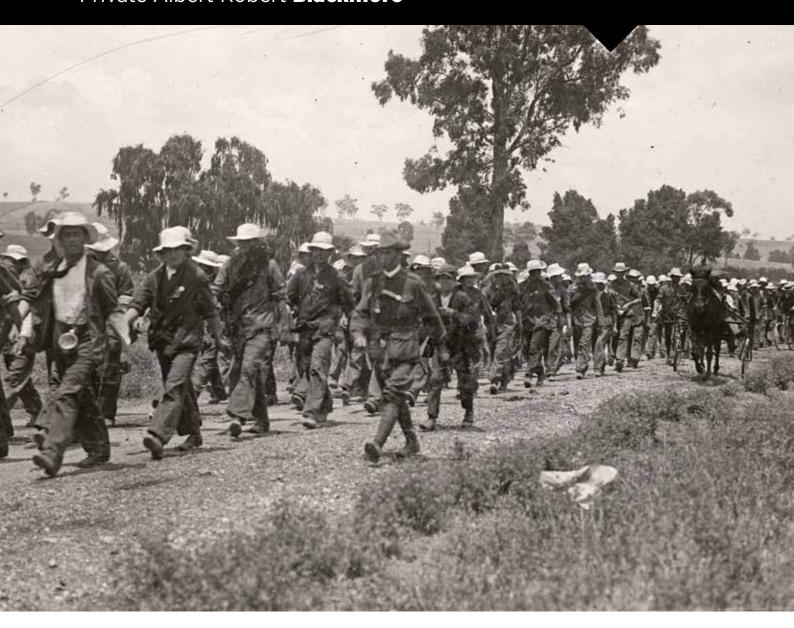
GREAT DEBATES: ARGUMENTS AGAINST CONSCRIPTION

CHARACTER PROFILE

Private Albert Robert Blackmore



Great Debates: Conscription

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Source Analysis Worksheet

Source	What is the source? Who created it?	What information does the source provide?	What argument does this provide your character?	What questions are you left asking?

Biography

Private Albert Robert Blackmore



"When I began to think about the matter the other day I was surprised to discover my own attitude."

Conscription was too late for Private Blackmore, Australians at War, accessed 2 September 2015,

http://www.australiansatwar.gov.au/stories/stories_ID=25_war=W1.html

It is early December 1917. Private Albert Blackmore, a well-educated teacher from Tasmania, is serving with the 12th Infantry Battalion on the **Western Front**. He had enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) in 1916, embarking for the war on 8 August from Hobart.

Albert is an author, having written a book of poems, *Shade & Echo*, which has been published. He also has a keen interest in politics, particularly **conscription**.

Earlier this year, Prime Minister Billy Hughes determined it necessary to introduce a referendum on conscription. Falling enlistments and rising casualties, particularly from the fighting on the Western Front, have led to a shortage of reinforcements for the AIF. Hughes has announced the referendum for 20 December. Australians will vote on whether conscripts should be sent to fight overseas.

This is not the first time Hughes has called for a referendum on the issue of conscription. A previous vote was held on 28 October 1916. The referendum was defeated: 49% voted for the proposal, 51% were against. Only a narrow majority of soldiers serving in the AIF voted in favour of compulsory overseas service.

On 29 November 1917, Albert wrote a letter about the coming **referendum** to his sister, Suzannah, in Australia. He wrote that it was too late for conscription, and that if he were to vote in favour, he would only do so on principle.

The United States has entered the war and is mobilising its forces. The Americans are able to supply more men for the war effort in a shorter period of time than Australia possibly could through conscription.

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To Win the War.

The Effect of Conscription.

Conscription in Australia cannot alter the result of the war.

If Conscription was necessary, Canada, whose population is 3,000,000 more than Australia and is within four days' sail of the frontier, would have adopted it.

If what Mr. Hughes says is correct, why has Russia twenty million men of military age who are not serving?

The enemy is in Russia!

Conscription in Australia will make it easy for other races to capture our industries, and the wives and daughters of the absent conscript will be forced to beg bread from an alien race.

Conscription will make it possible for the Military Authorities to pay the conscript what wages they think fit.

The British conscript gets one shilling (1s.) a day.

Vote "NO CONSCRIPTION."

Compiled and issued by Literature Committee of Queensland Anti-conscription Campaign Committee.

E. H. LANE, Chairman.

CUTHBERT BUTLER, Secretary.

Committee: J. A. Fihelly, J. McDonald, J. S. Collings, J. Hanlon, T. H. Sewell.

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AWM RC00328

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"Then America was neutral and Russia an active ally and we had reason to believe that if the Empire mustered its utmost force we could completely smash Germany's military machine," he wrote. "Today there are not, I think, many soldiers who believe that the war will end by crushing defeats in the field. The view now commonly expressed is that war in the air and the shrinkage of food supplies will be the decisive factor. As the enclosed slip shows, military experts are openly questioning the ability of our battering ram tactics. There are, at least, were, sound reasons for conscription but I do not think true the assertion that it will make our lot lighter. The more quickly our battalions are filled the more stunts [battles] we shall do.

"As for the argument that we must do our utmost while America is getting ready, I confess I don't understand it. Troops can reach here from America in a few days; it took us several weeks. Or is it supposed that an unwilling Australian conscript needs less training than a Yankee? It is all too true, I fear, that the next three or four months will be a period to test our endurance and power more severely perhaps than they have even yet been tested. It seems reasonable to suppose that Germany will make one great final effort before America can throw her full weight into the balance. "Well, what can the referendum do? Can it give us a single man more in the trenches within that period? Later? Yes, later there are America's millions. Do you think a few paltry thousand unwarlike Australians will really matter then? Conscription is too late. If I should end by voting for it, it will be purely for its moral effect – now that the beastly question has been raised again. But it is my present judgement that if Australia makes this sacrifice now she will make it to little purpose. And she has done well. Already we have lost more men than the whole Empire did in the South African War – when according to the Jingoes "all the world wondered" at our mighty army. I would vote gladly enough for conscription if it would end the war by a day or send back to Australia the men who have been in it all through; but it will do neither.

"Again, the more one sees of militarism the more one hates, fears and distrusts it. Voluntary as it is, our army is steadily and surely undergoing the process of Tommification. I confess the idea of being confused with conscripts is much more repugnant than it was a year ago. It is something to retain – not liberty, we lost that when we enlisted – but the last faint rays of its halo. Defeat is the one curse worse than conscription.

"Well, I've inflicted an awful lot of stuff on you. My apologies; but writing helps one untangle one's ideas. When I began to think about the matter the other day I was surprised to discover my own attitude."

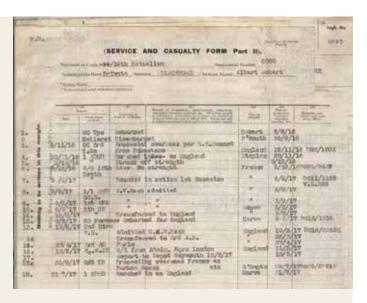
A letter from Private Blackmore to his sister, written on 29 November 1917.

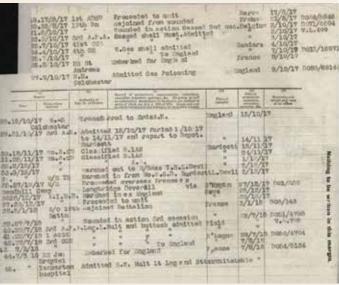
Conscription was too late for Private Blackmore, Australians at War, Department of Veterans' Affairs, accessed 2 September 2015, http://www.australiansatwar.gov.au/stories/stories_ID=25_war=W1.html

An extract from Private Albert Blackmore's service record.

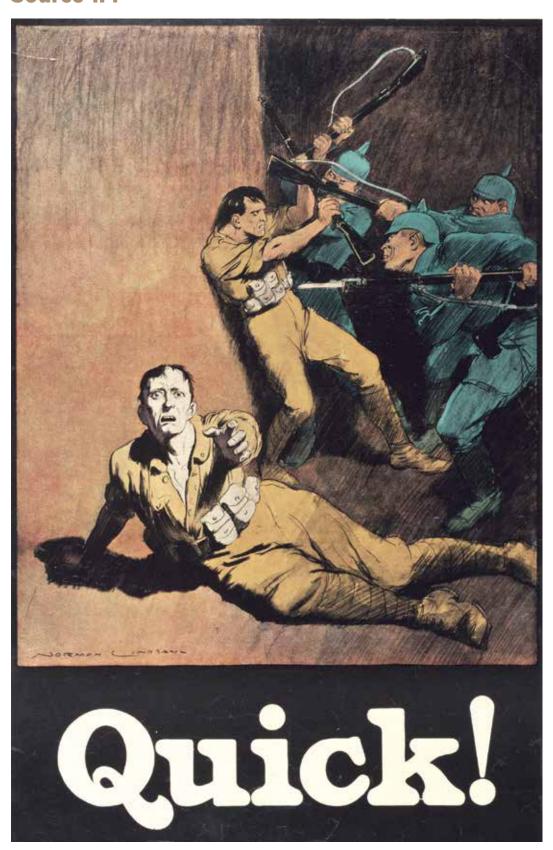
National Archives of Australia, NAA: B2455, BLACKMORE A (pages 7-9) http://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/ViewImage.aspx?B=3088691

Think about how Private Blackmore's service experience might have influenced his thinking on conscription.



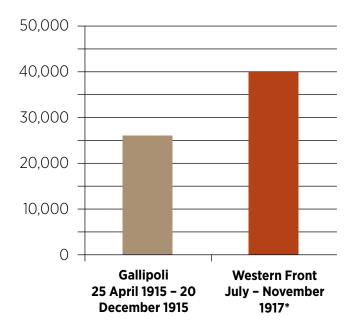






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Casualties Comparison*

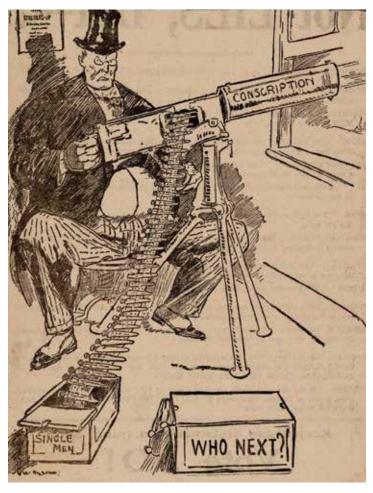


The heaviest Australian casualties were suffered in the fighting on the Western Front.

Based on *Campaign casualty statistics – First World War (Australia)*, Australian War Memorial, accessed 2 September 2015

https://www.awm.gov.au/encyclopedia/statistics_table.asp#casualty.

Source 1.6



AWM RC00339 https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/RC00339/

^{*} Approximateonly

Glossary of terms

conscription	A policy that compels citizens of a nation into military service.		
referendum	A public vote called by the government to approve a change to the Australian Constitution. The 1916 and 1917 referenda were in fact plebiscites. A plebiscite, also known as an advisory referendum, is used to decide a national question that does not affect the Constitution. It can be used to test whether the government has sufficient support from the people to go ahead with a proposed action.		
Western Front	A series of trenches running from the Belgian coast to the Swiss border, separating the Allied and Central Powers in the First World War.		