

# STATUTORY RULES.

1926. No. 207.

## REGULATIONS UNDER THE NAVAL DEFENCE ACT 1910-1918.

**I** THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL in and over the Commonwealth of Australia, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, hereby make the following Regulations under the *Naval Defence Act 1910-18* to come into operation forthwith.

Dated this twenty-second day of December, 1926.

STONEHAVEN,

Governor-General.

By His Excellency's Command,

G. F. PEARCE,

for Minister of State for Defence.

## NAVAL RESERVE (SEAGOING) REGULATIONS.

### PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Naval Reserve (Seagoing) Regulations. Citation.

2. The Naval Reserve (Seagoing) Regulations (Statutory Rules 1916, No. 327, as amended to present date) are repealed as from the commencement of these Regulations, save as to anything lawfully done, or any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred thereunder. Repeal.

3. These Regulations are divided into parts as follows :—

Parts.

Part I.—Preliminary.

Part II.—Rank and Command.

Part III.—Entry and Appointment.

Part IV.—Promotion.

Part V.—Training and Service.

Part VI.—Retirement, Resignation and Discharge.

Part VII.—Uniform and Decorations.

Part VIII.—Pay and Allowances.

Part IX.—Training Fees.

**Definitions.**

4. In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears, the following terms have the meanings given :—

“Minister” means the Minister of State administering the Naval Defence Act.

“Naval Board” means the Naval Board of Administration constituted under the Acts.

“Director” means the officer appointed to be Director of Naval Reserves and Naval Reserve Mobilization under the Naval Board of Administration or such person as may be appointed by the Naval Board to perform the duties of the position during the formers’ absence.

“Commanding Officer” means the Commanding Officer of a ship of the Royal Navy or Royal Australian Navy or Naval Establishment in which an officer of the Naval Reserve (Seagoing) is borne for training service, &c.

“District Naval Officer” means the Officer appointed to command any State Division of the Naval Forces.

“King’s Regulations” means the King’s Regulations and Admiralty Instructions.

“Officer” or any reference to an officer in terms of his rank means an officer of the Royal Australian Naval Reserve (Seagoing) unless otherwise specified.

“Naval Reserve (Seagoing)” means the Royal Australian Naval Reserve (Seagoing).

“Training year” means the calendar year commencing on 1st January and ending 31st December.

“The War” means the war which commenced on the 4th August, 1914.

**Constitution.**

5. The Naval Reserve (Seagoing) is constituted under the Naval Defence Act as a section of the Citizen Naval Forces.

**Administration.**

6. The Director of Naval Reserves and Naval Reserve Mobilization is responsible to the Naval Board for the administration and control of the Naval Reserve (Seagoing).

## PART II.—RANK AND COMMAND.

**Ranks in Naval Reserve (Seagoing).**

7. (1) The Minister may on the recommendation of the Naval Board, and subject to the qualifications and conditions prescribed in these Regulations, recommend to the Governor-General suitable candidates for appointment as officers to the Naval Reserve (Seagoing).

(2) The establishment of officers on the active list of the Naval Reserve (Seagoing) shall be fixed annually by the Naval Board, and shall not be exceeded, provided that where a vacancy exists, an officer of lower rank in the same branch may be borne in lieu.

(3) The ranks to which officers may be appointed or promoted are—

(a) MILITARY BRANCH.

*Executive Officers.*—

Captain.  
Commander.  
Lieutenant-Commander.  
Lieutenant.  
Sub-Lieutenant.  
Acting Sub-Lieutenant.  
Midshipman.

*Engineer Officers*—

Engineer Commander.  
Engineer Lieutenant-Commander.  
Engineer Lieutenant.

(b) ACCOUNTANT BRANCH.

Paymaster Commander.  
Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander.  
Paymaster Lieutenant.  
Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant.

(4) Honorary Officers may be appointed to any of the ranks prescribed in the last preceding sub-regulation.

8. The order of precedence of officers is as prescribed in the Naval Forces Regulations. Officers shall take precedence with officers of other branches of the Naval Forces as prescribed in the Naval Forces Regulations, rank for rank, irrespective of seniority, except as hereinafter provided in regard to qualified officers of the Naval Reserve (Seagoing) of the confirmed rank of Lieutenant or Lieutenant-Commander. Precedence of officers.

9. An officer who has the qualifications prescribed in these Regulations for the status of qualified officer will be designated a "Qualified Officer." Rank and command of qualified officers.

10. Qualified Officers of the same rank shall, in relation to each other and to officers of corresponding rank of the Permanent Naval Forces, rank and command according to seniority, but after officers of the Permanent Naval Forces of the same seniority.

11. Officers of the same rank who are not Qualified Officers will rank and command after Officers of the Permanent Naval Forces and after Qualified Officers of corresponding rank and in relation to each other according to seniority.

12. The Naval Board may grant Naval command and authority to Officers who are not Qualified Officers, during the tenure of a particular appointment, and such Officers shall rank and command as if for the time being they were Qualified Officers.

13. The retention of an Officer of relative seniority as a Qualified Officer shall be conditional upon his satisfactorily performing the prescribed training and being well reported on.

14. The status of Qualified Officer may be granted to Lieutenant-Commanders and Lieutenants confirmed in rank. Qualifications for qualified officer.

**15.** A Lieutenant who served for at least six months during the war in one of H.M. or H.M.A. Ships in a rank above that of Midshipman, may be granted the status of Qualified Officer provided he has been well reported on and has—

- (a) (i) been recommended by an Officer of the Royal Navy or Royal Australian Navy not below the rank of Commander in command, in whose ship he has served for a period of not less than 28 days ;
- (ii) satisfactorily completed Gunnery, Torpedo and Signal Courses ; or
- (b) served in command during the war of one of H.M. or H.M.A. Ships for not less than 12 months.

**16.** A Lieutenant-Commander not granted the status of Qualified Officer whilst holding the rank of Lieutenant, who served for at least six months during the war in one of H.M. or H.M.A. Ships in a rank above that of Midshipman may be granted the status of Qualified Officer provided he was, well reported on has been recommended by an Officer of the Royal Navy or Royal Australian Navy not below the rank of Commander in command, in whose ship he has served for a period of not less than 28 days in the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, and has—

- (a) satisfactorily completed Gunnery, Torpedo and Signal Courses ; or
- (b) served in command during the war in one of H.M. or H.M.A. Ships for not less than 12 months.

**17.** A Lieutenant granted the status of Qualified Officer as a Lieutenant shall not retain such status on promotion to Lieutenant-Commander, but may be granted the status of Qualified Officer on obtaining, in the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, a recommendation as required by clause (i) of sub-paragraph (a) of regulation 15.

Definition of  
H.M. or H.M.A.  
Ships.

**18.** For the purposes of regulations 15, 16 and 17, H.M. or H.M.A. Ships shall include all ships, except Submarines, on the list of ships of the Royal Navy or Royal Australian Navy, and Merchant Ships commissioned as H.M. or H.M.A. Ships which fly the White Ensign.

Qualifications  
for qualified  
status for  
officers, who did  
not serve in the  
war.

**19.** A Lieutenant who did not serve in the war is eligible to be granted the status of Qualified Officer, provided he has—

- (a) satisfactorily completed Gunnery, Torpedo and Signal Courses ;
- (b) one year's continuous service in a ship of war as part complement in the rank of Lieutenant ;

Provided that, if six months' training as Midshipman has not been carried out, a further period of three months' service either as part complement or additional for training, shall be required. This service must be completed within three years of performing the courses prescribed in sub-paragraph (a) ;

- (c) a recommendation by an Officer of the Royal Navy or Royal Australian Navy not below the rank of Commander in command and under whose command he has served for not less than six months.

20. A Lieutenant-Commander who did not serve in the war is eligible to be granted the status of Qualified Officer provided that he—

- (a) was granted the status of Qualified Officer as a Lieutenant ;
- (b) served for a period of twelve months in the Royal Navy or Royal Australian Navy in the rank of Lieutenant-Commander ;
- (c) obtains a recommendation in the rank of Lieutenant-Commander that he possesses such qualifications as the Naval Board may determine.

21. A Lieutenant or Lieutenant-Commander who may serve in a future war for not less than twelve months in a ship of war at sea commanded by an Officer not below the rank of Commander, is eligible to be granted the status of Qualified Officer without having completed Gunnery, Torpedo and Signal Courses.

22. A Lieutenant-Commander who, as a Lieutenant, did not qualify during peace for the status of Qualified Officer, is eligible to be granted the status of Qualified Officer under the conditions prescribed in regulation 21.

23. A non-Executive Officer of the confirmed rank of Lieutenant or Lieutenant-Commander is eligible to be granted the status of Qualified Officer at the discretion of the Naval Board, provided that he—

- (a) served for at least six months in one of H.M. or H.M.A. Ships during the war and was well reported on ;
- (b) is considered to be qualified professionally by reason of his Naval experience and training ;
- (c) obtains a recommendation from the Commanding Officer and from the Senior Officer of his branch of the ship in which his training has been performed and that he possesses such qualifications as the Naval Board may determine.

### PART III.—ENTRY AND APPOINTMENT.

24. No person shall be appointed to the Naval Reserve (Sea-going) unless he is of pure European descent and the son of either natural born or naturalized British subjects, and is medically fit. Eligibility for appointment.

25. (1) A candidate for entry as Probationary Midshipman is eligible for appointment provided that he— Appointment of midshipmen.

- (a) is not less than 16 nor more than 18 years of age ; except that, in special cases, a candidate may be accepted up to 19 years of age ;
- (b) (i) has passed through a course of instruction for two years in one of the Naval or Mercantile Marine Training Ships or Establishments, approved by the Naval Board for this purpose or  
(ii) has served for one year at sea on board a first class British Ship in the Merchant Service as a Cadet, Midshipman or Apprentice, in which case he must produce satisfactory testimonials covering his period of service at sea ;
- (c) certifies that he intends to follow the sea as his profession.

(2) A Midshipman shall be entered on probation and shall not be eligible for confirmation until he has—

- (a) performed 28 days' obligatory training ;
- (b) been recommended as suitable for confirmation by the Commanding Officer of the ship in which the training was performed.

Direct entry as  
Probationary  
Sub-Lieutenant.

26. (1) A Candidate for direct entry as Probationary Sub-Lieutenant is eligible for appointment provided that he—

- (a) is not less than 21 nor more than 27 years of age ;
  - (b) if less than 24 years of age, possesses a First Mate's (or superior) Certificate of Competency, or if more than 24 years of age, possesses a Master's Certificate of Competency ;
  - (c) produces satisfactory records of service at sea ;
  - (d) has served at sea for six months immediately prior to making his application for a commission ;
  - (e) certifies that he intends to follow the sea as his profession ;
- (2) A Probationary Sub-Lieutenant shall not be confirmed until he has—
- (a) performed 28 days' obligatory training ;
  - (b) been recommended as suitable for confirmation by the Commanding Officer of the ship in which the training was performed.

Direct entry  
as Probationary  
Lieutenant.

27. (1) A Candidate for direct entry as Probationary Lieutenant is eligible for appointment provided that he—

- (a) is not more than 35 years of age ;
- (b) possesses a Board of Trade Master's Certificate of Competency ;
- (c) produces satisfactory records of service at sea ;
- (d) has served at sea for six months immediately prior to making his application for a Commission ;
- (e) certifies that he intends to follow the sea as his profession.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-regulation (1) of this regulation, a candidate who is otherwise desirable may, in special circumstances, at the discretion of the Naval Board, be appointed Probationary Lieutenant, provided he—

- (a) does not exceed 40 years of age ;
- (b) possesses a Board of Trade Master's Certificate of Competency.

(3) A Probationary Lieutenant is eligible for confirmation in the rank of Lieutenant under the same conditions as are prescribed for confirmation in rank of Probationary Sub-Lieutenant.

Direct entry of  
Lieutenants and  
above.

28. A candidate for direct entry to the Naval Reserve (Seagoing) who served in either the Royal Navy, Royal Australian Navy, Royal Naval Reserve, Royal Australian Naval Reserve or Royal Australian Naval Volunteer Reserve, is eligible for appointment in the confirmed rank last held by him, at the discretion of the Naval Board, provided that he—

- (a) does not exceed the age prescribed for his rank, viz :—

Rank.	Age.
Lieutenant .. .. .	40
Lieutenant-Commander .. .. .	40
Commander .. .. .	45
Captain .. .. .	50

- (b) produces satisfactory records of his previous Naval service ;
- (c) possesses a Board of Trade Master's Certificate of Competency ;
- (d) is serving as an Officer in the Mercantile Marine.

29. (1) A candidate for direct entry as Probationary Engineer Lieutenant is eligible for appointment provided that he—

Direct entry of  
Probationary  
Engineer  
Lieutenants;

- (a) is not more than 30 years of age ;
- (b) is serving as an Officer of the Mercantile Marine ;
- (c) holds a Board of Trade First Class Engineer's Certificate of Competency ;
- (d) produces satisfactory records of service ashore and afloat.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-regulation (1) of this regulation, an Engineer who is employed in a factory or workshop is eligible for appointment to the Naval Reserve (Sea-going) as Probationary Engineer Lieutenant provided that he—

- (a) is not more than 30 years of age ;
- (b) holds a Board of Trade 1st Class Engineer's Certificate of Competency ;
- (c) is employed on Marine Engineering work ;
- (d) produces satisfactory records of service, together with recommendations from his employers or their representatives.

(3) A Probationary Engineer Lieutenant is not eligible for confirmation in his rank until he has—

- (a) completed three months' training in one of H.M. or H.M.A. Ships ;
- (b) been recommended as suitable for confirmation by the Commanding Officer of the Ship in which the training was performed.

30. A candidate for direct entry in the rank of Engineer Lieutenant or above, who served in either the Royal Navy, Royal Australian Navy, Royal Naval Reserve, Royal Australian Naval Reserve or Royal Australian Naval Volunteer Reserve, is eligible for appointment in the confirmed rank last held by him provided that he—

Direct entry of  
Engineer  
Lieutenants and  
above.

- (a) does not exceed the age prescribed for his rank, viz. :—

Rank.	Age.
Engineer Lieutenant . . . . .	40
Engineer Lieutenant-Commander . . . . .	40
Engineer Commander . . . . .	45

- (b) produces satisfactory records of his previous Naval service ;
- (c) possesses a Board of Trade 1st Class Engineer's Certificate of Competency ;
- (d) is serving as an Officer in the Mercantile Marine.

31. (1) A candidate for direct entry as Probationary Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant is eligible for appointment provided that he—

Direct entry of  
Probationary  
Paymaster  
Sub-  
Lieutenants,

- (a) is not less than 21 nor more than 25 years of age ;
- (b) has served for two years at least as Purser or Assistant Purser of a Merchant Vessel, and has been recommended by his employers ;
- (c) is serving as an Officer of the Mercantile Marine.

(2) A Probationary Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant is not eligible for confirmation in his rank until he has—

- (a) completed 28 days' training in one of H.M.A. Ships as a member of the Staff of the Accountant Officer ;
- (b) been recommended as suitable for confirmation by the Commanding Officer of the Ship in which the training was performed.

Honorary  
Commissions  
may be granted.

32. Honorary Commissions in any rank may at the discretion of the Naval Board, be granted to persons who, in its opinion, are considered to be deserving of such award.

Temporary  
Commissions  
may be granted.

33. (1) Temporary commissions in the Naval Reserve (Seagoing) in such ranks as may be deemed appropriate may be granted to persons who volunteer in time of emergency to serve in ships of the Mercantile Marine, or other ships temporarily commissioned for the Naval Service, or in ships of the Royal Navy or Royal Australian Navy, where temporary transfer to such ships may be necessary, either with or without the issue of a proclamation calling out the Naval Reserve (Sea-going).

(2) A temporary officer where employed as such shall be subject to the same regulations and entitled to the same rates of pay and allowances, and the privileges of his rank as apply to Officers of corresponding rank on the Active List of the Naval Reserve (Seagoing).

34. (1) An Officer, when employed in the Fleet, whether on voluntary service in time of peace or when called out by proclamation, may, at the discretion of the Naval Board, be granted a temporary acting appointment in a rank higher than that held by him in the Naval Reserve (Seagoing) or higher than that for which he may be eligible at the time under these Regulations, and an Officer holding such an acting appointment shall be entitled to the rank and other privileges of an Officer of corresponding rank in the Permanent Naval Forces.

(2) An officer may not receive such an acting appointment whilst carrying out obligatory training.

#### PART IV.—PROMOTION.

35. An Officer of any branch on the Active List below the rank of Captain is eligible for promotion, on the recommendation of the Naval Board, under the conditions prescribed in these Regulations.

Qualifications  
for promotion  
of midshipmen

36. A Midshipman is eligible for promotion to Acting Sub-Lieutenant provided he—

- (a) is not less than 21 years of age ;
- (b) has satisfactorily performed 28 days' training ;
- (c) holds a Board of Trade 2nd Mate's (or superior) Certificate of competency ;
- (d) has satisfactory records and reports of service in the Mercantile Marine.

Qualifications  
for promotion  
of Acting  
Sub-Lieutenants

37. An acting Sub-Lieutenant is eligible for promotion to Sub-Lieutenant provided that he has—

- (a) attained one year's seniority as Acting Sub-Lieutenant ;
- (b) not less than one year's service, training or employment at sea since promotion to Acting Sub-Lieutenant and has satisfactory records and reports of such ;
- (c) satisfactorily performed 28 days' training as Acting Sub-Lieutenant.



38. (1) A Sub-Lieutenant who has satisfactorily performed twelve months' training or Naval Service is eligible for promotion to Lieutenant provided he— Qualifications for promotion of Sub-Lieutenants.

- (a) has attained two years' seniority, including acting or probationary time ;
- (b) holds either—
  - (i) a Master's Certificate ; or
  - (ii) a First Mate's Certificate, and is qualified to sit for Master ;
- (c) has satisfactory records and reports of such training or service, and has a Watch-keeping Certificate in the R.N. or R.A.N.

(2) A Sub-Lieutenant who has not performed twelve months' training or Naval Service as Sub-Lieutenant is eligible for promotion to Lieutenant provided he—

- (a) has served for not less than three years at sea since promotion to Sub-Lieutenant, including Acting or Probationary time for which service training or employment in the Royal Navy or Royal Australian Navy, or Mercantile Marine shall count, and has satisfactory records and reports of such service ;
- (b) holds either—
  - (i) a Master's Certificate ; or
  - (ii) a First Mate's Certificate and is qualified to sit for Master ;
- (c) has performed the prescribed obligatory training.

39. (1) A Lieutenant who has performed twelve months' training as Sub-Lieutenant and who is granted the status of Qualified Officer within two years of promotion to Lieutenant may be granted one year's seniority as Lieutenant. Additional seniority for Lieutenants who are qualified officers.

(2) A Lieutenant who has not performed twelve months' training as Sub-Lieutenant but who is granted the status of Qualified Officer within two years of promotion to Lieutenant may be granted six months' seniority as Lieutenant.

(3) A Lieutenant who is granted the status of Qualified Officer after he has more than two years' seniority as Lieutenant, shall not be granted any additional seniority.

40. A Lieutenant is eligible for promotion to Lieutenant-Commander provided he has— Qualifications for promotion of Lieutenants.

- (a) attained eight years' seniority as Lieutenant ;
- (b) satisfactorily performed the prescribed training ;
- (c) satisfactory records and reports of Naval and Mercantile Marine Service.

41. A Lieutenant-Commander is eligible for promotion to Commander provided he has— Qualifications for promotion of Lieutenant-Commanders.

- (a) attained three years' seniority as Lieutenant-Commander ;
- (b) satisfactorily performed the prescribed training ;
- (c) either (i) held command of a British ocean-going steamer for two years, or has been Chief or First Officer of a British ocean-going First Class Liner for four years ; or
  - (ii) has a certificate from his employers to the effect that he is in all respects suitable for command of a British ocean-going steamer ;
- (d) consistently good records of Naval and Mercantile Marine service,

further provided that the provisions of clause (c) of this regulation shall not apply to a Lieutenant-Commander who served for not less than two years in the Royal Navy or Royal Australian Navy during war in the rank of Lieutenant or above.

Qualifications  
for promotion  
to Captain.

42. A Commander is eligible for promotion to Captain provided he has—

- (a) at least five years' seniority as Commander ;
- (b) served at sea in command of a British ocean-going First Class Liner for at least three years, or has served for not less than three years in the Royal Navy or Royal Australian Navy during war in the rank of Lieutenant or above ;
- (c) performed specially good naval service, and is strongly recommended by his Shipping Company or other competent authority.

Qualifications  
for promotion  
of Engineer  
Lieutenants.

43. An Engineer-Lieutenant is eligible for promotion to Engineer Lieutenant-Commander provided he has—

- (a) eight years' seniority as Engineer-Lieutenant, including probationary time ;
- (b) performed the prescribed training, and received satisfactory reports for conduct and ability ;
- (c) satisfactory records and reports of service.

Qualifications  
for promotion  
of Engineer  
Lieutenant-  
Commander.

44. An Engineer Lieutenant-Commander is eligible for promotion to Engineer-Commander provided he has—

- (a) three years' seniority as Engineer Lieutenant-Commander ;
- (b) satisfactorily performed the prescribed training ;
- (c) consistently good reports of service.

Qualifications  
for promotion  
of Paymaster  
Sub-  
Lieutenants.

45. A Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant is eligible for promotion to Paymaster Lieutenant provided he has—

- (a) attained two years' seniority as Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant, including probationary time ;
- (b) performed the prescribed training ;
- (c) satisfactory records and reports of service.

Qualifications  
for promotion  
of Paymaster  
Lieutenants.

46. A Paymaster Lieutenant is eligible for promotion to Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander provided he has—

- (a) attained eight years' seniority as Paymaster Lieutenant ;
- (b) performed the prescribed training ;
- (c) satisfactory records and reports of service.

Qualifications  
for promotion  
of Paymaster  
Lieutenant-  
Commanders.

47. A Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander is eligible for promotion to Paymaster Commander provided he has—

- (a) attained four years' seniority as Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander or Acting Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander, two years of which must be served in the confirmed rank ;
- (b) satisfactorily performed the prescribed training ;
- (c) consistently good records of service.

48. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these Regulations, an Officer of any branch may be promoted on the recommendation of the Naval Board if he is considered deserving of the advancement on account of specially good service, although he may not have the qualifications prescribed for promotion.

## PART V.—TRAINING AND SERVICE.

49. An Officer on the Active List shall be required to undergo the courses of obligatory training for his rank prescribed in these Regulations. Obligatory training to be performed.

50. (1) An Officer while borne on the books of one of H.M. or H.M.A. Ships or Establishments shall be messed and accommodated on board such ship or establishment provided accommodation is available. Accommodation while borne on ships' books.

(2) A Gun-Room Officer shall mess in the Ward Room after attaining 23 years of age.

51. An Officer who is embarked for training shall be discharged to the shore on the completion of the period for which he was appointed. Discharge on completion of training.

52. An Officer may be permitted to perform one period of obligatory training in advance.

53. An Executive Officer below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander shall perform 28 days' obligatory training biennially, provided that such an Officer appointed direct to his rank shall, in respect of the training year in which his appointment was effected, perform 28 days' obligatory training within six months of the date of his appointment. Obligatory training of executive officers.

54. A Lieutenant-Commander shall perform 28 days' obligatory training biennially for the first four years after promotion to that rank, and subsequently 28 days triennially.

55. A Commander or Captain shall perform 14 days' obligatory training biennially.

56. A Probationary Engineer Lieutenant or Engineer Lieutenant shall perform obligatory training as follows :— Obligatory training for Engineer Officers.

(a) three months' continuous training within one year of the date of his appointment in respect of the training year in which his first appointment was effected ;

(b) subsequently 28 days' biennially ; provided, however, that an Engineer Lieutenant appointed under the provisions of regulation 30 shall not be required to perform the three months' continuous training as prescribed in sub-paragraph (a) of this regulation.

57. An Engineer Lieutenant-Commander shall perform 28 days' obligatory training biennially.

58. An Engineer Commander shall perform 28 days' obligatory training triennially.

59. A Probationary Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant or a Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant shall perform 28 days' training biennially provided that he shall, in respect of the training year in which his appointment was effected, perform 28 days' training within a period of six months of the date of his appointment. Obligatory training for Accountant Officers.

60. A Paymaster Lieutenant shall perform 14 days' obligatory training biennially.

61. A Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander or Paymaster Commander shall perform 14 days' training triennially.

Voluntary training may count in lieu of obligatory training.

62. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these Regulations, the satisfactory performance of voluntary training, service, or war service, may be accepted as equivalent, and in all respects as equal to, the obligatory training prescribed for the various ranks in these Regulations as follows :—

Period of Voluntary Training, Service or War Service.	Equivalent Obligatory Training.
6 months	28 days
12 months	42 days

Voluntary training for Non-Executive Officers.

63. A Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant confirmed in his rank, a Paymaster Lieutenant or an Engineer Officer of or above the rank of Engineer Lieutenant, may be permitted to perform voluntary training for a period not exceeding six months in a ship of the Royal Navy or Royal Australian Navy.

Voluntary training for Executive Officers.

64. A Sub-Lieutenant confirmed in his rank, a Lieutenant or a Lieutenant-Commander under four years, seniority may be permitted to perform voluntary training for a period not exceeding twelve months in a ship of the Royal Navy or Royal Australian Navy.

Employment in Fleet during peace-time

65. An Officer of the rank of Sub-Lieutenant or Lieutenant confirmed in his rank or of Lieutenant-Commander under four years' seniority, who has satisfactorily performed a period of twelve months' voluntary training with the Fleet may be voluntarily employed in Peace-time on the recommendation of the Naval Board, for such period as is determined, if required temporarily to fill a vacancy in the authorized Establishment of Officers on the Active List of the Permanent Naval Forces (Seagoing), provided—

(a) that no such Officer shall, except in special circumstances, be employed for any period in excess of six months at any one time and

(b) that the periods of employment of any such Officer shall not exceed in all a total of three years.

66. A Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant confirmed in his rank, a Paymaster Lieutenant or an Engineer Officer of the rank of Engineer Lieutenant or above who has satisfactorily performed a period of six months voluntary training with the Fleet may be voluntarily employed in Peace-time, on the recommendation of the Naval Board, for such period as is determined, if required temporarily to fill a vacancy in the authorized Establishment of Officers on the Active List of the Permanent Naval Forces (Seagoing) provided—

(a) that no such Officer shall, except in special circumstances, be employed for any period in excess of six months at any one time, and

(b) that the periods of employment of any such Officer shall not exceed in all a total of two years.

## PART VI.—RETIREMENT, RESIGNATION AND DISCHARGE.

67. An Officer may be placed on the Retired List under such conditions and with such rank as may be approved by the Naval Board.

68. An Officer shall be compulsorily retired on attaining the age prescribed for his rank in the following scale :—

Age for retirement.

(1) Executive Officers—	Years.
Captain .. .. .	55
Commander .. .. .	50
Lieutenant-Commander .. .. .	45
Sub-Lieutenant (who was not over 24 years of age at the date of his appointment, or who was entered as Probationary Midshipman) .. .. .	28
Sub-Lieutenant (who was 24 years of age or over at the date of his appointment) ..	31
Midshipman .. .. .	23
(2) Engineer Officers—	
Engineer Commander .. .. .	50
Engineer Lieutenant Commander or Engineer Lieutenant .. .. .	45
Engineer Lieutenant Commander or Engineer Lieutenant appointed prior to 31st December, 1925 .. .. .	50
(3) Accountant Officers—	
Paymaster Commander .. .. .	50
Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander .. .. .	45
Paymaster Lieutenant .. .. .	On reaching 8 years' seniority if not qualified for promotion
Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant .. .. .	28

69. An Officer of the Executive Branch shall be removed from the Active List in the following circumstances :—

Circumstances under which Executive Officers may be retired.

- (a) a Captain, after four years from last employment at sea in the Mercantile Marine ;
- (b) an Officer of or below the rank of Commander, after three years from last employment at sea in the Mercantile Marine ;
- (c) a Lieutenant who has not obtained his Master's Certificate of Competency before reaching the age of 27, if the Naval Board are not satisfied with the reasons for his failing ;
- (d) a Probationary Lieutenant, if not confirmed in his rank within two years from date of first appointment ;
- (e) an Acting or Probationary Sub-Lieutenant if not qualified for confirmation in his rank within four years from the date of his first appointment, provided that an Acting Sub-Lieutenant who ceased civil employment at sea while holding the rank of Midshipman, shall be liable to removal from the Active List after two years from the date of ceasing such employment ;
- (f) a Midshipman, after two years from the date of ceasing last employment at sea or on attaining 23 years of age, whichever is the sooner ;

provided that, in exceptional circumstances, the Naval Board may retain on the Active List any Officer of or above the rank of Lieutenant-Commander who has not reached the retiring age.

Circumstances under which Engineer Officers may be retired.

70. (1) An Engineer Officer who has given up the sea as a profession, and who is not employed in an approved position connected with engineering ashore, shall be compulsorily removed from the Active List at the expiration of four years from the date of his last employment at sea.

(2) A Probationary Engineer Lieutenant, if not qualified for confirmation in his rank within two years from the date of his first appointment, shall be removed from the Active List.

71. A Probationary Sub-Lieutenant shall be removed from the Active List if he does not qualify for confirmation in his rank within a period of two years from the date of his first appointment.

Officers may be removed for various reasons.

72. An Officer is liable to forfeit his commission or appointment—

- (a) if he commits any offence against the rules, discipline or character of the Naval Service ;
- (b) if his Certificate of Competency under the Merchant Shipping Acts is suspended or cancelled ;
- (c) if he accepts a position in the Mercantile Marine below that of Master, Mate, Apprentice, Cadet or Midshipman, and if, in the case of an Engineer Officer, he accepts employment either afloat or ashore, which is not consistent with the position of an Officer of the Naval Services, provided that, in the case of a Midshipman of the Naval Reserve (Seagoing), this course shall not apply where additional sea service is required to qualify for Second Mate's Certificate.
- (d) if he is considered unsuitable ;
- (e) if he fails for eighteen consecutive months to report himself as required ;
- (f) if his conduct in the Mercantile Marine is unsatisfactory ;
- (g) if, in the case of a Midshipman, an Acting or Probationary Sub-Lieutenant, Probationary Lieutenant or Probationary Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant, he does not qualify during training or is unfavourably reported upon.

Suspension of Certificates of Competency.

73. An Officer whose Certificate of Competency is suspended, who is allowed to retain his commission or appointment in the Naval Reserve (Seagoing), shall not be permitted to embark for training or service until his Certificate of Competency shall have been restored to him.

Removal for failure to perform training.

74. An Officer other than a Captain or Commander of the Executive Branch, who, for four consecutive years in the case of an Officer whose training period is biennial, or for six consecutive years in the case of an Officer whose training period is triennial, fails to perform the prescribed obligatory training, may be removed from the Active List.

Removal for physical unfitness.

75. An Officer who becomes physically unfit shall be removed from the Active List.

Officers may be placed on the retired list.

76. Any officer of or above the rank of Sub-Lieutenant who is removed from the Active List for any cause except for misconduct may on the recommendation of the Naval Board, be placed on the Retired List provided that Probationary Officers shall not be eligible for the Retired List.

## PART VII.—UNIFORM AND DECORATIONS.

**77.** The uniform to be worn by an Officer of the Naval Reserve (Seagoing) shall be of the same pattern as that for Officers of corresponding rank of the Permanent Naval Forces with the following distinctive exceptions :—

*Description of uniform.*

- (a) Instead of each distinctive stripe of gold lace round the sleeves of the coat and on shoulder straps, there shall be a stripe formed of two waved lines of gold lace each of one-half the width of that prescribed for Officers of the Permanent Naval Forces, one line superimposed upon the other so that one-eighth inch of blue cloth shows between the curves. The half stripe, however, shall be a single straight line of one-eighth inch of gold lace.
- (b) The turnback and buttonhole for Midshipmen shall be blue instead of white.
- (c) Midshipmen, when appointed for short periods or when under training, shall not be required to wear a sword or dirk, but a sword may be worn if desired.

**78.** An Officer shall wear Naval uniform only when borne on ship's books for Naval Service or training and on such State and other occasions of ceremony within the British Empire as may be approved.

*Occasions on which to be worn.*

**79.** An Officer, prior to embarkation for training, shall provide himself with such articles of uniform as may from time to time be approved by the Naval Board.

*Uniform to be provided.*

**80.** An Engineer Officer shall be supplied gratuitously on his first embarkation for training with twelve yards of Brown Jean material for making working suits.

*Brown Jean may be supplied to Engineer Officers.*

**81.** An Officer when accommodated in a ship or Naval Establishment for training shall be provided on loan with all necessary articles of bedding.

**82.** An Officer shall, whilst wearing Naval uniform, wear only such decorations and medals or their appropriate ribbons in his possession as are enumerated in the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions.

*Decorations and medals may be worn.*

**83. (1)** The Royal Naval Reserve Officer's Decoration may be granted :—

*Rules for award of Royal Naval Reserve Decoration.*

- (a) To an Officer of the Executive, Engineer, or Accountant Branches, who has total commissioned service (including acting time) of at least fifteen years, provided that time served by a Midshipman with the temporary rank of Acting Sub-Lieutenant shall not be included; further provided that an Executive Officer shall be required to have completed twelve months' continuous Naval training and to have attained the rank of Lieutenant, and an Engineer Officer to have completed six months' continuous Naval training, and an Accountant Officer to have completed three months' continuous Naval training and to have attained the rank of Paymaster Lieutenant;
- (b) at the discretion of the Naval Board, to an Officer otherwise qualified who has not undergone the training prescribed in paragraph (a) of this sub-regulation but who has performed specially good service.

(2) All mobilized time from the 4th August, 1914, to the date of demobilization of an Officer who belonged to the Royal Naval Reserve or Royal Australian Naval Reserve (Seagoing) on 4th August, 1914, shall count as double time for the award of this decoration, and all subsequent war service of such an Officer in any other branch of the Naval Forces or in the Army or the Air Force as an Officer shall similarly count as double time for the award of this decoration.

(3) An Officer upon whom this decoration has been conferred may be deprived of it with the King's approval if he is convicted of any act derogatory to his honour as an Officer or a gentleman.

Long Service  
and Good  
Conduct Medal.

84. An Officer who has previously been granted the Royal Naval Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal and shall subsequently have been granted the Reserve Decoration may wear both the medal and the decoration.

#### PART VIII.—PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Pay whilst  
called out by  
proclamation.

85. (1) When called out by Proclamation an Officer shall receive the Active Pay, Deferred Pay and Allowances prescribed in Naval Financial Regulations for an officer of corresponding rank in the Permanent Naval Forces (Sea-going) at "on promotion" rates, provided that :—

- (a) the rates of pay prescribed in Naval Financial Regulation 21 shall not apply.
- (b) actual mobilized service during War or National emergency in a confirmed rank shall count for increase of pay in that rank.
- (c) Navigating and Uniform Allowances shall be as prescribed in the Naval Reserve (Seagoing) Regulations, and
- (d) Deferred Pay shall be payable only on termination of employment and under the conditions prescribed for officers of the Permanent Naval Forces (Seagoing).

Pay during  
training or  
employment in  
Peace time.

(2) When undergoing training or performing service in the Fleet during Peace time, an officer shall receive the pay and allowances prescribed in sub-regulation (1) of this regulation, except that Deferred Pay shall not be payable.

Pay whilst  
holding acting  
appointments.

86. An Officer who has been granted an acting appointment in a higher rank shall receive the pay and allowances prescribed for such higher rank so long as he holds the acting appointment.

Period for which  
paid whilst  
serving under  
proclamation.

87. The pay of an Officer whilst on Active Service under Proclamation shall accrue from the date of receipt of the notice calling upon him to serve, provided that there shall have been no undue delay on the part of the Officer in taking up his appointment and shall be continued until the date of his discharge.

Period for which  
paid during  
training or  
service in Peace  
time.

88. An Officer appointed in Peace time for service or training or for a course of instruction shall be paid as from the date of his appearance in the ship to which he is appointed to the date of his discharge to shore, provided that no Officer shall be paid for a period longer than that for which he was appointed.



89. (1) An Officer may be granted Uniform Allowance at the rate prescribed for his rank, and in the circumstances prescribed in the following scale :—

Rank.	Amount.
Probationary Midshipman on first appointment for training or service .. .. .	£15
Midshipman on confirmation in rank .. .. .	£10
Acting Sub-Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant promoted from Midshipman, on first appointment for training or service in such rank .. .. .	£25
All Officers above the rank of Sub-Lieutenant, on first appointment for training or service .. .. .	£50
Officers appointed under regulation 33 on first appointment ..	£30

(2) The total amount (including any amount already paid in respect of Uniform Allowance) which may be paid to any Officer in respect of Uniform Allowance shall not exceed £50.

(3) The Naval Board may require the production of vouchers in support of payment of allowances under this regulation when considered necessary, and in such cases payment may not be authorized in excess of the amount shown in the vouchers produced.

(4) An officer who resigns or is discharged from the Naval Reserve (Sea-going) before completing the periods of service specified hereunder will be required to refund the whole or a portion of the Uniform Allowance in accordance with the scale hereunder, provided that the refund may be waived in the whole or in part at the discretion of the Naval Board if failure to complete such periods of service is due to death or to special circumstances, such as ill-health not due to the officers' own misconduct or imprudence—

(a) An officer entered as Probationary Midshipman.

*Midshipman.*—£12 10s. for each year or part of a year by which his service from date of entry as a Probationary Midshipman falls short of two years.

*Acting Sub-Lieutenant and Sub-Lieutenant.*—£12 10s. for each year or part of a year by which his service subsequent to promotion to Acting Sub-Lieutenant falls short of two years.

(b) All other Officers—

One quarter of the allowance in respect of each year or portion of a year by which his service from date of entry falls short of four years.

90. An Officer appointed for service in the Fleet under the provisions of regulations 65 and 66 may be granted an Equipment Allowance at the rate prescribed in the following scale :—

If employed in the same rank as that in which he underwent the prescribed period of voluntary training .. .. . £5

If employed in a rank one grade higher than that in which he underwent the prescribed period of voluntary training .. £10

provided that not more than one payment of Equipment Allowance shall be made in any period of five years.

91. An Officer who may be appointed during service with the Fleet for navigating duties may be paid a Navigating Allowance at such rate and under such conditions as may from time to time be approved by the Naval Board.

Travelling  
expenses.

92. (1) An Officer shall be paid Travelling Allowance at the rates and under the conditions prescribed in the Naval Financial Regulations for Officers of corresponding rank in the Permanent Naval Forces (Seagoing) when travelling to take up his appointment for training or service and when returning to his home, provided that no travelling expenses shall be allowed in the case of an Officer permitted to perform training beyond the limits of the Australian Station.

(2) An Officer who is permitted to interrupt his period of training or service at his own request before he has completed the training necessary or the full course of training for which he has been appointed, shall be required to bear the cost of any travelling expenses incurred on his discharge, and also those of rejoining if he should subsequently be allowed to complete the period of training or service for which he was appointed.

93. Leave on full pay (other than the usual short leave) shall not be granted to an officer borne on the books of one of H.M.A. Ships or Naval Establishments, provided that—

- (a) an Officer appointed for not less than 12 months' continuous training or training and service may be granted leave of absence not exceeding 42 days per annum on full pay under the conditions prescribed for an Officer of the Permanent Naval Forces (Seagoing).
- (b) an Officer appointed for less than 12 months may be granted a few days' leave of absence on full pay during recognized leave periods or in cases of urgency. Such leave shall not exceed, however, the amount which might be granted to an Officer of the Permanent Naval Forces (Seagoing) in respect of a similar period of service,

further provided that leave under the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this regulation may be granted only during the currency of the period for which the Officer was appointed.

Conditions of  
medical  
treatment.

94. (1) An Officer who contracts disease or receives injury while undergoing training, or service, exclusive of service under proclamation, may, subject to the approval of the Commanding Officer of the ship or establishment in which he is serving, receive medical attendance and treatment on full pay as follows :—

- (i) an Officer may be admitted into a Naval Hospital, or to one of the hospitals approved, from time to time, by the Naval Board, in the event of his case requiring hospital treatment ;
- (ii) in all other cases, an officer shall receive medical treatment in the ship or establishment in which he is serving ;

provided, in the case of disease, that such disease is directly attributable to the training or duty which the Officer concerned was called upon to perform, and was not in any way due to the Officer's own default or misconduct ; and, in the case of injury, that such injury was sustained in the performance of naval duty and was not sustained whilst proceeding to the ship or establishment to take up his appointment, or whilst returning home from same on discharge on completion of the period of his appointment.

Period of  
treatment.

95. (1) The medical treatment prescribed in regulation 94 may be continued, on the approval of the Commanding Officer of the ship or establishment, up to a maximum period of 30 days.

(2) Should it appear that treatment for a longer period may be necessary, a full report of the case shall be forwarded through the Commanding Officer to the Director, when authority may be given for treatment to be continued up to 91 days in all.

(3) In the event of treatment beyond 91 days being considered necessary, a medical survey shall be held and the report of same, together with a complete statement of the case, shall be forwarded to the Director for consideration by the Naval Board as to whether further treatment shall be authorized.

(4) The maximum period of treatment which may be approved by the Naval Board, in exceptional circumstances, shall be six months, calculated from the date the injury was received or commencement of the disease as the case may be.

96. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary prescribed in regulation 94, any Officer who receives an injury or contracts disease under the conditions prescribed in the aforesaid regulation, may elect to be treated in a private hospital or in his own home by a private medical practitioner, and such officer shall, thereupon, assume all financial responsibility consequent upon his action, and no claim for expenses incurred shall be allowed against the service. In such cases pay shall cease from the date an Officer is discharged to his home, or to a private hospital. Private treatment.

97. The Naval Board may authorize compensation to be paid to an Officer or his dependants under the same conditions as are prescribed in Naval Financial Regulations for a member of the Permanent Naval Forces (Sea-going) and at rates not exceeding those prescribed in such Regulations. Compensation may be paid.

#### PART IX.—ANNUAL TRAINING FEES.

98. (1) Subject to compliance with the regulations in regard to the performance of obligatory training and the further conditions prescribed in these Regulations, an Officer on the active list may be granted a training fee for each completed year of service at the rates specified in the following scale :— Conditions under which training fees may be paid.

Rank or Relative Rank.	Rate per Annum.
	£
Captain or Commander . . . . .	30
Lieutenant-Commander or Lieutenant . . . . .	25
Sub-Lieutenant (Confirmed) . . . . .	20

(2) An Officer who performed twelve months' active service during the war and who has obtained satisfactory reports from his superior Officers as to his proficiency may be allowed to count twelve months' active service as the equivalent of training for the purposes of this regulation.

(3) The payment of training fees shall be dependent upon the conduct of the Officer being satisfactory and the training fee may be forfeited or suspended in every case in which the Naval Board may consider that an Officer's conduct either while borne on a ship's books for training or service, or during his civil employment, has been unsatisfactory.

(4) To be eligible to receive training fees, an Officer who was not entitled to training fees prior to 1st January, 1927, shall be required to have completed the full period of voluntary training prescribed in regulations 63 and 64, viz. :—

Executive Officers .. .. .	12 months.
Engineer Officers .. .. .	6 months.
Accountant Officers .. .. .	6 months.

Manner of  
payment of  
training fees.

99. (1) An Officer who was entitled to training fees prior to 1st January, 1927, may continue to be paid such fees in advance, provided that if he becomes entitled to training fees at a higher rate subsequent to 1st January, 1927, payment shall then be made in arrear.

(2) On completion of the voluntary training prescribed in sub-regulation (4) of regulation 98, any other officer shall become entitled to the payment, after 1st January next following the year in which such training was completed, of a training fee in the same proportion to the full annual training fee as the number of days subsequent to the date of completion of training bears to the total number of days in the training year.

(3) In subsequent years an Officer may be paid his training fee provided that he is not in arrears with the prescribed training.

(4) The final payment of training fee on an Officer's removal from the active list of the Naval Reserve (Sea-going), and any other payment that may be due for a period of less than a calendar year, shall be proportionate to the period to which it relates.

(5) In cases where the Naval Board is satisfied that owing to active employment in his profession or to long service abroad, an Officer has been unable to perform his training with regularity, such an Officer will, on completing the training due within four years from the termination of the year in which he last performed training, be allowed to draw his training fees due to date. If he fails to perform his training within such period, all training fees for that period not already earned shall be forfeited, and he will, if he eventually performs training, become entitled to draw his fee for the then current calendar year.

(6) An Officer who is promoted shall be entitled to receive for the year in which promotion is effected, a proportionate part of the difference between the training fee of his former rank and of the higher rank.

(7) In the case of an Officer who is entitled to be paid training fee in advance, and who will be due for retirement on account of age, or who will become liable to removal for non-sea service at any time during the ensuing year, a proportionate amount only of the full training fee for his rank shall be paid on or after the 1st January, but should it be proved to the satisfaction of the Naval Board that an Officer has resumed sea service, obviating the removal of his name from the active list, the balance of the fee for that year may be paid when the next fee becomes due.

Training fee not  
payable during  
voluntary  
training or  
service.

100. An Officer performing voluntary training or service in the fleet (other than obligatory training or courses) or when called out by proclamation, shall not be paid training fee in respect of the period so employed.

Training fee not  
payable during  
period of  
Suspension of  
Certificate of  
Competency.

101. An Officer whose Certificate of Competency under the Merchant Shipping Act is suspended shall not be paid training fee in respect of the period of suspension.