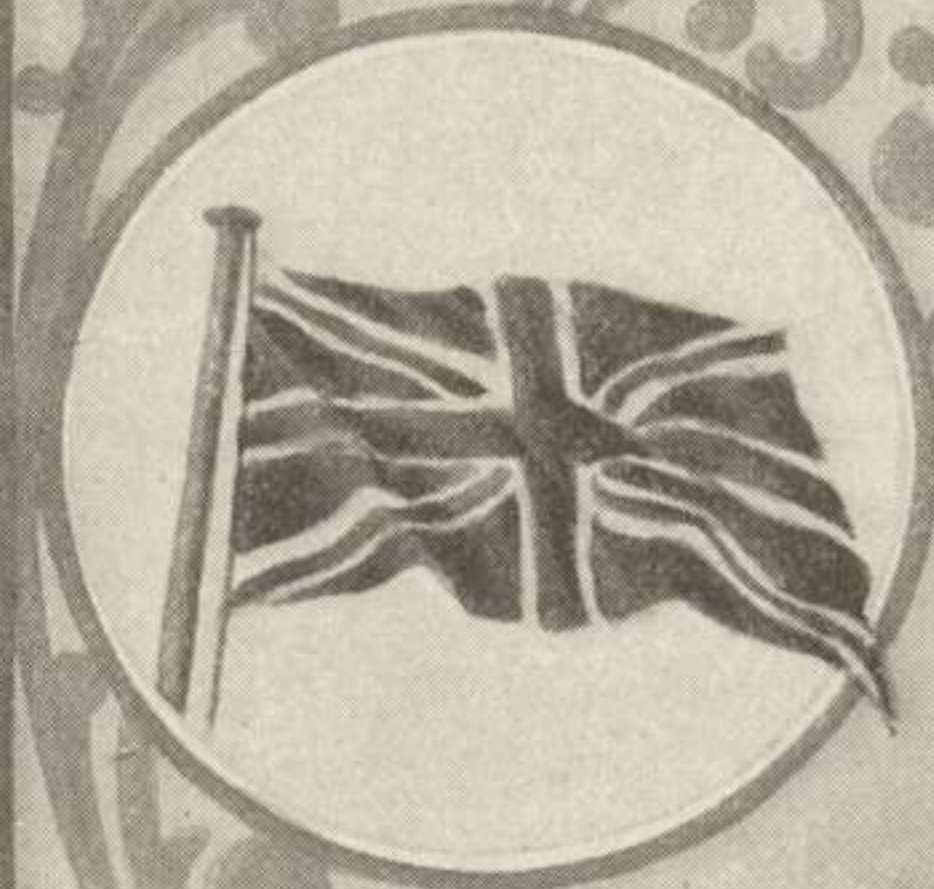
To the
Sailors and Soldiers
of Australia

The purpose of this letter is to let you know, broadly, what Australia is doing for the Returned Soldier.

It is to assure you, moreover, that the nation clearly recognizes its obligations to you who have fought in defence of the Empire, and that upon your return home, your future welfare, so far as external influences can shape it, will be the earnest care of the National Government.

Australia is determined that every Returned Soldier shall have a full opportunity to again establish himself in civil life.

A Department of Repatriation has been established to help you to this end. It is not, however, a charitable organization. You may rid your mind at once of any suspicion of that kind. It is merely the connecting link between the Defence Department and the outside world. Primarily, its objects are to secure the reinstatement of the fit in their former



or similar occupations, and to restore, as far as humanly possible, the disabled so that they may regain full participation in the activities of life. In other words, it is a means of helping you to help yourselves.

Upon your return to Australia you will remain under the control of the Defence Department until you have been granted your discharge. Then, if you desire the assistance of the Government to secure your re-establishment, you will pass under the care of the Department of Repatriation. Action will have been taken before you reach Australia to ascertain your desires, so that they may, as far as possible, be given effect to immediately on the termination of your military services.

The organization of the Department has been designed to give expression, within reasonable limits, to individual inclinations. Generally speaking, however, it will be desirable and necessary that employment shall be found for men as far as possible along the lines of their previous experience.

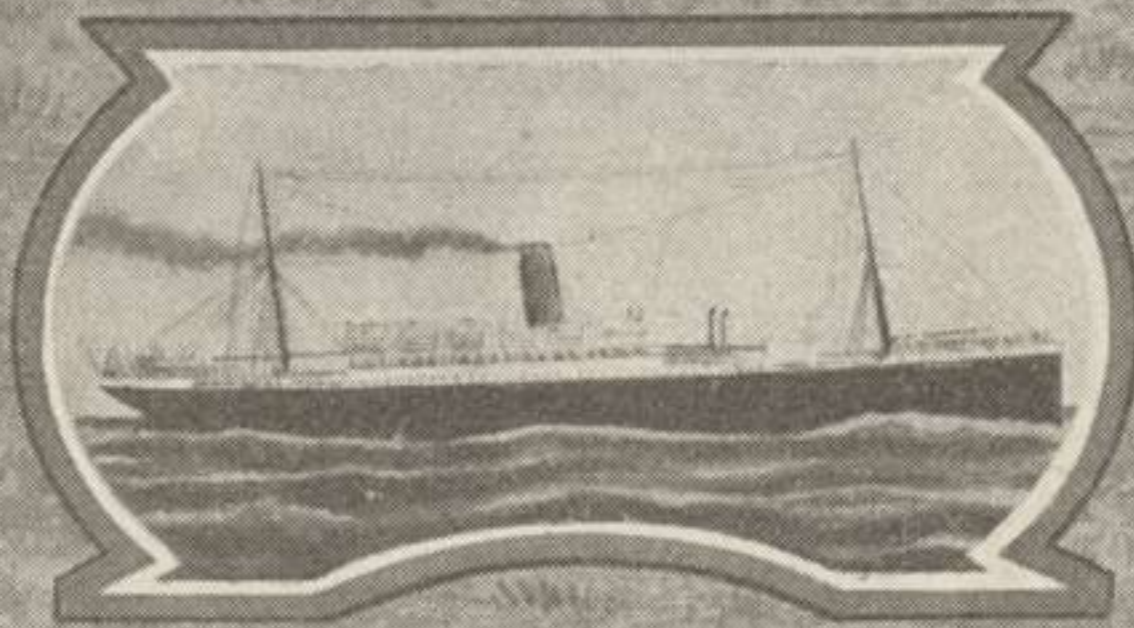


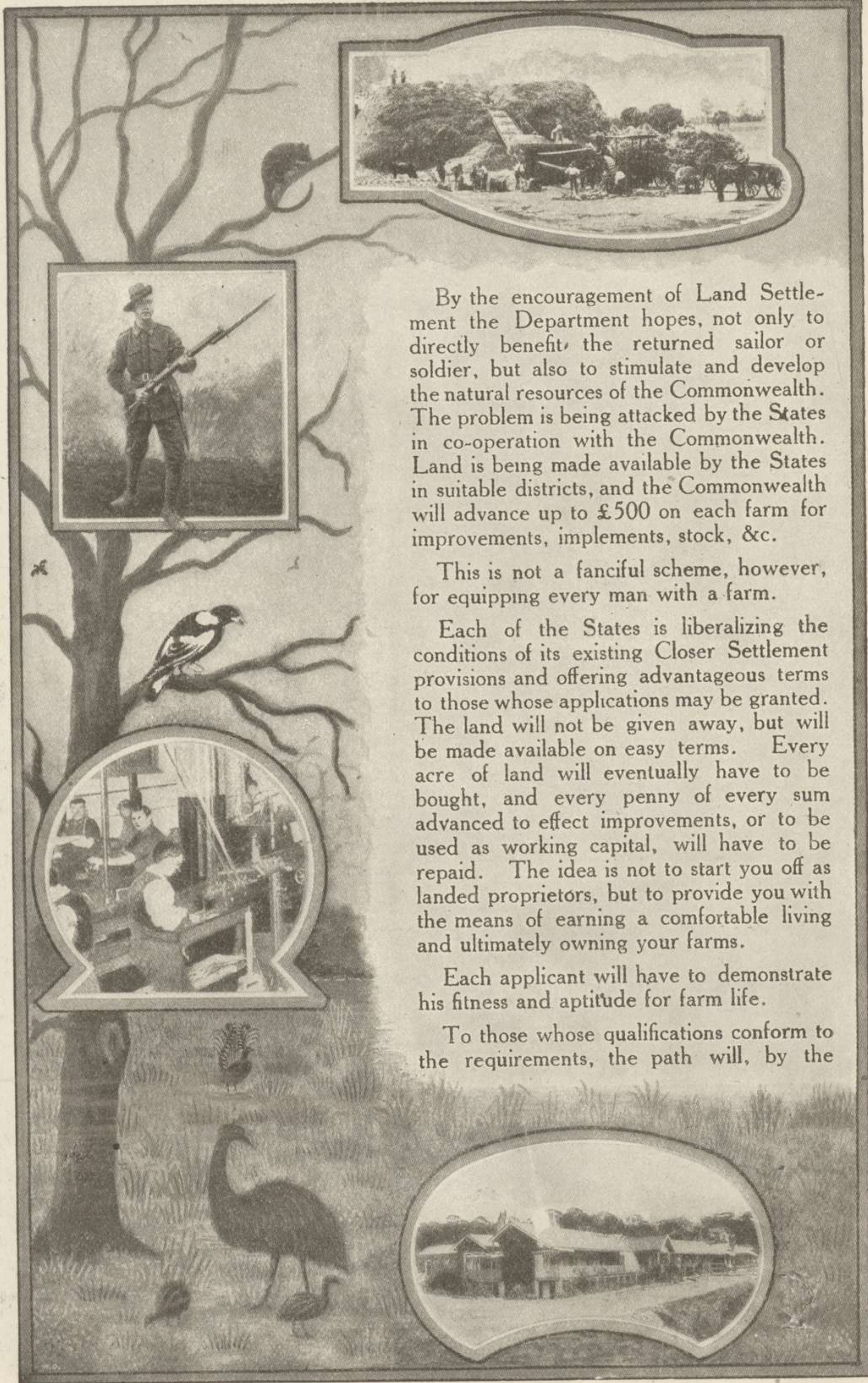
Each State will have its Central Employment Agency. There will also be a net-work of auxiliary committees throughout the Commonwealth working in harmony with and under the supervision of the Central Agency.

Delay may, and no doubt sometimes will, occur in finding suitable employment for all. This is doubtless unavoidable. It will not, however, inflict hardship upon you. During any such period of enforced idleness there need be no encroachment upon your savings. If no opening can be found for you immediately, your sustenance will be provided for by the Department. Your deferred pay, and any money that you may have accumulated while on service, will be left as an undiminished asset to you. Whether you are married or single, whether you have or have not dependants, you will be paid a sustentation allowance according to your needs.

Remember, however, that when an opportunity is put within your reach, your success will depend upon your own good sense in seizing and using it.

National works are being inaugurated to temporarily absorb surplus labor. These will be available to men for whom other employment cannot immediately be found.





By the encouragement of Land Settlement the Department hopes, not only to directly benefit the returned sailor or soldier, but also to stimulate and develop the natural resources of the Commonwealth. The problem is being attacked by the States in co-operation with the Commonwealth. Land is being made available by the States in suitable districts, and the Commonwealth will advance up to £500 on each farm for improvements, implements, stock, &c.

This is not a fanciful scheme, however, for equipping every man with a farm.

Each of the States is liberalizing the conditions of its existing Closer Settlement provisions and offering advantageous terms to those whose applications may be granted. The land will not be given away, but will be made available on easy terms. Every acre of land will eventually have to be bought, and every penny of every sum advanced to effect improvements, or to be used as working capital, will have to be repaid. The idea is not to start you off as landed proprietors, but to provide you with the means of earning a comfortable living and ultimately owning your farms.

Each applicant will have to demonstrate his fitness and aptitude for farm life.

To those whose qualifications conform to the requirements, the path will, by the





above provisions, be made easy. Land and working capital, however, do not constitute a farmer's only stock-in-trade. Knowledge must be acquired. Means of obtaining this will, in necessary cases, be provided. In addition to any training they may receive, they will subsequently have at their command the advice of Departmental Experts.

Difficult and complex as are the problems of establishing those who are fit, they are relatively easy of solution compared to the giant task of helping the disabled. You may rely upon this, however, that those of your mates who are wounded or disabled will receive the most careful and effective treatment known to medical science. Every disabled soldier and sailor should know, that with the exception of very rare cases, he can win his way back to the productive ranks of the community. He should know that his natural ambition to earn a good living can be fulfilled. And, what is more important, he should know that the Department intends to help him to gratify that ambition. Do not let your wounded mates get down-hearted. There is no end to the useful and profitable things a disabled man can do. An injury may prevent him from following his former occupation, but it will not, necessarily, prevent him from learning a new trade or acquiring some new ability.





Backed up by the experience of other countries, and by the advice of the medical profession, and by technical training experts, and with all the resources of modern methods, the Department has formulated a scheme for the treatment of the disabled by which their strength and earning capacity will be restored to the highest degree possible.

The incapacitated will come under various classes according to the extent and nature of their disability.

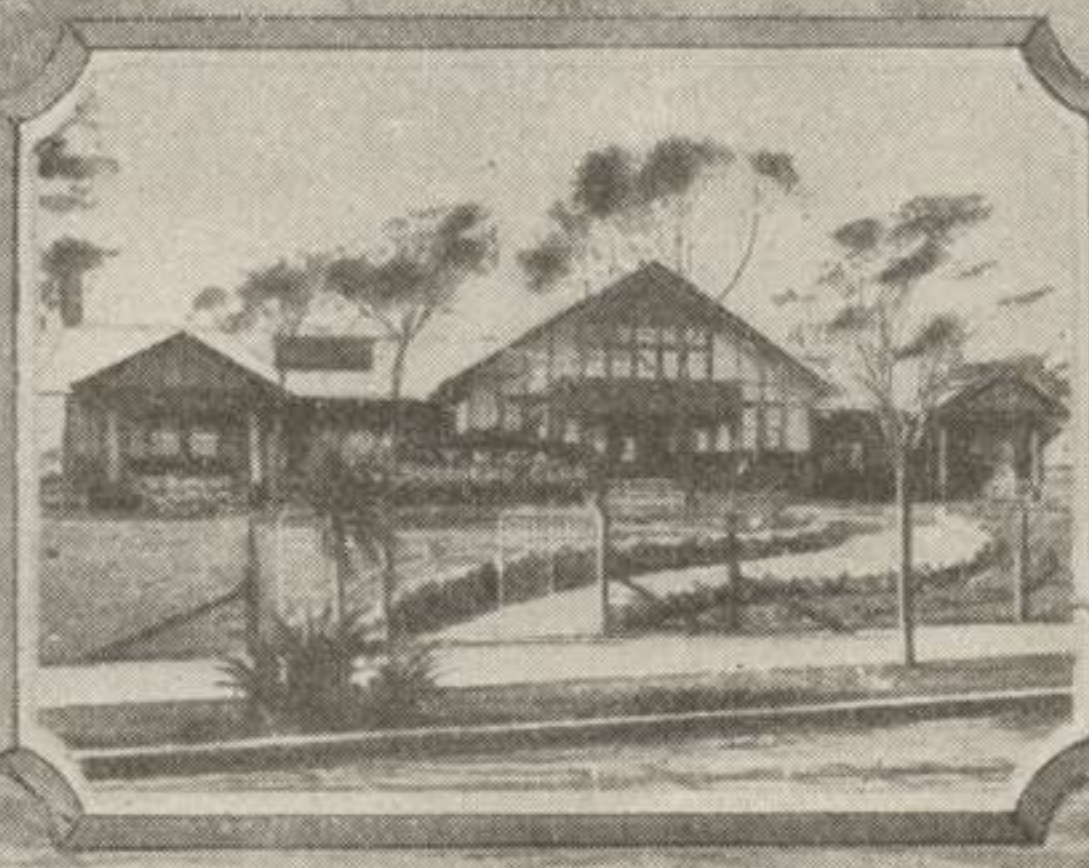
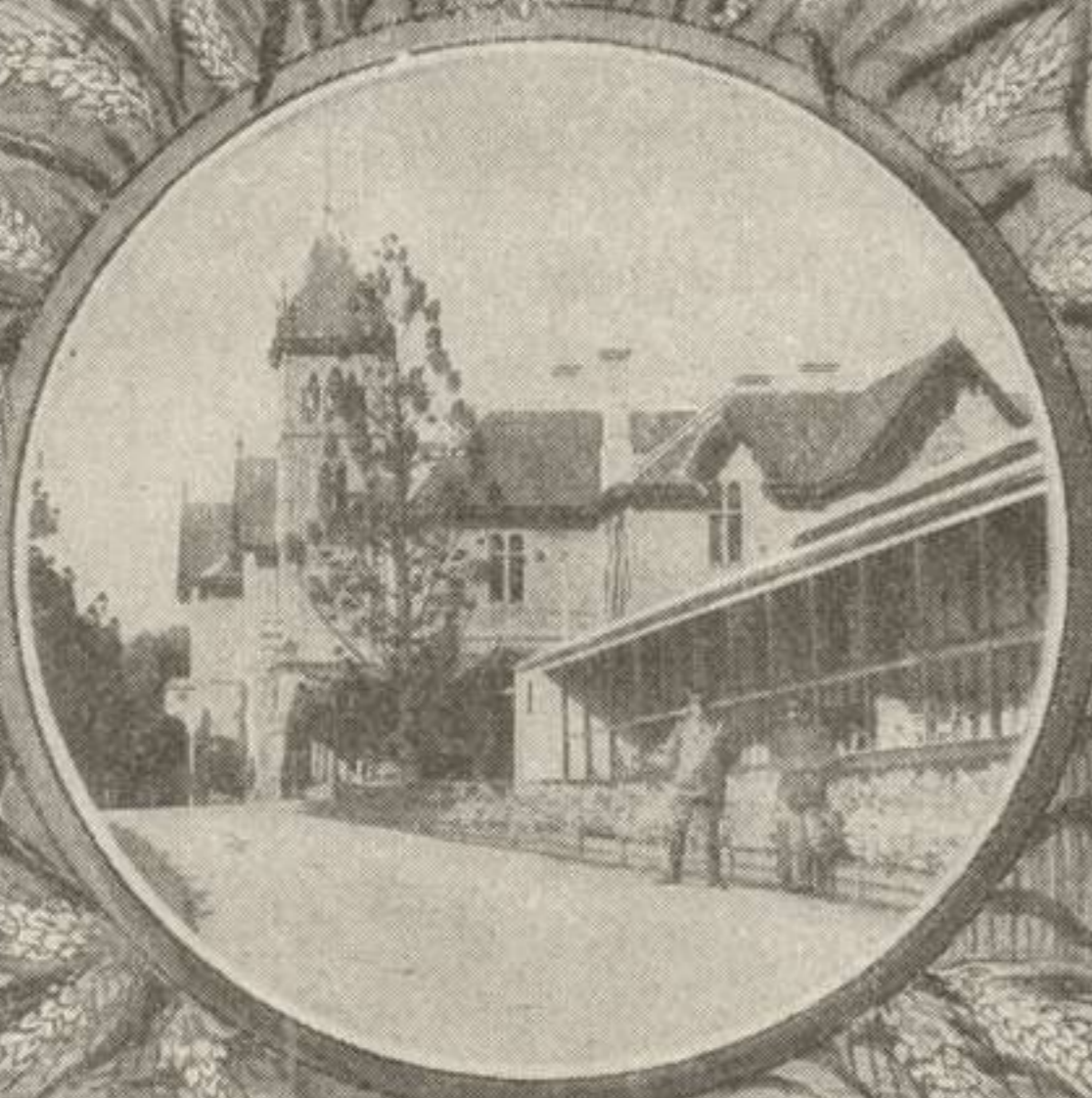
This scheme provides for the technical training of men, according to the nature and extent of their injuries, in special workshops established for the purpose, in technical schools, or in private establishments.



Concurrently with medical care, technical training will be imparted, commencing in curative workshops attached to the hospitals, and proceeding later on in special workshops established for the purpose in technical schools, or in ordinary business establishments under normal surroundings.

The training will cost nothing, and during its continuance the sailor or soldier will receive an allowance which will provide for his maintenance.

The totally and permanently incapacitated are in another class. They will require





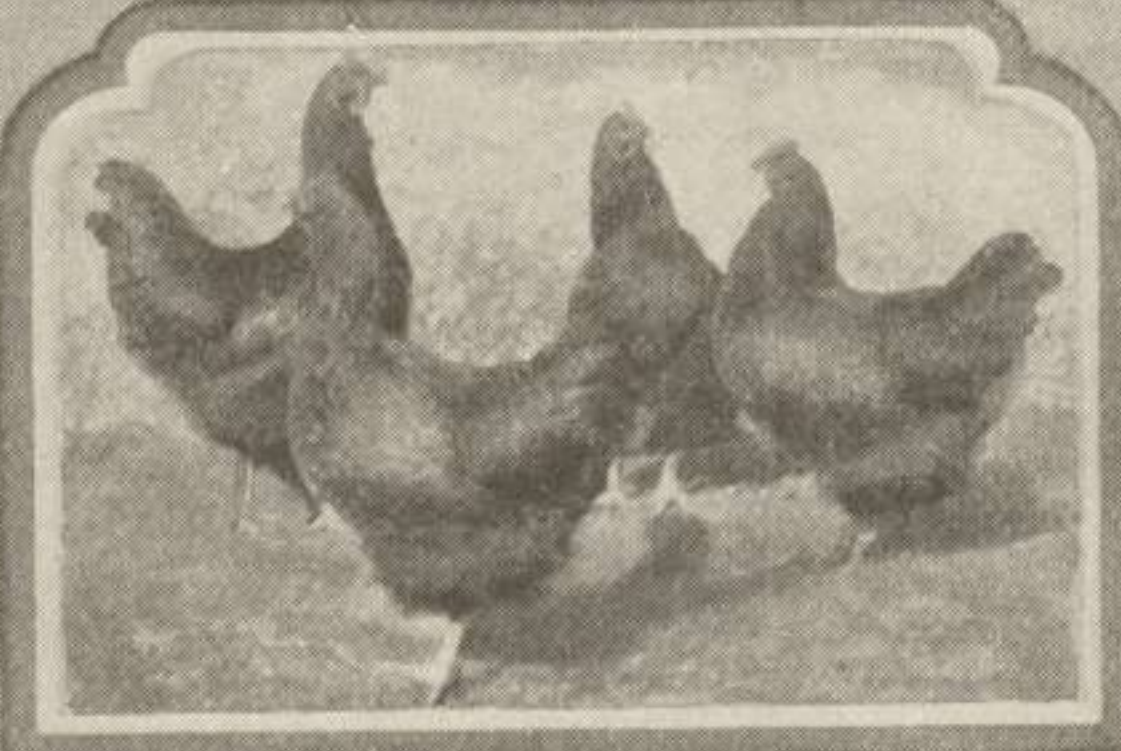
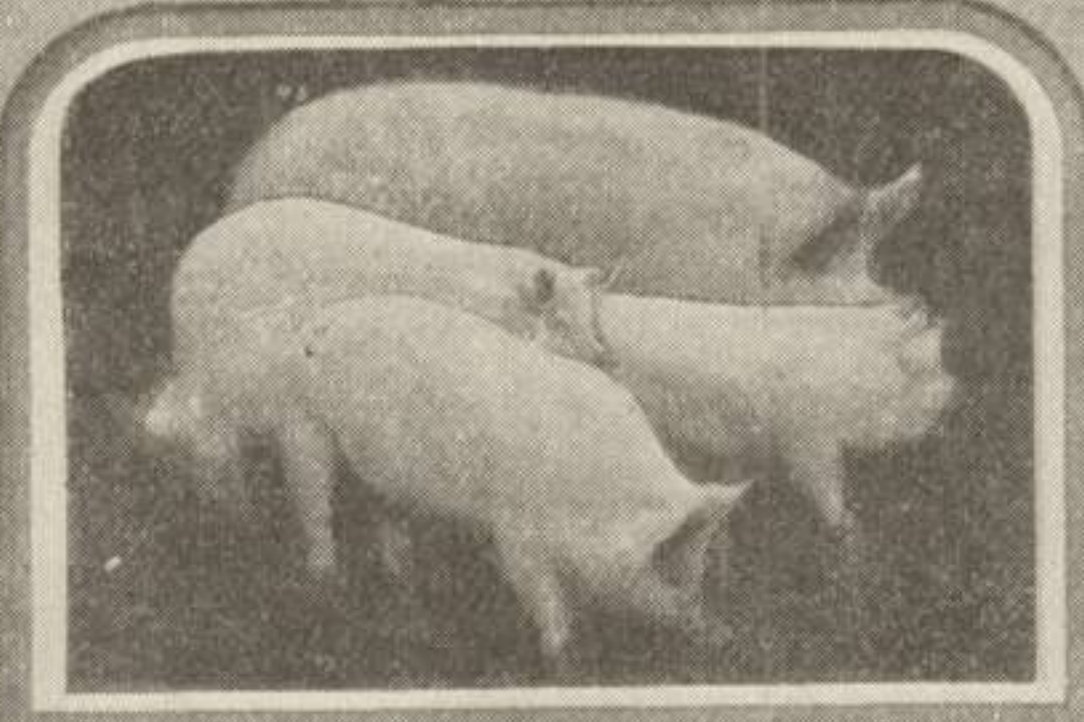
constant care and attention. Rest assured that they will receive it. For them, hostels and homes are to be established in suitable locations amidst pleasant surroundings. Those who may prefer to reside in their own homes or to live with friends will be enabled to do so. If necessary, special allowances will be made to meet individual necessities.

Sanatoria have been established for victims of tubercular disease. Patients receive the best medical treatment and sympathetic supervision. They will also receive an allowance for the maintenance of those who are dependent upon them.

Special and immediate consideration, in addition to the pension, will be given to widows in necessitous circumstances so that neither they nor their children will suffer. Orphans will receive such attention, care, and training as will thoroughly equip them for the battle of life.

A factory has been established for the manufacture of artificial limbs. Where necessary these will be supplied, repaired, and renewed free of cost.

Provision has also been made to provide medical treatment after discharge in cases where there is any further trouble from a wound, or injury received or disease contracted as the result of military service. In



such cases, where the necessary medical treatment prevents patients following their employment, sustentation allowance will be paid.

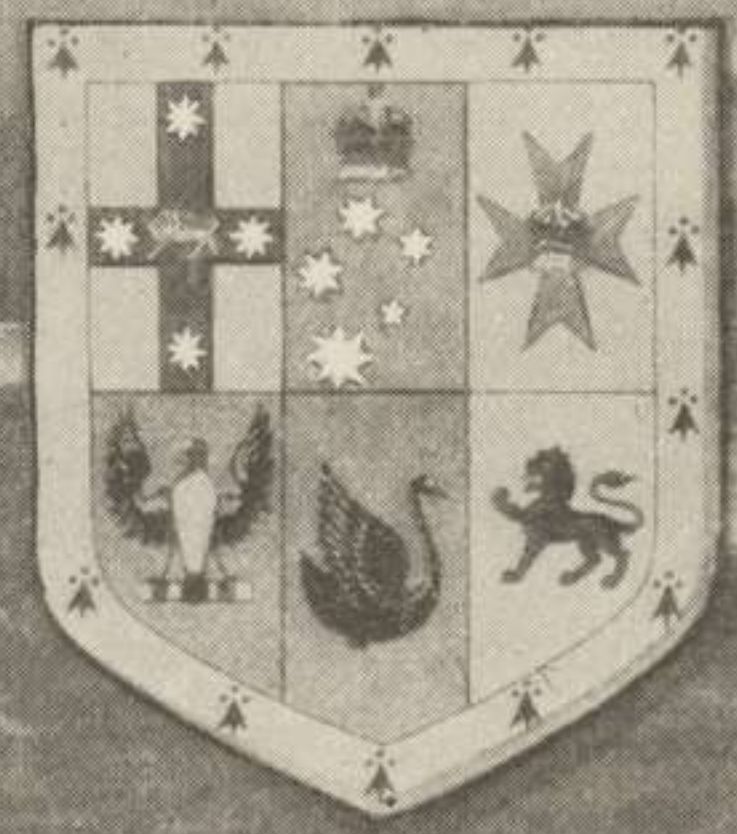
Rest homes for men requiring to recuperate their health will also be a feature of the Department's activities.

In conclusion, the general policy of the Department throughout will be to encourage and assist you to re-establish yourselves in civil life. It will see that you get a square deal on your return home. It cannot make you all successful, but it can provide you with the means of making yourselves successful. If you turn down your chances the Department will not be to blame. However, it is confident that those qualities which have helped you out of many a tight corner during your recent experiences will be equally effective in securing your re-establishment in the civil life of the community. The Department will provide the opportunity. It will rest with you to turn it to good account.

Yours faithfully,

E. D. Miller

Minister for Repatriation.





H. J. Green, Acting Govt. Printer, Melb.

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AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.

DISCHARGE IN U.K.

OF—

No..... Rank..... Surname
(In block letters.)

Other Names

Unit

Allottee and Relationship

Address

.....

Allotment per day

Trade or Profession

Place of Birth

Age on Enlistment

Date of Embarkation

Date..... Signature
O. i/c " B " Records.

I certify that there is.....medical objection to the discharge of this.....
in U.K.

.....

.....

Date..... Signature
D.M.S.

I Certify that in this application there is good evidence that :—

- (a) Applicant's services are not required.
- (b) Applicant has no dependents in Australia, or his dependents are agreeable to his discharge in U.K.
- (c) It would be necessary for applicant to again leave Australia if he were discharged there.
- (d) Applicant is able to maintain himself in U.K. or elsewhere if discharged.

Date..... Signature
I.D.I.

Recommendation of 5.D.
Date..... Signature

Recommendation of I.D.
Date..... Signature

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20 258

AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.

Department of Repatriation and Demobilisation.

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE

Prior to return to Australia.

No. Rank Surname (In block letters.)

Other Names (In full.)

Unit

Present Location

1. I hereby apply for:—

- (a) Extended Leave... months.
(b) Leave to return at own expense to Australia for discharge there.
* Strike out the one not required.

2. My reasons for this application are as follows:—

(NOTE.—To secure consideration these must be stated fully and frankly. If space is insufficient a signed statement is to be attached.)

3. I am prepared to accept a debit up to thirty shillings in my pay book to cover cost of cable, if necessary, to Australia to verify statements.

4. (a) I apply for this leave with/without pay.
(b) If the leave cannot be granted with pay I agree to forego my claim to pay and allowances for... days/months.

5. (a) The relationship of my next-of-kin is

(b) The full address of my next-of-kin is

(c) My allottee is not dependent/dependent on me.

(d) My next-of-kin (or dependants) have no objection to stoppage of pay that arises from leave without pay. (Proof attached.)

6. I agree to forego all claims to precedence in repatriation before the expiration of this leave.

7. I undertake to report at the Headquarters of... Military District within... months.

8. I am in a position to provide my own passage to Australia. (Proof attached.)

Date Signature

TO BE FILLED IN BY COMMANDING OFFICER.

9. The applicant is of good character and worthy of this privilege. Copy of A.F.B. 122 attached.

10. He can be spared from military duty.

11. The application is recommended.

Date Signature

12. Recommendation of Divisional Commander.

Date Signature

13. Decision of D.G.

Date Signature

NOTES.

- 1. Applicants for Extended Leave do not fill in paras. 7 and 8.
2. Units forming part of a Division will forward this form through Divisional Headquarters to the Department of Repatriation and Demobilisation. In the case of Units not forming part of a Division the forms will be forwarded direct to Repatriation and Demobilisation Department, A.I.F., 54, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

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AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.

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Department of Repatriation and Demobilisation.

Application for a Discharge in a Country other than Australia.

UNIT NO. RANK. SURNAME (In block letters).

FULL CHRISTIAN NAME PRESENT LOCATION

- 1. I, the above-named member of the Australian Imperial Force, do hereby apply for my discharge in.....
2. In consideration of my application being granted, I hereby release and discharge the Commonwealth Government from all obligations in respect of my return to Australia.
3. Reasons for application.....

(To secure favourable consideration these reasons must be stated fully and frankly. If this space is insufficient, a signed statement is to be attached.)

4. Signed at this day of 19

Name. Rank. Unit. Signature of Witness. Signature.

The applicant's signature must be witnessed by a General or Field Officer or Chaplain of the A.I.F.

5. List of references and supporting documents attached (if any).

6. Medical category..... (To be vouched for by C.O. of applicant.) Initials of C.O.

7. No. of entries on Conduct Sheet..... (To be vouched for by C.O. of applicant.) Initials of C.O.

8. Length of service. Joined the A.I.F. on..... Total..... years..... days. Initials of C.O.

9. Paybook No..... Deferred Pay due to date £ (amount in words) pounds..... shillings pence.

10. Commanding Officer's remarks and recommendation. I certify that the particulars set forth in paras. 6. 7. 8 and 9 above are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. The application is..... recommended for the reason that.....

Signature. Rank. Unit.

11. Decision of Director-General, Repatriation and Demobilisation. Lieut.-General.

12. Action taken.

NOTE.—Units forming part of a Division will forward this form through Divisional H.Q. to the Dept. of Repatriation and Demobilisation, A.I.F. In the case of Units not forming part of a Division, the forms will be forwarded direct to the Repatriation and Demobilisation Dept., A.I.F., 54, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

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EXTRACT FROM GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS No. 2.

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ANNEXURE C

Vide Para. 14.

Instructions regarding Application for Discharge elsewhere than in Australia.

1. Discharge elsewhere than in Australia will be granted sparingly, and only under special circumstances. The interests of Australia, rather than of the individual, will have first consideration.
2. No such discharge can, in any case, be considered until, having regard to the military situation and the requirements of this Department, the applicant's military services can be dispensed with.
3. Such discharges will be granted only for very substantial reasons, and only in exceptional cases. The guiding principle will be that such discharge must be desirable and unobjectionable on broad national grounds. It is against Australian policy to acquiesce in any member of the A.I.F. giving up his Australian citizenship.
4. It is a condition precedent to any such grant of discharge that the applicant must, if called upon, be able to produce evidence to the satisfaction of the Director-General, Repatriation and Demobilisation, of the following facts :—
 - (a) That he has no dependants in Australia ; or that his dependants in Australia are agreeable that he should be discharged elsewhere than in Australia.
 - (b) That his domicile was ordinarily outside Australia before the war, and that, if returned to Australia, it will be necessary for him again to leave Australia for the place at which he desires discharge.
 - (c) That he is able to maintain himself in the country in which he desires discharge, or in the country to which he intends to go after discharge.

The places other than Australia, in which discharges can be granted are confined to :—

- (a) The United Kingdom.
 - (b) Some place en route, in the normal course, between the United Kingdom and Australia, *e.g.*, France, Egypt or Colombo.
5. In every case the applicant must furnish an undertaking on the prescribed form that the issue of the desired discharge absolves the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia from any further liability to repatriate him, his wife, or widow, or any of his dependants, to any country outside the United Kingdom.
 6. The question whether persons so discharged elsewhere than in Australia will be entitled to any war gratuity or to leave on full pay in lieu of same, or to a payment to cover the cost of the voyage, or to cover pay and sustenance during period of voyage to Australia, or to pension rights, or the like, has not yet been decided ; but it is probable that no such pay will be granted, except at the discretion of the Director-General of Repatriation and Demobilisation, and then only on compassionate grounds.
 7. Plain clothes or allowance in lieu upon discharge will be given subject to provisions of War Financial Regulations No. 50 in following amounts :—
 - 30s. per suit of plain clothes and cap.
 - 21s. 9d. per overcoat.
 8. Deferred Pay is payable on discharge. The member's Pay Account, including Deferred, Balance of Nett Rate, and Allotment (if any) will be settled as follows :—
 - 30 per cent. on discharge.
 - 35 per cent. after one month.
 - The balance after three months from date of discharge.
 9. Upon the granting of the discharge, the individual so discharged must, at his own expense, return to a place designated by the Director-General, Repatriation and Demobilisation, all military arms, equipment, uniform and clothing in his possession.
 10. Each applicant for discharge shall be examined by a Medical Board, as ordered by the Director-General, Repatriation and Demobilisation. The Medical Board will express and record an opinion of the applicant's condition.
 11. The decision of the Director-General of Repatriation and Demobilisation shall be final in each case. The Director-General, R. and D., may defer or postpone the consideration of any application, or the granting of any discharge, to any date.
 12. The discharge of any officer or soldier authorised by the Director-General, Repatriation and Demobilisation, to be discharged, will be carried out by an Officer deputed by the Director-General, R. and D.
 13. Any Commanding Officer to whom application for such discharge is made by an Officer or soldier under his command, is to forward the same through the usual channel, to this office on the prescribed A.I.F. Form 535, together with his recommendation.

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FOREWORD

The present is the first issue of the "A.I.F. Education Service Journal." Its purpose is informative only. It neither proposes nor wishes to compete with the "Anzac Bulletin" on the one hand or "Aussie" and similar publications on the other. Nor does it put itself forward as a serious rival of the "Daily Mail." Lord Northcliffe need suffer no sleepless nights on its account. Its sole purpose is to act as an additional servant of the A.I.F. Education Service; to add to the usefulness of that Service. It will be published monthly, issued free, and the present may be taken as a fair sample of what it will normally contain.

Ordinarily there will be an article on some branch of Agriculture (including pastoral pursuits and stock-raising). Ordinarily some technical subject will be treated in a popular way. Articles of general educational interest will often find a place. The month's

progress in the matter of Libraries, Schools, Scholarships, farming out, will be stated. Outside articles by members of the A.I.F. will be welcomed. There will be an "Enquiry Bureau" page, in which questions of general interest will be answered. The Journal will be a convenient medium for publishing details of Repatriation and Demobilisation, and Settlement in Australia and so on. It will have no politics.

It will not be an official publication in the sense of representing the Governmental view on any particular subject. The views stated in it will be the views of the individual writer and not necessarily the official view of the Director of Education. It will give facts rather than arguments, but will neither seek to avoid nor to encourage controversy. In short, the Journal has but one aim—to help the A.I.F., and but one claim—to be regarded as your own.

A.I.F.

Education Service Journal.

The A.I.F. Education Service.

The French have a very true proverb, "Qui s'ex-cuse s'accuse." With an eye to that the purpose of this article is aggressive and explanatory—not defensive and deprecatory. The purpose is frankly, to put some goods in the shop window and say "There you are, gentlemen; these are some FACTS. Now step inside and see what other goods there are for sale, but bring your ration ticket with you." And in this case the ration ticket is simply an honest desire for investigation rather than criticism, and for helping rather than hindering.

To the shop window then! Books? Some 20,000 have been bought, and as many as possible of these distributed. At least half these books have been specially shipped for this Service from America—so great is the scarcity of books in London. Books again? In Agricultural subjects not only have books suitable to Australian conditions not been available in England, but they have not even existed. They have had to be created and created within the Service. Hence in the last two months books have been written by Australians for Australians—and in some cases in "Australian"—on these subjects: Sheep Breeding and Meat Production, Poultry Farming, the Business of Farming, Wheat Farming, Pig Raising, Bee-keeping, Fruit Culture, Tropical Agriculture, Dairy Farming, Viticulture, Fodder Crops. It is not a bad list, is it? These are all completed and in the printer's hands. In the absence of official bulletins and other Australian publications, this is the best that can be done in the time.

So much for books.

Correspondence Course Scholarships? These were only thrown open in December. Already 300 have been awarded.

Syllabuses? Over 80 have been drawn up in detail and printed and books chosen for these syllabuses. This has meant the examination of thousands of books and the communicating with some 40 to 50 publishing firms.

Education Officers? Over one hundred now are with units, and every one of these has been through a specially convened month's course at Cambridge, where he has had a chance to brush up his old pre-war knowledge. And these education officers have all of them got classes running in shorthand, bookkeeping, English literature, arithmetic, history—a dozen other subjects.

Technical Subjects? Many units and depots are teaching motor engineering and various aspects of woodwork. In France a Corps School caters for over 2,000 technical students. There are all sorts of difficulties. There is a good deal of improvisation, but there is a start. In France alone in December 15,000 students were receiving instruction.

Lectures? Some very eminent English lecturers have visited units both in France and England. At the present moment Canon Masterman, than whom there is no better lecturer in the United Kingdom, is with the A.I.F. in France.

Well, those are some of the facts in the shop-window—of course there is some window-dressing. There are some articles advertised that have now vanished. Depot education, for example, has been thrown completely out of gear by the practical clearing out of all Depots in England owing to category men being sent back to Australia. The Armistice itself came at a very inconsiderate time for the Education Service, but one has to put up with little things like Armistices and Wars and marches to the Rhine. But it makes this difference—that lots of plans have to be re-made and new difficulties surmounted.

Take the question of "farming out" in industry. It is a simple matter to farm a few C class men out during a war when there is no unemployment. It is an extremely difficult thing when the British have six million men to demobilise and the trade unions have to look after these men, when the Americans threaten to swamp the British Universities, and when, further, the Americans casually spend four million dollars on books and educational apparatus. These things have been and are being surmounted. Men are being "farmed out" at the present minute. A large University School is established at Rue at the present minute, with Professor Wallace in charge—but these things take time. It is not a case of pressing a button and saying, "Walk up, A.I.F., and be educated." It is rather a case of saying, "You, Jones, we can deal with at once; take a Matriculation Course at Rue. You, Smith, are an undergraduate and want to go back to Australia. You, Brown, want wool-classing. We are full up in January, but the next two months' course commences at Bradford in March; you must wait until then. And as for you, Robinson, who want to read law—well, we've arranged for the Middle Temple to allow you the use of their Library and free attendance at all their lectures. And lastly, White, there is your case—you want to specialise in Radiography: Well, we haven't

got instruments and cannot get them. If you can fix up a course for yourself direct we'll get you three or six months' leave. If you can't do that we'll get you a book and you must just study along by yourself."

That is the sort of thing that is happening every day. It is not a perfect system. It does not run on oiled wheels. But then it is not a perfect life. It has not been a perfect war. It will certainly not be a perfect Demobilisation period. Remember these things. Remember that the A.I.F. Education Service is an improvisation and must continue to be so. Its total life cannot be much over 18 months. It is quite subsidiary to the main task of getting men back to Australia. It fits in here and there—just where it can. It will do just about half of what it wants to do. But that has is well worth while.

Sheep and Cattle.

OPPORTUNITIES IN ENGLAND.

We Australians are out to better our position as primary producers. Our pioneers blazed the track and opened up the way to prosperity. Their work was worthy and will ever be admired. But the progress has not been maintained. We have not advanced as we should have during the last two decades. We are now at the parting of the ways. The pioneering in stock and agriculture is for the most part accomplished. No longer can we go out into the great unopened tracts of productive country. Of course the farmer is constantly being settled on land formerly past "the edge of cultivation." But for the most part our future in Australia lies not in a continuous extension of agriculture but in adopting intensive methods. We must learn to turn upon our tracks, and to develop the safer and more fertile country much more thoroughly. Our farms must carry more families and produce much more foodstuffs. Many of our sheep runs must be worked as farms, thereby doubling their productivity. We must learn some of the old-world thoroughness and apply the lesson in our vast, free land.

England's Productiveness.

We are sometimes inclined to smile at English agriculturists. In some ways they are antiquated, though perhaps not to such an extent as it would seem. Certainly the single-furrow plough seems better fitted for the museum than the field. Also we hear much of waste lands and deer parks. We read of learned politicians who dilate upon the backwardness of agricultural life in the United Kingdom, who tell us that the typical farmer is a pessimistic conservative, who will adopt no new methods, is always suspicious, and always difficult to move. And some of us have been inclined to accept this kind of "Limehouse" as actual facts. Moreover, we have preened ourselves that we in Australia are much more advanced. Who of us but have told the English farmers that we do things on a big scale in Australia? Our wheat grows in great paddocks of many acres, and we wax especially elo-

quent as to our great flocks and herds. It is refreshing to hear the "digger" dilating upon the huge numbers of sheep that the back country properties carry. In fact the "Bulletin" has a cartoon depicting a digger, hat and all, in place of the little Admiral in Trafalgar Square, and underneath is the cryptic line "To the sole Australian soldier who does not own a sheep station!" And yet when we consult facts these comparisons are scarcely borne out.

The Commonwealth Year Book for 1917 shows:

1. *Wheat* production of Australia at 180 million bushels against 75 U.K.
2. *Barley* in Australia yielded $3\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels against 46 U.K.
3. *Oats* in Australia yielded $16\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels against 189 U.K.

So in the three classes of corn these misty little islands grow 311,000,000 bushels to our 200,000,000. In sheep we are nearly 3 to 1, 78 millions to 28 millions. But it must be allowed that the average English sheep is much heavier than ours, and that the carcasses slaughtered here are nearly 40 per cent. weightier than Australian mutton.

In beef they actually beat us, having 12 to our 10 millions. True, our figures have gone down as a result of 1914 drought, but, granting all, the comparison is not good from our point of view. And we have to make it better, much better. For in size we are 25 times that of the United Kingdom. These little islands could be lost in our great land, and yet they grow more corn and keep more cattle and incidentally mine 250 odd million tons of coal in a normal year.

Lessons to Learn.

We should double our live-stock figures. And we can. How? By intense culture upon inside areas. The trouble is we persist in pastoral methods of live-stock husbandry upon small properties, where it is more out of date than the single-furrowed ploughs. Let the big squatter run his flock or herd over the square miles of back country and wait until the wool grows. He has no option. His country will not respond to the plough, and his chief job is to keep the boundary fence and the Ford car in order. But stock farms cannot be run on that gear. We must learn that the plough and the sheep go well together, and that sheep farming is not synonymous with a clearing sale of the farming plant. We must learn to grow and conserve fodders. We can increase the fertility of our inside country three-fold if we set about it with a will. As a community Australian farmers discuss with great gusto the latest views upon these matters, but that is about as far as they go. Most know the best kind of silo, but the one per cent. does the erecting. They learnedly discourse as to whether this fodder is better than that, and then finish up by sowing a paltry 10 acres of rape and are satisfied. We can learn very much on this matter of husbandry from the Britisher. He is a "shrewd head" for the most part, and has the advantage of centuries of experience. He systematically plans for fodders the year round; he knows to a nicety what he can carry in a normal year, and makes provision in stacks for the bad year. Much of his methods we cannot apply. Luckily we do not need many of the

more expensive in our genial climate. But we can learn much from his care and provision for his live stock.

The Education Service desires to assist men who are interested in studying these methods, that we may upon our return be better fitted to cope with our problems. Here they have learnt the art of making provision. We can make it too, and much more cheaply. We have a climate and not merely an apology. This is of great importance in lamb production. We should be able to turn out a perfect lamb. As it is, our lambs are far inferior to the English article. It is "up to us." But it is not only in feeding and care of stock that we Australians can learn from the British stock raisers. The stock of this country are noted also for their high quality in breeding. Australia stands supreme in the merino world. Our merino is neither Spanish, American, or a combination of those two. It is a new type, and much the best wool producer in the world. Our shorthorns, too, are of high quality.

For the most part we, in common with almost all the world, must come back to the United Kingdom to buy our sires to improve our studs. The evenly high quality of the meat-producing breeds of this country is remarkable. One has only to attend typical annual fairs of the various breeds to realise how consistently sires are being bought by the premier meat-producing countries. The export figures of breeds like the shorthorn and the Hereford cattle are remarkable. Buyers continually attend the big sales from U.S.A., Canada, Argentine, Uruguay, as well as from the Continent. Latterly the writer attended a sale of Romney rams at Ashford in Kent. Around the ring were buyers from all over the globe. Patagonia of all places was strongly represented. One ram was run in, and the first bid was £500 from the U.S.A., the next bid was £800, and the sheep was sold for £1,000 for the Argentine. This buying by foreign countries has been going on for fifty years, and still the United Kingdom is easily top for quality of meat and early maturing powers.

The Opportunity.

Here lies a great opportunity for the young Australian stockman. We have here the world's best meat breeds. The months that will intervene before many of us are enabled to return home provide a golden opportunity for a study of the best studs in the Kingdom. The future of the meat trade in Australia is practically assured. As the freights become more normal we must come to our own in the export of meat. Europe and the whole world have suffered a depletion of flocks and herds as a result of the war, and consumption is increasing. Prices are likely to remain at a level that will make the meat industry a most profitable one for Australia. Therefore it behoves us to learn all we may of methods of intense culture of meat upon the farm and also of the breeding of stock so as to gain the utmost of weight and quality for the feeding.

Farming Out.

The A.I.F. Education Service is making arrangements to farm men out on to first-class stock properties. The response from the farmers and stud breeders

of the Kingdom has been most gratifying. So soon as the exigencies of the Service will allow we hope to place upon first-class properties many men who are especially interested in land pursuits. It will not be possible to place all who apply, but the chief qualification will be previous experience, keenness for the subject, and a willingness to study in the classes to be formed. This farming-out project should have a two-fold effect: it should bring us closely into touch with the true rural life of Britain, and it should assist the keener of our men to gain the advantages of centuries of experience in meat production as seen in the Homeland.

The following breeding Societies have been communicated with, and have replied stating their willingness to assist:—

Horses.

Thoroughbred Breeders' Association.
Shire Horse Society.
Suffolk Horse Society.
Hackney Horse Society.
Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

Cattle.

Shorthorn Society of Great Britain and Ireland.
Hereford Herd Book Society.
Devon Cattle Breeders' Society.
Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society.
English Jersey Cattle Society.
Ayrshire Cattle Herd Book Society of Great Britain and Ireland.
English Guernsey Cattle Society.
Dairy Shorthorn (Coates's Herd Book Association).

Sheep.

National Sheep Breeders' Association.
Shropshire Sheep Breeders' Association.
Suffolk Sheep Society.
Oxford Down Sheep Breeders' Association.
Southdown Sheep Society.
Lincoln Longwool Sheep Breeders' Association.
Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association.
Cotswold Sheep Society.
Dorset Horn Sheep Breeders' Association.
Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association.
Cheviot Sheep Society.
Leicester Sheep Breeders' Association.
Exmoor Horn Sheep Breeders' Society.
Black-Face Sheep Breeders' Association.

Pigs.

British Berkshire Society.
Large Black Pig Society.
National Pig Breeders' Association.
Incorporated Tamworth Pig Breeders' Association.
Lincolnshire Curly Coated Pig Breeders' Association.
Royal Dublin Society's Register of Pigs.
Large White Ulster Pig Herd Book.
Old Gloucester Spots Pig Breeders' Society.

Cumberland Pig Breeders' Association.

In almost every case opportunities will be afforded for access to properties containing the various classes of stock.

The following Agricultural Societies are also assisting us to find the right properties:—

Royal Agricultural Society of England.
Smithfield Club (Incorporated).
British Dairy Farmers' Association.
Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.
Royal Dublin Society.
Bath and West and Southern Counties Society.
Farmers' Club.
Royal Counties Society.
Welsh National Agricultural Society.
International Horse Show, Ltd.

Only applicants with previous land experience in Australia will be considered. Applicants should indicate in general terms the class of stock or land pursuit they desire to study, e.g.:

BEEF BREEDS,
DAIRYING,
LONG WOOLLED SHEEP, Etc.

Where a particular breed is specified efforts will be made to meet the demand, but success cannot always be guaranteed. The method of application is by completing A.I.F. Form 540, stating the experience the applicant has had and the opportunity desired with as great detail as possible.

Important sales will be held at Birmingham, Perth, and Penrith during February and March, when great beef breeders will sell their highest-class stock.

Arrangements will be made enabling a class of our keenest cattle men to attend these sales and to visit some of the outstanding studs of the localities.

The sheep fairs and shows will be held during the summer months.

Getting a Job.

In the A.I.F. there are few who have not at some time or another had to face difficulty in getting a job. Time and again the question confronts the individual as to what he is to do when once the novelty of wearing "civies" has worn off. Will the lure of the land prove irresistible, or will each one sink back into the old job? Many theorists have propounded their views on this subject, but with the signing of the Armistice the individual soldier is brought face to face with the problem to solve for himself.

The Director of Education has been working quietly but consistently to build up an organisation to provide opportunities for increasing efficiency during the period the troops await their turn for embarkation. These efforts are now bearing fruit, and with the establishment of the Repatriation and Demobilisation Department a definite scope has been fixed for educational effort.

The educational work has been divided—one section for academic agricultural and professional training and the other to assist in training the soldier in industry and commercial undertakings. It is the particular objects of this article to deal with the latter phase of educational work. No one can deny the versatility of the Australian, and amongst our number are men of almost every known trade and calling. To give each man a chance of "brushing up" his trade or of gaining wider commercial experience may not be feasible, but Lieut.-General Sir John Monash, in his capacity of Director-General of Repatriation and Demobilisation, has decided that in every way possible the men are to be given full opportunity of accepting the unique advantage now offering. Negotiations with large numbers of employers in the United Kingdom are now proceeding rapidly, and simultaneously the consent of organised Labour is being sought to enable those who desire added experience to get a temporary job in Great Britain.

Briefly summed up, the scheme provides for all who desire work, whether fully skilled workmen or student workers, tradesmen of all kinds, and in addition commercial pursuits. It is a novel feature to find an employment bureau within a military organisation, yet in effect this is what is aimed at. Similarly to a civilian bureau it may not always be possible to provide exactly the class of employment sought, but every effort will be made to "place" the genuine seeker of work. A liberal scheme of allowances is being provided to enable those who cannot earn full wages taking advantage of the scheme; in addition overalls and tools of trade will be issued wherever necessary, and unless the soldier specially desires it, his employment in a civil capacity will not delay his return to Australia. The Director-General of Repatriation and Demobilisation is fully alive to the sacrifice of civil prospects made by thousands of Australian soldiers, and his earnest desire is to take advantage of the enforced waiting to enable the threads of industry to be resumed. A watch is being kept for opportunities for men to learn special branches of a trade which have hitherto not been undertaken in Australia, and where entirely new industries are likely to be established the Department is seeking to have Australians trained for the work. Quite a number of men who had made private arrangements for employment have been granted leave.

To make a scheme of this nature successful the co-operation of all is essential, and as the motives in this case are solely and simply the betterment of the individual soldier all concerned are invited to be free and frank in their applications and the Department will do its utmost to assist them. State your aims and aspirations clearly on A. I. F. Form 540, giving the names of firms who will, or are likely to employ you, and if you have already made arrangements yourself be sure and send letters or documents from the firm in support of your application. The Director-General wishes to help you to make a success in your civil life as you have in war, and suggests that this scheme is probably the very best

method to aid you to secure a job once you are again in Australia.

It does not require much thought to realise opportunity is now knocking at the door, and the shrewd, keen man will avail himself of the experience to be gained in British workshops and commercial undertakings.

A.I.F. Education Service Library.

The *Central Library* is situated at 4-8, Regency Street, London, S.W.1. It has been established to provide the textbooks and books of reference prescribed for subjects dealt with by the syllabus. It may help to avoid disappointment to state that it cannot as a general rule undertake to supply any other classes of books. Members of the A.I.F. will readily realise that to expect the Library to supply books selected at random to many thousands of seekers after knowledge would be to impose upon it an impossible task, in view of the disorganisation of the London book market and the limited time at our disposal.

Mode of Obtaining Textbooks.

Textbooks for the prescribed courses of study may be obtained by application to Education Officers. Officers are supplied through Branch Libraries established in France at Corps Headquarters, at the H.Q. of each Division, and at Havre; and in England, at all the principal Depots and at London.

All *textbooks* required must be paid for in cash, at the cost price to the Central Library, which is in all cases considerably below the published price of the book. The purchaser has the right, when he has finished with the book, provided that it is still in good and serviceable condition and fit for re-issue, to re-sell the book to a Branch Library at the same price. In this respect the Education Officer to whom it is offered for re-sale will be the judge.

This concession will not generally apply in the case of the cheaper paper-covered textbooks, which cannot fail to be more or less worn out after diligent use. It is, moreover, not expected that many men will desire to re-sell their books.

Mode of Obtaining Reference Books.

These are issued on loan only. Application is made direct to the Central Library on the prescribed form. These forms can be obtained from Education Officers or by application to the Central Library itself. The forms contain an undertaking by the borrower that if the book is not received back at the Central Library within the time specified for its return, the Chief Paymaster may debit the borrower's pay ledger account with the cost price of the book.

No application for the loan of a book except that made on the prescribed form can be entertained.

Supply of Books.

Notwithstanding the greatly disorganised state of the book market, a very fair supply of most of the textbooks in Group I.—Land Pursuits; II.—Arts and

Crafts; III.—Commercial; IV.—Elementary and Preparatory; and in the Matriculation Subjects of Group V. are now in stock.

With regard to Group I., it has been found necessary to write special pamphlets, suitable for Australian conditions, on Live Stock and in many of the subdivisions of Agriculture. These are now with the printers, and should be available shortly.

Reference Books have not yet been ordered in large quantities, as it has been found difficult to anticipate the needs of the troops. A fair number of volumes in some of the Groups should, however, be available by the time this appears in print.

Unit Libraries.

It is intended as soon as possible to place with each battalion, or unit of approximately battalion strength, a lending library of not more than 120 standard books of reference covering the six Groups of the Prospectus. It is hoped thus to place within reach of the great majority of the troops competent authorities on the subjects dealt with, and to avoid the necessity of individual borrowing from the Central Library and the delay and risk of loss or damage in transit. When established, these Unit Libraries will be under the complete control of the Unit Education Officer, who will make his own rules for the management of his Library.

Distribution of Books.

Very considerable numbers of textbooks have already been distributed to units in France and England.

Technical Education.

A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME.

The Scheme of Technical Education and Practical Training has been set out fully in Aust. Corps Circ. Memo. 116/139 of December 21st, which was issued to all formations and units.

For the benefit of units and depots outside the Corps a précis of the scheme is given here.

The following are sub-divisions of the training and employment:—

(1) In units and depots and by brigade or divisional classes providing for all classes of men in initial stages from the totally untrained to the first or second year apprentice. The subjects will be such as can be taught and practised with the equipment available within the Division, *e.g.*, carpentry, bootmaking, saddlery, blacksmithing, fitting, etc.

(2) At Corps Workshops Jeumont, which will cater for men in more advanced stages up to the third year apprentice, and including "handymen," who wish to gain some knowledge of machines, engines, motors, larger blacksmithing repairs, etc. These workshops are being organised and the machinery erected. The shops will provide practical instruction in fitting and turning and other machine work, carpentry and wood-working, machines, etc. Period, two to three months.

In (1) and (2) practical work and class instruction will be carried on simultaneously, the one assisting the other.

(3) In Technical units of Corps outside Divisions: Mobile Workshops, Mechanical Transport, A.M. and T.M. and B Coy., etc.

(4) At Army and G.H.Q. workshops, docks, etc.

Both (3) and (4) for more or less trained men to afford them an opportunity to regain touch with and confidence in their trades, or for men expecting fairly early repatriation. Period, about two months.

(5) At Technical Schools, Universities, and Special Courses, in the United Kingdom or France. This is intended to provide for finished tradesmen or professional men who wish to do courses of more or less theoretical training, *e.g.*, surveyors, architects, fitters (for marine tickets), telegraph operators, tailors, etc.

(6) Industrial works in the United Kingdom, as student workmen. In general, any sufficiently trained tradesmen who are definitely capable of benefiting by such experience are eligible for employment in the United Kingdom. The variety of trades for which it is expected to provide is practically unlimited.

(7) On constructional works, in workshops, offices, business firms, etc., in professional capacities. This is intended to provide opportunity for officers and other ranks who are professional engineers, architects, or kindred, to secure useful experience in the United Kingdom.

The period for (5), (6), and (7) may be anything up to the end of 1919. A preliminary pro forma application for employment under (5), (6), and (7) was issued with the circular memo. referred to. The official application must, however, be made on A.I.F. Form No. 540. It is desirable that both these forms be completed and returned as directed. Otherwise in filling up A.I.F. Form No. 540 more attention should be paid to description of previous qualifications and experience than to the employment desired.

Under heading (5) it is hoped to organise special courses in Surveying under A.I.F. instructors for (a) those who wished to be coached for L.S. examination, (b) such qualified surveyors as desire instruction in Topographical work as done by British Ordnance Survey or Mining Surveying, and any other specialties.

There are also actually in operation in the United Kingdom, workshops at the following places: Monte Videau and Westham Camps, Weymouth, and Southall. These provide employment and instruction for men in depots, and a certain amount of curative instruction in conjunction with Red Cross work.

It is expected to institute further workshops and classes of a similar nature in the United Kingdom.

American Expeditionary Force.

EDUCATION FOR THE TROOPS

(Contributed.)

While awaiting orders home and in order to utilise the long winter evenings in France as profitably as possible, the American troops have been provided with a comprehensive scheme of education. The body pri-

marily responsible for the movement is the Y.M.C.A.'s Army Educational Commission.

The Department is giving a chance to every American from Coblenz to Bordeaux to learn something, by book or by hand, that he can draw on "when he gets back into long trousers again," as one of the leaders of the movement expressed it. The schools were opened on New Year's Day. Every outfit in the A.E.F. has established a school in its immediate vicinity. If the school does not teach the candidate just the thing he wants he has the option of taking a correspondence course conducted by men who have made correspondence courses and University extension lectures famously useful throughout the West.

After four or five hours' drill in the training area, here is the way in which the list of subjects starts off: Agricultural automobile manufacture and salesmanship, business courses (stenography, bookkeeping, and so forth), chemistry, civics. Last month 1,500 cases of text books arrived in England from America, but it is not all "book-learning" in the A.E.F. schools.

If a man wants to take a course in chemistry, for example, he will get laboratory work, and that is what counts. If he wishes to learn new things to do to the soil back on the old farm so that he can work it more profitably, he will get actual work. If he wants to learn horseshoeing he can practise on real horses and mules.

"By signing up for a course in anything, from architecture to just plain learning to spell," explains the experts entrusted with administrative work in London. "No Yank should get the idea that he will have to stay over here to complete it."

The minute a man's unit is ordered back home, he will have to go also. If, however, he is in no hurry to get back and wants to complete the course he has started on, he will have the option of staying on this side of the world, and even of putting on citizen's clothes and completing his work."

Though the work has been undertaken under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A.'s Army Educational Commission, by far the greater part of the actual teaching work is being done by the officers and enlisted men in the A.E.F. that have had previous teaching experience.

The War Department, through the Central Records Office at Bruges and other sources, discovered that there were no less than 47,000 officers and men in the A.E.F. that have had previous teaching experience. They have detailed those to impart the knowledge they possess to others less fortunate.

For the book part of the process, the publishers of text books in the United States have got out special editions at the lowest possible cost. The Army bought the books and have issued them "just like blankets" to those that asked for them. Besides the American Library Association has put in every Y.M.C.A. hut in France a reference library of books any man may need to get at, but not to work at all the time. Men who have left American Universities to come to Europe have the opportunity to gather college credits that will count in full towards degrees from their institutions by attending courses in the most famous of the English and French Universities. For example, an engineer wants to pursue his interrupted studies in architecture; he

will be fixed up to attend the Beaux Arts in Paris, which has one of the finest architectural courses in the world. Again, a college B.A. back in the States wants to take a post graduate course in English literature or history or some other classical subject. The ways will be greased for him to listen to the best lecturers at Oxford and Cambridge, and the credits he gains will be counted towards his post graduate degree in America. Any man can apply to his Commanding Officer for furlough to take up a University course. In co-operation with the American University Union, which has branches in London and Rome as well as in Paris, the Education Depot looks up his record as to previous courses taken, and then recommends to the Army Authorities that he be allowed to take any course which he is fitted to pursue. Naturally, a man who was a freshman when he left America cannot expect to take senior year work in a French or English University, but he is allowed to take sophomore work. To bridge the gaps for such men, inevitable where the courses in foreign Universities do not correspond to the American, special classes are formed.

Wool-Classing and the Farmer.

A WORD OF WARNING.

Numerous applications are being made to the Agricultural Sections of the A.I.F. for instruction in wool-classing and for the gaining of experience in the textile factories and technical schools of Bradford, Halifax, Leeds, etc. We are most anxious to meet the demand, which should result in highly-educative and valuable work being done. A note of warning is needed, however. A number of applicants for wool-classing appear to anticipate entering into wool-classing as a profession. The demands for such work in the shearing sheds of Australia is strictly limited; moreover, only men who have had previous station experience will be likely to obtain such employment. It would be unwise for men who have had no previous wool experience to spend valuable time attempting to qualify for a profession which only holds promise to a relative few.

The Wool Section of the Education Service aims chiefly at providing instruction in wool that will be of practical value to the farmer and small grazier. At the Agricultural Depot, Sutton Veny, the wool and stock instruction will be co-ordinated. Opportunities will be given for the most advanced students to obtain entry to factories and textile schools at Bradford, etc. It is useless for inexperienced men to apply for these positions. Only experienced sheep and wool men will be chosen. The normal entry to Bradford, etc., will be through the Wool Classes that are being formed at Sutton Veny.

Men who have had previous land experience and who are interested in sheep husbandry, and particularly the lamb trade, should apply for positions as working students on sheep properties.

All applications to be made on Form 540, to be forwarded through C.O., and to have as much detail of past experience as possible.

Agricultural Education.

The object of Agricultural Education is to turn out good farmers. It is obvious that this cannot be done except the student has experience on good farms; just as mining cannot be learnt without working underground, nor medicine without hospitals. To appreciate fully the reasons for most farm operations, however, a grounding in the natural sciences is essential. So too, as farming is a business, some knowledge of the keeping of accounts and the handling of correspondence is necessary. Every farmer with a knowledge of elementary mathematics has a very keen appreciation of its practical value in measuring paddocks, estimating yields and material, and dozens of other little problems which form part of his daily work. Again, a man who can perform such mechanical feats as a simple weld, the shoeing of a horse, simple leather stitching and simple repairs to machinery, is in constant demand on any property.

It is obvious, therefore, that a great deal of classroom and workshop instruction can be given, apart from the farm, and its relevancy to the land is easily demonstrated. Indeed it is doubtful whether any subject usually taught in secondary and technical schools is not at some time or other helpful on the farm. The aspiring farmer therefore requires as thorough a general education as the youth entering any other profession.

He is then in the position, when he goes on to a farm as a "jackaroo" or to an Agricultural College, to absorb, correlate, and appreciate the real technical details of his work. It is then he has to learn the exact methods of cultivation for each kind of crop in the particular kind of locality he is situated in; how and when each operation is best performed; the treatment of seed preparatory to sowing, and the preparation of produce for market.

The "points" of standard breeds of stock, characteristics of varieties of farm crops, and their especial suitability to special conditions and districts, the handling of stock and driving teams, the intricacies of machinery, where again often local conditions come into play—all these are important. And overshadowing all are the problems of how to get land, how to finance the farm until the mortgage can be paid off, and how to get through work, which is always plentiful, with labour, which is generally scarce and expensive.

One of the problems confronting the A.I.F. Education Service is the organisation of instruction in land pursuits in the face of the very obvious difficulty of lack of facilities for practical demonstration. Nothing approaching Australian farming conditions is to be found in this country. Instead of the main problem being lack of sufficient rainfall and a hot, dry summer, here the farmer has to combat excess of moisture and cold.

Practice is in some cases precisely inverted; whereas we avoid leaving the surface of cultivated ground rolled lest the moisture dry out and the young crop be parched, here the roller is sometimes used to stimulate a young crop suffering from a miniature drought.

Nevertheless, in many details, practices here and in Australia run parallel, so that as long as the essential differences in conditions are borne in mind a good deal of useful material for demonstration purposes can be found on any English farm. The binder, for instance, is the same implement, though used for a different purpose. The simple operations of ploughing, cultivating, rolling, and harrowing are similar; but essential differences must be kept in mind, in the objects for which these operations are employed, the class and size of implements and teams used, and the depth of working.

Further, in some respects Australian farmers would do well to note English practice and modify their own accordingly, and this is applicable not only to the breeding and fattening of stock. The employment of motor power has been greatly developed in this country during recent years, and the systems of handling loose hay command the respect of the most ardent economisers of labour.

Apart altogether, however, from the possibility of giving practical instruction, there is a vast amount of valuable matter which can be imparted by any keen, experienced farmer, even with the meagre aid of the literature at our disposal on this side of the world.

If the beginner can even grasp some fundamental principles it will be greatly to his advantage. Here are a few: Fallowing is sound policy in all our principal wheat-growing districts; in most of these, manuring with superphosphate is a paying proposition; indeed, in some places a necessity; hens, in common with all animals, require exercise, and this can be provided by making them scratch for their food; not only wool and fruit, but all classes of produce sell best when carefully classed or graded and "got up"; in feeding all classes of stocks a "balanced ration" is essential. Given a conception of such ideas as these, a beginner will set out to gain his experience on return to Australia with an advantage of which years of experience have given many of our most successful farmers only a partial appreciation.

The time of the experienced producers in our ranks need not be wasted while others are absorbing simple details and first principles. Although it is to the men who have bought their experience on the land and made good that the others are looking so eagerly for information and instruction, still these men will find much of interest and value in the courses of lectures prepared for them to teach from, in the opportunities of studying English methods, and from courses in mechanical work, trades, bookkeeping, surveying, etc., all of which it is hoped will be available to them.

The problem of the scarcity of text-books is probably more acute in the case of Agriculture than any other of the subjects for which classes are being arranged. Not only is there the general shortage of books, but those which are available deal with English or American conditions. To a limited extent these will serve our purpose, and a supply of books dealing principally with live stock is being procured; also under a special agreement with the International Correspondence Schools a number of their pamphlets on Agricultural subjects are to be made available for use in our

classes. This still leaves many phases of Australian farming to be treated.

The Bulletins and other publications of the State Departments of Agriculture would meet the case exactly, but it will be several months at least before a supply of these can be procured. For this reason it has been decided to prepare, from what literature and data are available, pamphlets dealing with the main branches of Agriculture as practised in Australia. A list of these pamphlets which are now in the press is appended:—

- | | |
|--------|----------------------------------|
| No. 1. | Land Selection and Improvements. |
| „ 2. | The Business of Farming. |
| „ 3. | Beef, Mutton, and Wool. |
| „ 4. | Wheat and General Farming. |
| „ 5. | Fruit-growing. |
| „ 6. | Viticulture. |
| „ 7. | Dairying. |
| „ 8. | Pig-raising. |
| „ 9. | Irrigation. |
| „ 10. | Lucerne. |
| „ 11. | Tropical Agriculture. |
| „ 12. | Poultry. |
| „ 13. | Bee-keeping. |
| „ 14. | Market Gardening. |

Treatment of Disabled Men.

THE CURATIVE WORKSHOPS.

To rehabilitate wounded soldiers by natural and not by artificial means is not only a highly commendable but a common-sense method of helping to equip them once again for the battle of life. It has been demonstrated that set gymnastic exercises are not as effectual in the restoration to power of a man's limbs as mechanical work, which, while being congenial, brings into play those particular members of the body that require treatment. Moreover, it is the unconscious effort, the thing a man does of his own volition, that works the cure. Hence the wise policy of establishing the Curative Workshop at Monte Video Camp. Though the classes have not been started long, the results achieved have so far been most satisfactory.

After consulting with Colonel Betts, Chief Medical Officer, and Colonel Collett, who is in charge of No. 2 Command, it was decided to teach Engineering, Fitting, Turning, Oxy-acetylene Welding, Management of Internal Combustion Engines, Electric Wood Working (including Carpentry, Joinery, Cabinet Making, French Polishing, and Splint Making), Boot-making, Surgical Bootmaking, Saddlery, and Cigarette Making.

The instructors are men who have the ability to teach these subjects, and the classes are under the A.I.F. Education Service supervision in the person of Lieut. Woollard, who is a technical expert and is the Education Officer attached to the Monte Video Sub-Depot.

All classes are being well attended, and the number of students enrolled number nearly 200.

Syllabus—Group VI.

The subjects set forth in this Syllabus are suggested as suitable for tutorial classes or group study. The list given is not intended to be exhaustive. Other subjects may be selected by students as desired. Topical controversial subjects have been omitted from the list, but may, according to the demand, be chosen for study, both in their constructive and critical aspects. In such cases the Education Service, if special application is made, will endeavour to supply suitable text-books, but owing to diversity of subjects this cannot be guaranteed.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

SUBJECT.	TEXT-BOOKS RECOMMENDED.	REFERENCE BOOKS.
Economics	Hobson : <i>Science of Wealth.</i> (H.U.L., 1s. 6d.) Chapman : <i>Political Economy.</i> (H.U.L., 1s. 6d.)	Gide : <i>Political Economy.</i> (Harrap, 12s. 6d.) Clay : <i>Economics for the General Reader.</i>
Industrial Problems	Chapman : <i>Reconstruction after the War</i> (4s. 6d.)	Hammond : <i>The Village Labourer.</i> (Longmans, 9s.) Hammond : <i>The Town Labourer.</i> (Longmans, 10s. 6d.) Webb : <i>History of Trade Unionism.</i> (Longmans, 7s. 6d.)
Trades Unions	Cole : <i>World of Labour.</i> (W.E.A., 3s.) McGregor : <i>Evolution of Industry.</i> (H.U.L., 1s. 6d.)	Webb, C. : <i>Industrial Co-operation.</i>
Co-operation and Co-partnership	<i>Co-Partnership and Profit-Sharing.</i> (H.U.L., 1s. 6d.) Clayton : <i>The Old Ideals.</i> (Co-op. U.) Adams : <i>Working Men Co-operators.</i> (Co-op. U.)	
Trusts and Monopolies...	Hirst : <i>Story of Trusts.</i> (Nat. Lib., 1s. 3d.)	Jenks : <i>The Trust Problem.</i> (C. Brown, 10s. 6d.) Macrosty : <i>The Trust Movement in British Industry.</i> Brown, W. J. : <i>Monopolies.</i> (Murray, 6s.) Soubar : <i>Socialism and the Social Movements.</i> Hobson : <i>Evolution of Capitalism.</i> (W. Scott Pub. Co., 6s.) Withers : <i>Meaning of Money.</i> (Lombard Lib., 3s. 6d.) Plehn : <i>Public Finance.</i> A rmitage Smith : <i>Taxation and Finance.</i> As hley : <i>The Tariff Problem.</i> Ho bson : <i>New Protectionism.</i>
Socialism	Macdonald : <i>Socialism.</i> (H.U.L., 1s. 6d.) Wells : <i>New Worlds for Old.</i> (Constable, 1s. 6d.)	
Banks and Money	Withers : <i>Our Money and the State.</i> (Lombard Lib., 3s. 6d.)	
Taxation and Public Finance	Withers : <i>Our Money and the State.</i> (Lombard Lib., 3s. 6d.)	
The Tariff Problem	Pamphlets of English Tariff Commission.	
Pastoral and Agricultural Problems of Australia		

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

SUBJECT.	TEXT-BOOKS RECOMMENDED.	REFERENCE BOOKS.
The Science of Politics	Ilbert : <i>Parliament.</i> (1s.) Masterman : <i>House of Commons.</i> (2s. 6d.) Jenks : <i>History of Politics,</i> (Nelson, 1s. 6d.)	Wilson . : <i>The State.</i> (Constable, 6s.) Jethro B. rown : <i>Underlying Principles of Modern Legislation.</i> (Murray, 10s. 6d.) Hobhouse . : <i>Social Evolution and Theory.</i> (Frowde, 6s. 6d.) Political Th . s : <i>Human Nature in Politics.</i> Graham Walla .

POLITICAL SCIENCE—Continued.

SUBJECT.	TEXT-BOOKS RECOMMENDED.	REFERENCE BOOKS.
Constitutions and Systems of Government	Sydney Low : <i>Governance of England.</i> (3s. 6d.) Ilbert : <i>Parliament.</i> (1s.)	Zimmern : <i>The Greek Commonwealth.</i> (Clarendon Press, 8s. 6d.) Moore : <i>Australian Constitution.</i> Marriott : <i>Second Chambers.</i> Bryce : <i>American Constitution.</i> (Macmillan, 21s.) Wilson : <i>Congressional Government.</i> (Constable, 6s.) Bagehot : <i>English Constitution.</i> Spencer : <i>Municipal Origins.</i> (Constable, 6s.)
Local Government ...	Price and Ashford : <i>Local Government.</i> Rogers : <i>Local Government.</i> (Social Sc. Series, 1s. 6d.) Mill : <i>Representative Government.</i> Murdoch : <i>Australian Citizen.</i> Lucas : <i>The British Empire.</i> (Macmillan, 2s. 6d.) Currey : <i>British Colonial Policy.</i> (Oxford Press, 2s. 6d.) Curtis : <i>Problem of the Commonwealth.</i> (Macmillan, 1s. 6d.)	<i>Municipal Year Book.</i> Wells : <i>In the Fourth Year.</i>
Franchise and Representation Constitution of the British Empire	Seeley : <i>Expansion of England.</i> (Macmillan, 5s.) Curtis : <i>The Commonwealth of Nations.</i> (Macmillan, 6s.)	
Citizenship ...	Harbour : <i>The Making of a Citizen.</i> (Harbour) (Collins, 1s. 6d.) Murdoch : <i>Australian Citizen.</i>	Shaler : <i>The Citizen.</i> Root : <i>The Citizen's Part in Government.</i>

SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

SUBJECT.	TEXT-BOOKS RECOMMENDED.	REFERENCE BOOKS.
Public Health ...	Geo. Norman : <i>Health of the People.</i> (Headley Bros., 1s.)	<i>Municipal Year Book.</i>
Housing and Town Planning	Nettleford : <i>Practical Town Planning.</i> (2s.)	Cadbury : <i>Town Planning.</i> (Longmans, 7s. 6d.)
Education Reforms ...	McMillan : <i>Child and the State.</i> (Nat. Lib. Press, 1s. 6d.) Cyril Jackson : <i>Educational Reform.</i> (Mowbray, 2s. 6d.) Findlay : <i>The School.</i> (H.U.L., 1s. 6d.)	Adams : <i>The New Teaching.</i> M. McMillan : <i>The Camp School.</i> (3s. 6d.)
Liquor Problem ...	Rowntree and Sherwell : <i>Taxation of Liquor Trade.</i> (Macmillan, 2s. 6d.)	

WORLD PROBLEMS.

SUBJECT.	TEXT-BOOKS RECOMMENDED.	REFERENCE BOOKS.
The League of Nations The Problem of Women Labour	Various pamphlets. (Grey & Co.) Hutchins : <i>Woman Labour During the War.</i> <i>Women and Reconstruction after the War.</i> (1s.)	Wells : <i>In the Fourth Year.</i> Hutchins : <i>Women in Industry.</i>
Sea Power ...	Hannay : <i>Sea Power.</i> (H.U.L., 1s. 6d.) Hurd : <i>Sea Power.</i> (Constable, 1s.)	Mahan : <i>Influence of Sea Power.</i> (Low, 18s.) Bowles : <i>Sea Power.</i> Wells : <i>War and the Future.</i> (Cassell, 6s.) Cromer and Others : <i>After-War Problems.</i> (Allen, 7s. 6d.)
World Problems aroused by the War		

POPULAR SCIENCE.

SUBJECT.	TEXT-BOOKS RECOMMENDED.	REFERENCE BOOKS.
Evolution	<i>Darwinian and Spencerian Evolution.</i> (Clar. P., 1s. 6d.)	Bennett: <i>Ethical Aspects.</i> (Clar. P., 6s.) Thomson: <i>Evolution.</i>
Psychology	<i>Psychology.</i> (H.U.L., 1s. 6d.)	McDougall: <i>Social Psychology.</i> (Methuen, 5s.) Storel: <i>Groundwork of Psychology.</i>
Eugenics	Whethem: <i>Introduction to Eugenics.</i> (Bowes, 1s.)	Galton: <i>Heredity and Genius.</i> (Macmillan, 5s.) Bennett: <i>Mendelism.</i>
Afforestation		Saleeby: <i>Parentage and Race Culture.</i>

HISTORY, ETC.

SUBJECT.	TEXT-BOOKS RECOMMENDED.	REFERENCE BOOKS.
History of Australia ...	Jenks: <i>History of Australasian Colonies.</i> (5s.) <i>Eight Lectures by Committee of Colonial Office.</i> (Sargent, 1s.)	Mills: <i>Colonisation of Australia.</i> (Sidgwick, 5s.) Lucas: <i>Historical Geography of British Colonies, Vol. VI.</i> (Clar. Press.)
France and the French...	Wendell: <i>France To-day.</i> <i>Home Life in France.</i> (Methuen.)	
Modern Germany ...		
Particular Biographies ...		

LITERATURE AND THE ARTS.

SUBJECT.	TEXT-BOOKS RECOMMENDED.	REFERENCE BOOKS.
English Literature ...		Morley: <i>First Sketch of English Literature.</i> (Cassell, 7s. 6d.) Saintsbury: <i>Short History of English Literature.</i> (McMillan, 8s. 6d.) Quiller-Couch: <i>Oxford Book of English Verse.</i> (Macmillan, 3s. 6d.) Bridges: <i>The Spirit of Man.</i> (Longmans, 5s.)
Poems of To-day ...	<i>Poems of To-day.</i> (Sidgwick, 2s.)	<i>Oxford Book of Australian Verse.</i> (Clar. Press, 5s.)
Australian Poetry ...		Stanford: <i>Musical Composition.</i> (Macmillan, 3s. 6d.) Henderson: <i>Story of Music.</i> (Longmans, 3s. 6d.)
Music		Clausen: <i>Aims and Ideals in Art.</i> (Methuen, 5s.)
Art		Harhan: <i>Short Critical History of Architecture.</i> (10s.) Sturgis: <i>Appreciation of Architecture.</i> (7s. 6d.) Belcher: <i>Essentials in Architecture.</i> (5s.)
Architecture	Lethaby: <i>Architecture.</i> (H.U.L., 2s. 6d.) Davison: <i>Arts connected with Building.</i> (5s.)	

Overseas Sailors and Soldiers' Scholarships.

LIST OF AWARDS TO A. I. F.

NAME.	RANK.	UNIT.	UNIVERSITY SELECTED.	DONOR OF SCHOLARSHIP.
Adams	Private	Aust. A.M.C.	Manchester	Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund
Bates (M.M. with Bar)	L./Sgt.	Aust. A.M.C.	Merton College, Oxford	The Rhodes Trustees
Birch	Private	Aust. Fld. Amb.	Balliol College, Oxford	Debenhams, Ltd.
Brigden	Private	Aust. A.M.C.	Oriel College, Oxford	The Rhodes Trustees
Browne (M.C.)	Lieut.	Aust.	Balliol College, Oxford	The Rhodes Trustees
Bruce	Driver	Aust.	Balliol College, Oxford	The Rhodes Trustees
Ditterich	E.R./Cpl.	Aust. Inf.	Imperial College of Science and Technology	Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund
Docker	Private	Aust. Fld. Amb.	Birmingham University	Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund
Hall	Corpl.	Aust. Artil'y	New College, Oxford	Sir Robert Kindersley
Highett	Sergt.	Aust. Inf.	Imperial College of Science and Technology	Mr. Otto Beit
Hill	Sergt.	Aust. Inf.	Christ's College, Cambridge	Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund
Hook	Private	Aust. A.M.C.	Christ's College, Cambridge	Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund
Hughes	Signaller	Aust. Inf.	Imperial College of Science and Technology	Mr. Otto Beit
McDonald	Private	Aust. A.M.C.	King's College, London	Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund
Mendoza	Lieut.	Aust. Inf.	Birmingham University	Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund
Mole	Private	Aust. Fld. Amb.	Municipal School of Art, Birmingham	Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund
Murphy	Private	Aust. Inf.	Balliol College, Oxford	The Rhodes Trustees
Nelson	Gunner	Aust. Trench Mortars	Christ's College, Cambridge	Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund
Planes	Captain	Aust. Inf.	Balliol College, Oxford	The Rhodes Trustees
Prickett	Private	Aust. M. Gun	Manchester University	Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund
Rossiter	Corporal	Aust. Inf.	Imperial College of Science and Technology	
Rooke	Private	Aust.	Balliol College, Oxford	The Rhodes Trustees
Stroven	Private	Aust. Fld. Amb.	Christ Church, Oxford	Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund
Bone	Captain	Aust. Inf.		
Peake	Gunner	D. A. C.		
Boyce	Lieut.	P. S. L.		

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RETURN No. X 5.

LATEST SAILINGS.

DATE.	SHIP.	PORT.	OFF.	NURSES.	W.O. & SGTS.	O.R.	TOTAL A.I.F.	WIVES ETC.	NUM. & WAR WORKS.	TOTAL NOT A.I.F.
Jan. 24th	"DELTA"	Devonport.	55	24	52	1141	1252	-	-	-
25th	"CERAMIC"	Devonport.	67	10	121	1932	2130	-	-	-

27/1/19.

(Sgd.) C. C. RIDGEM,
Lieut-Colonel,
3 D.

232

481

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RETURN No. J 1.

A.I.F. PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN NON-MILITARY EMPLOYMENT IN
UNITED KINGDOM.

TOTAL AT 25.1.19

1. ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS IN U.K. 82

ENGAGED IN VARIOUS BUSINESSES 23

TOTAL AT 25.1.19 105

2. ATTENDING COURSES AT BRITISH UNIVERSITIES 12

ATTENDING COURSES AT BRITISH SCHOOLS & COLLEGES 25

TOTAL AT 25.1.19 37

GRAND TOTAL 142.

29/1/19.

Lieut-Colonel,

3 D.

481

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RETURN NO.

H
A.1%

A.I.F. IN ASIA AND EGYPT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO YEAR OF DEPARTURE FROM AUSTRALIA.

ALL RANKS.

1914	661
1915	January to June.....	2523
	July to December.....	3499
1916	January to June.....	2362
	July to December.....	1852
1917	January to June.....	2886
	July to December.....	2233
1918	January to June.....	1524
	July to December.....	1018

TOTAL AT 30.11.18..... 18,558

EMBARKED FROM EGYPT TO 28.12.18.....	812
DISCHARGED (EGYPT ETC.) to 28.12.18.....	-
DIED ASIATIC THEATRE to 28/12/18.....	15

BALANCE AT 28/12/18..... 17,731

(sgd.) G.C. RIDLEY.

Lieut. Col.

S.D.

24/1/19.

APPROXIMATE.RETURN No. H 2. %.

A.I.F. IN ASIA AND EGYPT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO YEAR OF
DEPARTURE FROM AUSTRALIA.

		ALL RANKS.
1914	335
1915	January to June	2450
	July to December	3396
1916	January to June	2292
	July to December	1809
1917	January to June	2780
	July to December	2171
1918.	January to June	1485
	July to December	1013
		<hr/>
	TOTAL AT 28.12.18	17731
		<hr/>
	A.I.F. IN EGYPT AND ASIA AT 30.11.18	18558
	EMBARKED FROM EGYPT TO 28.12.18	812
	DISCHARGED (EGYPT ETC.) TO 28.12.18	-
	DIED ASIATIC THEATRE TO 28.12.18	15
		<hr/>
	BALANCE AT 28.12.18	17731
		<hr/> <hr/>

28/1/19.

(Sgd.) G. C. RIDLEY,
Lieut-Colonel,
3 D.

A.I.F. IN ASIA AND EGYPT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO YEAR OF DEPARTURE FROM AUSTRALIA.

ALL RAISES.

1914	370
1915 January to June	2544
July to December	5274
1916 January to June	2222
July to December	1731
1917 January to June	2665
July to December	2082
1918 January to June	1450
July to December	1092
<hr/>	
TOTAL AT 25.1.19	17040
<hr/>	
A.I.F. IN EGYPT AND ASIA AT 30.11.18	18538
EMBARRASSED FROM EGYPT TO 25.1.19	1495
DISCHARGED (EGYPT ETC.) TO 25.1.19	-
DIED ASIATIC THEATRE TO 25.1.19	23
<hr/>	
BALANCE AT 25.1.19	17040
<hr/>	

29/1/19.

B. B. Ridley
Lieut-Colonel,

S D.

WEEKLY RETURN SHEWING CASES FINALISED BY BRANCH I.D.

481

	DISCHARGES (OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA).		EARLY REPATRIATION.		NON MILITARY EMPLOYMENT		EXTENDED LEAVE.	
	OFF.	O.R.	OFF.	O.R.	OFF.	O.R.	OFF.	O.R.
APPROVED TO 4.1.19	3	29	-	-	11	31	-	-
WEEK ENDING 11.1.19	-	4	2	4	2	22	-	1
TOTAL 11.1.19	3	33	2	4	13	53	-	1

16/1/19

Lieut-Colonel

3 D.

267

RETURN NO. G.2.

WEEKLY RETURN SHOWING CASES FINALISED BY BRANCH I.D.

481

	DISCHARGES (OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA)		EARLY REPATRIATION		NON MILITARY EMPLOYMENT.		EXTENDED LEAVE.	
	OFFS	O.R.	OFF.	O.R.	OFF.	O.R.	OFF.	O.R.
APPROVED TO 11.1.19.	3	33	2	4	13	53	-	1
WEEK ENDING 18.1.19	4	29	79	304	16	8	3	4
TOTAL 18.1.19.	7	62	81	308	29	61	3	5

21/1/19.

(Sgd.)

C.G. RIDLEY.

Lieut. Colonel.

3D.

268

481

WEEKLY RETURN SHEWING CASES FINALISED BY BRANCH 1 D.

	DISCHARGES (OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA)		EARLY REPATRIATION		NON MILITARY EMPLOYMENT.		EXTENDED LEAVE	
	OFF.	O.R.	OFF.	O.R.	OFF.	O.R.	OFF.	O.R.
APPROVED TO 18.1.19	7	62	81	308	29	61	3	5
WEEK ENDING 25.1.19	1	56	35	75	11	44	-	1
TOTAL 25.1.19	8	118	116	383	40	105	3	6

28/1/19.

(Sgd.) O. C. RIDLEY,
Lieut-Colonel,
3 D.

269

481

RETURN NO. F.1.

270

PRISONERS OF WAR.

	Off.	O.R.
IN GERMANY AND NEUTRAL COUNTRIES AT 30.11.18	108	2832
REPATRIATED TO U.K. BETWEEN 30.11.18 and 11.1.19,	97	2629
	<hr/>	<hr/>
BALANCE	11	203
	<hr/>	<hr/>
IN TURKEY AT 30.11.18	3	62
REPATRIATED TO U.K. & EGYPT BETWEEN 30.11.18	2	50
11.1.19		
	<hr/>	<hr/>
BALANCE	1	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL REMAINING TO BE REPATRIATED.	12	215
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Lieut. Colonel

S.D.

14/1/19

481

271

RETURN No. F.2.PRISONERS OF WAR.

	OFF.	O.R.
IN GERMANY AND NEUTRAL COUNTRIES AT 30.11.18.....	108	2832
REPATRIATED TO U.K. BETWEEN 30.11.18 and 18.1.19.....	101	2727
BALANCE.....	7	105 *
IN TURKEY AS 30.11.18.....	3	62
REPATRIATED TO U.K. AND EGYPT BETWEEN 30.11.18 and 18.1.19.....	8	50
BALANCE.....	1	12
GRAND TOTAL REMAINING TO BE REPATRIATED.....	8	117
RETURNED TO AUSTRALIA SINCE 30.11.18.....	3	207

(* Including 21 O.R. reported as having died
in German Hands)

(Sgd.)

C.C. RIDLEY.

Lieut. Colonel.

3.D.

21/1/19.

481

272

RETURN No. F 3.PRISONERS OF WAR.

	OFF.	O.R.
IN GERMANY AND NEUTRAL COUNTRIES AT 30.11.18	108	2832
REPATRIATED TO U.K. BETWEEN 30.11.18 and 25.1.19	104	2753
	<hr/>	<hr/>
BALANCE	4	79 *
	<hr/>	<hr/>
IN TURKEY AT 30.11.18	3	62
REPATRIATED TO U.K. AND EGYPT BETWEEN 30.11.18 and 25.1.19	2	51
	<hr/>	<hr/>
BALANCE	1	11 ≠
	<hr/>	<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL REMAINING TO BE REPATRIATED	5	90
	<hr/>	<hr/>
RETURNED TO AUSTRALIA SINCE 30.11.18	8	373
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

(* Including 25 O.R. reported as having died
in German Hands).

(≠ Including 1 Off. and 8 O.R. reported as
having died in Turkish hands)

28/1/19.

(Sgd.) C. C. RIDLEY,
Lieut-Colonel,
3 D.

WIVES AND DEPENDENTS OF OFFICERS & O.R. OF A.I.F.

481

DATE.	DETAIL.	TOTAL.
IN UNITED KINGDOM 30.11.18	6000 wives 3000 children	9000 Approx. Only.
MARRIAGES IN U.K. TO 25.1.19		1179
EMBARKED TO 25.1.19		942
BALANCE ABOUT		9237

28/1/19.

(Sgd.) C. C. RIDLEY,
Lieut-Colonel,
3 D.

273

WIVES AND DEPENDENTS OF OFFICERS & O.R. OF A.I.F.

481

	DATE	DETAIL	TOTAL.
IN UNITED KINGDOM	30.11.18.	6000 wives 3000 children.	9000 approx. only
MARRIAGES IN U.K. to	18.1.19.		1035
EMBARKED to	18.1.19.		942
BALANCE ABOUT.....			9093

NOTE: Embarkations shewn on Return No. E.1 - ~~946~~ 946
 Corrections received since issue of E.1:
 "ORSOVA" - less 6
 "OSTERLEY" - additional 2
 Correct total as now shewn.

21/1/19.

Sgd.

C.C. RIDLEY.

Lieut. Colonel.
S.D.

27A

481

REPATRIATION OF AUSTRALIAN MUNITION & WAR WORKERS IN U.K.

DATE.	IN UNITED KINGDOM.	TOTAL.	DATE.	EMBARKATIONS.	TOTAL.	BALANCE TO .25.1.19.	TOTAL.
30.11.18	CLASS 1.	2532	25.1.19	CLASS 1.	306	CLASS 1.	2226
	CLASS 2.	1890		CLASS 2.	586	CLASS 2.	1304
	CLASS 3.	1000 *		CLASS 3.	102	CLASS 3.	898
	CLASS 4.	100 *		CLASS 4.	2	CLASS 4.	98
	CLASS 5.	450 *		CLASS 5.	-	CLASS 5.	450
		5972			996		4976
	(* Approx. Only).						

CLASS 1. MUNITION WORKERS.
 CLASS 2. WAR WORKERS.
 CLASS 3. MEN UNDER CONTRACT
 TO PRIVATE FIRMS.

CLASS 4. CASUALS (MEN WHO CAME
 FROM AUST. INDEPENDENTLY
 TO DO WAR WORK IN U.K.)
 CLASS 5. WIVES & DEPENDENTS OF
 ABOVE CLASSES.

NOTE: Embarkations to 18.1.19 - 305 Class 1.
 Correction received since issue of Return D 2:
 "ULYSSES" Add 1 Class 1.
 Correct total as now shown.

(Sgd.) C. C. RIDLEY,

28/1/19.

Lieut-Colonel, 3 B.

275

481

REPATRIATION OF AUSTRALIAN MUNITION AND WAR WORKERS IN U.K.

DATE	IN UNITED KINGDOM	TOTAL	DATE	EMBARKATIONS	TOTAL	BALANCE TO 18.1.19.	TOTAL
30.11.18	CLASS 1	2532	18.1.19.	CLASS 1	305	CLASS 1	2227
	CLASS 2	1890		CLASS 2	586	CLASS 2	1304
	CLASS 3	1000 ✕		CLASS 3	102	CLASS 3	898
	CLASS 4	100 ✕		CLASS 4	2	CLASS 4	98
	CLASS 5	450 ✕		CLASS 5	-	CLASS 5	450
		<hr/>			<hr/>		<hr/>
		5972			995		4977
		<hr/>			<hr/>		<hr/>

(✕ Approx. only).

CLASS 1. MUNITION WORKERS
 CLASS 2. WAR WORKERS
 CLASS 3. MEN UNDER CONTRACT
 TO PRIVATE FIRMS

CLASS 4. CASUALS (MEN WHO CAME
 FROM AUST. INDEPENDENTLY
 TO DO WAR WORK IN U.K.)
 CLASS 5. WIVES AND DEPENDENTS OF ABOVE
 CLASSES.

21.1.19.

(Sgd). C.C. RIDLEY.

Lie ut. Colonel.

3D.

21/19

RETURN NO. A. I.

23
481

EMBARKATION FROM U.K.

WEEK ENDING 11.1.19.

DATE.	SHIP	PORT.	OFF.	NURSES.	W.O. & SGTS.	O.R.	PROGRESSIVE TOTAL A.I.F.	WIVES ETC	MUNITION WAR WORKERS	PROGRESSIVE TOTAL A.I.F.
TOTAL										
AT 4.1.19			595	74	1392	14334	16395	279	594	873
January 5th	"KANOWNA"	Southampton	31	2	27	390	16845	-	-	
" 8th	"ORSOVA"	Liverpool	54	10	113	1260	18282	21	-	894
" 10th	"OSTERLEY"	Liverpool	6	7	30	116	18441	642	-	1536
" 10th	"THWONGA"	Liverpool	-	-	-	-	18441	-	401	1937
			686	93	1562	16100	18441	942	995	1937

14/1/19

Lieut. Colonel

S.D.

277

EMBARKATIONS FROM U.K.

WEEK ENDING 18.1.19.

481

DATE	SHIP	PORT	OFF.	NURSES	W.O. & SGTS.	O.R.	PROGRESSIVE TOTAL A.I.F.	WIVES & ETC.	MUNITION & WAR WORKERS	PROGRESSIVE TOTAL NOT A.I.F.
TOTAL AT 11.1.19.			686	92	1559	16101	18438	942	995	1937
Jan. 15th	"CITY OF YORK"	Liverpool	29	9	55	938	19469	-	-	
16th	"CITY OF EXETER"	"	35	9	54	890	20457	-	-	
17th	"DEMOSTHENES"	Devonport	49	10	51	952	21519	-	-	
18th	"ULYSSES"	"	55	10	121	1221	22926	-	-	
18th	"MARGHA"	"	28	10	56	453	23473	-	-	1937
TOTAL.....			802	140	1896	20555	23473	942	995	1937

NOTE: Total at 11.1.19 shown in Return No. A.1:
 Correction received since issue of A.1:-
 "MORVADA" Less 3 W.O. & Sgts.
 Additional 1. O.R.
 "OSTERLEY" Less 1 Nurse
 (1 Lady Doctor previously included)
 Corrected total at 11.1.19.

Off.	Nurses	W.O. & Sgts.	O.R.	Prog. Total
686	93	1562	16100	18441
686	92	1559	16101	18438

21/1/19.

(Sgd.) C.C. RIDLEY.

Lieut. Colonel.
3.D.

278

EMBARKATIONS FROM U.K.WEEK ENDING 25.1.19.

481

DATE.	SHIP.	PORT.	OFF.	NURSES.	W.O. & SGTS.	O.R.	PROGRESSIVE TOTAL A.I.F.	WIVES ETC.	MUN. & WAR WORKERS.	PROGRESSIVE TOTAL NOT A.I.F.
TOTAL AT 18.1.19			883	140	1897	20558	23478	942	996	1938
Jan. 24th	"DELTA"	Devonport.	35	24	52	1141	24730	-	-	-
25th	"CERAMIC"	Devonport.	67	10	121	1932	26860	-	-	-
TOTAL			985	174	2070	23651	26860	942	996	1938

NOTE: Total shown on Return A 2 882 140 1896 20555 23473 942 995 1937

Corrections received since issue of Return No. A 2:-

"BURMA" Add 2 O.R. "MILITIADES"
 "TAKADA" Add 1 W.O. & / O.R. "ULYSSES"

Add 1 Officer.
 Add 1 Mun.Worker

Correct total as now shown.

23/1/19.

(Sgd.) C. C. RIDLEY,

Lieut-Colonel,

3 D.

279

EMBARKATIONS FROM U.K. - WEEK ENDING 8. 2. 19.

481

DATE.	SHIP.	PORT.	OFF.	NURSES.	W.O. & SGTS.	O.R.	PROGRESSIVE TOTAL A.I.F.	WIVES ETC.	MUNITION & WAR WKRS.	PROGRESSIVE TOTAL NOT A.I.F.
TOTAL AT 1. 2. 19			985	174	2070	23638	26867	957	1325	2282
Feb. 8th	"LANCASHIRE"	Plymouth	93	28	48	1051	28087	15	-	2297
Jan. 30th	"CORSIKAN"	Liverpool	Passenger Ship Only						1	2298
TOTAL 8.2.19			1078	202	2118	24689	28087	972	1326	2298

NOTE:-

Total shown on Return A 4

985

174

2070

23638

26867

957

1326

2283

CORRECTIONS:-

"CITY OF CAIRO"

-

327 Muniton Workers instead of 330.

"OSTERLEY"

-

Add. 1 Muniton Worker.

"MINNEDOSA"

-

(Passenger ship only) Add. 1 Muniton Worker.

11/2/19.



Lieut-Colonel,

Branch 3D (Administration)

280

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DISTRIBUTION OF AIF. IN FRANCE.

	OFF.	O.R.	NO. OF MEN TO EACH OFF:
A.I.F. IN FRANCE	4683	84543	18
HOSPITALS ETC.(NON EFFECTIVE)	79	5764	72.9
EFFECTIVES	4604	78779	17.1
CORPS. HDQRS. & CORPS TROOPS ..	571	11599	20.3
1st DIVISION	778	13246	17.
2nd DIVISION	756	12354	16.3
3rd DIVISION	777	12329	15.8
4th DIVISION	711	12821	18.
5th DIVISION	767	12884	16.8
UNALLOTTED UNITS	244	3546	14.5

AS AT 28/12/18

Lieut. Colonel

3 D.

14/1/19

481

282

RETURN NO. C2.DISTRIBUTION OF A.I.F. IN FRANCE

	OFFS.	O.R.	NO. OF MEN TO EACH OFFICER
A.I.F. IN FRANCE	4521	80985	17.9
HOSPITALS. ETC. (NON EFFECTIVE).....	71	5127	72.2.
EFFECTIVES.....	4450	75858	17.
CORPS HDQRS. & CORPS TROOPS.....	563	11378	20.2
1st DIVISION..L.....	766	13340	17.4
2nd DIVISION.....	743	12222	16.3.
3rd DIVISION.....	687	10037	14.5.
4th DIVISION.....	690	12642	18.3.
5th DIVISION.....	761	12640	16.6.
UNALLOTTED UNITS	240	3599	14.9.

AS AT 4/1/19

(Sgd.) C.C. RIDLEY.

Lieut. Colonel.

21/1/19.

3.D.

481

RETURN No. G 3.

283

DISTRIBUTION OF A.I.F. IN FRANCE.

	OFF.	O.R.	No. OF MEN TO EACH OFFICER
A.I.F. IN FRANCE	4442	78235	17.6
HOSPITALS, ETC. (NON EFFECTIVE) .	76	4639	61.
EFFECTIVE	4566	73594	16.8
CORPS HQRS. & CORPS TROOPS . .	569	11177	19.6
1st DIVISION	776	13187	16.9
2nd DIVISION	715	11592	16.2
3rd DIVISION	686	9862	14.3
4th DIVISION	667	12107	18.1
5th DIVISION	770	12378	16.
UNALLOTTED UNITS	181	3291	18.1

AS AT 11.1.19.

28/1/19.

(Sgd.) G. C. RIDLEY,

Lieut-Colonel

3 D.

481

RETURN B.1.

284

A.I.F. IN EUROPE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO YEAR OF DEPARTURE
FROM AUSTRALIA.

			OFF.	NURSES.	O.R.
1914.
	.	.	923	41	2467
1915	January to June	.	617	124	11745
	July to December	.	2142	159	26975
1916	January to June	.	2541	18	36724
	July to December	.	1268	105	36625
1917	January to June	.	527	116	14256
	July to December	.	451	26	13014
1918	January to June	.	446	14	8558
	July to December	.	212	4	5429
TOTAL			9127	607	155,793
AS AT /30.11.18			<hr/> <hr/>		

EMBARKED FROM U.K. TO 11.1.19	686	93	17,662
DISCHARGED (OURSIDE AUSTRALIA) to 11.1.19	13		47
DIED OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA TO 11.1.19	9		306

BALANCE 8,418 514 137,780

Lieut. Colonel

3 D.

13/1/19

481

285

RETURN No. B 2.

A.I.F. IN EUROPE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO YEAR OF
DEPARTURE FROM AUSTRALIA.

	OFF.	NURSES.	O.R.
1914.	923	41	2467
1915. January to June	617	124	11745
July to December	2142	159	26975
1916. January to June	2541	18	36724
July to December	1268	105	36625
1917. January to June	527	116	14256
July to December	451	26	13014
1918. January to June	446	14	8558
July to December	212	4	5429
<hr/>			
TOTAL AT 30.11.18	9127	607	155793
<hr/>			
EMBARKED FROM U.K. TO 18.1.19	832	140	22451
DISCHARGED (OUTSIDE AUST.) TO 18.1.19	17	-	57
DIED OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA TO 18.1.19	14	-	382
<hr/>			
BALANCE	8214	467	132903
<hr/>			

21/1/19.

(Sgd.) C. C. RIDLEY,
Lieut-Colonel,

S D.

AI.F. IN EUROPE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO YEAR OF DEPARTURE FROM
AUSTRALIA.

	OFF.	NURSES.	O.R.
1914. _____	923	41	2467
1915. January to June _____	617	124	11745
July to December _____	2142	159	26975
1916 January to June _____	2541	18	36724
July to December _____	1268	105	26625
1917 January to June _____	527	116	14256
July to December _____	451	26	13014
1918. January to June _____	446	14	8558
July to December _____	212	4	5429
<hr/>			
TOTAL AT 30.11.18 _____	9127	607	155793
<hr/>			
EMBARKED FROM U.K. to 25/1/19	985	174	25701
DISCHARGED (OUTSIDE AUST.) to 25/1/19	19	-	81
DIED OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA to 25/1/19 ^m	14	-	401
<hr/>			
BALANCE 25/1/19	8109 -	433	-129610
<hr/>			

(Sgd.) C.G. RIDLEY

Lieut. Colonel

28/1/19

3.D.

481

REPATRIATION OF AUSTRALIAN MUNITION & WAR WORKERS IN U.K.

DATE.	IN UNITED KINGDOM	TOTAL.	DATE.	EMBARKATION.	TOTAL	BALANCE TO 11/1/19	TOTAL.
30.11.18	Class 1.	2532	11.1.19	CLASS 1.	305	CLASS 1.	2227
	CLASS 2.	1890		CLASS 2.	586	CLASS 2.	1304
	CLASS 3.	1000 @		CLASS 3.	102	CLASS 3.	898
	CLASS 4.	100 @		CLASS 4.	2	CLASS 4.	98
	CLASS 5.	450 @		CLASS 5.	-	CLASS 5.	450
		<u>5972</u>			<u>995</u>		<u>4977</u>

CLASS 1. MUNITION WORKERS.

CLASS 2. WAR WORKERS.

CLASS 3. MEN UNDER CONTRACT
TO PRIVATE FIRMS

CLASS 4.

CASUALS (MEN WHO CAME FROM AUSTRALIA INDEPENDENTLY
TO DO WORK IN U.K.)

CLASS 5.

WIVES & DEPENDENTS OF ABOVE CLASSES

(@ Approx. Only)

Lieut. Colonel

3 D.

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WAR DIARY.INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA SECTION.

1. This Section was established on 17th December, 1918, for the purpose of supplying information to the troops, preparing or securing literature relating to Repatriation and Demobilisation, preparing draft lectures for delivery by education and other officers, and publishing documents relating to the same subjects.
2. The staff consists at present of Captain W.J.Denny, W/O Carlisle, and Sergeant J.E.Fiven. It has been suggested that the staff be increased to meet the additional work thrown upon the Section, and also to provide for lectures on Repatriation and Demobilisation, to be delivered to A.I.F. troops at Le Havre, and other A.I.F. centres.
3. A large number of enquiries, personally and by letter, have been made by A.I.F. members, nurses, and by Imperial officers and men, replies acknowledged and information supplied, and enquirers informed of the proper office to complete forms, etc.
4. A number of questions of policy arising out of these interviews, and letters upon matters not yet settled, were submitted to the Director General for decision.
5. A number of pamphlets and leaflets were printed and distributed, including Senator Millen's "Repatriation Scheme", "Land Settlement" for returned soldiers and sailors; "What Australia is doing for her returned Soldiers". (114,000 were distributed); "Summary of Assistance and Benefits under Repatriation Act"; "The opportunity in Australia"; "Australia the Dairy Country". Others are in course of preparation.
6. A "Summary of General Instructions" was prepared up to and including No.9, and submitted to General Monash, who approved of same. These were "Roneo-ed" and sent to Corps; Depots in U.K., the leading dailies, High Commissioner of Australia; heads of branches; Administrative Headquarters, Horseferry Road; and Educational Officers, etc.
7. Draft lectures on "Demobilisation" (chiefly from A.W.L. aspect) for delivery at Le Havre, "Repatriation and Demobilisation" for delivery by Education Officers to A.I.F. troops; and "Australia" for delivery to Imperial troops. These were sent to Australian Corps Headquarters, France, and to Education Section. It was decided that Education Officers should answer enquiries relating to Repatriation and Demobilisation from information supplied by this Section, and deliver the last two mentioned lectures.
8. A file and index for news-cuttings dealing with Repatriation and Demobilisation, and Australian affairs, was established.
9. Australia House and the various Agents General were interviewed and written to, to supply suitable literature, and they willingly complied with request. Excellent relations have been established with these offices; with the Press, with Army and Admiralty Demobilisation Departments, and also with Royal Colonial Institute, and arrangements made for interchange of documents.
10. A request for literature was received from Australian Headquarters, Cairo, for delivery of lectures to Egyptian Forces, and these were supplied.

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War Diary - Information and Propaganda Section (continued)

11. An analysis was made of the "Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act and Statutory Rules", and various questions arising were submitted to Director General for decision.
12. As extraneous but really propaganda, I summarized Sir Douglas Haig's latest despatch, in so far as it related to Australians, and same was published in the "British Australasian" of 23rd January

27th January, 1918.

(Signed) W.J.DENNY, Captain.

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REPATRIATION AND DEMOBILISATION DEPARTMENT, A.I.F.

"SUMMARY OF REPATRIATION PROPOSALS IN AUSTRALIA"

EMPLOYMENT.

1. Suitable employment will be found for all, or sustenance paid until found, ranging from 42/- to 66/- per week, according to number in family.
2. Removal expenses of the soldier and his family and other household effects will be paid.
3. Tools and personal equipment will be provided.
4. Slightly incapacitated men will be trained in a factory or workshop, or at a special technical school; 80 of these schools now exist in the Commonwealth, and 2195 men are now being trained in them.
5. A soldier placed in such factory or workshop is guaranteed a living wage; in a technical school he is paid sustenance.
6. Apprentices whose indentures are interrupted by enlistment will be paid the wages of a journeyman during his indentures.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE.

1. £250 may be advanced to purchase a business, plant, or stock, in certain cases.
2. Educational grants, relief from oppressive mortgages, and grants for furniture, will be provided.
3. Advances are given to men now married, or who subsequently marry, to acquire a house and furniture, up to the value of £700.
4. Seriously incapacitated men are given a living allowance, from 60/- to 77/- per week, according to the number in the family.
5. Widows with children are given a living allowance from 51/- to 64/6 per week, according to the number in the family.
6. Medical Officers are appointed for free treatment. If an injury recurs, hospital treatment will be provided and fares and travelling expenses to and from hospital paid.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

1. Farms are provided on very easy terms, and £500 is advanced for live stock and working capital. Agricultural training is provided free of cost prior to entering into occupation, and sustenance for six months during early and unproductive periods of occupation, ranging from £1 to £2 per week, according to number in family.

2nd Jan. 1919. 26 191

AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE
DEPARTMENT OF REPATRIATION & DEMOBILISATION
MINISTERIAL POLICY DECISIONS REQUIRED NO.9

SUBJECT:

Disposal of animals belonging to the Dominion Forces at the cessation of hostilities.

ANNEXURES

- (A) Memorandum No.24 a report by the Director of Remounts
(B) Memorandum No.23, paragraphs 2,3, and 4.

REMARKS.

Since the meeting of the Empire Military Demobilisation Committee of the 20th November, 1918, the Deputy Director of Remounts has personally informed the D/D.G. of this Department that the British Government now desire to take over from the various Dominion Governments concerned some of the horses now in possession of the Dominion Forces. If this is concurred in by the Right Hon. Prime Minister, the British Government are willing to set off such animals against the present total debit of the Dominions concerned in the matter of animals. That is to say, that supposing the British Government takes over from the Australian Imperial Force 1,000 horses the Australian Imperial Force will be debited with 1,000 fewer horses than they are at present.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

- (a) That the animals now in possession of the Australian Imperial Force in all theatres of War (but not in the United Kingdom) be pooled as set forth in paragraph 2. of Annexure A.
(2) That the British Government be allowed to take over whatever animals they require from the Australian Imperial Force giving the Australian government a credit for such animals against their present debit.

Lieut. General
Director General
Repatriation & Demobilisation A.I.F.

MINISTER'S DECISION OR INSTRUCTIONS.

AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCEDEPARTMENT OF REPATRIATION & DEMOBILISATIONMINISTERIAL POLICY DECISIONS REQUIRED - No.10.SUBJECT:

The recruitment of Australian Officers and Soldiers into the
British Army and Royal Air Force.

ANNEXURES:

Nil.

REMARKS:

Letters have been received from the Empire Military Demobilisation Committee, and also from the Air Ministry, enquiring whether the Australian Government has any objection to the recruitment of our Officers and soldiers into the British Army, and into the Royal Air Force.

I have replied stating that this is a matter of policy for the decision of the G.O.C., A.I.F. - the G.O.C., A.I.F. now requests that the matter may be referred to you in order to obtain an expression of opinion from the Commonwealth Government as to the question of policy involved.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that, unless the Right Hon. the Prime Minister is prepared to decide this question forthwith, a cable be sent to Defence as follows:-

"Empire Demobilisation Committee and Royal Air Force.
"enquiring whether any objection recruitment Australian
"Officers and Soldiers into British Army and Royal Air
"Force and Cable me your decisions as to policy involved."

(Sgd) John Monash
Lieut. General
Director General
Repatriation & Demobilisation A.I.F.

MINISTER'S DECISION OR INSTRUCTIONS.

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DEPARTMENT OF REPATRIATION & DEMOBILISATION A.I.F.

Movements and Quarters Branch,
20 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

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4th January, 1919

A conference took place at the Director of Movements' Office at the War Office, yesterday, 3rd instant, at which the following were present:-

Brig- General O.A. Delano Osborne, C.M.G.
Director of Movements
Lieut. Colonel B.G.V. Way, M.V.O.,
Assistant Director of Movements.

Canada.

Colonel Folger, D.S.O.

South Africa.

Lieut. Colonel J. Mitchell Baker, D.S.O.

New Zealand

Colonel G.T. Hall, C.M.G.

Australia

Lieut. Colonel G.C. Somerville, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Capt. W.A. Perrin, M.B.E.

It was requested by the Director of Movements that representatives present should forward to him a return showing the numbers of personnel of each Force returned to their respective Dominions since the signing of the Armistice on 11th November last, stating whether invalids, or fit troops under repatriation.

It was definitely decided that all Dominion personnel proceeding from France to England for embarkation to the respective Dominions should proceed via Havre and disembark in this country at Weymouth.

Each representative present intimated that an Embarkation Staff representing the various Headquarters concerned would be placed at Weymouth. The Director of Movements stated that he would instruct the Embarkation Commandant to provide necessary accommodation for the staff. It was agreed that each Dominion would send a representative to discuss the matter with the Embarkation Commandant at Weymouth.

As regards the conveyance from Havre to this country, it was decided that commencing with 14th instant, 1,000 A.I.F. personnel would be conveyed every second day to this country until 20th inst., i.e. 4,000. Thereafter it would be possible to convey 1,000 to 2,000 every Monday, Wednesday, & Friday; but this scheme will not come into effect until instructions have been issued by the Director General of Demobilisation A.I.F. For New Zealand 1,000 will be conveyed every Sunday, and for Canada 1,000 to 1,200 every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

It was agreed that the Principals should again meet on Tuesday next, 7th instant, at noon, to discuss any matters concerning the transport of personnel from France to this country.