

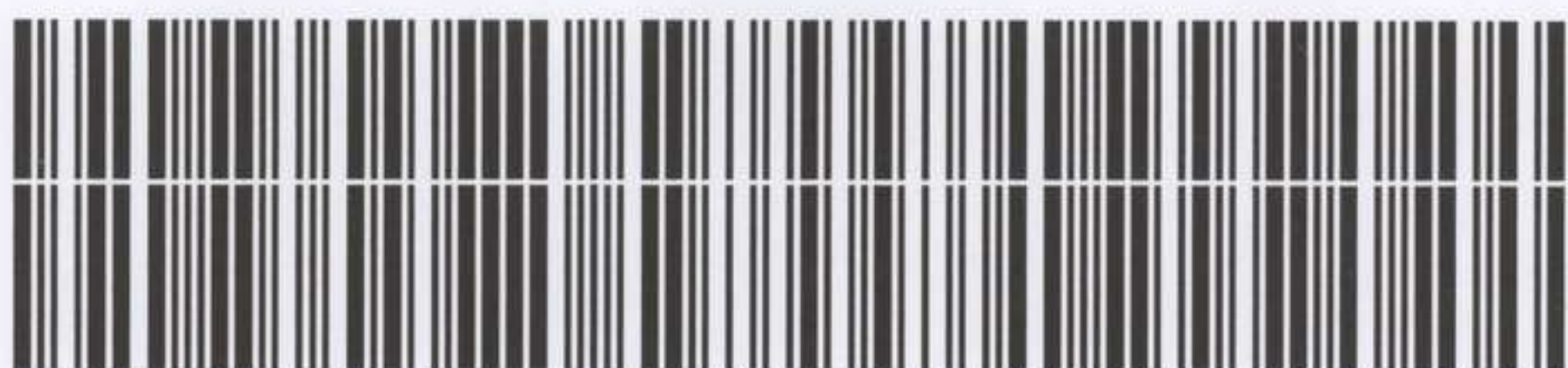
AWM4
Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries,
1914-18 War

Repatriation & Demobilisation

Item number: 30/1/6 Part 9

Title: Repatriation and Demobilisation, AIF

March 1919 [Incomplete duplicate 30/1/6 Part 2 and
Part 5]



AWM4-30/1/6PART9

54 Victoria Street,

L O N D O N. S.W.1.,

. . 12.3.19. . . .

A U S T R A L I A N I M P E R I A L F O R C E .

DEPARTMENT OF REPATRIATION AND DEMOBILISATION.

PROGRESS REPORT - FOR WEEK ENDING... 8.3.19...

-----00000-----

Branch 1 D	-	Non-Military Employment.
Branch 2 D	-	Movements, Quartering and Supply.
Branch 3 D	-	Administration.
Branch 4 D	-	Ordnance.
Branch 5 D	-	Finance and Pay.

-----00000-----

DISTRIBUTION :-

Director General.	1.
DEFENCE, Melbourne.	2.
Chief of Staff.	1.
Lisison Officer to Prime Minister.	1.
War Diary.	3.

PROGRESS REPORT
FOR WEEK ENDED 1st MARCH, 1919.

2D.1. Rail Transport.

1. Issue of Railway Warrants as required, and check of all Railway Warrants issued by the Australian Imperial Force in the United Kingdom, and Returns in connection with same. Adjustment of irregularities in Railway Warrants used by A.I.F. personnel.
2. Weekly entrainment of invalid party (24) to Windsor was carried out.
3. Entrainments of details embarking by the following transports were supervised, viz:-
 - Nurses, Pay Staff, and Main Embarkation of Families per s.s. "Balmoral Castle".
 - Advance Party and Nurses for s.s. "Derbyshire".
 - Advance Party, Nurses and Main Embarkation Party for s.s. "Anchises".
4. Ships' Stores were forwarded to the following transports, viz. s.s. "Czaritza" and "Plassy".
Extra Medical Stores were forwarded to the s.s. "Nevasa" and s.s. "Euripides".
5. Movement of Miscellaneous Stores in United Kingdom and to France was arranged.
6. General indenting and general correspondence in connection with the Section were carried out.

2D.2. Sea Transport.

1. The following transports were cleared from embarkation ports:-

	Officers.	Nurses.	W.Os. & Sgts.	O.Rs.	Total A.I.F.	
"Balmoral Castle"	10	14	59	143	226	358 Dependents.
"Anchises"	133	12	103	1,012	1,260	140 Miscellaneous.

2. Inspections of transports were carried out as follows:-

"Plassy" at Liverpool.
"Czar" " " "

2D.3. Quartering.

1. Accommodation for 1D1 secured at No. 44 Georges Square.
2. No. 59 Victoria Street inspected, and action taken with War Office with a view to securing the premises for 1D2.
3. Notification received from Australia House that accommodation had been reserved there for Senator Pearce and staff.

2D. 5. Embarkation of Personnel.

1. The "Balmoral Castle" which sailed from Liverpool was embarked, and the "Anchises" which sailed from Devonport was also embarked. The Rolls were completed for these two ships, and embarkation of personnel checked.
2. The number of applications received and dealt with to date from women whose husbands have returned to Australia is 1,235, and the applications from husbands and wives who are in this country is 1,927.
3. At present the "Benalla" is the only family ship advised to sail in March.

W. A. Dennis Capt

Lieut.-Colonel.
Director of Movements & Quartering.

CHANGES IN STAFF OF BRANCH I.D. FOR MONTH OF MARCH, 1919.

REGTL. NO.	RANK.	NAME.	UNIT.	DATE TAKEN ON STRENGTH.	DATE STRUCK OFF STRENGTH.	REMARKS.
1551	S.Q.M.S.	Lyons,	G.T. 5th Div. Hd. Qrs.	24.3.19.		

Appendix "H"

WAR DIARY

or

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.

(Erase heading not required.)



Army Form C. 2118.

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Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence Summaries are contained in F. S. Regs., Part II. and the Staff Manual respectively. Title pages will be prepared in manuscript.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices																				
London	1.3.19 to 31.3.19.		<p>1- <u>Progress Reports.</u> Copies are attached for the period covering Office Routine in connection with Department I.D.I.</p> <p>2- Applications dealt with for Non Military Employment, Early Repatriation, Discharge and leave to return to Australia at own expense are as under:-</p> <table><thead><tr><th></th><th><u>Applications Received.</u></th><th><u>Applications Approved</u></th><th><u>Applications not Approved.</u></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>DISCHARGES</td><td>169</td><td>374</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>EARLY REPAT:</td><td>826</td><td>596</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>LEAVE</td><td>148</td><td>116</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>LEAVE NON MILITARY EMPLOYMENT</td><td>--</td><td>1866</td><td>852</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>2369 applications for Non Military Employment which have been approved are held waiting men to report who have been wired for.</p> <p>3- <u>Strength of Dept.</u> - 15 Officers, 90 O'Ranks. During the month Capt. R.L. Mayman and 28 O'Ranks were taken on strength, whilst the following Officers and 6 O'Ranks were struck off - Lt-Colonel Peck, J.H. Major Street, G.A. Lieut Conroy, F.B.</p> <p>4- Disposal of Forms 540 of completed Non Military Employment. These are now being handed over to 5D in accordance with instructions received. These are forwarded 1 week after promulgation in D>Returns.</p>		<u>Applications Received.</u>	<u>Applications Approved</u>	<u>Applications not Approved.</u>	DISCHARGES	169	374		EARLY REPAT:	826	596		LEAVE	148	116		LEAVE NON MILITARY EMPLOYMENT	--	1866	852	
	<u>Applications Received.</u>	<u>Applications Approved</u>	<u>Applications not Approved.</u>																					
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EARLY REPAT:	826	596																						
LEAVE	148	116																						
LEAVE NON MILITARY EMPLOYMENT	--	1866	852																					

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DEPARTMENT OF REPATRIATION AND EMOBILISATION.

PROGRESS REPORT FOR I.D.I. FOR WEEK ENDING 8.3.1919.

505

SUB-BRANCH I.D.I.a. EARLY REPATRIATION.

New applications received - 289. This is an increase of 82 for corresponding period, last report 4. Applications from D.G. 80. This is an increase of 369.

Rolls of approved applicants. Rolls 58 - 60 (incl) have been prepared and issued to all concerned. Total 203 approved applicants.

Rolls of not approved applicants. Roll No. 13 has been issued - Total 37 Not approved applicants.

SUB-BRANCH I.D.I.b. DISCHARGES.

Summarized statement of the work done by this section during the period abovementioned is attached (Annexure "A")

Work has slackened somewhat during this period owing to the move from A.I.F., H.Q. This was to be expected as it is now more difficult to keep in touch with other branches and departments. It is found that there are less applications received daily than before owing to the distance from branches which dealt direct with this branch i.e. Medical and 4.A.

It is pointed out that a great number of applications seem to be held up unduly by "Medical".

The practice of receiving applications direct from Central Registry has now been instituted. They are sorted by this branch into two categories - Irregular and Complete. The irregular ones are sent back to units for completion, the complete sent to Records. This procedure obviates the necessity of keeping irregular files in this office.

The Discharge Section of I.D.I. Registry (three clerks) has now been incorporated in this Branch and becomes part of same. This has automatically done away with the necessity of having a Sub-branch registry. The information held by the former registry has been supplemented from the latter.

SUB-BRANCH I.D.I.c. LEAVE ALL REASONS.

Received 57 - passed 5.D. 83 - Approved 35 - Called up 25 - Passes issued 18.

It is anticipated that a big number of passes will be issued next week in response to wires sent a week ago.

A number of applications have been received from relatives for leave for men in Egypt.

SUB-BRANCH I.D.I.D. RETURNS B213 - RECORDS etc.

Daily returns completed. Records for control of personnel on N.M.E.

Owing to the great increase of work in this branch due to the large number of approved 540 forms that are coming through it has been necessary to re-arrange the work of this branch and allot one more office and four clerks from the sub-branch that dealt with Early Repatriation, as it has been found that Early Repatriation work has died away to such an extent that it can be handled with less staff.

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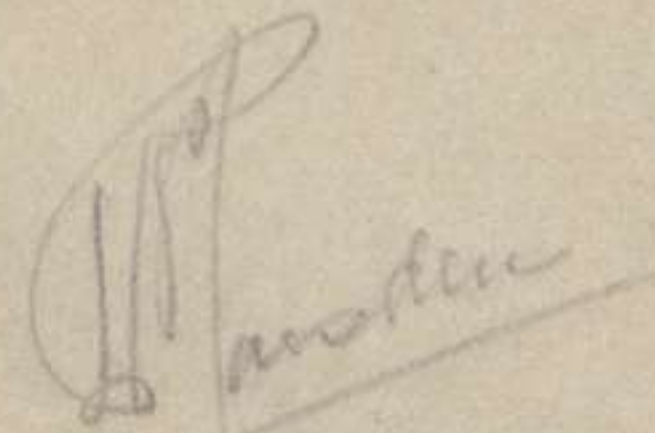
GENERAL.

Since this Department has moved to 44, St. Georges Square some re-distribution of duties will be necessary owing to the large amount of work involved in calling men up from France and Depots in U.K. who have been approved for Non Military Employment, issuing their passes Railway Warrants etc.,

A great delay is caused in the actual issue of a man's pass to enable him to go to his work when once approved, through men, being allowed to proceed on leave after having lodged application for Non Military Employment and no notification to this effect appearing on the mans 540.

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D.D.E. The man is wired for to France or to the address given on his 540 and in many cases after a period of fourteen days has elapsed notification is received from his Unit that the man proceeding on leave to U.K. on a given date. His address while on leave ~~was~~ ^{has} temporary procured from Furlough Office, and further letters sent calling up the man in order to issue his pass.

From the foregoing it will be seen that in many cases a great deal of time must elapse between the approval of the 540 and the issue of the mans pass.



Lieut.-Colonel.T.D.I.
for D.G.R.&D.

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OFFICE INSTRUCTION.

March 6th, 1919.

In every case where it is necessary to communicate with a firm to ascertain the terms of employment for a man, a letter and proforma as per attached must be used.

This letter is only necessary where:-

- (1) There is no letter from the firm attached to Form 540
- (2) Where the letter from the firm does not mention wages of any description.

If it is obvious from the firm's letter that they will be paying a wage to or above £2/2/- a week, it is not necessary to communicate with the firm. Such a case is where a tradesman is being paid Union rates.

The recommendation on the back of Form 540 must not contain the phrase "Difference between rate of pay and subsistence allowance", unless the wage is less than £2/2/- per week and then the actual rate of pay must be given.

This letter will not be used where a firm is employing a number of men e.g., "thirty rivetters". In such a case a general letter will suffice.

Where a man is receiving board and lodging no subsistence is to be allowed

One copy only of the letter and pro forma is necessary and will be sent to the clerk's office., together with form or correspondence. It will be despatched from there and a note made on the form as to the date of despatch, etc.

This form when returned from the firm, must be forwarded to 5 D. with the A.I.F. Form 540.

A supply of these letters and forms will be obtainable from 2/Lt. Carroll, (DCM).

(Signed) W.H.Sanday, Lt.Col
O.C. Industrial employment.

Distribution:-

O.C.	1
1.D.3.A.	1
1.D.3.B.	1
1.D.3.C.	1
1.D.3.E.	3
1.D.3.F.	1
Lt. Carroll.	1

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DEPARTMENT OF REPATRIATION & DEMOBILISATION.

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PROGRESS REPORT FOR I.D.I. FOR WEEK ENDING 14.3.19.

SUB-BRANCH I.D.I.a. EARLY REPATRIATION.

New applications received - 169. This is a decrease for corresponding period last report 5. Applications from Director-General - 266. This is an increase of 186.

Rolls of Approved applicants. Rolls 61 to 64 inclusive have been prepared and issued to all concerned. Total 177 Approved Applicants.

Rolls of not approved applicants. Roll No.14 has been issued. Total - 11 Not approved applicants.

General. As pointed out last week the number of applicants for Early Repatriation shows a remarkable falling-off. In addition to the one Officer and two clerks struck off the strength last week an additional Officer and one O/Rank have been struck off as from to-day.

This section is now located at 54, Victoria Street, and the accommodation provided is quite suitable with the exception of Electric Light which will need some internal re-arrangement. Application has been made to have this work carried out as speedily as possible.

SUB-BRANCH I.D.I.b. DISCHARGES.

(1) A Sumarised statement of the work done by this section during the above period is attached (Anexure "A").

(2) Applications which have been held in box-file for periods exceeding three weeks are now being re-examined and fresh letters are being sent to units regarding the forwarding of the documents necessary for the applications to be proceeded with. These files are absolutely at a standstill, owing to the slowness of units in sending on the information.

(3) The number of fresh applications coming in is noticeably decreasing as can be seen by comparing the summaries of work done by this section during the last few weeks. Correspondence is still large in volume and keeps two stenographers fully occupied. Much of the correspondence consists of enquiries about applications which have been finalized for some time. This suggests that "B" records re somewhat slow in notifying approvals.

PARTICULARS OF FILES RECEIVED ETC., FROM 8TH TO 14TH MARCH.

RECEIVED.			TO 4A.			BOX FILE.					
Date.	No.	To S.D.	To I.D.	Cancelled.	N.A.	Apprd.	New	Mis.	Med.	DMS.	Var.
							Appln.		Cat.		IDIDI
Mar. 8	3	12		3	2	5		10	2	5	
10	94	12	1	7	14	31	6	13	1	4	75
11	20	5	7	11	63	49	5	1	21	22	5
12	63	56	4	5	17	12		1		11	12
13	30	16	1	4	47	20		1	5	5	20
14	21	5	2	4						1	
TOT.	231.	106.	15.	34.	143.	117.	11.				
	231.	106.	15.	34.	143.	117.	11.	26.	26.	42.	9.112.

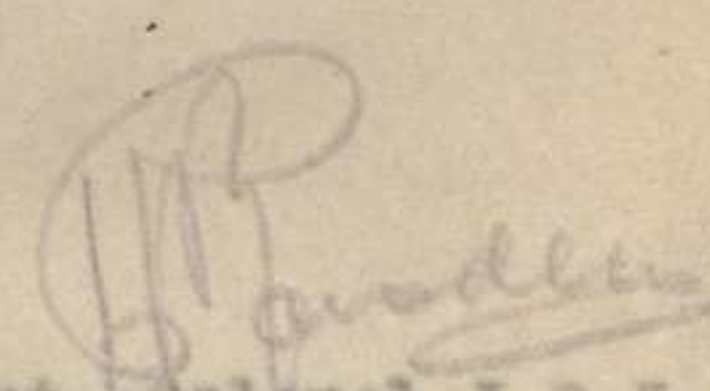
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GENERAL.

Weekly returns shewing no of applications approved and finalized attached. In all 376 cases of leave for Non-Military Employment have been finalised, but 542 passes have been issued during the period.

From the above it will be seen that during the week 166 cases have been sent to this branch from I.D.2. and I.D.3. for extended leave pending finalisation of 540.

This appears to be a big percentage and a great deal of time is wasted over these extensions. It is again submitted that men should not be sent to this branch until their 540 is approved unless in very special cases, but 166 "special cases" in one week seems to be a considerable number and seriously hampers the issue of passes to men who have been approved.

Several men reported during the week having been called from France under the pool system in spite of the fact that their 540 had been officially cancelled by their record of same being held in this office. These men did not know why they had been sent to I.D.I. and as their application had been cancelled no action could be taken but cases of this kind cause considerable delay and great discontent amongst the men.


Lieut.-Colonel. I.D.I.

DEPARTMENT OF REPATRIATION & DEMOBILISATION
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PROGRESS REPORT FOR I.D.I. FOR WEEK ENDING 21-3-1919.

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SUB-BRANCH I.D.I.A. EARLY REPATRIATION:

New applications received - 220. This is an increase of 51 for corresponding period Report 6. Applications from Director General - 105. This is a decrease of 161.

Rolls of Approved Applicants:

Rolls 65 and 66 have been prepared and issued to all concerned. Total approved applicants - 84.

Rolls of Not Approved Applicants:

Rolls 15 and 16 have been issued. Total - 89 NOT Approved Applicants.

General: Electric Light is now suitably arranged.

A large number of applications have been reviewed during the past week at the request of I. D. and in many cases applications which were formerly "Not Approved" have been "Approved" with the result that there has been an increase in the Correspondence and none in the Statistics. Also all Defence Cables have now to be dealt with as individual cases necessitating considerable correspondence.

SUB-BRANCH I.D.I.B. DISCHARGES:

1. A summarised statement of the work done by the Section during the period above stated is attached (Annexure "A"). This shows a marked increase when compared with last report. 399 more applications having been received.

2. Reminders have now been sent for all files held by this Sub-Branch in box file. In regard to this, men who have applied for Discharges in the United Kingdom, and who have come in to this Office while on leave from their Units profess absolute ignorance of these reminders, and say that they have never been notified that applications were incomplete though these letters have been sent when they were with their Units.

3. It is suggested that applications "NOT APPROVED" be stamped "NOT APPROVED" and not "CANCELLED" as is at present being done by 4 "A" Records. A cancelled application is totally different to one "NOT APPROVED". This has already led to mistakes being made.

4. It is suggested that all departments dealing with discharges be warned to look out for duplicate applications for discharges. Cases have arisen where two applications for the same man are being proceeded with by different departments. This has not always been noticed.

PARTICULARS OF FILES RECEIVED ETC., FROM 15th to 21st MARCH 1919.

RECEIVED:				TO 4 A:				BOX FILE:			
Date.	No.	5D.	ID.	Can.	NA.	App.	New.	Med.	DMS.	Var.	Disp.
15th	20	6	1	2	15	26	7		3		
17th	126	29	-	3	1	41	5	14	4		
18th	54	17	4	10	20	--	34	46	20		
19th	181	23	6	4	3	17	7	61	7	IDIC 1	5
	---	---	-	-	-	--	-	--	-	AAG 1	
20th	169	17	3	4	9	19	11	54	7		2
21st	80	10	-	4	16	1	6	30	2		
	630	102	14	27	64	104	60	205	42		2 7

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SUB-BRANCH I.D.I.C. LEAVE ALL REASONS:

Applications received - 39. Passed to 5 D. - 58.
Approved - 248. Called up - 74. Passes issued - 23.

The majority of cases in hand wired for on the 6/3/19.

SUB-BRANCH I.D.I.D. RETURNS B. 213 - RECORDS ETC:

Daily Returns and weekly returns have appeared.

The records necessary for the control of Non Military
Employment Personnel.

Information prepared for returns "C" and "D".

The "D" Return is now being prepared as per appendix
attached. The previous method of preparation did not give the
particulars in definite enough form. This new method has been
arranged with the various Departments interested and their app-
roval obtained.

Correspondence is increasing daily, much of it how-
ever being occasioned by the men being placed in their various
jobs before their 540 Forms are completed.

Many queries are being received from Personnel on
Non Military Employment asking questions such as:-

1. How they are to be treated dentally.
2. How they are to obtain a change of clothes,
boots etc.,

The checking of 540 Forms with the number of men on
the strength of their Unit is being carried out and will be in
order to-day.

The Staff now consists of:-

2 Sergeants
1 A/Corpl
1 L/Corpl
8 Privates
2 Typists



Lieut-Colonel,
I.D.I.

for D.G., Department of Repatriation & Demobilisation.

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DEPARTMENT OF REPATRIATION AND DEMOBILISATION.

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PROGRESS REPORT FOR I.D.I. FOR WEEK ENDING 28.3.19.

SUB-BRANCH I.D.I.a. EARLY REPATRIATION.

New applications received - 148. This is a decrease of 72 for corresponding Report 7. Applications from Director-General - 219. This is an increase of 114.

Rolls of approved applicants. Rolls 67 to 70 incl. have been prepared and issued to all concerned. Total approved Applicants 133. This is an increase of 49 for corresponding Period report 7.

Rolls of not approved applicants. Rolls 16 and 17 have been issued. Total - 87 not approved applicants. This is a decrease of 2.

SUB-BRANCH I.D.I.b. DISCHARGES.

(1) A summarized statement of the work done by this Sub-branch during the period under review is attached (Annexure "A"). This shows that 358 applications have been received during the period abovementioned of which 83 are new applications.

PARTICULARS OF FILES RECEIVED ETC., FROM MARCH 22nd to 28TH 1919.

Date. Can. App. N.A. New. 5.D. I.D. DMS Bx. File. Various. Disp. Recd.

22nd	2	4	4	25	14	5	22	20	-	2	35
23rd				Nil		Return					
24th	-	43	-	8	14	2	13	6	-	-	110
25th	7	6	19	9	30	4	8	42	-	1	58
26th	20	13	1	26	14	-	4	22	-	-	62
27th	2	14	6	12	8	4	3	14	-	1	64
28th	3	22	-	3	23	3	2	27	-	-	29

TOTALS	34	102	30	83	103	18	52	131	-	4	358
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SUB-BRANCH I.D.I.c. LEAVE ALL REASONS.

New applications received - 52, Pass issued 51, Called up 40, Approved on hand 204.

L. Jackson
for
Lieut.-Colonel. I.D.I.

REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 1st 1919.

520

From 1.D.3.

To 1.D.

1.D.3.A. SHIPBUILDING.

Recommendations for 29 men sent forward to 5 D.

The 30 fitters that were wired for from France for the Naval Dockyard, Chatham, have reported and been sent out to the job.

1.D.3.B. GENERAL ENGINEERING.

Recommendations for 49 men sent forward to 5 D.

1.D.3.C. ELECTRICAL - AEROPLANES - MOTORS.

Electrical:- Found jobs for 10 men and applications sent forward.

Aeroplanes. Applications for 7 men recommended.

Motors:- " " 33 " "

The Director General, after full consideration of all the facts in connection with the proposal to form a course of instruction of 500 men with the Austin Motor Company, Limited, Birmingham, decided that the scheme was not practicable.

1.D.3.D. WOOLS & TEXTILES.

Applications for this section are being dealt with by 1.D.2.
Men now placed are as under:-

<u>Wools & Textils</u>		<u>Wool Course.</u>	<u>Woollen Mills.</u>
<u>LEEDS</u>	<u>HALIFAX.</u>	45	<u>BRADFORD & HALIFAX.</u>
5	19		12

1.D.3.E. BUILDING TRADES & MISCELLANEOUS.

Building Trades:- 15 Applications recommended. More vacancies than men available at present.

Miscellaneous. 130 Applications recommended.

1.D.3.F. INDUSTRIAL.

The shipbuilding districts of Hull and Sunderland visited. The position is bad as practically the whole of the shipyards have closed down, but there are prospects of an early resumption of work, when the Unions will have no objection to our men being placed, provided employment is available, which will not be for some weeks.

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REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 1st 1919.

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The Master Painters and Cigarette Makers Unions have written saying they will assist us to place our men.

The Railway Unions advise that they could not agree to any men being placed in railways. Efforts are now being made to get men placed for "general railway experience" only. The railway Executive Committee being approached for this purpose.

GENERAL.

During the week 334 applications were received and 273 applications were recommended and sent forward to S D.

Up to date 1352 applications have been passed forward to S D. of which 366 men have been actually put on their jobs.

Lieut. Colonel.
G. C. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT.

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REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 8th, 1919. 518

- 2 -

GENERAL.

During the week only 192 applications were received showing a falling off compared with 334 and 900 for previous two weeks.

195 applications were recommended and sent to 5 D.

men are steadily arriving from France and being placed in employment. 136 being put out this week.

Up to the present 1547 applications have been recommended of which 502 have actually commenced work.

A few minor difficulties after placing the men have occurred, otherwise the scheme is working smoothly.

Lieut. Colonel.
O.C. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT.

FROM 1.D.3.

TO 1.D.

1.D.3.a. SHIPBUILDING.

Recommendation for 42 men sent forward to 5.D.

25 men actually placed.

1.D.3.b. GENERAL ENGINEERING.

65 Applications recommended and sent forward to 5.D.

45 men put out on their jobs.

1.D.3.c. ELECTRICAL - AEROPLANES - MOTORS.

MOTORS 34 applications recommended. 24 men placed.

AEROPLANES 16 applications to 5.D. 8 men placed.

ELECTRICAL 13 applications to 5.D. 11 placed.

The Underground (Metropolitan District Railway) definitely decided not to accept any of our men, but we have again approached them asking for the use of their Driving (Training) School. The Metropolitan Railway has agreed to accept a few men in their power station and are considering the employment of a few men in their automatic and electric signalling.

The British Electrical and Allied Manufacturing Association have circularised their members with a result that several firms have offered to take our men.

1.D.3.d. WOOLS & TEXTILES

Special Wool and Textile course is commencing next month at the Leeds University. Sufficient applications are held by 1.D.2. to absorb the 40 vacancies.

It is expected 40 men can be placed in the mills in Scotland.

1.D.3.e. BUILDING TRADES & MISCELLANEOUS

Building Trades 17 applications sent to 5.D.
15 men sent out to work.

Miscellaneous 73 recommendations sent to 5.D.
55 sent out to work.

1.D.3.f. INDUSTRIAL

Unions concerned with the Printing Trade were approached and will offer every assistance, but owing to unemployment cannot expect to do much. Would suggest men being placed in Technical Schools

- 2 -

INDUSTRIAL CONTINUED.

Glass Blowing Trades will give assistance and place a number of men.

Shipbuilding Trades. All going smoothly except for a dispute among the carpenters and joiners at Vickers Ltd., which will hinder us placing a number of men of which we have had promises of employment.

GENERAL.

During the week 283 applications were received. 262 recommendations were forwarded to S.D. and 182 men were actually put on their jobs, making a total of 685 men now out at work.

168 men have been issued with civilian clothes and 346 issued with overalls. (Week ending 15/3/19). Also 34 sets of fitters' and turners' tools, 21 sets of carpenters' tools and 18 sets of tools for other trades issued.

The advantages of the pool at Parkhouse is being felt in getting the men out more expeditiously to their work.

Lt. Colonel
O.C. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT.

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REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 22nd. 1919.

513

FROM:- 1.D.3.

TO:- 1.D.

1.D.3.a. SHIPBUILDING

30 Applications recommended. 36 men put out on their jobs.

Prospects of placing all applications satisfactorily.

1.D.3.b. GENERAL ENGINEERING.

53 Applications recommended. 57 sent out to work.

1.D.3.c. ELECTRICAL - AEROPLANES - MOTORS.

Motors: 30 Applications recommended. 31 men placed.
Arrangements are being made for a course for a
100 men in Motor Engineering.

Aeroplanes: 8 Applications recommended. 15 men placed.

Electrical: 20 Applications recommended. 26 men placed.

1.D.3.d. WOOLS & TEXTILES.

Progress of students in this section very satisfactory.
Difficulty is being experienced in placing men for experience
in the woollen mills.

The following is the total of men out on wool and textile
work:-

Wool & Textile Course Technical Colleges and University.
20 Officers and 30 other ranks.

In Wool Warehouses and Mills: 7 Officers, 33 other ranks.

1.D.3.e. BUILDING TRADES & MISCELLANEOUS.

Building Trades: 39 Applications recommended. 40 men placed.

Miscellaneous: 122 Applications recommended. 114 men placed.

1.D.3.f. INDUSTRIAL.

The industrial position is satisfactory and except in a few
individual cases we are experiencing no difficulties with the
Trade Unions, who in many cases are most helpful in giving
assistance in placing our men.

The industrial unrest in the railways and coal industries still
hinders placing men in these trades, but there is a likelihood
of an early settlement.

REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 22nd, 1919.

514

GENERAL.

During the week 401 540 forms were received. 302 applications recommended to S.D. and 319 men were actually placed on their jobs, making a total of 1004 men now out at work.

During the week 364 civilian suits and 402 sets of overalls were issued through Ordnance. Also 98 men were supplied with tools of trade.

Men are beginning to report back from non-military employment, their terms of leave having expired. A large percentage of men are however applying for extensions of leave for further periods of employment.

Arrangements are being made and the work of selecting suitable Area Officers for the supervision of men placed in N.M.E. is in progress.

Lieut.Colonel
O.C. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT.

481
REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 29th, 1919.

1.D.3.a. SHIPBUILDING.

18 applications recommended. 19 men actually placed on their jobs.

1.D.3.b. GENERAL ENGINEERING.

80 applications recommended. 60 men sent out to work.

1.D.3.c. ELECTRICAL - AEROPLANES - MOTORS.

ELECTRICAL :- 3 applications recommended and 15 men placed.

AEROPLANES:- 7 applications recommended. 7 men placed.

MOTORS:- 134 applications recommended. 38 men sent out on their jobs.

The arrangements have been completed for a complete course for 100 men in Motor Engineering (including practical experience of haulage work in London). Suitable applications to fill this course are held and the men asked for.

1.D.3.d. WOOLS & TEXTILES.

Work in this section is proceeding satisfactorily. For number of men dealt with see report of 1.D.2.

1.D.3.e. BUILDING TRADES & MISCELLANEOUS.

Building Trades:- 32 applications recommended. 31 men actually placed.

Miscellaneous:- 116 applications recommended.
124 men actually placed.

1.D.3.f. INDUSTRIAL.

During the week visits were made to Glasgow and Edinburgh and the Unions connected with General engineering, coach making, shipbuilding and printing trades were interviewed. The only trades that are anyway satisfactory at present are coachmaking. The Unions agreed to give us whatever help they could, but in view of the large number of men out of work in the district (57,000) in Glasgow alone), we cannot hope to do much in these localities.

All branches of unions connected with Shipbuilding in the Humber district will afford every facility for placing our men

The industrial position has greatly improved, which will considerably lessen the difficulties in placing men in the various trades.

481

516

REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 29th, 1919.

- 2 -

GENERAL.

During the week 300 applications were received. 396 applications recommended to S.D. and 296 men were actually sent out on their jobs, making a total of 1,300 men now out at work.

It is interesting to review the figures up to date. Up to the end of February 1352 applications have been recommended, of which only 366 had been sent out to employment. During this month alone the number of recommended applications amount to 1155, making a total in all of 2507. 934 men have been placed on their jobs this month.

Special efforts are being made by personal canvass to place applications for men for whom, up to the present we have been unable to find employment.

Lieut. Colonel.
O.C. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT.

OFFICE INSTRUCTION.

February 27th, 1919.

Officers of I.D.3. will attend
at Room 5, 6 Eaton Place, every
second Thursday at 2.45 p.m. to
draw their subsistence allowance.

W. H. Sanday
(signed) Lieut. Colonel
O.C. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT.

Distribution:-

O.C.	1
I.D.3.A.	1
I.D.3.B.	1
I.D.3.C.	1
I.D.3.D.	1.
I.D.3.E.	3
I.D.3.F.	1
Ordnance	1
File (2/Lt. Carroll D.C.M.)	1

OFFICE INSTRUCTION.

March 1st, 1919.

Cases have been brought to notice of men being sent from one department to another with their A.I.F. Forms 540 for the purpose of obtaining signatures.

This practice is contrary to orders, except under very special circumstances, and must cease forthwith.

If a signature is required from the A.A.G. as the man's Commanding Officer, the form may be sent with the man, but must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the A.A.G.

(signed) W. H. Sanday Lieut. Col.
O.C. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT.

Distribution:-

O.C.	1
1.D.3.A.	1
1.D.3.B.	1
1.D.3.C.	1
1.D.3.D.	1
1.D.3.E.	3
1.D.3.F.	1
Ordnance	1
File (Lieut. Carroll, D.C.M.)	1

481

523

OFFICE INSTRUCTION.

4th March, 1919.

In all cases where it is desired that men approved for Industrial Employment should be issued with clothing, overalls, or tools, please attach to each such application, authority for these to be issued in the event of the application being approved.

(signed) W. H. Sanday, Lieut.Col.
O.C. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT.

Distribution:-

O.C.	1
1.D.3.A.	1
1.D.3.B.	1
1.D.3.C.	1
1.D.3.D.	1
1.D.3.E.	3
1.D.3.F.	1
Ordnance	1
File (Lt. Carroll)	1

481

510

719

REPATRIATION AND DEMOBILISATION DEPT.,

AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.

54, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W. 1.

CABLE & TEL. ADDRESS:
"DEMOBAUST, LONDON."

TELEPHONES:

VICTORIA 8860 (2 LINES)
.. 4020 (3 ..)

REPLY COMMUNICATIONS

SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE DEPARTMENT.

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

L.D.3.

191

Dear Sirs:-

In reference to your promise of employment to
.....
we shall be obliged if you will fill in the attached pro
forma which is necessary in order that our reports of the
above named soldier's employment may be properly completed
and that proper arrangements may be made for inspection.

At the same time may we ask you if you are in a
position to employ temporarily other Australian soldiers
on similar terms while awaiting demobilisation.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours faithfully.

It. Colonel.
O.C. Industrial Employment.

481

509

719

REPATRIATION AND DEMOBILISATION DEPT.,

AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.

54, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W. 1.

CABLE & TEL. ADDRESS:
"DEMOBAUST, LONDON."

TELEPHONES:

VICTORIA 8860 (2 LINES)
" 4020 (3 ")

REPLY COMMUNICATIONS
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE DEPARTMENT.

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

1. D. 1.

191

No.....Rank.....Name.....

Length of term.....

Rate of wages to be paid ~~£12~~ ~~12~~.....

Whether free board or lodging will be found.....

Any special conditions of employment.....

.....

.....

Full address of branch where man will be employed.....

.....

.....

Signature of employer.....

.....

481

527

OFFICE INSTRUCTION.March 7th, 1919.

The following is a ruling from I.D. with reference
to Extension of Non-Military Employment under Form 540..

"A written application from the officer
of man concerned attached to the original
file is to be forwarded with a recommendation
by the Section from whom the application
originated.

In the case of industrial employment,
where necessary a letter from the employers
stating they are agreeable to the extension
will also be required".

(signed) W.H. Sanday,
Lieut. Col.
O.C. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT.

Distribution:-

O.C.	1	Ordnance	1
I.D.3.A.	1	Lt. Carroll	1
I.D.3.B.	1		
I.D.3.C.	1		
I.D.3.d.	1		
I.D.3.E.	3		
I.D.3.F.	1		

OFFICE INSTRUCTION.

March 7th , 1919.

Reference Office Instruction of the 6th Inst.
The paragraph which reads "The recommendation on the back of form 540 etc." is to be deleted and the following substituted:-

"The recommendation on the back of form 540 must not contain the phrase "Difference between rate of pay and subsistence" unless the wage is less than £2/2/- per week and then the actual rate of pay and rate of subsistence recommended must be given.

If the employer finds it impossible to state a definite wage for some reason, the wording of the recommendation should be "rate of pay to be arranged after the man has commenced work".

(signed) W.H. Sanday Lt.Col.
O.C. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT.

Distribution:-

O.C.	1
1.D.3.A.	1
1.D.3.B.	1
1.D.3.C.	1
1.D.3.E.	3
1.D.3.F.	1
Lt. Carrool	1

OFFICE INSTRUCTION.March, 14th, 1919.EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No extension of leave is to be given to men awaiting civil employment who are on the strength of A.I.F. Depots in U.K. This of course does not apply to men in the pool.

All extensions of leave must be signed by the O.C. or Major Drake-Brockman.

MEN RETURNED TO FRANCE.

Any man who is to be returned to France for unsatisfactory Non-Military Employment, must be sent through I.D.I. with a report from O.C. or Major Drake-Brockman.

EXTENSION OF NON-MILITARY EMPLOYMENT.

These must be applied for, if possible, at least a fortnight before the expiration of the term. If this is not possible, I.D.I. must be informed immediately the extension is applied for, so that they can give an interim extension of leave until the extension required has been approved. To get this extension formally approved, the 540 form must be obtained from I.D.I. extension recommended, and form passed through S.D. in the ordinary course.

(Signed) W.H. Sandy Lt.Colonel
O.C. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT.

Distribution:-

O.C.	1
I.D.3.A.	1
I.D.3.B.	1
I.D.3.C.	1
I.D.3.E.	3
I.D.3.F.	1
Ordnance	1
Lt. Carroll	1

OFFICE INSTRUCTION.March 17th, 1919.

Subbranches of I.D.S. will render a return to reach O.C. by 10 a.m. every Saturday, showing the number of men by trades and branches of trades for whom 540 forms are held, but who have no firm to go to.

(signed) W.H. Sanday Lt.Col
O.C. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT.

Distribution:-

O. C.	1
I.D.S.A.	1
I.D.S.B.	1
I.D.S.C.	1
I.D.S. E.	3
Lt. Carroll	1

OFFICE INSTRUCTION.March 21st, 1919.SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES.

Where men are recommended to receive subsistence allowance, and where such men are delayed for the issue of tools and for completion of papers, etc. the allowance should be recommended from the date they leave Parkhouse.

MEN GOING ON JOBS BEFORE 540 COMPLETED.

In the event of men going to jobs prior to their 540 form being completed, it must be definitely stated on the 540 forms the date on which the man commenced work.

(signed) W.H.Sanday, Lt. Col.
O.C. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT.

Distribution:-

O.C.	1
1.D.3.a.	1
1.D.3.b.	1
1.D.3.c.	1
1.D.3.d.	1
1.D.3.e.	3
1.D.3.f.	1
Lt. Carroll	1

OFFICE INSTRUCTION.March 22nd, 1919.

Reference Paragraph 8 of A.I.F. form 540
"Recommendation of Divisional Commander".

Officers will note for future guidance that 540
of forms, submitted by men attending Corps Schools in
France for N.M.E. in U.K. must be approved by their
Divisional Commander, as well as those submitted by men
who are with their units.

(Signed) W. H. Sanday Lt.Col.
O.C. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT.

Distribution:-

O.C.	1.
1.D.3.a.	1
1.D.3.b.	1
1.D.3.c.	1
1.D.3.d.	1
1.D.3.e.	3
1.D.3.f.	1
Lt. Carroll	1

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OFFICE INSTRUCTION.

March 27th, 1919.

(Circular Memo No. 20.)

GROUPING OF DIVISIONS.

519

1. In the immediate future the 1st and 4th Australian Divisions will be merged under one Divisional Headquarters and will hereafter be designated as "A" Division. The two groups of same representing the 1st and 4th Divisions will be respectively known as "A1" and "A4".
2. In a similar manner the 2nd Australian Division will merge with the 5th Australian Division under the 2nd Divisional Headquarters and its group will be known as "B2" and "B5".
3. Quotas will continue to be furnished by the groups of their own Divisions, this being arranged by the Headquarters of "A" Division and "B" Division respectively.
4. All communications intended for any of the above four Divisions will from and after March 28th be addressed to Australian Corps, naming the Division (according to its old designation) by whom action is required. Australian Corps will ensure that the Divisional Headquarters concerned receives the necessary instructions. This procedure is adopted in order to prevent any confusion in the Signal Service.
5. All communications from and to the 3rd Australian Division will proceed as heretofore, direct to the Division whenever necessary.
6. In all communications from any of the above Grouped Divisions to this Department, the Headquarters concerned will in every case clearly indicate the Division in respect of which action is being taken.

N. M. E. VETERINARY COURSE.

The Director I.D. desires that in future all applications for Non-Military Employment where the applicant desires to undergo a Veterinary Course, be first referred to the D.D.V.S. 54, Victoria Street, for his recommendation as to whether or not the applicant is likely to benefit by such a course in view of his previous experience.

(signed) W. H. Sanday Lt. Col.
O.C. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT.

Distribution:-

O. C.	1
1.D.3.a.	1
1.D.3.b.	1
1.D.3.c.	1
1.D.3.d.	1
1.D.3.e.	3
1.D.3.f.	1
Lt. Carroll.	

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No. 3.

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32, Grosvenor Place, Westminster, S.W. 1.

A.I.F.

Education Service Journal.

Vol. I.

MARCH 15, 1919.

No. 3.

The Voyage Home.

THE EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

When you enlisted in Australia you soon discovered how vastly different military camp life was to the free and easy civil life to which you had been used. The strictness of the discipline became at times monotonous and irksome, but you had taken the oath to do your duty on the battlefield, and then prepared by hard training to equip yourself for the task in front of you. How well the Australian soldier did his duty now is well known to the whole world, and it would be superfluous, if not ruled out of place, to expatiate upon that. The day of embarkation soon came round, and the long voyage from Australia to England undertaken. How the tedium of that voyage palled on the young Australian occasionally! There was no relaxation of discipline, due routine was observed, physical exercises had to be gone through daily, drill carried out, lectures delivered, and so on. At the same time, through the forethought of the kind-hearted people of Australia, there was ample literature on board to suit the tastes of all for hours of recreation. There were, too, sports and games and concerts in abundance. It was the first time that thousands of Australians had been to sea. It was the first experience of the wild waste of waters, of a storm at sea, perhaps, when the ship staggered and plunged among the roaring caverns, so that it seemed miraculous that she could regain her balance. Many engaged a part of the day either writing home or compiling a diary, "that form of literary activity in which the competition of the great is not to be feared." Unlike Mark Twain, whose enthusiasm for the keeping of a diary—so he tells us in "Innocents Abroad"—waned in five days, the Australian, with more perseverance kept his up, and in years to come many of the diaries will rank amongst the historic documents of the war. History, biography, diary, and private correspondence—these are the four main roads by which we travel into the past, and of these the diary is the pleasantest. Pepys and

Evelyn are remembered only by their diaries, and Crabb Robinson's title to fame as the first of war correspondents is swallowed up in his greater glory as a diarist.

So much for what was done in war time. Now we are in peace time, and the problems of repatriation and demobilisation are being solved. Lieut.-General Sir John Monash recently explained to a gathering of soldiers at the War Chest, Horseferry Road, the tremendous difficulties involved in the transportation of men to Australia, and how every endeavour was being made to smooth out obstacles. When the ships are available and the many thousands of men can be placed on board in comfort, then comes in the special function of the Education Department of the A.I.F. to cater for their educational needs on the voyage. That the few weeks' voyage can be profitably employed cannot be gainsaid if one views the preparations which have been made by the responsible officers for the tuition of men who are willing to avail themselves of it. There will be ample time for study, for it is self-evident that coming to and going home from war are two very different propositions. Dealing with the purely educative side, young Australians must realise that if our great Commonwealth is to maintain its position commercially her ambassadors of commerce must be linguistically and technically equipped at any rate to go abroad, if necessary, to develop trade. Every opportunity is being afforded them in that respect on this side of the world, and on the journey to Australia they will have every chance to improve themselves even still further.

The A.D.E., Tidworth, has authority to nominate officers or detail instructors to complete educational service establishment on any transport as follows:—1 educational officer and 1 warrant officer, 3 sergeants and 3 corporals as instructors per 600 on board. There is to be a sergeant clerk in the office and library. The quota made in France is to include education service personnel on the following scale:—1 education officer, 10 N.C.O. instructors (one of whom may be W.O.), 1 sergeant or corporal clerk, and one private. In the event of any vacancy in establishment, the O.C. troops will appoint an education officer and the N.C.O. in-

structors for the period of the voyage. The O.C. Troops will, so far as the exigencies of the voyage permit, allow not less than four hours per day, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., to be devoted to education, and will make suitable provision and grant facilities for the holding of classes and the giving of lectures. Under the heading "Provision and method of accounting for books and other educational apparatus," the regulations governing transports sets out how requisites are to be indented for and consigned on board. The books will be clearly marked "Reference Books" and "Text-books." Then it is stated: "Reference books may be lent for duration of the voyage only. Text-books may be sold at cost price marked in each book, but will not be bought back. A necessary proportion of text-books, not exceeding altogether 10 per cent. of the value of the text-books on board, may be loaned free to registered instructors."

Principles of Demobilisation.

ADDRESS BY LIEUT.-GENERAL MONASH.

At the War Chest, Horseferry Road, Lieut.-General Sir John Monash gave an address on "Principles of Demobilisation," on January 27. There was a big muster of troops.

General Monash said he would like to take their minds back to last December, when he was asked by the Prime Minister to undertake the work of Repatriation of the Australian Forces. If he could succeed in showing them that the best possible thing had been done under the circumstances for the A.I.F. individually and collectively he would be gratified. There were 200,000 Australians in all waiting to be sent back, and one of the chief points was how to maintain the morale of the men, munition workers, etc., who were waiting patiently for their turn to go home. When they took into consideration the lack of shipping and the thousand and one disabilities a traveller at the present time had to contend with, they would see at a glance the very big problem that confronted them—a problem that would take a great deal of preparation and organisation to solve satisfactorily. Transportation to Australia was an exceedingly complex and difficult matter on account of the way in which shipping facilities were so naturally and necessarily disorganised, and until this ponderous machine got into working order again the difficulties of sending men from France, Egypt, and England would be very great indeed. And one could see at a glance that it would take a great many months to get the necessary shipping facilities, for they would recognise that it required a vast amount of very careful preparation and organisation. Going home from the war was not like going home from the races or a football match. When the day's amusement was over one could make a bee-line for the nearest railway, tube, 'bus, and so on—each man for himself.

For four years officers and men of the A.I.F.

had been bound together for the one common purpose to beat the enemy. They had suffered, fought, and bled together, and therefore now in peace time they were entitled to every possible consideration. Naturally men felt differently in peace time to war time, and when the Armistice was signed every single individual man was animated by a different outlook on life. In the battlefield they were stimulated by the one common purpose, but when hostilities ceased they were faced with a totally different proposition. He considered that that point was the most serious part of the problem. The deeds of Australians had been the subject of eulogy from many of their public men; they had talked to them and said that nothing was too good for the A.I.F., who had fought so well for Australia and England. Australia was a long way away, and therefore it devolved upon the responsible officers at this end of the world to do everything in their power to send back at the quickest possible moment to their families those men who still had their future outlook on life and their future careers to consider. In that difficult period of transition he felt personally his own great responsibility, and he ventured to ask the men if they would not readily admit that the task which the Prime Minister had asked him to take in hand was a very big one indeed. He was fortified in the charge given to him by the fact that he had confidence in the A.I.F. to help him—confidence for which he gave them his most grateful acknowledgements. He felt sure that that opinion would not be misplaced. Their return to Australia depended exclusively upon shipping. They all knew what had happened to the shipping of the Empire, and indeed of the whole world. They were well aware of the substantial inroads that had been made into it, for one thing, by the submarine campaign. That applied, of course, equally to neutral as well as to allied countries. The end of the war found the world as a whole, and the British Empire in particular, seriously diminished in shipping. In order to deal as fully and comprehensively as possible with that situation, the British Cabinet had appointed a Shipping Controller, in whom was vested the disposition of the shipping of the whole world. Whilst the Shipping Controller was in full sympathy with them, and whilst he was eager to do what he could to help them, he had to temper the wind to the shorn lamb, and could only give them those ships which were actually available. It was impossible under present circumstances for the Controller to say, "I can let you have so many ships *pro rata*," or, "on the basis of population," and so on. Such was the vast complexity of the merchant *tonnage* of the world, that that point of view was quite out of court. Even with certain ships available, that did not say that they were suitable for the carrying of troops. A ship that was fitted for, say, carrying of wheat in bulk, oil, or horses, was quite unsuitable, because of their special equipment for those purposes, for the carrying of troops. They must come down to bed-rock and view the situation as it stood. The draught of ships, for instance, was an important matter. There

were scores of ships which were built for a certain class of trade, such as, for instance, the North Atlantic which would be totally inadequate for such a route as the Suez Canal; in fact, many could not go into our Australian ports at all. Ships constructed for service in waters where very cold weather, icebergs, fogs, etc., prevail would not answer the requirements in tropical waters. Above all, it would be disastrous to health to attempt to use such ships for transport through the tropics. They must not imagine that the 200,000 of them were the only people clamouring for these ships. Let them remember the many thousands of Territorials in India who had been torn away from their civil occupations for service in those parts and who had as great a claim as them. Then there were hundreds of thousands of coloured men in France and all would admit it was advisable to get them out of there as quickly as possible. They did not want coloured people hanging about longer than was possible. That, too, constituted a block, and was one of the many hindrances to the Australians going home as quickly as they would like.

Coming to the commercial aspect of the position, factories wanted re-opening, and trade and commerce generally had to be resumed. But how could this be achieved if they could not get raw material which, of course, could not be made available without ships? The wheat crops in Australia had been stacked for years, and they knew how important it was to get the grain away in order to feed the people at this side of the world. That made an enormous demand upon available shipping. They had made a calculation that they could get out of England in nine months at the rate of 20,000 a month from the time they started the Repatriation scheme, but he discovered that was too sanguine an expectation. In December they had sent away 15,000, in January 15,000, while in February, he was sorry to tell them, they could only dispatch 5,000; so that they were 20,000 behind their estimates on the nine months' basis. He was very much afraid that unless conditions improved it would take longer than nine months.

The Prime Minister had been battling hard for them with the Shipping Controller to see if it were possible to get a little more concession because of the long distance which the Australian troops had to travel to reach their homes. He hoped that would have due weight in entitling them to a greater proportion per head of freight than countries nearer home. He was hopeful that these arguments would prevail and that in the near future they would have a bigger allocation of ships. He could promise them that it would not be for the want of agitation that ships would be lacking. Then there was the industrial unrest. Certain strikes which were admittedly unauthorised made it difficult to negotiate with the responsible leaders, more especially the one in which they were vitally concerned, the ship-repairing industry. Ships could not be put to sea unless they were properly equipped. That was a self-evident proposition. He was glad to tell them that the Shipping Controller had promised them space

for 25,000 for March, but, of course, that was subject to the state of the industrial market. He felt it was no use humbugging them by not revealing the facts of the situation, and if they could not get home within nine months it would be through the unforeseen circumstances to which he had referred. The Shipping Controller had given him the assurance that every available, suitable ship afloat to-day was carrying troops. One of the first things to be settled was the port of embarkation for Australia. They had the choice of France or England, and at first it looked a good business proposition to choose France. When the problem came to be investigated, however, it was soon seen that anything more objectionable or impracticable than the idea of embarking from France could not be conceived. The French nation was as anxious to get us out of France as we were to get the Belgians out of England for the reason that overcrowding constituted a serious disability to the rehabilitation of countries devastated by war. All the circumstances considered, England was found to be the most suitable place of embarkation. Where men were quartered prior to embarkation they required good sanitary camps where they could be housed and fed well and have ample opportunity for recreation and amusement. It took a long time to prepare a ship's company for transport to Australia. The organisation could not be done in a slipshod way. Then they could not look to France, even supposing it were possible to establish camps there, to provide the necessary material. France had been so devastated that essential equipment was out of the question there. Taking everything into consideration he thought the best policy had been adopted in choosing England as the camping ground for Australian awaiting repatriation. England also offered the opportunity of giving the troops pre-embarkation leave. It was no use bringing troops from France until the block of Australians in England was removed.

The great majority of the troops in England in December last were what might be fairly described as—he meant it, of course, in no unworthy sense—the war-wastage of the A.I.F. They numbered more than 40,000 men who had been away from the units for a long time. Those men could not be sent back to France because they were not fit, and because of the needs of the situation in December priority was given to so many to return to Australia. Everybody apparently took it for granted that from the day of the Armistice all would be clear to send the Australians home, but it was not so long ago as a fortnight that they were told by the British Government that the Australian Army Corps would not be needed in Germany. Therefore they had been compelled to keep their units in a state of preparedness and fit for war. They could not get rid of their equipment and horses all in a hurry. All that took time. Difficulties were smoothed out one by one. In the meanwhile those in authority had to rely upon the patience and forbearance of the men, which he felt sure would be extended. He thanked them for the generous way in which they had met himself and his responsible officers.

Opportunities for University Men.

There were, at the beginning of March, about a hundred A.I.F. men studying in Universities, Teachers' Colleges, under the Council of Legal Education, at the Law Institute; and in other ways obtaining instruction of a University character or relationship. These men have been placed by the Administrative Committee of the Australian Universities, which forms a Branch of the A.I.F. Education Service. For some reason the opportunities of the Service in respect of the highest kinds of education are not sufficiently realised by University men in the A.I.F. Every day men drift into its offices at 32, Grosvenor Place and ultimately reach the "Universities" room and say, "I didn't know I could be fixed up here" or "I'm in the Law, but I never heard of this Legal Education stunt, and it just suits me," or things of that kind. They have missed everything they could have read in Orders or in this Journal; they haven't thought of asking their Education Officer. They've just not noticed that anything was happening to concern them. And sometimes they've not been happy.

FOR UNIVERSITY MEN.—Let it be said again then that the Education Service can find, or help to find, valuable continued education for every sort of University man. Graduates in Medicine are placed in civil hospitals and medical schools by the D.M.S. as head of their own branch, the A.A.M.C. But the Education Service co-operates in any way it can. Undergraduates in Medicine should apply to the Universities' Committee, wherever they are. They may be found work that will count towards their degrees at home. Graduates in Dentistry or Veterinary Science, serving as officers in the corresponding military branches, must ask to be placed, for continued education, by the head of their Service. But, again, the Education Service will co-operate as far as it can. University undergraduates in Dentistry or Veterinary Science, along with University graduates in either, who are not Dental or Veterinary Officers of the A.I.F., will be placed by the Education Service. Engineering graduates and undergraduates are attended to wholly by the Education Service, no matter what rank they hold or in what branch they are serving. It is the same with graduates and undergraduates of Agriculture and Architecture.

Engineering subjects are classed as "Technical" by the Education Service. University graduates or undergraduates in Engineering are therefore placed by its "Technical Branch." There is also an Agricultural Branch, which attends to Agricultural graduates and undergraduates.

The Universities Committee places all other sorts of University men, graduates or undergraduates. This applies to Arts, Law, and Science, and Divinity as well, because Divinity is, of course, a University Faculty in Great Britain; inclusive of all their departments such as Economics and Commerce, Education, Tutorial

Classes, Political Science, Ethnology, etc. For whole masses of Australian University men there are opportunities of study here which Australia cannot give them yet and which are perhaps unrivalled in the world. It is strange that so many in the A.I.F. say they have "never heard of this."

FOR MEN WHO LEFT SCHOOL TO GO ON ACTIVE SERVICE.—There are plenty in the A.I.F. who did not wait to matriculate, but did much better by hurrying off to fight. These men also often do not seem to know of their opportunities. The Australian Universities have instructed their Committee to look after them specially. It has all been published in this Journal. But they often either never take their chance at all, or drift in and say, "I had passed all my examinations up to matriculation. I had finished the four years' secondary school course, but I went on active service. May I study for matriculation now?" The answer is, "You may; but you needn't. Your University, if satisfied of what you say, will admit you to matriculation without examination; and if this Committee thinks you should be so admitted here, it will admit you, because it has the power and the duty." Where are all the good lads who "matriculated" as soldiers instead of as University students? Not nearly enough of them have communicated with the Education Service. Many of them must still be unrepatiated. Why should they lose the chance of beginning a University course in Great Britain if they can't get home in time to begin one there this year?

FOR MATURE MEN WHO WERE PREPARING TO MATRICULATE.—Australia used to contain a large number of men who couldn't go straight from school to University, but who worked to matriculate while they were earning their livings, and then became, especially, "evening students" of a University. A large proportion of these have probably been on active service. The Committee can help them further towards matriculation or give them a chance of showing what they can do with University work already. But they must prove their case or stand examination into their knowledge. It is no use their expecting to move the Committee with statements that they have "passed in Chemistry, Mineralogy, Zoology, Ethnography, Psychology, Anthropology, and the subjects required for the ministry of the Mormon Church," and therefore "wish to take some Arts degree in England." Some such communication has been received. Nothing but exact information as to where and how and under what teaching subjects have been studied and examinations passed can be considered. University standards will not be trifled with even for the A.I.F. But regular University formalities will not be allowed to stand in the way of University study for A.I.F. men.

FOR TEACHERS.—The opportunities for Australian teachers in the A.I.F. are splendid. They can study French in France; take professional training under some of the greatest British educational specialists; get work in British schools, or the privilege of observing British methods of teaching, as well as become University students in appropriate subjects. The

Committee has been specially asked by the Education Departments of Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania to look after their teachers; and it has lists of them, furnished by the Departments, with some indication of what the Directors of Education think they can best do here. New South Wales and Victorian teachers will be treated the same as the others. Considering the increased scope for teachers of French in Australia since the war began, it is wonderful that so few teachers have applied for study in France. French classes in Australian schools are overcrowded. There never was a sufficiency of French teachers with good qualifications in speaking French and in experience of ordinary French life and manners. Yet the magnificent opportunity now offered to those on active service is being greatly overlooked. Every teacher with a decent grammatical and reading knowledge of French should consider this, and act as he thinks the interest of his country and his own interest require. The French Government has promised Australians the same liberal treatment as the Americans are getting; and the Americans are going to let Australians share in the benefits of all their organisation for their own men.

THE NEED FOR HASTE.—Demobilisation, as General Monash has told the Army, was rapid at first, then was slowed down by shipping delays, and now cannot be completed within nine months according to the original programme. Whatever a man hopes for—early repatriation, a chance of special study or continued education in these favourable British or French educational conditions—anything at all—he should consult the Education Service to find out what it can do for him if he has any reason to hope it can help. Time wasted in idle wondering what is going to happen means loss of opportunity and, possibly, intellectual deterioration for men who ought to be students once the Army can spare them and yet cannot send them home immediately. Form 540, for applications to take up courses of study or other non-military employment, can be obtained from every orderly room. Each completed form necessarily takes some time to travel to the Education Service and be properly dealt with there and elsewhere. For University students more time will be lost by the University summer vacation, which is not far ahead, except in those Universities which are going to have a summer vacation term. So there is no time to be wasted now by men who wish and at last make up their minds to do University work here. All the Australian Universities will recognise the certificates given for such work and, wherever possible, and to the full extent possible, will allow them to count towards matriculation, diplomas, and degrees. The February number (Vol. I., No. 2) of the "A.I.F. Education Journal" explained all that.

BRITISH AND FRENCH UNIVERSITIES.—There is a hearty welcome for A.I.F. students in the Universities of Britain and France. But these are all filling up rapidly with their own demobilised students and with Americans. This is another reason for quick action.

Australian Wool Industry.

HINTS FROM HALIFAX.

Anthony Trollope visited Australia a good many years ago. The famous novelist was a thorough Englishman. He could not understand nor could he assimilate the freedom of life in Australia or her ultra-democratic institutions as they appeared to him. He got a glimpse of the vast spaces of the Commonwealth and apparently he found it hard to divine the enthusiastic mind of young Australia when he heard prophecies that in time the Antipodes would rank amongst the famous places in the globe for wool and wheat. Trollope wrote articles, on his return to England, on his tour of Australia, and his final gratuitous advice was "Don't blow!" That admonition has also been flung at another country older than Australia, but still comparatively young as the nations of the earth go—the United States. Why should not growing countries pride themselves upon their enterprise? Why should they not have the natural ambition to say that the products of our country will, to put it the most modest way, compare favourably with those of older countries, and that by the employment of every available scientific method they will in time eclipse them? Facts, we are told, are stubborn things, and the acknowledged verdict of the business men of the world is that the wheat and wool of Australia—our two outstanding commodities in which we have a right to take a just pride—are, if not unsurpassed in quality, at any rate equal to the sample that countries with hundreds of years of experience can show. *Experientia docet.* In every department of life it is only by experience that development can be maintained. And so in the wool industry can knowledge be acquired only by coming in contact with the best experts and exchanging ideas. The A.I.F. Educational Service has been doing its utmost to encourage men awaiting demobilisation to take up the study of wool-classing, and the following letter from a student at the Municipal College, Halifax, speaks for itself:—"There are at present 18 Australians undergoing a course of instruction in wool-classing and woollen manufacture at the Municipal Technical College, Halifax. The course comprises the examination of samples of all types of wool (Colonial, British, European, South American, and Asiatic); general instruction on the various processes of manufacture, such as carding, combing, gilling, spinning, etc., for which the necessary machinery is installed in the College; daily lectures on sheep and wool, and weekly visits to one or other of the local mills.

The work is being carried out under the able tuition of Mr. H. Turner, whose interest and instructing lectures are one of the principal features of the course. Besides having an expert knowledge of the numerous branches of woollen manufacture and the requirements of the English market, Mr. Turner has a very comprehensive and wide grasp of the Australian sheep and wool industry, and from his lectures quite a lot has

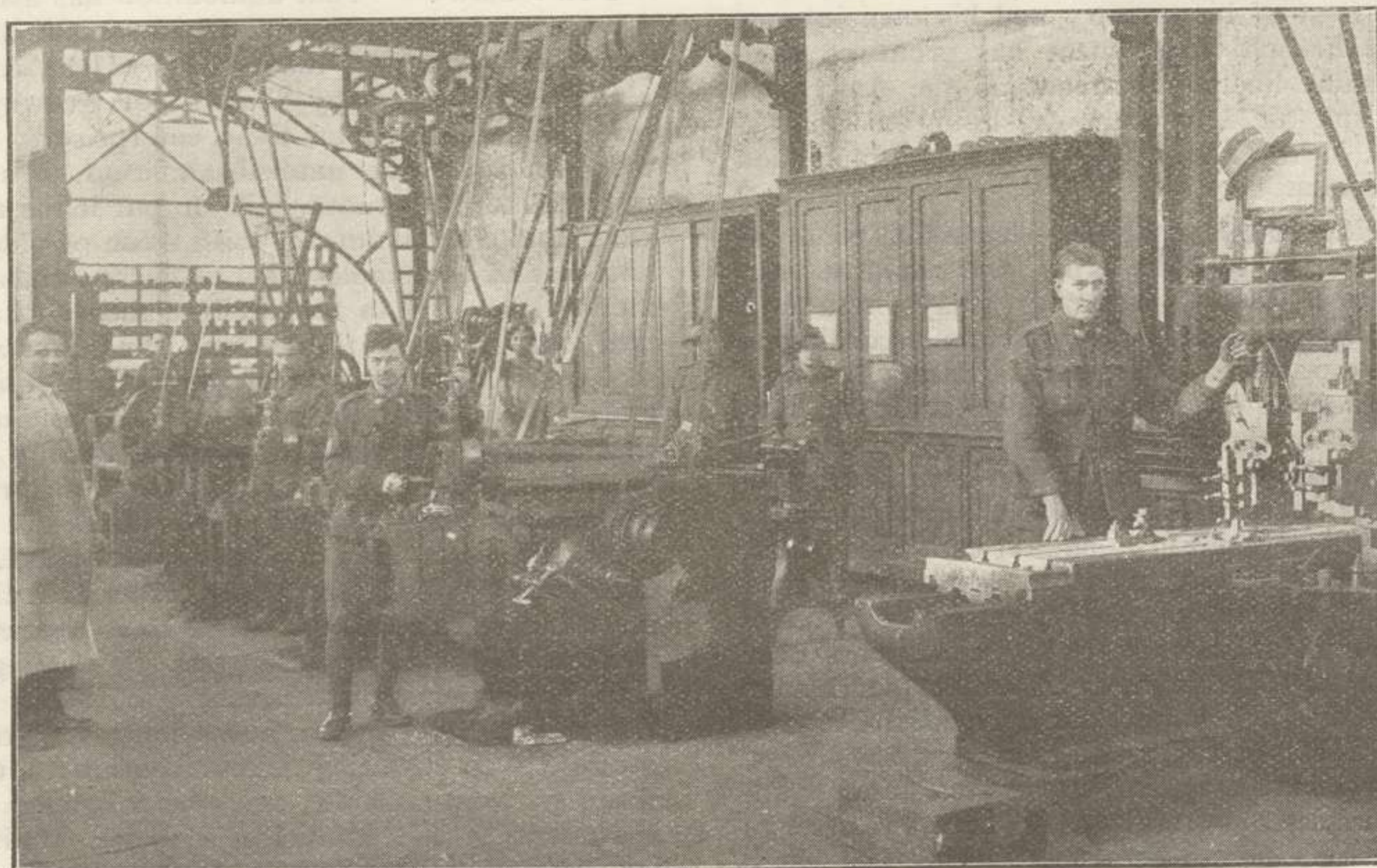
been learnt with regard to the care and selection of the flocks and the getting up of the clip to suit the market.

Another prominent feature of the course is the weekly visits to the mills. We have already visited three of the largest local mills and are deeply indebted to the owners for their kindness in giving us every facility to follow the wool through its various stages of manufacture. In one of the mills visited we saw Western Australian 60s. and 64s. (burry) being put through right from the greasy state to the finished yarn. In view of the prejudice existing here against Australian-scoured wools, the system of scouring was watched with keen interest. The burr-extracting appliances on the carding engines were also particularly interesting, and, having seen the trouble caused the manufacturer by the burr, we realise that greater care should be exercised by the grower in Australia to keep

The 2nd Division School, Charleroi.

A FINE RECORD.

The 2nd Australian Division was fortunate in being moved for Demobilisation purposes to the Charleroi area—an area of great industrial activity, full of factories, mines, power-houses, and waterways, an area eminently suited for the generation and application of mechanical power. On account of the presence of these facilities, it was determined to gain the fullest possible experience and knowledge of the methods and conditions of Belgian industries. With this object in view, steps were taken immediately on arrival in the area to organise visits to the principal factories in order to



PORTION OF MACHINE SHOP A.I.F. SCHOOL, CHARLEROI.

the wool free from vegetable impurities. Mr. Turner conducts these tours personally, and explains the various processes as we pass through the mill. The men are all very keen on gathering first-hand information, and the questions asked during these visits are many and intricate.

The instruction at the College is handicapped to a certain extent for the want of a few bales of Australian fleeces, but efforts are being made to procure these before the course, which extends over a period of eight weeks, is completed. There is no doubt that the knowledge gained in the manufacturing centre of Halifax, especially in the Municipal Technical College, will prove of great value to the future wool industry of Australia, both from the point of view of the grower and of the manufacturer."

see how far their methods and conditions could, with advantage, be applied to Australia. Before such visits could be organised it was necessary to explore thoroughly all the possibilities and to procure a staff of men thoroughly conversant with the processes and location of groups of foundries. For this purpose a staff was assembled, consisting of officers for disciplinary purposes, of men with the necessary technical knowledge, and of men able to speak French. Each such officer, technical guide, and interpreter was required to familiarise himself with three factories.

Since three of the Brigade Groups were located at places some miles from Charleroi, it was necessary to make arrangements for men from these units to be billeted in the Charleroi area. The 2nd Pioneer Battalion was moved to the suburb of Mont-sur-Marchienne and given area sufficiently large for the accommodation

of the visiting parties. These arrangements having been completed, the visits were commenced in two series for each week. The following list shows the industrial establishments visited. The weekly average number of men visiting these works is 230.

Class of Work. Works and Location.

Coal mining.—Charbonage No. 12, Marcinelle.

Steel works and foundry.—Atelier de Construction des Marchienne, Marchienne.

Brick and cement.—Soc. Anonyme Produits L'ange, Marcinelle.

Steel works and foundry.—Soc. Anonyme Union des Aceries, Marcinelle.

Brick and cement.—Soc. Anonyme Produits Refractures, Rue de L'ange, Marcinelle.

Coal sorting and briquette making.—Soc. Anonyme de Agglomerations, Marchienne.

Steel works and foundry.—Soc. Anonyme des Forges Usines, Gilly.

Electrical appliances.—Atelier Elect. Construction de Charleroi, Marcinelle.

Coal mining.—Charbonage No. 4, Couleutt.

Coal sorting and briquette making.—Charbonage Reunis, Charleroi.

Rope and wire cable factory.—Cordorie Bautheun, Montigny.

Flour Mill. Moulin des l'Ancre, Marcinelle.

Central power station.—Soc. Elect. et Gaz du Hainut, Montigny.

The readiness with which the Belgian proprietors of these factories granted facilities for this work cannot be praised too highly. Without their kindness and assistance it would have been impossible to gain this valuable experience for Australia. A still finer educational opportunity has been offered by the Universite-du-Travail, Charleroi. This magnificent institution, with its splendid equipment and imposing buildings, is the only Technical University in Belgium. During the German occupation most of its lathes and machinery had been removed, its library was used as an operating theatre, its workshops as stables, and its great central hall as a hospital. It was only after considerable difficulty that permission was obtained to conduct classes at the Universite-du-Travail, since the Fourth Army had made arrangements to conduct an arts and crafts school there. When demobilisation finally made this impossible, the necessary permission was given.

The work of organising the school was entrusted to Lieut. Lawrie, of the 7th Field Coy. A.E. His greatest difficulty was the obtaining of suitable instructors. This was overcome by using the Belgian instructors in conjunction with interpreters. Syllabuses were prepared, materials obtained, and within a week from the granting of permission to begin, the enrolment in classes was 130. At first men were reluctant to enrol, since they feared that attendance would interfere with their repatriation. This fear was, however, soon dissipated, and the excellence of the opportunity advertised itself to such an extent that applications commenced to pour in. The classes and enrolment have increased from week to week until at the present time there are 12 classes in operation with enrolment as shown:—

Blacksmiths 33, boilermakers 12, electrical engineers 43, engine drivers 9, fitters 48, moulders 10, motor mechanics 36, woodworkers 55, chemistry 13, draughtsmen 6, French class 37, instructors 15, interpreters 6; total 323. This in spite of the fact that more than 100 men have left the classes for repatriation or non-military employment in England. A pleasing feature of the attendance is that 75 per cent. of the number are beginners and apprentices. In the motor mechanics' class 25 per cent. are officers.

At the present time instruction in all classes is being given by officers and N.C.O.'s from this Division. The work is of an advanced nature and consists of lectures and practical work in every branch. All students are keen and making rapid progress.

An Information Bureau.

One of the functions of the Unit Education Office is to act as an Information Bureau for repatriation matters. The following notice posted at Parkhouse, indicates the varied nature of an Education Officers' duties, and its colloquial style has been found to be effective for the purpose of encouraging men to obtain information:—

WHAT DO YOU WANT TO KNOW DIGGER?

Do you want to know how to get non-military employment, a profitable job, outside the Army while you are waiting for return to Australia? We can tell you how to get it.

Are you entitled to early repatriation?

Do you want to know how it's done, and who it's for? If so, come and see us, we can tell you all about it.

Would you like extended leave before you go back? We can help you to get it, with or without pay.

Do you want all the latest information about getting dependents repatriated? We can supply it to you.

We have also all the latest information concerning pay, allotments, and leave while here and on return to Australia, so come to us to find out all about it.

How about improving your knowledge while you are hung up in this depot? We have classes going in Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Business Organisation, which includes Salesmanship, Correspondence, Commercial Law and Interior Economy, English, and Mathematics.

If it would be of any advantage to you to attend any of these classes, they are yours for the asking and attending, and are held in parade hours, too. If you want what we have not got going at the moment, come along and see if we can fix it up for you. If we cannot do anything, we can get you the best publication on the subject at present available, and let you have it at cost price.

We are here to help you all we can to get used to the feel of going back into civilian life and ready to meet again the calls of the business or social world, so come along and see if there is anything we can help you in.

What about it, Digger? It's up to you to do a bit for yourself now, and we are here to help you.

The Library.

An ordinary library is a place of recreation and study. It may be a subscribing or a lending library; at any rate, it is established for one specific purpose or another. A library set up temporarily for the benefit of troops who for four years have been engaged in warfare and are awaiting demobilisation is a totally different proposition. It has to serve a purpose, and a useful one at that, for a few months and then to cease. Time flies, and in the disorganised state of the London book market it has been indeed a difficult task for those in charge of the A.I.F. Education Service Library to supply books selected at random to the many thousands of seekers after knowledge. In the January issue of "The Education Journal" the objects of the Central Library at 4-8, Regency Street, London, S.W.1, were fully set out. The method by which text and reference books to members of the A.I.F. could be supplied was explained; the scope of the Library was briefly explained and the method of obtaining books set out.

Since then there has been time to see how far the Library has filled its place in the Education Scheme, and what has been accomplished in the few months since its inception may be briefly pointed out. It would be foolish to say that everything has worked without a hitch, and that there have been no disappointments. Disappointments will, unfortunately, be inseparable from the initiation of any new scheme. Realising, at the outset, that, consequent upon the inauguration of education schemes in connection with the Imperial as well as all the Dominion armies, the available stocks of text-books (already depleted through shortage of paper) would not be sufficient to meet the demands of all, early orders were made on the various publishing firms by the Central Library, on behalf of the A.I.F., for large stocks of the selected books, and the result that in a few months over 45,000 books have passed through the Central Library to the Branch Libraries in France and the United Kingdom. These books have been sold to the A.I.F. students at prices below published prices. This rate of sale was made possible through direct dealing with publishers, avoiding thereby all middlemen's profits.

The first consignment of books to France, however, met with bad times. They were despatched in November and December, when the armies of occupation were experiencing the greatest difficulties in getting food and other necessary supplies over the ever-increasing distance between them and the French ports. All transport had, therefore, to be used for this purpose, and all goods, other than those immediately essential to the life of the troops, were stored in sheds on the quays to await a lull in the congestion on the railways leading back from the sea coast to the armies in Belgium and on the Frontier. This delayed matters a good deal, but steps were taken as soon as practicable for parties, consisting of an officer and several men, personally to take charge of consignments in

London and deliver them to the various Branch Libraries in France and Belgium. This system has proved very successful, and it has been possible to supply each Branch Library with a complete stock of the text-books authorised in the A.I.F. syllabus. No great difficulties were experienced in getting books to the depots in England.

The troops in France and Belgium and in the depots in England are not the only ones that have claimed the attention of the Central Library. The men in Egypt are carrying out similar courses of study to those in France and the United Kingdom, and over 5,000 books, which are unprocurable in Egypt, have already been shipped to Cairo. Further consignments will be despatched from time to time. Transports, too, have been turned into schools, and an aggregate of 7,000 books per month are being placed on board for use of students in the various classes being carried on during the voyage home. It will, therefore, be seen that, with the exception of the slight hitch at the outset, due to the defective railway arrangements, the requirements of the students have been very well supplied. Unfortunately, supplies of some text-books, for which there have been great demands, not only by the A.I.F., but by the other armies, have given out, but substitutes have, in most cases, been obtained.

The Survey School, Southampton.

After an extended period of travail the Southampton School has at last become an accomplished fact. A resumé of the history culminating in the establishment of the School constitutes an exposition of the difficulties besetting the Education Service where matters of executive character are instituted by them. A report was first made to Director of Education by Lieut. Gillespie about October 28, 1918, describing various possibilities for instruction in Surveying, and pointing out the advisability of preparing men here, but having the actual examinations for L.S. held in Australia on return. Following this report on November 1 Colonel Sir Charles Close, K.C.B., C.M.G., Director-General of Ordnance Survey Department of Great Britain, was approached to ascertain what assistance might be obtained from that quarter. Sir Charles was most cordial in his reception, and promptly offered to assist in any way possible, and promised the loan of both instructors and equipment for any Topographical Course. At the instigation of Major Webb applications were first called for in Aust. Corps Circular memo of December 20 from members of the A.I.F. desiring (a) a course to prepare them for Licensed Surveyor's examination, (b) a course in Topographical Surveying, (c) a course in Mine Surveying. By January 10 over 100 applications had been received, and of these over 70 were for the L.S. exam. course. Early in January approval was obtained for preliminary reconnaissance for suitable buildings and quarters. These investigations were made by Lieut. Thorpe, M.C., and as a result

general alternative proposals were submitted on January 13. The securing of suitable quarters proved difficult, and more than one proposal had to be abandoned because the buildings desired were not available. Finally, towards the end of January, detailed proposals for the School were submitted. Forward arrangements were made towards securing the concentrating of instructors and students, and eventually after several vicissitudes the scheme was completely approved on February 15. The School was definitely established under Lieut. R. Gillespie as O.C. and Chief Instructors on February 24, and first lectures were delivered on March 10, when 45 students had actually arrived. While the proposals for the Survey School were under consideration it was meantime ascertained that the Royal School of Mines had a very useful three months' course in Mine Survey-

having Australian land surveyors in Topographical work, (e) the unique advantages presented by Col. Sir Charles Close's generous offer of assistance. The last of these governed the selection of location for the School, and it was with great good fortune that Bevoismount House, Lodge Road, Southampton, was secured for lecture rooms, instructors' rooms, stores, offices, etc. The building is excellently sited, stands in a little over an acre of land, has some 20 rooms of various sizes, all very suitable for the several purposes required, and were used during the war as an Officers' P.O.W. Barracks. It has the further considerable advantage of being only about one-third of a mile from the Ordnance Survey Office. An Administrative Staff is included in the personnel of the School, and Lieut. K. J. Beckwith is established as the School Adjutant.



CARPENTERS SHOP A.I.F. SCHOOL, CHARLEROI.

ing commencing in February, and that they were prepared to accept 20 qualified Surveyors from the A.I.F. as students for that course. In view of uncertainty and the passage of time it was therefore decided that those applicants desiring the Mine Surveying course should be afforded facilities to take that available at Royal School of Mines. In all seven students have been placed for this course. The prime considerations prompting the establishment of the Survey School at Southampton were (a) the limited time and inability to repatriate L.S. students in time to prepare in Australia for the L.S. exam., (b) the opportunity afforded of bringing Surveyors from all States together and thus securing more uniform practice and co-operation, (c) the excellent tutition possible by utilising capable men available in the A.I.F., (d) the extreme desirability of

It was desired to make the School approach as nearly as possible the arrangements of a University, and to this and all students have been brought under the operation of A.I.F. Form 540, and granted subsistence allowance in lieu of quarters and rations. Thus all personnel find their own board and lodging, and are enabled to secure suitable conditions for individual study. Meanwhile, Sir Chas. Close had more than substantiated his promise. Instructors, materials, and syllabus were all arranged to the last detail for a Topographical course, which began on March 10. The warmest and most sincere thanks are due to Sir Charles Close for his keen sympathy and very practical assistance with the inauguration of this School.

The Topographical course is to be a nine weeks' course for qualified Licensed Surveyors, of whom there

are expected to be about 20 in attendance. Lieut. J. A. Ewing has been appointed instructor in charge of the course, but his work will be mainly of an organising and administrative character, as the actual lecturing and demonstration will be done almost entirely by Major Woolf, D.S.O., and Lieut. Peel, under the arrangements made by Sir Charles Close. The syllabus includes recapitulation and revision of trigonometrical survey principles, methods and calculations; use and adjustments, etc., of 5in. micrometer theodolite; astronomical observations and calculations, map projections; measurement of base line; plane tabling; reproductions of maps and engraving. The whole of the foregoing will consist mainly of actual practical work. The most considerable portion of the time will be devoted to practical tabling, with its attendant problems.

The object of the course is to induce qualified surveyors to appreciate the value and methods of filling in features, and to make them competent topographers. As a topographical survey of Australia, even in part, does not at present exist, and the necessity for it has been so forcibly brought home by the experience of the war, it is hoped that much more regard will be paid in future to the mapping of the features of the country. Apart from the paramount and obvious necessity for this for war purposes, its value for civil and commercial purposes is both great and increasing. Moreover, the average land surveyor of Australasia has neither appreciation nor knowledge of the principles of topographical survey work, much less training and practice in methods and with apparatus. Hence this is a unique opportunity for our qualified land surveyors to add this further invaluable accomplishment to their professional training.

The Licensed Surveyors' course is a sixteen weeks' course to completely prepare students for the L.S. exam. All students must have been under registered articles or served equivalent time with qualified surveyors. The primary object of the course is to enable these students to sit for the L.S. exam. in September next. To this end the course will conclude on June 30, 1919, and the students must reach Australia by September 1. The instructors for this course are Lieut. R. Gillespie (Chief Instructor) and Lieuts. F. H. Nowlan, E. S. Ferrier, and D. S. Mulley, all of whom are Licensed Surveyors of Australia. As all the students for this course have served the greater portion of their articles, the instructions will be mainly theoretical. The course will comprise lectures and demonstrations for about five hours per day, and the arrangement by which all students have opportunity to secure good individual lodgings, affords excellent facilities for study.

Lectures will cover the following: General mathematics, spherical trigonometry, computations, astronomy and geodesy, engineering surveys, Real Property Act and City Surveyors' Topographical and Trig. Surveys, physics, geology, and forestry. In the early stages the work will consist of a complete revision of mathematics, following which survey subjects proper will be dealt with. Each of the instructors will lecture on the particular branch of surveying in which he has

specialised. Real Property Act and City Surveyors, Crown Lands Surveyors, Engineering Surveyors, Harbour Trust Surveyors. Two trial examinations will be held during the course, the final being of the standard of L.S. exam. Each man attending the course will receive a certificate for the School which will state the standard of his work and the result of the examinations.

The Lands Boards of Australia have been advised of the establishment of the School and asked to accept the period of instruction there as time spent under articles. These survey courses present some amongst the few instances where finality can be reached through classes instituted by the Education Service. The training received should be of a very high standard, as the conditions arranged are almost ideal for enabling the students to make the best possible use of the interim period of demobilisation.

Non-Military Employment.

The following table shows the number of applications for non-military employment dealt with by the Education Service up to the 13th March, 1919:—

Received.	Recommended.	Rejected or Otherwise Settled.	In hand.
277	228	25	Not yet dealt with 6 Pending enquiries 18 — 24
2641	1320	861	Not yet dealt with 339 Awaiting Pool ... 28 To Records ... 93 — 460
3306	1695	721	Courses start later 257 Waiting Places ... 373 Pending enquiries 86 Duplicate Forms 17 Awaiting Pool ... 157 — 890
Totals 6224	3243	1607	1374

Under the heading of "Non-Military Employment," the Assistant Director of Education (Tidworth) reports that a large number of applications have been received for a visit of inspection to stud farms and sales near Birmingham and Crewe for A.I.F. courses in telegraphy, telephony, radio-telegraphy, several for the surveying course provided by the Service, and a large number for the month's course of instruction on the shearing machine and petrol engine provided by the Wolsley Sheep Shearing Machine Co

A.I.F. UNITS FRANCE—ENROLMENTS IN CLASSES.

This table gives an analysis of total enrolments in classes in A.I.F. Units in France.

TABLE SHEWING ENROLMENTS IN CLASSES IN A.I.F. UNITS FRANCE FOR WEEK ENDING 1-3-1919.

UNIT.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Group 4.	Group 5.	Group 6.	TOTAL.	Previous week.	Increase.	Decrease.
1st Aust. Division	212	326	328	898	83	304	2151	24	—	73
2nd Aust. Division	76	38	144	393	89	70	1700	1882	—	182
3rd Aust. Division	145	383	243	481	5	609	1915	2235	—	320
3rd Aust. Div. Artillery	27	7	58	111	4	24	279	403	—	123
4th Aust. Division	243	354	229	595	2	145	1571	1835	—	267
5th Aust. Division	449	357	499	1044	53	390	2792	279	23	—
Aust. Corps Hd. Qrs.	—	1	15	131	—	—	146	241	—	95
Aust. Corps Mtd. Troops	—	—	18	—	—	—	18	21	—	3
2nd Aust. Tunneling Coy.	—	50	27	30	—	—	107	117	—	10
1st Army Troops Coy. A.E.	—	11	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	—
Aust. M.T. Units	51	1	291	318	—	—	891	923	—	29
Totals for Aust. Corps	1203	2048	1832	4013	323	2142	11581	12660	—	1079
A.G.B.D. & A.C.D.	—	60	42	8	9	—	159	132	27	—
A.T.B.D.	—	—	51	80	6	14	151	143	6	—
3rd Aust. C.C.S.	—	—	12	80	—	—	92	92	—	—
Aust. Railway Coys.	2	90	5	4	—	—	101	101	—	—
36th (Aust.) Bde. H.A.	1	25	5	61	9	—	102	113	—	11
Totals	3	175	115	274	24	14	603	583	22	—
GRAND TOTAL	1206	2223	1967	4287	347	2156	12186	13243	—	1057

Compared with the previous week a decrease in enrolments of 1057 is shown. This is chiefly caused by the progress of demobilization. In addition, the enrolments in the 1st Aust. Division have been seriously affected by the transfer of the 3rd Pioneer Bn. to Havre for duty, and in the 4th Aust. Division the movement to the new area has accentuated the normal decrease. It is to be noted that the departure of drafts does not necessarily proportionately reduce the number and variety of duties and fatigues, but rather tends to increase the percentage of men in a unit so engaged. In view of this fact it is interesting to note that for the week ending 24th January, approximately 19.5 per cent. of the total ration strength of the Divisions were under instruction, and the average attendance was 60 per cent. of the enrolments. For the week ending 31st March, with approximately 33 per cent. less men available, 21 per cent. of the total ration strength of the Divisions were under instruction, and the average attendance was 80 per cent. of the enrolment.

OTHER SPECIAL COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

	Totals
G.H.Q., Army & Corps Technical Courses ... Apprentices, Fitters, Turners, Tradesmen and Beginners, approx.	474
Aust. Corps Technical School, JEUMONT ... Tradesmen Various	900
Aust. & New Zealand Bakeries, ROUEN ... Bakers and Apprentice Bakers	107
A.I.F. Dental Units ... Dental Mechanics	30
Aust. Corps Central School, RUE ... Matriculation, Public Service, Accountancy Candidates, etc.	439
Aust. General Hospital ... Pharmacy Students	11
Grand Total Enrolments : 14,147.	Total 1961

Scientific Research in Great Britain.

FUEL.—A common advertisement noticeable during the war was "Save Coal and help win the War." The economic use of fuel in peace time is scarcely less important than during war. The British Government, through its Scientific and Industrial Research Committee, have established a plant specially designed for experimental work in the economic use of fuel. The investigations cover coal, peat, and oil. The buildings are estimated to cost £120,000, and the South Metropolitan Gas Co. leased the land at a nominal rate. The Research Station is situated at Greenwich, and Dr. Thomas Gray, Professor of Technical Chemistry at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, has been appointed Superintendent of Laboratories at the Fuel Research Station. It is the policy of the Industrial Research Department "to place its knowledge and the results of its investigations at the disposal of others," in all cases where the national interests allows. One of the phases of the fuel problem being dealt with is the more effective utilisation of Irish peat. Another is the question of gas standards. Experiments are

being conducted on this important item by the Fuel Research Board, and also enquiries are being made for the best practical information regarding the use of coal dust firing for steam boilers and furnaces.

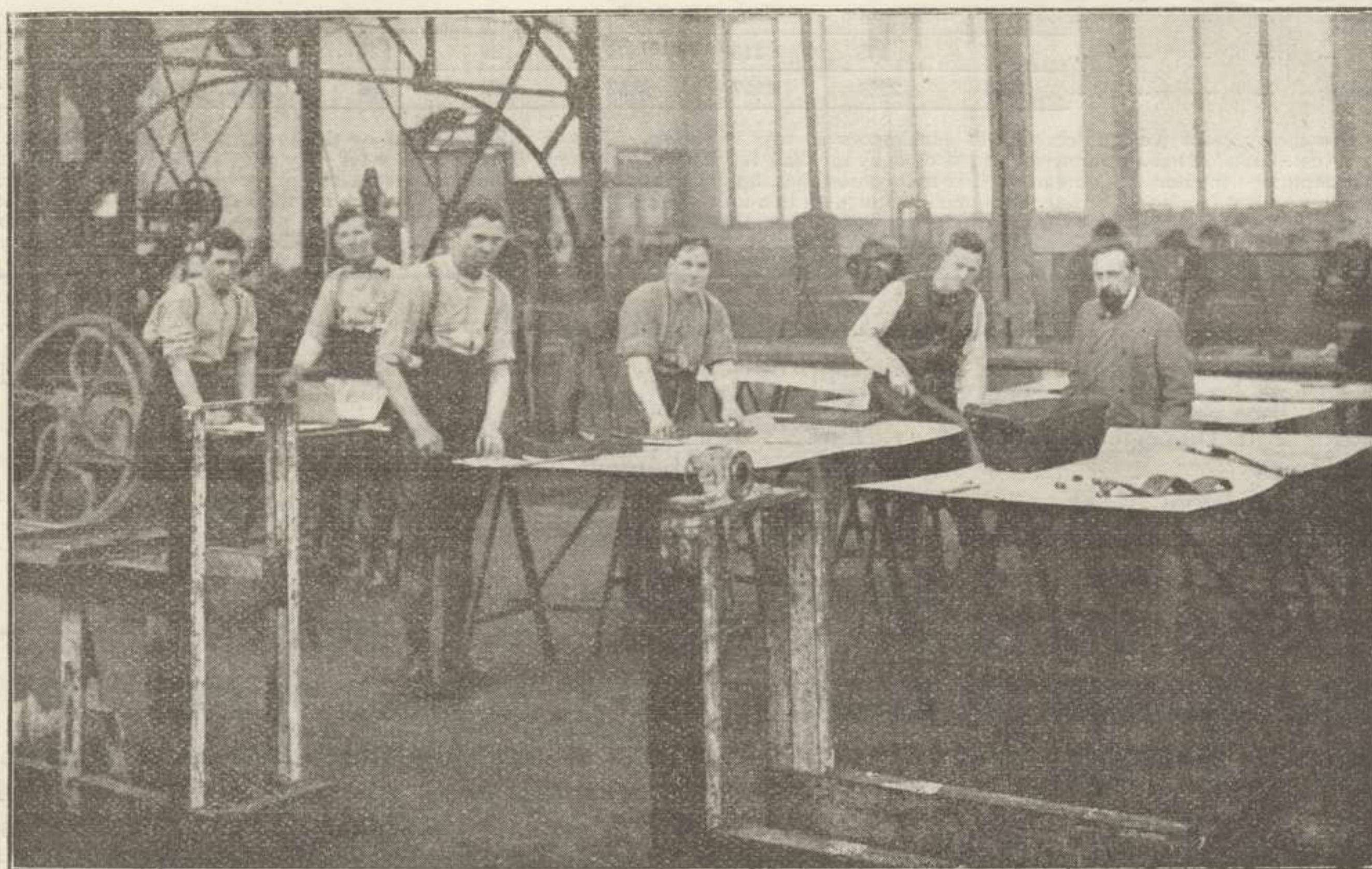
These questions possess great interest to Australians. Fuel conservation, maximum extraction of heat, and minimum of waste through incomplete combustion, pollution of the atmosphere in cities, and the contingent loss and discomfort occasioned by unnecessary smoke are matters of growing importance in Australia. The utilisation of the immense brown coal deposits in the Commonwealth is a problem so vital that no opportunity should be lost for some men from the A.I.F. to securing the latest scientific and economical methods of dealing with fuel.

FOOD.—A Food Investigation Board was created, upon which the High Commissioner for New Zealand was appointed. The experience of South Africa in the storage and export of fruit and cold storage by the Canadian Government is engaging the Board's attention. The first Committee established by the Board was appointed to deal with fish. Experiments on the freezing of fish are being conducted at North Shields, and an experimental and demonstration plant has been set up in Billingsgate Market. Other Committees have been appointed for meat, fruit, vegetables,

and engineering. The Meat Committee has instituted work upon the process of putrefaction, the chemistry of post-mortem change in flesh, and the preservation of beef by cold. The Fruit and Vegetable Committee, under the Chairmanship of Professor G. B. Farmer, F.R.S., has organised investigations in the laboratories at Cambridge and at the Imperial College of Science and Technology into the physiology of fruit and vegetables at low temperatures, and with certain diseases which destroy the fruit in store. The Engineering Committee has requested the National Physical Laboratory to undertake a research on heat insulation and on hygrometry. The Ministry of Food have also requested the Board to assist them in matters connected with the use of oils and fats. In view of the growing importance

Telegraphy, Telephony, and Wireless.

The number of men for whom training in England in telegraphy, telephony, and wireless is provided is 231. Schools for elementary instruction and practice in operating have been established at the following camps: Westham, Monte Video, Littlemoor, Heytesbury, and Loughbridge Deverill. There are about 80 students. Scholarships with I.C.S. were demanded for 30 students. A few men have been placed with the School of Telegraphy, Clapham. Elementary work for



TINSMITH SHOP A.I.F. SCHOOL, CHARLEROI.

in the use of chilled meats and canned vegetables, it is of the highest importance from the view point of economy and public health that these food problems should be given the close scientific attention to secure the best results. To a people with a climate of the British Isles these matters are considered of vital national importance. In the wide spaces of Australia with climatic conditions less favourable for the preservation of foodstuffs, the scientific handling, freezing, and canning of fruit, meat, vegetables, fish, and other perishable necessities has a deeper significance both from the standpoint of economy as well as public health than it has in Britain. The sound policy for Australians to follow is to learn the latest and adopt the best. In addition there should be independent research by Australians in Australia. That is the proper self-reliant attitude for future progress.

beginners has been provided at the Post Office telephone factory, Birmingham, to take 25 students. Telephone mechanics of the Postal Department, Australia, up to the number of 30, have been placed in telephone exchanges in the London district for experience, and also attended a course of 29 lectures on telephony by Mr. J. W. Turner, A.M.I.E.E. About six were attached to the Western Electric Co. and Siemens & Co., Woolwich, and the Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Liverpool, for experience, for a period of three months. A class of between 25 and 30 students started at the Marconi School, London, for a three months' course, and 12 men were attached to the Engineer-in-Chief, G.P.O., London, for experience for a similar period. A few men were also attached to the London Telephone Service (traffic) for a couple of months.

Research Fellowships.

The next election to the Fellowships founded and endowed by Mr. Otto Beit in 1913, to promote the advancement of science by means of research, will be made in July. Three are to be awarded. Applications must be received by the Rector, Imperial College, South Kensington, by May 31, 1919. Forms of application may be obtained from the same address. Qualified candidates in the A.I.F. should consider applying. The value of each fellowship is £175 for one year and the Fellowship may be extended to a second year. It may not be held along with any other scholarship. Candidates must be under 25 years of age. Those elected must give their whole time to research.

Smithfield.

AN AUSTRALIAN SURVEY OF THE GREAT MARKET.

To the Australian soldier on leave in London there are many places of interest for him to see, not the least of which is Smithfield Market, and to the man who is interested in the frozen meat industry this, the largest market of its kind in the world, offers attractions from an educational point of view which are second to none in the great Metropolis. Just to spend a few hours walking through the huge avenues and viewing the many shops or stalls containing meat from every part of the globe must make a deep impression on the ordinary thinking man and make him realise, too, the magnitude and importance of this vast meat distributing centre.

Smithfield Market is situated on historic ground, and as a market for the sale and exchange of cattle and sheep dates back to the days of William the Conqueror. In this way it was used for the sale of live stock up till 1868, when on account of it being at that date practically in the middle of London, the sale of beef and mutton on the hoof had to be given up for sanitary and other reasons easily understood. From that time on it has been used continuously for the sale and distribution of all classes of meat. Frozen and chilled meat take a large part in making Smithfield what it is to-day, and this could not be otherwise when it is remembered that about 68 per cent. of all meat handled in Great Britain comes from overseas.

The ground space occupied by Smithfield Market is approximately 10 acres, and the building, which is a fine lofty edifice, lit by electricity and frosted glass louvres in the roof, was erected by special Act of Parliament, costing about £2,000,000, not counting sections which were added later for poultry and provisions. Three roads run crosswise through the market through which vehicles having business at the market may pass. All round the outer circumference of the build-

ing is a wide verandah for the protection of meat when loading or unloading from the covered conveyances which are used for the carrying of the meat. The shops or stalls number 622, and are let to tenants who for the most part hold a weekly tenancy. Of this number 400 are used solely for the wholesale trade. Cold storage is available alongside the market. The management of this large concern is in the hands of the Corporation of the City of London, who supply the buildings and exercise the control vested in them by their special Acts, but do not interfere with private enterprise or with the natural adjustment of prices by the ordinary law of supply and demand. In normal times the markets employ over 10,000 men, so it can be seen what a hive of industry it was in pre-war days. A staff of qualified meat inspectors is employed to watch the interests of the consumer, and the "Meat Trades Journal" affirms that 38 tons of meat and offal were in one week recently surrendered or taken as being useless for food, and 26 tons a previous week.

At the present time, of course, on account of war conditions still prevailing, things are very different to what they were in normal times, and to realise fully the amount of business transacted at these markets one has to refer to the figures published relating to the year immediately preceding the war. For instance, for the six months ending June, 1914, the supplies entering the market amounted to 219,185 tons, and for the same period, 1918, they were reduced to 100,126 tons, a difference of 119,059 tons. There are, of course, many reasons for this, which are understood by everybody, and they need not be gone into here. Meat from all parts of the world finds its way to Smithfield—Australia, New Zealand, Canada, United States, Argentina, Patagonia, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, South Africa, Russia, Siberia, Holland, China, and other places. Of course, meat from different parts of England Ireland, and Scotland is also to be seen here. So far one sees no Australian meat at Smithfield, all this being taken for the Army. The same applies to New Zealand, but there can be seen a few small lots of Canterbury lamb, which, owing to being in store a long time, has lost that bloom which Australasian meat is noted for at ordinary times. Frozen rabbits from Australia can be seen occasionally, and they also lack that fresh look which they would otherwise have, owing to the same cause. Canadian and United States beef are there any day, and beef and mutton from the Argentine as well.

England exports a lot of meat, and the "Meat Trades Journal" says in a recent issue: "Meat shipment from Argentina during 1918 were on an unprecedented scale, due to the large exports of frozen beef. The figures were 6,095,896 frozen beef quarters, 23,553 chilled beef quarters 1,305,617 frozen mutton carcasses, 219,763 frozen lamb carcasses." These figures are interesting and show the development of the industry in that country during the last 15 years. China sends pork and poultry.

Before the war the Dutch used to send a lot of pork over, their close proximity to England enabling

them to put it on the market in perfect condition, but this trade vanished owing to the war, all hogs raised in that country being needed for their own requirements. Irish beef is brought over alive and killed at Liverpool, being railed from there to London. Beef from Scotland is undoubtedly the best the writer has seen for this market, and the same applies to their lambs. To save space on the boats during the war some mutton has been cut in half across the loins, the hind quarters being put up inside the carcase. To a certain extent this has spoilt the carcase for cutting up by the retail butchers, being cut in the wrong place for the cuts they get off the meat here, and in some cases the close packing of the hind quarters inside the carcase has adversely affected the condition of the meat. This, however, is only a war measure in order to cope with the great shortage in space, and in the opinion of the writer, who gives his opinions as an Australian making comparisons between a young and old country, for the above reasons should not be resorted to when more space is available, especially as it detracts from the appearance of the carcase, which is a most important factor in the selling of meat.

Besides beef, mutton, and pork, many other kinds of meat are to be seen at Smithfield, including hares, venison, goats, plover (black and white and golden), snipe, curlew, pigeons, poultry of all kinds, and fish. A large quantity of eggs also come to the market.

All these things go to make a tour of Smithfield both interesting and instructive, but the more an Australian interested in the produce trade calls at the market the more he finds to see and learn.

Corps Workshops at Jeumont.

One of the most important branches of the A.I.F. Education Service is the Corps Workshops at Jeumont. At the beginning of last month the personnel totalled nearly 1,000 other ranks, but towards the end of the month it had expanded much further. The list of trades and subjects is a most comprehensive one, and it is satisfactory to learn that due advantage is taken of the opportunity to acquire useful knowledge by men in the Army of Occupation in France. The following classes of men are eligible: (a) Men who have started their apprenticeship before enlistment and who wish to regain their dexterity and improve their knowledge of the trade; (b) Men who wish to make a start at a trade; (c) Farmers, intending farmers, and others who wish to get some knowledge of a trade or mechanical subject.

In order to show what a very valuable source of instruction the Corps Workshops are, the list of subjects and trades taught is appended: Fitting and turning, plumbing, joinery, wood-working machinery, saw sharpening, sign writing, brass founding, blacksmithing, tinsmithing, carpentry and machine sawing, painting, engine driving, maintenance of internal com-

bustion and steam engines, and care and maintenance of electrical machinery.

The recreative hours of the men are well provided for. An officer has been detailed to supervise; concerts and dances are organised nightly. Billets have all been fitted up with stoves and bunks, and are fitted with electric light. Hot baths are available every second day, and a canteen is maintained at the Workshops.

Repatriation and Demobilisation.

ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

DISCHARGE ELSEWHERE THAN IN AUSTRALIA.

Leave with pay is not, as a rule, granted, but the Director-General is prepared to consider any application, provided it is supported in such a way as to show that the withholding of same would entail a hardship on the individual.

Discharge in America, Fiji, etc.—Members of A.I.F., who reside in America, Fiji, or elsewhere, are not returned to their homes in these countries through this Department, but each case is dealt with on its merits. Generally the man is discharged in England with a maximum payment of:

- (1) Passage money equal to third class fare to Australia.
- (2) Subsistence allowance for number of days normally taken by transport to Australia.
- (3) Allowance in lieu of period of disembarkation leave as set out on page 9 hereof.

Question of gratuity (if any) to be decided later.

Discharge in India.—May be approved under condition of G.I. No. 2, Annexure "C."

REPATRIATION PRECEDENCE.

Date of enlistment is, in all cases, to be the guiding factor; when a man enlists he goes out of civil into military life. Therefore, the man who has been longest out of civil life is the man whom it is most urgent to return to civil life.

EXTENDED LEAVE.

Special Missions.—The Director-General is prepared to give sympathetic consideration to visit other countries on special missions, if specific cases with good recommendations are put up.

Scandinavians.—Soldiers of Danish and other Scandinavian birth who desire to visit their native land before returning to Australia may be granted leave without pay if shipping permits.

Leave with pay is not, as a rule, granted, but the Director-General will consider a case which entails hardship on the individual.

PASSAGES BY OTHER THAN BY THE REGULAR ROUTE.

Any A.I.F. personnel desiring to proceed as above in order to attend to private affairs, or for educational, business, or family reasons, will have the following options:

(a) Extended leave, without pay, with obligation to report for discharge in Australia within a prescribed time.

(b) Discharge in U.K.

In the latter case, if reasons are *bona-fide* educational, or to assist the soldier in re-establishing himself in Australia, he may receive any or all of the following benefits:

(1) Passage money £55 (on basis of officers).

(2) Fifty days' pay.

(3) Deferred pay.

No payment in lieu of disembarkation leave.

PAY ALLOWANCES AND LEAVE DURING AND AFTER RETURN TO AUSTRALIA.

To para. 5 (a), which now reads $7\frac{1}{2}$ days for every six months' service abroad from embarkation to disembarkation," add "but in no case exceeding 60 days."

Deferred pay is not payable until determination of a soldier's service. The Director-General may at his discretion grant an advance upon the Active Pay Account of the soldier, not exceeding £50 to officers, £20 to other ranks, provided:

(a) Advance does not exceed 75 per cent. of deferred pay.

(b) The purpose of advance has a direct bearing upon the soldier's repatriation to Australia or assists in his re-establishment in civil life. Examples:

1. Purchase of agency in London for Australia.

2. Purchase of professional material or storekeeper's stock.

3. Purchase of passage to Australia for a non-dependent, etc.

A new uniform (service jacket, breeches, hat, and puttees) will be issued on board ship at first port of call in Australia or immediately on disembarkation. All ranks should carefully preserve their regimental colour patches, etc., to place on new jackets.

Carriage of private effects may be arranged with shipping companies.

Wives travelling third class are allowed 20 cubic feet.

Goods to the value of £10 enter Australia duty free.

PASSAGES FOR SOLDIERS' WIVES.

Wives may draw 60 days' Separation Allowance prior to embarkation. Separation Allowance does not cease on embarkation.

A sister (if a dependent) can secure a passage to Australia if the circumstances warrant the privilege, and may draw a certain number of days' allotment in advance before embarkation.

Oversea Soldier Teachers Visit to London Schools.

A wise physician skilled our wounds to heal
Is more than armies to a common weal.

Thus runs the old couplet, and how pregnant with meaning it is! How shattered has been the Utopian dream of a few years ago that swords would be converted into ploughshares and the brotherhood of man would be established on earth, Australia knows to her heavy cost. When the call came there was scarcely a class or creed in the Commonwealth that did not respond, and prominent amongst them were the public school teachers. These men were not like Socrates, teaching in the streets, the gymnasium, and market places. Their work was in the classroom, removed from "the garish light of day." They had little contact, generally speaking, with the outside world. Yet, like the wise physician, they too were skilled in the training and formation of the character of the young, and as such constituted a big asset to the State. If the planting and pruning of trees was one of Sir Walter Scott's favourite diversions, so much so that he tells us "Your very acorn may send its ribs of oak to future victories like Trafalgar," so the shaping of the minds of their pupils was the agreeable duty of those men who left their classrooms for the camp. Whether an undue proportion of teachers quitted their schools to the detriment of the children of Australia is not a matter for controversy here. That is a question of public policy, and certainly those that enrolled have done well in the war.

When the A.I.F. Education Service was established, a corps of instructors had to be organised. Naturally, this corps was recruited from the soldiers themselves, amongst whom were to be found men acquainted with the arts and crafts, knowledgeable men in the raising of sheep and cattle, and in the cultivation of the soil, and scholars in every branch whose training and experience, placed at the service of the soldier, would enable him to establish himself once more as a unit of civilisation. For this purpose 180 of our soldier teachers assembled in London to be given an opportunity in a short course to visit a few of the chief centres of education and learning within an easy radius of London, and incidentally to see places of historic interest. United at they were time after time in "hopping over the top," Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans, and Newfoundlanders joined forces also in this educational movement. Every facility which the League of Empire and the London County Council had within their power was readily granted them, and in every centre which it was their privilege to visit they were received with courteous and kindly welcome. Elementary schools, secondary schools, polytechnics, continuation schools, King's College, London University, and other historic places which appeal to everyone, were all brought within the scope of the tour. The methods of instruction, the quality of such instruction, were both keenly watched, not in a spirit of captious

criticism, but with the desire to carry away something beneficial to the observers and to their prospective students.

At the same time the teachers were anxious to note how their own educational systems bore comparison with those of the Mother Country. The material aspects of the different schools favourably impressed all. In the more modern centres the courses of instruction are carried out under most favourable surroundings. The buildings are most suitable, the classrooms cheerful, and the general atmosphere entirely free from the dreariness usually associated with the schools of yesterday. The walls are adorned with pleasant pictures, etchings, and other features pleasing to the eye. In most cases a spacious assembly hall exists where the staff of teachers and their pupils enjoy social intercourse. There is an utter absence of any feeling of repression. The pupil does not regard his instructor as his natural foe, whom it is his bounden duty to circumvent. Rather is the student led pleasantly and seemingly without effort along the alluring paths of knowledge.

From a technical standpoint the tour of schools was very valuable in demonstrating what may and should be done in filling the gap between primary and secondary education. The work shown in some of the higher-class schools, such as the various polytechnics, is of a high standard. Almost every branch of scientific and practical work, optics, engineering, etc., is capably taught. The machinery and appliances for these subjects are on a complete and elaborate scale. In one polytechnic, where the disabled soldier's interests are carefully studied, he is being given an opportunity to learn in a most practical manner such useful trades as come within the scope of his physical capacity. To the writer, the most delightful feature of the schools visited was the method of the study of English. The dry bones of the language, its grammatical construction, and so on, were not obtruded, but the majestic conceptions of Shakespeare, Addison, Lamb, and other masters of English literature were presented in all their beauty. In one school a scene from one of Shakespeare's dramas was acted by several of the pupils. In almost every case we were delighted by the quality of the vocal music rendered by the pupils. Careful attention has been bestowed upon voice production, the head tones being beautifully developed with an absence of the use of the coarser chest notes, and the pupils read from the vocal score with easy confidence. In many cases the voices were supported by an excellent orchestra.

The Trade Schools struck the visitors as resembling in a marked degree their own Technical Colleges. A point to be noted is that in all schools above the elementary an art room exists in which students from all classes in turn receive instruction in art as applied to their particular trades or subjects. The polytechnics appeared to be a continuation of Central and Trade Schools, with a strong leaning towards the industries of the neighbourhood. The Education Act forbids the vocational education, but permits a bias in that direction. Central and continuation schools showed a strong

environmental bias. Thus, at the Woolwich Polytechnic all classes, including art, pointed strongly to the Arsenal. The continuation classes at this particular polytechnic were very much like those of Sydney in subjects and methods. The arrangements for attendance, however, differ. A boy may attend full time for two years in the day and then go to work at fourteen, and attend half-time classes (day) and two and a half days per week for four years. History in most cases was treated on broad, general, and attractive lines. Here, as in English, the dry bones of the subject were not in evidence. The customs, manners, and peoples of the different periods with the great historical characters were vividly put before the students. This was particularly the case in some of the secondary schools. And naturally with the history, the literature of those times was associated and the pupils given a broad outlook on the subject they were discussing. One of the most memorable visits was paid to the Eton College. Its historic halls, its stately and noble chapel, the famous playing fields, made a moving appeal to the visitors.

SOME GENERAL IMPRESSIONS—The comfort and well-being of the teachers is more closely-studied in England than in Australia. Warm, well-furnished teachers' rooms, dining rooms, smoking rooms, and bathrooms are marked features of every school seen. The staff mix more, and in a more social way, than is the case at home. Their classes are smaller, running from 30 in the lower to 20 in the upper section, and the appliances and equipment are in every way adequate. In fact, most schools appear to be as well equipped as any of our best technical classrooms. The teachers admit, and their opinion is shared by Australians, that they try to teach too much. The Scotch system of a smaller school with individual effort under well directed supervision appears to give better lasting results. Students are taught to help themselves, to acquire knowledge, to use books of reference, and to gain facts from all sources.

Every facility to study the various methods of imparting instruction was afforded the visitors, and the friendly greeting extended by the various staffs, and the gracious welcome with which they were received, place them deeply in the debt of all whom it was their pleasure to have met.

The arrangements for the members of the conference to visit the various places were ably planned, and the ease and success with which the hundreds of men comprising the Conference were brought from all parts of London to meet at two and three different places in a day were remarkable. The kindness, ability, and courtesy of the entertainers, guides and organisers, and particularly of Mrs. Ord Marshall, O.B.E., Hon. Secretary of the League of the Empire, will abide with all as a grateful memory. To Mrs. Marshall's efforts and to the League of the Empire and the London County Council, who placed every possible facility in the way of the teachers, is in a large measure due to the great success of the Soldier Teachers' Conference.

Fifty-three students were granted scholarships with the I.C.S. in February.

"Key" Industries.

(NO. 2.)

For the future welfare of Australian industry the necessity of being self-contained, as far as that be practicable, is the goal to which all should strive to attain. With the "key" industries in the hands of Australians, the vast industrial development contingent on these is assured. In a previous article, dyes, tungsten, and magnetos were dealt with. While giving due weight to the importance of these, it should be remembered that other products, such as laboratory glass and spelter are equally important. In 1914 the chemical and bacteriological glass industry was entirely in German and Austrian hands. No new invention or apparatus for chemical glass production could be produced anywhere without German manufacturers knowing all about it and reaping the advantage. Professor Sir James Dewar produced the thermos flask. The idea was copied by Germany and developed into a great industry.

The special glass required in all laboratories, such as used by manufacturing chemists, public health departments, hygiene work, research work in hospitals and colleges, as well as the manufacturing trades, like sugar refineries, steel works, explosive factories, oil refiners and soap makers, gas companies, paper makers, and tanners, were all dependent on foreign supplies of glass for the delicate instruments required. Great Britain has accomplished a good deal in practical work to remedy this defect; but it takes time to train men with special skill in producing glass equal to our requirements. The greatest difficulty lies in the blow-pipe made articles and the finely graduated apparatus. Blow-pipe work is an art, not a trade. It requires time and infinite patience to become proficient therein. Once it is clearly recognised how essential it is for scientific research in all departments of trade to possess the finest instruments in the laboratory, then the manufacture of suitable glass should be regarded as a "key" industry worthy of support and even maintenance by the Empire.

OPTICAL GLASS for spectacles, photography, the microscope, the telescope, the periscope, field-glasses, spectroscopes, and range-finders is but another phase of our requirements, and here under the pressing necessities of war greater progress has been made. In 1914 we depended on our enemies for glass used in miners' lamps, test tubes, gauge and lamp glasses. We did not make heat-resisting glass suitable for a miner's lamp.

SPELTER.—Sir Leo Chiozza Money says: "The German Zinc Trust was the biggest zinc undertaking in the world, producing practically the whole spelter output in Europe. When war broke out we found ourselves in the humiliating position of having parted under contract with our own raw material for the benefit of the enemy." Britain had a baby zinc plant which could not deal with our requirements, and in our humiliation we turned to America. It is true that the British Government put up a new plant which now deals with quantities of zinc concentrates from Australia. It is also true that Tasmania, with its incomparable supply

of cheap electricity from the Great Lakes scheme, is rapidly developing this "key" industry. Spelter is essential to the production of numerous articles necessary in both peace and war. In times of peace nearly 80 per cent. of the spelter produced is used in galvanising. It is also used as an alloy. With copper it forms brass; itself the basis and raw material of a large variety of industries, including the manufacture of cartridges and armaments of all kinds. An alloy of zinc and aluminium is now largely used in the manufacture of light castings required in the motor-car industry. Zinc is also the basis for zinc pigments such as "zinc white" and lithopone.

An important bye-product of zinc smelting is SULPHURIC ACID, which is the "key" to many chemical processes. By obtaining a grip of the zinc refining trade, Germany was doubly benefited in securing plentiful and cheap sulphuric acid as a bye-product, thereby securing a favourable basis for much of her chemical activity. It gave her a third great advantage in the extension of her brass industry, which has successfully competed in every market of the world. In 1913 the world's production of spelter was about 1,000,000 tons. Britain refined 6 per cent. and used 20 per cent. of the total, and yet she depended upon Germany for two-thirds of her requirements. While awaiting demobilisation, some of the active-brained Australians should endeavour to acquire some of the knowledge available on this side of the world for use in essential "key" industries in Australia.

1st Australian Division.

As an illustration of the comprehensive character of the activity of the educational work carried on in the 1st Australian Division, the latest report of the Education Officer is of interest. He says:—Classes are being held in the following subjects: English, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Farm Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Constructional Drawing, Shorthand, Typewriting, Business Principles, Salesmanship, Bookkeeping, Electricity, Motor Mechanics, Architecture, Sociology, History, Geography, Photography, Carpentry, Bootmaking, Tailoring, Farriery, Horse Management, Care and Selection of Stock, Wheat and General Farming, Horticulture, Viticulture, Dairying, and First Aid. Instruction has also been given in the following: Fruit Culture, Beekeeping, Woolclassing, Irrigation, Latin, Greek, German, Surveying, Quantity Surveying, Drawing (Mechanical, Geometrical, and Artistic), Political Economy, Psychology, Divinity, Commercial Law, Chemistry, Mechanics, Telegraphy, Morse Code, Engine Driving, Fitting and Turning, Building Construction, Armouring, and Hair Dressing. Courses have been completed in a few of these subjects, while many have had to be abandoned through loss of instructors. Out of a total of 58 subjects 32 have survived. Elementary subjects have proved the most satisfactory and enduring for unit classes, and special attention has been given to illiterates and men of low educational standard. At present 2,338 students are enrolled, of whom 1,784 are in attendance.

Divisional Classes.—The Divisional Signal Co. was instructed to draw up a syllabus for courses of six weeks' duration in Telegraphy, Telephony, and Wireless. Sound instruction of a high standard is given in these subjects, which will enable post and telegraph employees to better their positions greatly on their return. The first course was extended to eight weeks. The second course is now in operation. The C.R.E. prepared a similar syllabus for classes in Carpentry, Plumbing, and Tinsmithing. Owing to lack of tools only the first could be put into practice. A well-equipped joiner's shop was established in each Brigade Group, and daily instruction is given in every variety of carpentry. Many useful articles of unit equipment, as well as souvenirs, are made by the students. Dental students have been attached to the Dental Sections of Field Ambulances, and men are attached to the Mobile Veterinary Section, Artillery Veterinary Sergeants, and to unit transport, for instruction in elementary veterinary treatment, first aid, and horse management. Classes in First Aid are under partial Divisional Control, the object being the award of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Certificate. Tradesmen's Classes and instruction in Motor-car Fitting are in progress at the 1st M.T. Coy. Men have also been attached to Divisional Cinemas for experience in Cinema Operating and Motor Mechanics. The above classes form a kind of decentralised Divisional School. A complete scheme for a Divisional School up to matriculation standard was drafted, but was not received enthusiastically by the Brigade Commanders, chiefly on account of the attitude of the men towards leaving their unit and of the necessary withdrawal of unit class instructors which it would entail. Owing to the present concentration of units and the resultant crowded billeting, it cannot be put into operation.

Tours of Inspection.—Organised tours of inspection of the industries of the Charleroi-Chatelet District and of Brussels and Waterloo are carried out weekly. In the former case about 100 men per week undertake a five days' tour of inspection of the mines, briquette plants, steel rolling mill, steel wire, rope factories, cement, glass and gas works, power-producing plants, breweries, flour mills, potteries, and marble works, under an efficient staff of interpreters and technical guides. In the latter men on leave are conducted around the Brussels District and Waterloo by a staff of guides from the Divisional Leave Club. An officer of the Division lectures daily at Waterloo.

The subjects for lecturettes and discussions are chosen wherever possible for their bearing on Australia—Repatriation, Reconstruction, Social Problems, Resources, Possibilities of Industrial Developments, etc., and the men themselves are encouraged to talk freely by allowing them to question the lecturer and discuss the subject in the case of lecturettes. The men are "drawn out" by various methods to give accounts of their civil occupations, etc. In the 3rd Aust. Infantry Brigade every man, other than those engaged in unit duties, is occupied in some form of education training during the work.

Response to opportunities offered by higher autho-

rity has been very satisfactory. Unit Education Officers have been deluged with inquiries on technical employment, for which 930 applications have been submitted to date. These are made up as follows: Agricultural, 350; Technical, 496; Surveying, 22; Wolseley Sheep Shearing Coy., 62. One hundred and thirty members of the Division are at present in course of despatch to various forms of non-military employment, while applications are still being received.

A grand total of 2,900 men is at present engaged in progressive education, while some form of instruction is open to every man in the Division.

The Service in the United Kingdom.

The work of the Service in the depots of the United Kingdom grows apace. The Assistant Director at Tidworth, in his most recent report, states that the enrolments in the various classes increased from 1,163 on February 15th to 1,442 on March 1st. The largest individual total was enrolled in the four sub-depots of No. 2 Command, Weymouth, making a total of 441. The delay in sailings had operated favourably in allowing a certain continuity of personnel and of instruction. The electrical engineering school at Weymouth, for instance, was sufficiently advanced to instal the electrical fittings in one of the Y.M.C.A. places.

Sixteen lectures were delivered by visiting lecturers, two being on "The Problem of the Pacific" and "In your hands, Australians," by Lieut. N. K. Bushell which were particularly well received. At least 12 were given by inside lecturers apart from the Agricultural Training Depot and numerous parades dealing with education questions, and the attendances varied from 20 to 800. The total attendances at lectures in No. 1 Command Depot for the week ended March 1st were 2,240. This aspect of depot work deserves a special emphasis, because it affects a far larger personnel than classes. Under the heading of "Study Circles and Debates," some of the subjects treated were "Should New Guinea belong to Australia?" "Industrial Conditions," "Decentralisation of Ports and Industry," and "Total Prohibition." Library sales were still increasing. A total of 483 books, representing a value of £61 were sold in the first week of the period, and 477 books, valued at £48 12s., in the second week. Highest individual totals were No. 4 Command Depot, Hurdcott, and No. 1 Command Depot, Sutton Veny, with just under £20 in one week.

Telegraph classes have been started at Monte Video and Littlemoor Camps, Weymouth, with equipment obtained on loan from the G.P.O. by the Technical Branch of the London office. A similar class already existed at Westham Camp, Weymouth, and equipment is being provided for others at Longbridge and Deverill and Heytesbury.

Eighty-five students have been enrolled at the A.D.H. Extension Parkhouse. Twenty men have been sent to the well-equipped motor school at Weymouth for a month's course in motor instruction. It is intended to send 30 men periodically there.

Deferred Pay.

The following is an extract from a 20th Battalion Circular:—

DEFERRED PAY:—HOW TO USE IT.

£100 CAPITAL AND A HOUSE IN 11 YEARS 1 MONTH!

CAPITAL	...	...	...	...	...	£100
VALUE OF HOUSE	...	...	...	...	...	£650
RENT	...	...	...	...	...	25s. per week.
INTEREST	...	...	...	...	...	5% per annum.

STUDY THE FOLLOWING AND SEE HOW IT CAN BE DONE.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
LAND (50 ft. Frontage) would cost, say	125	0	0	By DEFERRED PAY (say)	100	0	0
HOUSE 4 Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen, Scullery and all conveniences ...	525	0	0	„ Balance to be obtained by Government Savings' Bank, Building Society or the Repatriation Fund and bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the quarterly balance	550	0	0
	£650	0	0		£650	0	0
1920.	£	s.	d.	1920.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1. To Balance (Loan) ...	550	0	0	March 31. 13 weeks at 25s. per week ...	16	5	0
„ Interest for Quarter ...	6	17	6	Balance to next quarter ...	540	12	6
	£556	17	6		£556	17	6
April 1. To Balance ...	540	12	6	June 30. 13 weeks at 25s. per week ...	16	5	0
„ Interest for Quarter ...	6	15	2	Balance to next quarter ...	531	2	8
	£547	7	8		£547	7	8
July 1. To Balance ...	531	2	8	Sept. 30. 13 weeks at 25s. per week ...	16	5	0
„ Interest for Quarter ...	6	12	9	Balance to next quarter ...	521	10	5
	£537	15	5		£537	15	5
Oct. 1. To Balance ...	521	10	5	Dec. 31. 13 weeks at 25s. per week ...	16	5	0
„ Interest for Quarter ...	6	10	5	Balance to next quarter ...	511	15	10
	£528	0	10		£528	0	10
				At Jan. 1. To Balance ...	£511	15	10

From the above it will be seen that at the end of the first year, after paying Interest, you owe £511 15s. 10d. on the house, having paid off £38 4s. 2d. Your total payments for the year at 25s. per week amounted to £65 os. 0d. (i.e., £38 4s. 2d. off the house and £26 15s. 10d. interest). A clear saving of £3 4s. 2d., as, had you been paying RENT the whole £65 would have been lost to you.

The INTEREST reduces itself, and the AMOUNT paid off the PRINCIPAL increases each year as shown by the following table:—

1921	To Balance owing as above at	£	s.	d.	BALANCE.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1	Payments for year 1921, £65	24	16	11		511	15	10
„	„ „ 1922, £65	22	16	0	Less Interest	471	12	9
„	„ „ 1923, £65	20	13	0	„	429	8	9
„	„ „ 1924, £65	18	7	9	„	385	1	9
„	„ „ 1925, £65	16	0	3	„	338	9	6
„	„ „ 1926, £65	13	0	4	„	289	9	9
„	„ „ 1927, £65	10	17	11	„	238	0	1
„	„ „ 1928, £66	8	2	11	„	183	18	0
„	„ „ 1929, £65	5	4	11	„	127	0	11
„	„ „ 1930, £65	2	4	1	„	67	5	10
„	„ „ 1931, £4 11 0	0	1	1	„	4	9	11
						PAID IN FULL		

The above example is based on experience. The amount estimated for the house, viz:—£525 allows for a First-Class job throughout.

Interest at 5% was the rate obtaining 3 years ago. If an advance was obtained from the Repatriation Fund, the rate of Interest would probably be 3½%. This would reduce the time of Repayment.

Rates, Taxes and Insurance would cost not more than £10 per annum extra.

Miscellaneous.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made for the training of T.T. men at the Survey School, Southampton.

An interesting and instructive visit by 16 members of the A.I.F. was made to the electric bulb department of the G.E. Co.'s works last month.

Definite offers were received during February to take 50 men per month for experience with sheep shearing machinery by the Wolseley Sheep Shearing Machinery Co., and 16 men for forestry experience by the Interim Forest Authority.

Arrangements have been made for the training of a group of 10 for experience in forestry. The training is to be supervised by the Forest Authority of the British Board of Agriculture.

On March 5th and 6th the Great Show of stallions was held in Glasgow. The Clerk of the Agricultural Society gave a cordial invitation to members of the A.I.F. to be present, and many availed themselves of the opportunity to gain knowledge. Several also attended a lecture on "The Clydesdale Horse: His History and Characteristics," by Mr. Archibald MacVeilage, under the auspices of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Director-General of Medical Services of the British Army has adopted the recommendation of the Imperial Education Committee for the extension of medical facilities to Dominion forces attending Universities, workshops, etc., and on non-military employment. He has sent the following letter to the General Officers Commanding-in-Chief and Command and Districts at home: "Facilities for obtaining medical treatment

should be given to officers and other ranks of the various Dominion forces who may be attending University workshops or other courses under arrangements made directly by the Dominion authorities and not through the medium of the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour. Medical treatment may also be given to personnel of the Dominion forces who have been granted leave by their respective military authorities pending their repatriation for the purpose of non-military employment with a view to their obtaining professional and technical instructions. In some instances permission may be granted to wear civilian clothing, in which case the officer or soldier will be in possession of a military identification card."

An interesting report was received last month from the Inspector-General of Education (Brigadier-General W. R. McNicoll). Representatives of every unit in the Australian Corps were addressed, and while the total number of meetings held was 25, the total of the audiences was 11,830. The following classes were in operation: Arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry, applied mechanics, shorthand, book-keeping, French, shipbuilding construction, mining, discussions, surveying, motor mechanics, and chemistry. A number of students attended the Central School at Le Havre, and here instruction was given in theology, art, mechanics, drawing, business subjects, and history. Attachments were also arranged to the motor transport works and electric lighting works. The bakery school at Rouen was begun on January 8, when about 130 students arrived from various units. Of the total a number were entirely untrained. The C.O. so re-organised the work of the bakeries as to give practical and graded instruction both in hand and machine method to all learners. The work is confined to the baking of bread, there being neither material, facilities, nor time for any other type of instruction. The instruction given is eminently practical, and the students are evidently keenly interested and energetic.

