

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

2. **Remount Depot.**—The Act of 1910 authorized the establishment and maintenance of remount depots, farms, and stations for the breeding of horses. A few thoroughbred stallions are maintained by the Department for the service, at a low fee, of approved privately-owned mares. The horses are maintained primarily to supply the requirements of the Field Artillery Batteries, but are also available for the use of other mounted units. Remount depots have been purchased or are leased in each of the military districts, veterinary hospitals have also been established, and stables have been built in all States. A remount section of the Army Service Corps has been formed for the purpose of breaking, training and looking after remounts generally. These sections were so organized as to be capable of rapid expansion in case of emergency, and when war was declared in 1914 little difficulty was experienced by the remount Service in coping with the enormous task of obtaining and training horses for the mounted units of the A.I.F. and in providing for the shipment of horses to Egypt and India as required.

§ 6. Australian Contingents.

1. **General.**—In previous issues of the Year Book an account was given of the composition, etc., of the Australian contingents despatched for service in the New Zealand and Sudan Campaigns, in South Africa, China, and the Great War of 1914–18 (see Official Year Book No. 12, pp. 1019 *et seq.*). Owing to limits of space, however, this information has not been repeated in the present issue.

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

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

ENLISTMENTS.—PERCENTAGE AT EACH AGE.

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

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

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

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

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

(a) These figures represent actual net totals after all corrections consequent upon erroneous and later advice, etc., have been taken into account. The wounded and sick represent totals reported by cable and are in excess of the actual number of men affected, because many were admitted to hospital more than once.

(iv) *The Expeditionary Force in the Pacific.* The operations against the German colonial troops resulted, within two months, in the capture of the whole of the enemy's possessions in the Pacific. All former German islands south of the Equator (except the Samoan group) are now occupied and administered by the Commonwealth. Those north of the Equator are under Japanese administration.

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

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

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

1914.

Capture of German New Guinea.

1915.

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

1916.

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

1917.

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

1918.

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

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

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

§ 7. War Gratuity.

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

§ 8. Special Defence Legislation.

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

§ 9. Repatriation.

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

2. **Policy of the Department.**—The policy of the Department is based upon four main principles :—(a) To secure the re-establishment of returned soldiers in the industrial life of the community to the fullest extent that circumstances permit ; (b) to sustain these soldiers until an opportunity for such re-establishment is assured ; (c) to provide for the care and education of the dependents of soldiers who have died on active service, as well as the dependents of soldiers who, on account of injuries sustained, are unable to provide for those formerly dependent upon them ; and (d) to provide medical treatment for nurses, sailors and soldiers who are suffering from disabilities caused or aggravated by war service.

To give effect to these principles the Department undertakes :—

- (1) To secure suitable employment for those who are able to follow their previous occupation or one similar to it, and to pay sustenance until such opportunities are presented ;
- (2) To restore to the fullest degree of efficiency possible, by means of vocational training, those who on account of war service are unable to follow their pre-war occupations, and during the period of such training to assure trainees adequate sustenance ;