BRITISH EMPIRE (continued)
COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES

I. WEST INDIES, THE AMERICAS AND ISLANDS
IN THE ATLANTIC

Bahamas.
Barbados.
Bermuda.
British Guiana.
British Honduras.
Falkland Islands.

Jamaica.
Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis,
Dominica and Montserrat).
Trinidad and Tobago.
Windward Islands (St. Lucia, Grenada and
St. Vincent.)

BAHAMAS

AREA AND POPULATION

Area . . . . . . 11,406 sq. km.
Population (1925) : 55,423.

Local Forces.

The Bahamas have no Military Forces, and the Local Forces consist only
of the Police Force, which is not liable for Military Service.

POLICE

Organisation, Command and Administration.

Its duties are of a purely civil nature, and there is no statutory power
authorising the employment of the Force upon Military Service, although the
training is of a semi-military nature. The Force, which has an establishment of
2 officers and 112 other ranks, armed with S.M.L.E. rifles, is under the control
of a Commandant. Headquarters are at Nassau. The officers are Europeans,
men are negroes, of whom 60 per cent are recruited in Barbados.

Enlistment is for six years, with re-engagement thereafter for periods of
five years up to twenty-one years, after which re-engagement is for one-year
periods up to a maximum of thirty years.

BARBADOS

AREA AND POPULATION

Area . . . . . . 430 sq. km.
Population (1924) . 159,499.
Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Barbados consist of the following:

Military Forces . . . . . . Barbados Volunteer Force.
Volunteer Reserves.
Cadet Corps.
Barbados Rifle Association.

Police . . . . . . . . . . . . Barbados Police Force.

The Police Force is liable for Military Service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Barbados Volunteer Force.

The Force, which consists of 3 Infantry Companies, Machine-gun Section and Band, with an establishment of 19 officers and 253 other ranks, is liable for service within the Colony only, and may be called out in aid of the Civil Power. Members may volunteer to serve with any of the Imperial Forces outside the Colony. When on active service, members of the Force become liable to the provisions of the Army Act in like manner to the Territorial Army at home. An officer of the Volunteers commands the Force, and he is responsible to the Governor. Headquarters are at Bridgetown. Men are natives of the British West Indies, and are both white and coloured. The first term of enlistment is three years; members must give one month's notice of withdrawal, failing which they are deemed to have re-enrolled. The Force is armed with S.M.L.E. rifles and Lewis guns. The Permanent Staff comprises an Adjutant, who is Staff Officer of Local Forces, the Officer commanding Cadet Corps, and five Staff Sergeants.

The Reserve consists of men who have served at least one term of enrolment in the Volunteers; members are subject to the provisions of the Volunteer Act. There is also a Reserve of Officers.

(b) Cadet Corps.

The Cadet Corps, of which there are three Companies, is attached to the Volunteer Force. Boys must be over 12 years of age. Two Companies are at Bridgetown, and one Company is at St. John's. The establishment is 2 officers and 43 other ranks.

(c) Barbados Rifle Association.

The Barbados Rifle Association is composed of Volunteers, Police and Civilians. It receives assistance from the Government in the form of free ammunition, but is not under obligation to serve in a military capacity.

2. TRAINING.

(a) To become efficient, members of the Barbados Volunteer Force are as recruits required to attend 30 drills (or until dismissed by the Adjutant), the annual inspection, and complete a recruit's course of musketry. Trained men must attend 12 drills, inspection, and complete a musketry course annually.

Members of the Reserve are required to attend four parades, a Commanding Officer's parade, the annual inspection, and fire a musketry course annually; they may also attend the yearly camp of exercise.

(b) Cadets to become efficient must attend not less than three-fourths of the total number of drills ordered for each term.
B. POLICE

I. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Police Act does not give to the Governor any power to employ this armed body on military duty except for internal disturbance. An Inspector-General commands the Force, and the Staff Officer to the Local Forces is responsible for the military training. The Force consists of Mounted Police, Foot Police and Harbour Police, with an establishment of three officers and 400 other ranks, with Headquarters at Bridgetown. Men are natives of the British West Indies, and include white, coloured and black. The first term of enlistment is for three years, and qualified men of good character may re-enrol year by year. The Force is armed with S.M.L.E. rifles.

2. TRAINING.

Members of the Police Force receive an elementary military training.

BERMUDA

AREA AND POPULATION

Area . . . . . . . . 50 sq. km.
Population (1924) . . 23,820.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Bermuda consist of:
- Militia
- Volunteers
- Cadets

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Militia.

The Force, which is maintained by the Imperial Government, is liable for service within the colony only. When embodied or called out for training or exercise the Militia becomes subject to the Army Act.

The Force consists of two heavy batteries, with an establishment of 6 officers and 232 other ranks, and a Permanent Staff of 1 officer and 4 other ranks, with Headquarters at Bermuda. Enlistment is for six years. The men are coloured Bermudians. The Militia man the Coast Defence guns of the local armament.

(b) Volunteers.

The Corps is liable for service in Bermuda only. Volunteers, when called up for training, or when embodied, are subject to the Army Act. The Corps, which consists of four Companies, with an establishment of 15 officers and 304 other ranks, is distributed as follows: Headquarters and two Companies at Hamilton and one Company each at St. George’s and Boaz. Enlistment is for four years, with re-engagement by periods of four years up to the age of 50.

1 Complete reorganisation of this Corps is under consideration and it is intended that its future role will be the manning of the fixed armaments.
Only white men are embodied. The Corps is maintained partly by the Imperial Government and partly by the Colonial Legislature. The Corps is armed with S.M.L.E. rifles, Vickers machine-guns, and Lewis guns.

(c) Cadets.

The Bermuda Cadet Corps is a semi-military organisation, closely allied to the Volunteers. Officers of the Volunteers, as well as N.C.O.s of the Permanent Staff, instruct and train the boys.

2. TRAINING.

(a) Militia.

The Militia is liable to be called out for training every year. Recruits are put through a 63 days' course of preliminary drill, the last 14 days of which are occupied in gunnery instruction and musketry. The system of training followed is that laid down for the Regular Army.

(b) Volunteers.

In the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps, in order to be efficient in any year, an officer or man must carry out the following training:

I. If a trained man: attend 10 company drills before camp; attend camp; attend annual inspection; fire the musketry course laid down for the Territorial Army.

II. If a recruit: attend 40 drills, 20 before camp; attend camp; attend annual inspection; fire the musketry course laid down for the Territorial Army.

BRITISH GUIANA

AREA AND POPULATION

Area . . . . . . . 231,749 sq. km².
Population (1924) . . 307,290.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in British Guiana consist of:

Military Forces . . . . . . Militia (Artillery, Infantry and Reserve).
Police . . . . . . . . . British Guiana Police.

The Police are liable for Military Service in defence of the Colony.

A. MILITARY FORCES

1. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Militia.

Every male person who is a British subject between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and who possesses certain qualifications, is liable for service in the Force, and must register his name. The register of such persons now shows a total of 1,165. The strength of the Force is maintained primarily by volunteers who are on the register, but should the numbers so obtained be insufficient, the
deficiency is raised by ballot. The Militia is liable for service in the Colony only, and when on active service becomes subject to the Army Act.

The Force, which comprises one Platoon of Artillery, two Platoons of Infantry and a Band, with an establishment of 22 officers and 221 other ranks, is stationed as follows: The Artillery Platoon at Georgetown (Headquarters) and the two Infantry Platoons at Georgetown and New Amsterdam respectively.

The Artillery Platoon consists of Europeans. Of the Infantry, one Platoon are Europeans and Creoles, and the other Platoon Creoles and West Indians. Men are enlisted for three years. The Artillery is armed with 4.7-inch Q.F. and 9-pdr. R.M.L. guns, and the Infantry with S.M.L.E. rifles, machine-guns and Lewis guns.

The Reserve consists of men who have served for three years in the Active Militia, and has a total strength of 445. Members of the Reserve can leave the Colony at will; besides this, a great number of them are employed in the interior and country districts, so that at most not more than two-thirds of the total number would be available for duty.

(b) *Permanent Staff.*

The Permanent Staff of the Local Forces comprises a Staff Officer to Local Forces, Regimental Sergeant-Major, 1 Artillery Instructor, 1 Drill Instructor and 1 Armourer.

2. **Training.**

In the Militia there are seven days' continuous training in barracks. In addition, there are two drills a week for nine months, and a musketry course of 80 rounds is fired annually.

The Militia Reserve completes a musketry course annually and attends training as ordered.

**B. POLICE**

**I. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.**

The Police Force is a semi-military body. It is available for service in defence of the Colony against external aggression and for the repression of internal disturbance. The Force consists of Mounted and Foot Police. The establishment of the former is 40 other ranks, and of the latter 18 officers and 770 other ranks. Headquarters are at Georgetown; men are quartered at Georgetown, East and West Demerara, Berbice, Essequibo, North-west District and Demerara River. The Force is organised in six Divisions; the Mounted Section has been organised at Headquarters. The Force is commanded by an Inspector-general; his adjutant is an officer of the Regular Army (this officer is also Adjutant of Militia). The men are black Creoles, natives of the West Indies, and a few are East Indians. Enlistment is for three years. The Mounted Police are armed with M.E. carbines and swords, and the Foot Police with S.M.L.E. rifles.

2. **Training.**

Recruits of the Police Force receive six months' training at the Police Depot. Trained men receive on an average one day's military training in each week.

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**[BRITISH HONDURAS]**

**AREA AND POPULATION**

Area . . . . . . . . 22,268 sq. km.
Population (1924) . . 47,132.
Local Forces.

The Local Forces in British Honduras consist of:

Military Forces . . . . . Volunteers (British Honduras Territorial Force).

Police . . . . . . . . . . British Honduras Police Force.

The Police Force is liable for Military Service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

1. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

Volunteers.

The Force consists of twelve Companies (establishment 36 officers and 386 other ranks), and is armed with S.M.L.E. rifles, Vickers and Lewis guns. Members are not liable for service outside the Colony, except with their consent. In 1918 the Territorial Force (Compulsory Service) Ordinance was passed. This Act enabled the Governor during the Great War to increase the number of the Territorial Force by ballot if, in his opinion, it was insufficient for the defence of the Colony. With certain exceptions, every male British subject between the ages of 18 and 50 years becomes eligible for service. The Act also gives power to the Governor to order universal service of eligible men to meet invasion or other emergency. Headquarters are at Belize; men are principally natives of the Colony and of the British West Indies; a small proportion are Europeans. Enlistment is for three years.

2. TRAINING.

In the Territorial Force the requirements for efficiency are attendance at camp and twenty-five drills, in addition to the completion of a musketry course annually.

B. POLICE

1. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

In case of imminent danger of invasion or other sufficient emergency, the Governor can order that the Police Force shall become liable for Military Service and shall serve in any part of the Colony. Headquarters are at Belize, and the Force, which has an establishment of 2 officers and 141 other ranks, is distributed throughout the Colony. Men are natives of the Colony or of the British West Indies, and enlist for periods of one year.

2. TRAINING.

The Police receive regular training in the use of arms.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

AREA AND POPULATION

Area . . . . . . . . . 14,550 sq. km.
Population (1924) . . 3,534.
**Local Forces.**

The Local Forces in the Falkland Islands consist of:

- **Military Forces** The Defence Force (Active Force and a Reserve Force).
- **Police** The Police Force. Falkland Islands Police Force. (This Force is unarmed and not liable for Military Service.)

**MILITARY FORCES**

1. **Organisation, Command and Administration.**

   Every British male subject resident in the Colony, between the ages of 18 and 41 years, is liable for service in the Defence Force. The Defence Force is liable for service in the Colony only. Enrolment is for 2 years.

   The establishment of the Force has not yet been decided upon, but at present (1925) it is organised as one Company of Infantry.

   The Commandant, who also acts as Adjutant, is appointed by the Governor. Headquarters are at Stanley.

   The Force is armed with S.M.L.E. rifles and Lewis guns.

   The Defence Ordinance provides for a Reserve section to the Force composed of those persons who have served with efficiency for at least 2 years in the Defence Force (active) or in His Majesty's Regular Army or Auxiliary Forces.

   At the present time (1925) no reserves are maintained.

2. **Training.**

   The annual training is limited to 12 drill parades (recruits 30), a musketry course as laid down for the Territorial Army and an inspection parade.

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**JAMAICA**

**AREA AND POPULATION**

Area ........ 11,526 sq. km.
Population (1925) .... 916,620.

**Local Forces.**

The Local Forces in Jamaica consist of:

- **Military Forces** The West India Regiment.
- Militia (Jamaica Militia Artillery).
- Volunteers (Kingston Infantry and Jamaica Corps of Scouts).
- **Police** Jamaica Constabulary.

The Jamaica Constabulary is liable for Military Service in case of invasion.

**A. MILITARY FORCES**

(a) **The West India Regiment.** — This is a regular Corps of the British Army and is liable for service outside the Colony. The Officers and Warrant Officers are seconded from the British Army Units. Other ranks are enlisted from West Indian native personnel. The regiment, which is organised with one Battalion, is administered by Military Headquarters at Jamaica and has an establishment of 23 officers and 670 other ranks.
(b) **Militia.** — Jamaica Militia Artillery. — The Corps consists of one Heavy Battery, and is liable for service in Jamaica only. The Heavy Battery is stationed in Kingston and is recruited entirely from Kingston and its suburbs. The rank and file are all natives of the West Indies. When on active service men become subject to the Army Act. Service is by voluntary enlistment for three years, with re-engagement for a further period of three years or one year at a time. On mobilisation the duty of the Corps is to supplement the regular R.G.A. and to provide a sufficient Force to man the Coast Defences of Kingston. The Corps has an establishment of 1 officer and 3 other ranks Permanent Staff, and 4 officers and 100 other ranks Militia.

(c) **Volunteers.** — Kingston Infantry Volunteers. — The Corps, which consists of one Company with an establishment of 4 officers and 100 other ranks, is constituted under the Volunteer Force Law of 1914, and is liable for service in Jamaica only. It is recruited from men living in Kingston and its suburbs. The rank and file are natives of the West Indies. The period of enlistment and subjection to the Army Act is the same as for the Militia Artillery. On mobilisation the Corps forms part of the Field Force under the command of the O.C. Field Forces. Men are armed with S.M.L.E. rifles.

(d) **Jamaica Corps of Scouts.** — The reorganisation of the Corps, which is a mounted body, is under consideration. At present there is only one Section in existence, with Headquarters at St. Ann, with a strength of 1 officer and 24 other ranks.

2. **Training.**

(a) *The West India Regiment* trains as does a Regular Infantry Battalion.

(b) **Jamaica Militia Artillery.** — The following training is carried out during each year:

**Compulsory.**

(i) Attendance at the annual mobilisation covering a period of 6 weeks for specialists and 3 weeks for the remainder of the Heavy Battery.

(ii) One whole day’s training each month on the armament of the Fixed Defences.

(iii) A course of musketry (50 rounds per man).

**Voluntary.**

One whole-day parade each month, which is devoted to drill, musketry and bayonet fighting.

Recruits, in addition, have to attend 52-special recruits drills.

**B. POLICE**

1. **Organisation, Command and Administration.**

The Force is partly under military organisation and discipline but is essentially a civil body. Law 39 of 1914, however, renders it liable to Military Service in case of invasion. Enlistment is for a term of five years, with re-enlistment for further periods of five years. Headquarters are at Kingston, and there are altogether 111 police stations throughout the Colony. The establishment of the Force is 23 officers and 1,030 constables and the men are armed with S.M.L.E. carbines.

2. **Training.**

Men in the Jamaica Constabulary undergo on enlistment a six-months’ course of semi-military training.
LEEWARD ISLANDS

AREA AND POPULATION

Area . . . . . . . . . 1,816 sq. km.

Local Forces.
The Local Forces in the Leeward Islands consist of:


Cadets: Dominica Grammar School Cadets.

Police . . . . . . Leeward Islands Police Force.

The Police Force is liable for Military Service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Defence Forces. — (1) Antigua. — The Defence Force Ordinance contains "contingent compulsory clauses" to bring the Force up to required strength, but the provisions have never been applied. Members of the Force are not liable for service beyond the limits of the Presidency.

The Force, Headquarters of which are at St. John, consists of one Company of Infantry, and is commanded by a Volunteer Officer. The strength of the Force is 67 all ranks.

(2) St. Kitts-Nevis. — This Force, consisting of one Company, has been raised under a Defence Ordinance of 1903, the provisions of which are similar to those of the Antigua Ordinance. This Company has a total strength of 80.

(3) Dominica. — The Force has been raised under Defence Ordinance No. 2 of 1913, the provisions of which are identical with the Antigua Ordinance. The Defence Force consists of one Company, with Headquarters at Roseau, with a total strength of 40.

(4) Montserrat. — This Defence Force consists of one Company, with Headquarters at Plymouth, with a strength of 1 officer and 25 other ranks.

(b) Defence Reserves. — Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis, Dominica and Montserrat. — The Reserves are practically Rifle Clubs, whose affairs are managed by Committees, but whose members are liable for enrolment in the Defence Forces in case of need. The different Reserve Corps are composed of the best class of men in the Colony.

(c) Cadets. — There is a Cadet Corps in the Island of Dominica entitled the "Dominica Grammar School Cadets", which has a strength of about 30 boys. Training is of an elementary nature and includes Section drill. The Corps is not provided with uniform or rifles and has no official status.

2. TRAINING.

Defence Forces. — During the year 1925 monthly drills were held. In addition, members attended six days' continuous training in camp and practices for defence schemes. The annual musketry course was fired.

B. POLICE

I. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Force, which has an establishment of 6 officers and 162 men, is under a Chief Inspector of Police and is armed with S.M.L.E. rifles. Beyond the
performance of ordinary police duties, the Force can be utilised for the defence of the Colony against external aggression, and is called out for actual service by the same proclamation as that calling out the Defence Forces.

Officers are Europeans; other ranks are coloured and black West Indians.

2. Training.

The Leeward Islands Police Force parades under arms for infantry training twice weekly; a musketry course is completed annually.

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**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

**AREA AND POPULATION**

Area . . . . . . . . . . 5,118 sq. km.
Population (1924) . . . . 381,753.

**Local Forces.**

The Local Forces in Trinidad and Tobago consist of:

- **Military Forces.** Volunteers (Trinidad Light Horse; Trinidad Light Infantry and Reserve).
  - Volunteer Reserve.
  - Cadets.

- **Police.** Trinidad Constabulary.

The Trinidad Constabulary is liable for Military Service.

**A. MILITARY FORCES**

I. **ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.**

(a) **Volunteers.** — The Volunteers are liable for service within the Colony only. The Force, under its own officers, is subject to the orders of the Commandant of the Local Forces, who is also Inspector-General of Constabulary. An Ordinance dated December 21st, 1920, authorises the establishment of a Volunteer Reserve for service in the Colony in case of invasion or internal disorder. The Volunteers consist of two Troops of Light Horse, and one Company and a Reserve of Light Infantry, armed with S.M.L.E. and M.E. rifles and Maxim machine-guns. The Headquarters of the Light Infantry are at Port-of-Spain, and detachments of the Volunteer Reserve are stationed throughout the Island. The Headquarters of the Light Horse are at San Fernando.

The strength of the Force is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Other ranks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light Horse</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Infantry</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) **Cadets** — There is a Cadet Force in the Colony with an establishment of 5 officers and 150 other ranks.

The Cadets are attached to the Trinidad Light Infantry Volunteers and are composed of European and West Indian boys (Europeans predominating).
2. Training.

(a) Trinidad Light Horse. — Recruits attend a minimum of twenty and trained men a minimum of twelve drills a year, in addition to which they undergo nine days’ training in camp.

(b) Trinidad Light Infantry. — In the Trinidad Light Infantry both recruits and trained men are required to attend a “barrack training” of six days in each year. During the first year’s service men are required to attend forty drills (six additional if “barrack training” is not attended). Trained men are required to attend twenty-four Company and Battalion drills annually. A provisional musketry course is fired by all the Local Forces.

B. CONSTABULARY

1. Organisation, Command and Administration.

This Force, which has an establishment of 20 officers and 877 constables, is armed with S.M.L.E. rifles and machine-guns, and is liable for employment in the defence of the Colony as a Military Force.

An Ordinance dated September 24th, 1920, authorised the establishment of a Police Force for duty in connection with the Government Railway.

2. Training.

Every recruit goes through a course of training for six months at the Depot at St. James’ Barracks.

WINDWARD ISLANDS

AREA AND POPULATION

Area ........ 1,349 sq. km.
Population (1921) . . 170,825.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in the Windward Islands consist of:

Military Forces 1. Volunteers (St. Lucia Volunteer Corps; St. Vincent Volunteer Corps).
Volunteer Reserves.
Grenada — St. George’s Rifle Club.

Police . . . .
St. Lucia Police Force.
Grenada Police Force.
St. Vincent Police Force.

The Police Forces are all liable for Military Service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

1. Organisation, Command and Administration.

(a) St. Lucia Volunteer Corps. — This Force, which comprises one Section of Mounted Infantry, one Company of Infantry and a Machine-gun Section, is armed with Ross rifles and Maxim machine-guns, and is liable for military service within the Colony only. When on active service members of the

1 These Military Forces are in abeyance (1925).
Corps become subject to the Army Act. Headquarters and all Units of the Corps are at Castries. Men, who are natives of West India (negro or mulatto), enlist for three years.

The Force has an establishment of 5 officers and 98 other ranks.

(b) The St. Vincent Volunteer Corps is liable for Military Service within the Colony only. The Force consists of one Company of Infantry, with an establishment of 3 officers and 62 other ranks, armed with S.M.L.E. rifles. Men who enlist for three years are either white, black or coloured West Indians. The Headquarters of the Corps are at Kingston.

(c) Volunteer Reserve 1.— Each of the above Corps has a Volunteer Reserve. In each the members are liable for service in their respective Volunteer Corps in case of emergency.

(d) St. George's Rifle Club had a strength of eighty members on December 31st, 1921. Members are not liable for Military Service.

2. Training.

(a) St. Lucia Volunteer Corps.— The following are the requirements for efficiency:

- Recruits: 20 drills (5 foot).
- Infantry . . . . . . . Trained men: 12 drills.
- Recruits: 30 drills, or until dismissed (minimum 20).

In addition, members must complete a course of musketry annually and attend the inspection by the Inspector, West Indian Local Forces (Colonel Commandant, Jamaica).

(b) St. Vincent Volunteer Force.— To qualify as efficient trained men must in each year fulfil the following conditions: attend twelve drills; complete a course of musketry; attend all inspections; attend the annual camp (three days).

The conditions for recruits are similar.

B. Police

I. Organisation, Command, and Administration.

(a) St. Lucia Police Force.— Headquarters of the Force, which has an establishment of 3 officers and 66 men, armed with M.L.E. rifles, are at Castrie. The Force is liable for Military Service. The term of enrolment is for two years, with subsequent re-engagement annually.

(b) Grenada Police Force.— The Grenada Police Force is now liable to be called on for Military Service. Headquarters of the Force, which has an establishment of 1 officer and 90 men armed with M.L.E. rifles, are at St. George's. Men are West Indian born. Members enrol for two years.

(c) St. Vincent Police Force.— This Force, which has an establishment of 1 officer and 49 men, armed with M.E. rifles, is liable for Military Service with the Colony, and when on actual Military Service is subject to the provisions of the Army Act. Headquarters are at Kingston. Men who were in the Force prior to 1921, enrolled for a period of two years, and at the end of that period from year to year. By the new Ordinance enrolment is for three years, after which men may be enrolled for successive periods of three years.

(d) An N.C.O. of the Regular Army acts as musketry instructor to the Police Force.

1 At the present time (1925) no Reserves are maintained.
2. TRAINING.

The system of training in each island is similar. Swedish drill and ju-jutsu have been undertaken in St. Vincent.
In each Force a musketry course is carried out annually.
In St. Lucia two sections are trained with Maxim and Lewis guns.

2 EUROPE

CYPRUS. — MALTA.

CYPRUS

AREA AND POPULATION

Area ........ 9,282 sq. km.
Population (1924) : 326,000.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Cyprus consist of the Police Force, which is not liable for Military Service.

POLICE

(a) The Governor may accept the services of any persons whom he deems suitable for enrolment in the Police Force.
The Force consists of a mounted and dismounted branch.
(b) Terms of Service. — Personnel are enlisted for 5 years. The Force is not liable for Military Service.
(c) Establishment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Other Ranks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mounted Police</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot Police</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>896</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d) Command and Staff. — The Police Force is commanded by the Chief Commandant of Police, with Headquarters at Nicosia. He is assisted in his duties by Local Commandants appointed to each of the administrative districts of the island.
(e) Composition. — The rank and file of the Police Force are composed chiefly of natives of the island, either Turks or Greeks.
(f) Armament. — The Force is armed with S.M.L.E. rifles, M.E. carbines and Lewis guns.
(g) Training. — The Force is exercised daily in musketry and drill instruction, the mounted branch being trained as mounted infantry.
Every member fires a modified annual musketry course.
MALTA

AREA AND POPULATION

Area .................................. 303 sq. km.
Population (1921) .................. 224,680.

Local Forces.

At the present time the Local Forces consist of:
The Royal Malta Artillery.
The Royal Engineers (Militia), Malta Division.
The King's Own Malta Regiment.

The Royal Malta Artillery.

(a) Constitution. — This is a Regular Corps of the British Army and is liable
    for service outside the Colony.
    Enlistment is confined to Maltese.
(b) Terms of Service. — As for the Regular Army.
(c) Establishment :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Headquarters and 3 Heavy Batteries</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Other Ranks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Command and Staff. — Administered by Military Headquarters at Malta.
(e) Armament. — As for the Regular Royal Artillery.
(f) Training. — As for the Regular Army, on fixed, movable and A.A. armament.

The Royal Engineers (Militia), Malta Division.

(a) The Corps is not liable for service outside the Colony.
    Enlistment is voluntary and confined to Maltese.
(b) Terms of Service. — Enrolment is for five years. Re-engagement is
    permitted for periods of four years up to the age of 45.
(c) Establishment. — The officers are included in the establishment of the
    Fortress Company R.E., of the regular garrison.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permanent Staff</th>
<th></th>
<th>Other Ranks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortress Company</td>
<td></td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Command and Staff. — Administered by Military Headquarters through
    the Regular Fortress Company.
(e) Composition.
    Permanent Staff = British Europeans
    Fortress Company = Maltese.
(f) Armament. — As for Regular Royal Engineers.
(g) Training. — For a period of five years. 120 days in the first year and
    thereafter 60 days annually.
    Training is carried out on the Defence lines.
The King's Own Malta Regiment.

(a) Constitution. — This Unit is constituted under “The Malta Regiment Ordinance, 1923”. Enlistment is voluntary. The Unit is liable to service outside the Colony, and personnel when embodied are subject to the Army Act.

(b) Terms of Service. — 1 year with the Colours; 7 years with the Reserve. Re-engagement is permitted by periods of 1 year at a time for service with the Cadre.

(c) Establishment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Other ranks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Staff</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadre</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Command and Staff. — Administered by Military Headquarters at Malta.

(e) Composition. — The Commanding Officer, Adjutant and Quartermaster are officers on the active list of the Regular Army. The Permanent Staff are British; the Cadre and Reserve, Maltese personnel. The Permanent Staff and Cadre are permanently embodied.

(f) Armament. — As for Regular Infantry.

(g) Training. — Cadre. As for Regular Infantry. Reserve. Officers: One month annually. Other Ranks: 12 days biennially.

3. AFRICA

(a) EAST AFRICA

East Africa Military Forces in General. Tanganyika Territory.
Nyasaland. Somaliland.
Uganda.

East Africa Military Forces in General.

1. Composition.

The Military Forces in East Africa consist of:

(a) The King's African Rifles comprising:
   1st Battalion stationed in Nyasaland.
   2nd » » » Tanganyika Territory.
   3rd » » » Kenya Colony.
   4th » » » Uganda.
   5th » » » Kenya Colony.
   6th » » » Tanganyika Territory.

¹ This is subject to variations, and will ultimately be reduced by 50.
² Establishment not yet decided.
(b) The Somaliland Camel Corps.
(c) Supply and Transport Department in Kenya Colony.
(d) A Reserve to the King's African Rifles.

The establishments for (a) and (b) are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>British Officers</th>
<th>Other Ranks</th>
<th>Native Officers</th>
<th>Other Ranks</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Battalion, K.A.R.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>467</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>989</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>808</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>699</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>887</td>
<td>920</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>989</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somaliland Camel Corps, K.A.R.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>525</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply and Transport Department, K.A.R.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>280</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Included in the total of native other ranks are the Vickers and Lewis gun-carriers.

2. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) King's African Rifles. — The functions of the King's African Rifles, like those of the West African Frontier Force, are to ensure internal security and to suppress raids into the Colonies from outside.

Command, etc. — The King's African Rifles, which are constituted under similar Ordinances in Kenya Colony, Uganda, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika, are administered and trained under the Colonial Office by an Inspector-General with one Staff-Officer, with Headquarters at the Colonial Office. The King's African Rifles may be called upon to serve in any part of the world. In each colony or Protectorate, the troops are under the orders of the Governor and quite independent of the troops in the other territories.

The term of enlistment is for six years, with periods of re-engagement for three years each up to a maximum of eighteen years.

Officers, Warrant Officers and a certain number of N.C.O.'s are seconded for service from the Regular Army.

(b) Reserve. — A Reserve for the King's African Rifles was formed under the King's African Rifles Reserve Force Ordinance of 1914, consisting of men who have completed the term of service in the King's African Rifles, and who enlist in the Reserve. Reservists enlist for three years, and may engage for a further period of three years. Reservists may be called up in aid of civil power or on permanent service in case of emergency and for training not exceeding thirty-one days in any one year.

Each Battalion has its own separate Reserve.

3. TRAINING.

(a) The King's African Rifles are trained continuously on the lines laid down for the Regular Army, and the latest Musketry Regulations are taken generally as a guide in musketry training.

(b) Police. — See under the several Colonies.

(c) Defence Forces and Volunteers. — See under the several Colonies.
KENYA COLONY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area . . . . . . . . . . . . . 541,942 sq. km.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Kenya Colony consist of:

Military Forces. . . 3rd and 5th Battalions King’s African Rifles.
Supply and Transport Services, King’s African Rifles
(Headquarters and two Districts).
Territorial Force.
Police.

The Kenya Police Force is liable for Military Service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) King’s African Rifles. — The troops in the Colony are under the command of an O.C. Troops.

3rd Battalion King’s African Rifles. — The 3rd Battalion consists of four Companies, including one Platoon of Mounted Infantry, a Depot, and a Band. Headquarters and the Depot are at Nairobi. In Turkana there are detachments of two and a half Companies at Lodwar, Muruessi, Karpeddo, Kakuma and Kalosia, and there is also a detachment at Gobwen, in Jubaland. The Mounted Infantry Platoon is employed in Turkana. The establishment of the Battalion is 27 officers and 781 other ranks.

5th Battalion King’s African Rifles. — The 5th Battalion consists of four Companies, including one Mounted Company. Headquarters, the Depot and half Company of the Battalion are at Meru, and there are detachments at Bar- saloi, Wajheir, Neboi, Marsabit and Moyal, in the Northern Frontier District, at Sankuri, Dolo and Serenli, in Jubaland. The total establishment is 29 officers and 943 other ranks. For further information, see East Africa, Military Forces in General.

(b) Reserve, King’s African Rifles.— A Reserve, limited to an establishment of 500 other ranks, is maintained in the Colony as a reinforcement in an emergency for either or both Battalions.

(c) Supply and Transport Service, King’s African Rifles. — This is a locally constituted Corps for service with the Military Forces in Kenya Colony only. It comprises mechanical (light Ford lorries), ox, donkey, and water transport Units.

(d) Territorial Force. — Ordinance No. 49 of 1921 (amended in 1922) provides for a Territorial Force based on compulsory and voluntary service of Europeans only. By the Ordinance the Force is liable to be called out for active or military service within the limits of the Colony and Protectorate, in aid of the civil power or for the prevention and suppression of internal disorder. When called up for service the Force is subject to military law. The term of service is for a minimum period of three years. The Ordinance provides for a Reserve of officers and also for the training of all boys between the ages of 12 and 17 years who are members of Cadet Corps. The Force is not yet established.

1 Has not yet (1925) been established.
(e) Reserve. — The Territorial Reserve, as provided for in the principal Ordinance, will consist of a Reserve of Officers and a Reserve of the rank and file.

The Reserve of Officers is to be composed of officers who have previously served in the Regular or Territorial Army. They will serve in the Reserve for 2 years, with extension for a further period not exceeding 3 years.

The Reserve of other ranks is to be composed of non-commissioned officers and men who have previously served with a satisfactory discharge certificate in either the Regular or Territorial Army.

2. TRAINING.

(a) The King’s African Rifles. — See East Africa, Military Forces in General.

(b) Territorial Force. — Recruits in their first year: 40 drills, recruits’ course of musketry and the annual camp. Trained men: 10 drills, musketry course and the annual camp.

(c) Reserve. — Members of the Reserve will be attached to a Unit of the Territorial Force (Active) and will parade with such Unit at each annual inspection by the O.C. Troops.

In addition, they will annually perform certain drills and complete a musketry course, as arranged by the O.C. Troops.

B. POLICE

I. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Force, which has an establishment of 23 officers and 1,956 men armed with S.M.L.E. rifles and Webley pistols, is a civil institution both as regards organisation and duty in time of peace. It can, however, be employed as a military Force when called upon by the Governor to discharge military duties. The Force is under the control of the Governor and is commanded by a Commissioner. Members are mostly natives of Africa, with a few Indians. The term of engagement is for three years.

2. TRAINING.

In the Kenya Police Force recruits receive from six to nine months’ training at the Headquarters Depot, under the charge of a Superintendent of Police, assisted by two European Sergeant Instructors.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

AREA AND POPULATION

Area . . . . . . 124,947 sq. km.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Nyasaland consist of:

Military Forces . . 1st Battalion King’s African Rifles.
Reserve, King’s African Rifles.
Volunteer Reserve.

Police . . . . . Nyasaland Police.

The Nyasaland Police Force is liable for Military Service.
A. MILITARY FORCES

I. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) 1st Battalion King's African Rifles, which consists of two Companies, one Machine-gun Section (4 guns) and a Depot Company, is stationed at Zomba. For information regarding King's African Rifles, see East Africa, Military Forces in General. The establishment is 17 officers and 424 other ranks.

Reserve. — A Reserve is maintained with an establishment of 200 and 376 other ranks for service in the 1st and 2nd Battalions, K.A.R., respectively.

(b) Volunteer Reserve. — On December 31st, 1921, the Volunteer Reserve had a strength of 270 (239 Europeans and 31 Indians) armed with S.M.L.E. rifles. In the event of war or serious disturbance threatening the Protectorate, the Governor may call out the members for service within the Protectorate.

Whenever any sections are called out for actual service, the Governor may place them and their officers under the command of officers of His Majesty's Regular Forces.

The members are Europeans and Indians.

2. TRAINING.

(a) King's African Rifles. — See East Africa, Military Forces in General.

(b) Volunteer Reserve. — In order to qualify for the capitation grant, members are required annually to complete a musketry course and undergo fifteen hours' military instruction at Headquarters.

B. POLICE

ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Force is liable for Military Service in defence of the Protectorate against external aggression and for the repression of internal disturbances.

The Force, which has an establishment of 13 officers and 446 men, armed with M.L.E. rifles, is under a Chief Commissioner, and may consist of Europeans and natives, the period of enlistment for the latter being two years, with re-engagement for periods of one year. Headquarters and the Depot are at Zomba and the Force is distributed at that place and nineteen other stations.

UGANDA

AREA AND POPULATION

Area . . . . . . . . . . 285,700 sq. km.
Population (1924) . . . 3,145,449.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Uganda consist of:

Military Forces . . . 4th Battalion King's African Rifles.
Reserve, King's African Rifles.
Volunteer Reserve (Uganda Rifle Corps).

Police . . . . . . . . . . Uganda Police Force.

The Uganda Police is liable for Military Service.
A. MILITARY FORCES

I. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) The 4th Battalion King's African Rifles consists of three Companies of three Platoons each, a Machine-gun Section and a Depot. Headquarters, Depot and one Company are at Bombo, and there are detachments of two Platoons at Entebbe, with the remainder of the Battalion distributed on the North-east Frontier. The establishment of the Battalion is 20 officers and 659 other ranks.

Reserve. — The Reserve has a strength of 750.

(b) Volunteer Reserve. — The Force may consist of Corps the minimum strength of each of which is not less than fifteen members.

The establishment of each District Rifle Corps is 100 all ranks.

In the event of war or disturbance threatening the Protectorate, the Governor may call out the members for service in the Protectorate. At any time when a Corps is called out for service the Governor or the President of the Corps may appoint officers or leaders, to whose orders the members are subject.

Headquarters are at Entebbe.

Members are all European British subjects.

2. TRAINING.

(a) King's African Rifles. — See East Africa, Military Forces in General.

(b) Volunteer Reserve. — Each Corps is required to hold an annual meeting for rifle practice and prize competition. Each registered member is expected to attend such annual meeting, and must fire not less than twenty-one rounds.

Rifle practice is held once a month.

The introduction of a European Defence Force in substitution of the Volunteer Reserve has been under discussion for some time, but no action has yet been decided on.

B. POLICE

I. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Force, which has an establishment of 20 officers, and 1,316 native other ranks, armed with S.M.L.E. rifles and machine-guns, was commanded and superintended up till February 1922 by an Inspector-General.

When a declaration of the existence of a state of war has been made, the Force may be called upon to serve with regular troops in the defence of the Protectorate. Upon such an occasion the Force would be placed under the command and be subject to the orders of the senior military officer present.

The period of engagement is three years.

2. TRAINING.

Recruits on enlistment receive six months' instruction at the Depot in police and military duties. Training in such duties is continuous during the year for all members.

An annual course of musketry is fired.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area . . . . . 937,634 sq. km.
Population (1921) . . 4,125,000.
Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Tanganyika Territory consist of:

Military Forces . . . . 2nd and 6th Battalions King’s African Rifles.

Police . . . . . . . Tanganyika Police Force.

The Tanganyika Police Force is liable for Military Service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

Organisation, Command and Administration.

(a) The 2nd Battalion King’s African Rifles consists of four Companies and 1 Machine-gun Section. Headquarters and 2 Companies are at Tabora, and there are detachments of one Company at Mwanza, Massoko and Iringa.

   Reserve.—A Reserve, limited to 376 other ranks, is maintained in Nyasaland for this Battalion.

   The personnel of this Reserve are all Nyasaland Africans.

(b) The 6th Battalion King’s African Rifles consists of four Companies, 1 Machine-gun Section and a Depot. Headquarters, Depot and one Company, are at Dar-es-Salaam, and there are detachments at Arusha and other places.

   For further information regarding King’s African Rifles, see East Africa, Military Forces in General. The Senior Battalion Commander acts as O.C. Troops.

   Reserve.—A Reserve, limited to 132 other ranks, is maintained for the 6th Battalion.

   The personnel are Tanganyika natives and all reside in that territory.

B. POLICE

1. Organisation, Command and Administration.

The Force, which has an establishment of 69 officers and 1,764 other ranks, and is armed with S.M.L.E. rifles, is under the command and direction of a Commissioner of Police, subject to the orders of the Governor. The Force can be employed as a Military Force when called upon by the Governor to perform military duties, and when serving with regular troops is subject to military law. The term of engagement is three years, with re-engagement for further periods of three years up to a total of twenty-one years.

2. Training.

There is no fixed period of military training. All detachments are regularly drilled, and every man undergoes an annual musketry course.

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

Area and Population

Area ........ 2,642 sq. km.
Population (1924) . . 216,790.

Local Forces.

There are no Military Forces in Zanzibar Protectorate. The Police Force is organised on the lines of an armed constabulary and has an establishment of 6
officers and 613 other ranks. It consists of 4 Companies and is under a Commandant with headquarters at Zanzibar. The British Resident is empowered to call upon the Force to discharge military duties in the event of an emergency. The men are enlisted for 3 years for service in the Protectorate only.

The Force is exercised daily in the use of arms and every member fires an annual musketry course.

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**SOMALILAND**

**AREA AND POPULATION**

Area . . . . . . . . 86,000 sq. km.
Population (1926) : 247,000.

**Local Forces.**

The Local Forces in Somaliland consist of:

- Military Forces . . . Somaliland Camel Corps.
- Somaliland Camel Corps Reserve.
- Police . . . . . . . Somaliland Police Force.

The Police Force is liable for Military Service.

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**A. MILITARY FORCES**

1. **ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.**

(a) The *Somaliland Camel Corps* was raised in 1912 for the purpose of protecting our friendly tribes from raids and of repressing internal disorders, but was purely a civil body, and carried out non-military duties.

The Camel Corps has recently been incorporated in the King’s African Rifles and it is administered under the same conditions. It now consists of Regimental Headquarters, 2 Camel Companies, 1 Pony Company, 1 Machine-gun Troop and 1 Depot.

The Corps is composed of approximately two-thirds Somalis and one-third Yoos from Nyasaland. The latter are recruited from the 1st Battalion King’s African Rifles, who volunteer for a tour of duty in Somaliland. On completion of their tour they return to duty with the Battalion in Nyasaland.

The Camel Companies are organised in three Troops and a Machine-gun Troop; the Pony Company is organised in two Troops and a Lewis-gun Troop; and there is an establishment of animals as a transport.

Headquarters and 2 Companies are stationed at Burao, 1 Company at Har-geisa, and the Depot at Sheikh.

The Corps is armed with S.M.L.E. rifles, Vickers and Lewis guns.

(b) The *Somaliland Camel Corps Reserve* was formed on July 1st, 1920. It consists of one Company of 150 men, with Machine-gun Troop, and is recruited from men who have served their time in the Somali Companies. If necessary, the Company, on being called up in time of emergency, can be mounted, and full mounted equipment, etc., is available at the Depot.

2. **TRAINING.**

The Somaliland Camel Corps is trained continuously on the lines laid down for the Regular Army.

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**B. POLICE**

1. **ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.**

The Police Force, which has an establishment of 8 officers, 6 British warrant officers and 537 men, all of whom are Somalis or Africans from Nyasaland, is
controlled by the Governor, and is under a Commandant, assisted by six Officers. Warrant Officers are seconded for a period of three years from their British regiments. Enlistment is for five years, with re-engagement. The Force, less a certain number of men who are required for town and district duties, is available for military purposes, and a Company of 150 men was formed and took part in the operations against the Mullah (1919-1920).

2. Training.

On joining the Somaliland Police Force, recruits go through a course of training at the Depot (Berbera), which includes musketry.

(b) WEST AFRICA

West Africa Military Forces in General.

Gold Coast. Sierra Leone.

West Africa Military Forces in General.

1. Composition.

The Military Forces in West Africa, excluding Imperial Units, consist of:

(a) The West African Frontier Force, comprising the Nigeria Regiment, the Gold Coast Regiment, the Sierra Leone Battalion, and the Gambia Company.

(b) The Police in the various Colonies.

(c) Volunteer Corps and Rifle Clubs in the various Colonies.

2. Organisation, Command and Administration.

(a) West African Frontier Force. — This Force was raised in 1901, and is composed of whole-time Colonial Troops trained and armed like the Regular Army. It is administered and trained under the Colonial Office by an Inspector-General, assisted by two Staff Officers, with Headquarters at the Colonial Office.

Officers and white N.C.O.s are seconded from the Regular Army for a first tour of service in West Africa of 18 calendar months and for further tours of similar periods if recommended by the local authorities in the country.

The function of the West African Frontier Force in each Colony is threefold:

(a) For internal security.

(b) To provide a striking force to deal with inter-tribal trouble or insurrections.

(c) To supply a small Reserve, should it be required, to assist in case of trouble in any neighbouring West African Colonies.

Terms of enlistment: Six years with the Colours and three years with the Reserve, with re-engagement by terms of three years up to eighteen years with the Colours. Soldiers who have served twelve years or upwards with the Colours are exempt from service with the Reserve. The regimental transport is all carrier, no animals being employed.
(b) Establishment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>British</th>
<th>Native</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ranks</td>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Gambia Coy. (W.A.F.F.) ..</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sierra Leone Batt. (W.A.F.F.)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Gold Coast Regt. (W.A.F.F.)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Nigeria Regiment (W.A.F.F.)</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>3,366</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. — These numbers include a total establishment for the W.A.F.F. of about 110 non-combatants for clerical and other non-fighting duties.

(c) Reserve. — A separate Reserve, for all Units of the West African Frontier Force, is in being and is constituted under separate and similar Ordinances for each respective Colony.

This Reserve consists of men who have completed a term of 6 or 9 years’ Colour service in the active Force and such other ex-soldiers of the W.A.F.F. as voluntarily enlist.

3. Training.

The Units of the West African Frontier Force are trained progressively on the lines laid down for the Regular Army. The latest manuals in all branches of training form the basis of all instruction.

4. Police. — See under the several Colonies.

5. Volunteers and Rifle Clubs. — See under the several Colonies.

GAMBIA RIVER COLONY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area . . . . . . 10,702 sq. km.
Population (1921) . . 210,530.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Gambia consist of:

                 Gambia Company Reserve.


The Gambia Police Force is liable for Military Service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

1. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) The Gambia Company, West African Frontier Force. — This Company, which consists of three Platoons, is charged with the defence of the Colony and Protectorate and with the maintenance of order, and may at any time be employed out of Gambia on the King’s authority. The Company is commanded by a Captain (or Major), and is quartered at Cape St. Mary, seven miles from Bathurst.

It has a total establishment of 148 ranks.
(b) Reserve to Gambia Company, West African Frontier Force. — The establishment laid down for the Reserve is 100 other ranks. They are called up for training with the active Force for one month each year.

2. TRAINING.

See West Africa, Military Forces in General.

B. POLICE

I. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Force, which has an establishment of 2 officers and 154 other ranks, armed with S.M.L.E. rifles and mountain guns, can be employed in the defence of the Colony by the authority of the Governor either within or without the limits of Gambia.

2. TRAINING.

The military part of the training of the Gambia Police Force consists of squad drill, firing exercises, and Company drill. A musketry course is fired annually.

GOLD COAST

AREA AND POPULATION

Area . . . . . . . . . . 207,805 sq. km.
Population (1921) . . 2,078,043.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in the Gold Coast consist of:


The Northern Territory Constabulary is liable for Military Service, but the Gold Coast Police is not.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Gold Coast Regiment (West African Frontier Force). — The Regiment consists of:

Headquarters. 1 Pack Battery of 3.7-inch howitzers. 4 Companies of Infantry. 1 Machine-gun Platoon. 1 Signal School. Depot.

Headquarters, Depot, Signal School, 1 Company of Infantry and half Machine-gun Platoon are stationed at Kumasi.
Other infantry detachments are stationed at Accra, Kintampo and Tamale, with the Pack Battery and half Machine-gun Platoon at Accra.

The Regiment is recruited principally from the Northern Territories. The total establishment is 36 officers and 1,062 other ranks.

For further information, see West Africa, Military Forces in General.

*Reserve to the Gold Coast Regiment* (West African Frontier Force). — The establishment laid down for the Reserve is 380 other ranks.

(b) *Gold Coast Volunteers.* — The Volunteer Force consists of four Companies of Infantry, one Section of Artillery, one Machine-gun Section and one Ambulance Section. The officers are Europeans and the men natives. Headquarters are at Accra, and detachments are at Cape Coast, Sekondi and Quittah. In the event of invasion or rebellion the Force may be called out on active service, but cannot be employed outside the limits of the Colony and Ashanti. The officers, chiefly Government officials, are appointed by the Governor.


(c) *Railways and Mines Volunteers.* — The Railways and Mines Volunteers is a separate Corps, but is constituted under the same Ordinance as the Gold Coast Volunteers and has similar liabilities. Its chief rôle in an emergency is to protect the railways. Enrolment is for a period of 3 years.

2. **TRAINING.**

(a) *Gold Coast Regiment.* — See West Africa, Military Forces in General. In the Gold Coast a camp of exercise (or manœuvres) is held annually.

(b) *Gold Coast Volunteers.* — The qualifications for efficiency in the Volunteer Force are :

1. Attendance at twenty drills of not less than one hour's duration.

2. An expenditure of ninety rounds of ammunition at target and field-firing practice annually.

Training and qualifications for efficiency of the Railways and Mines Volunteers are the same as for the Gold Coast Volunteers.

B. **POLICE**

I. **ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.**

(a) *Northern Territory Constabulary.* — The Force, which is a semi-military one, with an establishment of 5 officers and 419 men, armed with S.M.L.E. rifles and Vickers guns, is under the command of a Commandant, and is statutorily liable for Military Service within or beyond the limits of the Colony and Protectorate.

(b) *Gold Coast Police* (including Togoland). — The Force, which is a civil one, has an establishment of 28 officers and 1,517 men, armed with S.M.L.E. rifles, M.E. carbines and 12-bore shot guns, and is liable for service only in the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti.

2. **TRAINING.**

(a) *Northern Territories Constabulary.* — Training is carried out daily on military lines, and consists of squad and section drill and rifle exercises and machine-gun drill and exercises. An annual musketry course is fired, and the mounted sections are exercised in scouting and general Mounted Infantry duties.

(b) *Gold Coast Police.* — Although a Civil Force, the men on joining receive a semi-military training and are instructed in manual and firing exercises and squad drill. An annual musketry course is also fired.
NIgeria

Area and Population

Area ........ 871,470 sq. km.
Population (1921) ... 18,152,091.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces of Nigeria consist of:

Nigeria Regiment Reserve.

Police . . . . . . . Northern Police Force.
Southern Police Force.

The Police Forces are liable for Military Service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) The Nigeria Regiment (West African Frontier Force). The Nigeria Regiment consists of:

- Headquarters.
- 1 Battery of Artillery (3.7-inch howitzer).
- 4 Battalions of Infantry.
- 1 Light Mortar Unit.
- 1 Signal School.
- Depot.

It has a total establishment of 3,599 ranks.

(b) Reserve. — The establishment for the Reserve is limited to 682 other ranks.

2. TRAINING.

Nigeria Regiment. — See West Africa, Military Forces in General.

B. POLICE

I. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) The Northern Provinces Police Force. — The Force has an establishment of 25 officers and 1,235 men, and is armed with M.E. carbines.

The Governor has power to call out the Force for Military Service in case of necessity, either within or beyond the limits of Nigeria.

The term of engagement is for six years, and men may be re-engaged up to eighteen years. The Headquarters of the Force are at Kaduna, and there are twelve Provincial Detachments, varying in strength from 60 to 180 men, according to local conditions.

(b) The Southern Provinces Police Force is commanded by an Inspector-General, who has under him a Deputy Inspector-General and a Staff Officer.

The Force has an establishment of 66 officers, 33 of whom are natives, and 2,006 men, and is armed with S.M.L.E. carbines.

The Force is divided into seven divisions, as follows: Colony, Western, Central, Owerri, Eastern, Anitsha and Cameroons Divisions. Each division is commanded by a Senior Commissioner, with one or more Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners to help him, and a certain number of native officers.

Besides the ordinary duties of police, the Force can be employed in the repression of internal disturbances, and the defence of the Colony and Protectorate
from external aggression, and to perform any military duties within or without Nigeria by order of the Governor. When called upon to serve with troops, the Force passes under the orders of the Senior Military Officer.

The men are all natives of Africa.

The term of engagement is for six years, with re-engagement up to eighteen years.

2. Training.

(a) In the Northern Provinces the detachments at Kano, Zaria and Kaduna are employed almost exclusively on civil police duties, but at the same time they are kept proficient in company drill.

The remaining detachments are more of a semi-military nature, and are kept continually employed on patrols and escorts. Each member of the Force fires an annual musketry course of fifty-three rounds.

(b) The Southern Provinces Police Force is trained continually throughout the year in police duties and, in addition, in infantry and bush drill and musketry.

SIERRA LEONE

AREA AND POPULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>70,586 sq. km.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (1921)</td>
<td>1,541,311</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Sierra Leone consist of:

Military Forces...
- The West African Regiment.
- The Sierra Leone Battalion, West African Frontier Force.
- The Sierra Leone Battalion Reserve, West African Frontier Force.

Police...
- Sierra Leone Police Force.

The Police Force is not liable for Military Service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

1. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) There is a Regular Regiment of Infantry, enlisted on the same lines as the British Regular Army, from West African natives, and is quartered at Freetown. The liabilities of the Regiment are the same as for the Regular Army.

Establishment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>British Officers</th>
<th>British W. &amp; N.C.O.s.</th>
<th>African Other Ranks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters wing }</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Companies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is administered by Military Headquarters at Freetown. The British personnel is seconded from the British Regular Army. Native personnel is recruited locally.
(b) **Sierra Leone Battalion** (West African Frontier Force). — The Battalion consists of Headquarters and two Companies, each of three Platoons, and a Signalling School, all commanded by a Major. Headquarters and one Company are at Daru. One company is at Makene. The total establishment is 14 officers and 380 other ranks.

(c) **Reserve to the Sierra Leone Battalion** (West African Frontier Force). — The establishment for the Reserve to the Sierra Leone Battalion is limited to 100 all ranks.

2. **Training.**

See West Africa, Military Forces in General.

B. **POLICE**

1. **Organisation, Command and Administration.**

The establishment is 8 officers (British) and 303 other ranks (African). The Force, which is not statutorily liable for Military Service, is organised with 4 (district) divisions stationed at Freetown and in the Sherbro District, and at Waterloo. Men are armed with Lee-Enfield rifles.

2. **Training.**

No military training is carried out by the Police Force.

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**SOUTH AFRICA**

*Basutoland.*

*Bechuanaland Protectorate.*

*Northern Rhodesia.*

*Southern Rhodesia.*

*Swaziland.*

---

**BASUTOLAND**

**AREA AND POPULATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>30,344 sq. km.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (1926)</td>
<td>540,000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Local Forces.**

There are no Military Forces in Basutoland. The Police Force is liable for Military Service.

A. **POLICE**

1. **Organisation, Command and Administration.**

Its duty is to maintain order in the Territory. In time of war or other emergency, the Force, which has an establishment of 12 British officers, 5 British and 278 Basuto other ranks, armed with Lee-Enfield rifles, Maxim, Vickers and Lewis guns, may be employed as a military force at the discretion of the High Commissioner.
2. Training.

The Police Officer of the District is responsible to the Commandant for the general efficiency and discipline of his detachment. The drill is of simple infantry form, with mounted escorts and guards of honour.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

AREA AND POPULATION

Area .... 712,000 sq. km.
Population (1921) .... 152,983.

Local Forces.

There are no Military Forces in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

POLICE ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Force, which has an establishment of 9 British officers, 18 British and 240 Basuto other ranks, armed with rifles and guns, is so small that, in case of war, no portion of it would be available for service beyond the borders of the Protectorate. It is under the direct control of the Resident Commissioner, subject to the supreme authority of the High Commissioner. Headquarters are at Mafeking. The term of engagement is two years.

NORTHERN RHODESIA PROTECTORATE

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Northern and Southern Rhodesia) .... 1,140,000 sq. km.
Population (1921) .... 1,882,726

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Northern Rhodesia consist of:

Military Force .... Volunteers.
Police .... Northern Rhodesia Police Force.

The Northern Rhodesia Police Force is liable for Military Service.

A. MILITARY FORCE

I. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Force, which consists of one Company of Rifles armed with S.M.L.E. rifles and a Medical Corps, is organised for the internal defence of Northern Rhodesia. The territory is divided into "military areas" and "sections", each of which is under a Local Commandant or Section Commander. The Force is under a Commandant, whose Headquarters are at Livingstone. The Commandant is under the direct orders of the Commandant-General for Rhodesia. Members must be enrolled, be British subjects, and be over seventeen years of age.
The Northern Rhodesia Medical Corps consists of Medical Officers who are liable to be called out for duty with troops on military or active service. The establishment of the Volunteer Force is 6 officers and 750 other ranks.

2. Training.

The only training carried out by the Northern Rhodesia Rifles is an annual musketry course of 50 rounds.

B. POLICE

1. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Northern Rhodesia Police (including the officers and the British other ranks) is maintained by the British South Africa Company, and the Commanding Officer, styled the Commandant, is responsible to the Administrator. The Corps, which consists of 19 British officers, and 32 British and 667 native other ranks armed with S.M.L.E. rifles, Vickers, Maxim and Lewis guns, is divided into two branches, Military and Town and District Police, with Headquarters at Livingstone. The Northern Rhodesia Police constitute the first line of defence for Northern Rhodesia, and when on active service are subject to such terms and regulations as the High Commissioner may determine.

Terms of Service. — European N.C.O.s and Constables for three years and subsequent terms of one to three years. Native rank and file for four years, and subsequent terms of one to three years. Bandsmen for six years first term, and subsequent terms of one to three years.

2. Training.

Northern Rhodesia Police. — As laid down for Infantry Training, Regular Army. Six weeks' Field Training is undertaken by Military Branch annually.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Southern Rhodesia consist of:

Military Forces . . . Southern Rhodesia Volunteers.

The Cadet Force.

Police . . . . . . . British South Africa Police.

A. MILITARY FORCES

1. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Volunteers. — The Volunteer Corps, which is partly mounted and has a strength of 3,000 ranks, armed with M.L.E. rifles, Lewis guns and Vickers machine-guns, can only be called up for Military Service within the limits of Southern Rhodesia with the approval of the Administrator, in whom the control of the Force is vested.

Defence Ordinance No. 10 of 1919 provides for the division of Southern Rhodesia into eight Military Districts for the better organisation of defence. In case of rebellion or disturbance, the Commandant-General may order the Commandant of any district to take control of any operations or measures that may be necessary to suppress it.
Enrolment in the Volunteers is for a minimum period of one year.

(b) Cadets. — Members of the Cadet Corps must be between the ages of 12 and 17 years. They are not enrolled for service. The total number of Cadets on December 31st, 1922, was 31 officers and 1,203 other ranks.

2. Training.

(a) Mounted and Dismounted Volunteers, to become efficient and earn the Capitation Grant, are required to perform a minimum of twelve and ten drills a year respectively, fire the prescribed musketry course of 200 rounds, and attend an annual field training of not less than three days' duration.

(b) Cadets must fire an annual course of musketry of 200 rounds in order to obtain the Capitation Grant.

B. POLICE

I. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

In time of peace the British South Africa Police is a Civil Force under the Administrator, and can only be employed on active service with the consent of the High Commissioner, who, through the Commandant-General, controls the Force when on active service. The B.S.A. Police has an establishment of 27 officers, 457 men and 390 horses, and is armed with S.M.L.E. rifles and machine and Lewis guns.

There are seven Police Districts, which correspond to seven of the eight Military Districts, subdivided into sub-districts and Sections, viz. Salisbury, Umtali, Hartley, Victoria, Gwelo, Bulawayo and Gwanda. Each district is under the charge of a District Superintendent.

In case of an emergency, the Governor can call out the Force for active service, either within or beyond the borders of the Colony; but members are not at any time subject to the provisions of the Army Act.

Enlistment is for a first term of 3 years, with re-engagement for further periods determined by the Commissioner of Police up to a maximum of 20 years.

The Native Police, which has an establishment of 823 and is unarmed, is attached to districts for rural police work. They carry rifles only when on special duty or when carnivora abound.

2. Training.

All recruits on joining the Force receive from four to five months' training in equitation, mounted infantry training, musketry and civil police duties, at the Depot at Salisbury.

The ammunition allowed for the musketry course is 200 rounds a year.

SWAZILAND TERRITORY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area . . . . . . . 17,296 sq. km.
Population (1924) . . 115,750.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Swaziland consist of the Swaziland Rifle Club and Police. The latter is liable for Military Service.
A. MILITARY FORCES

I. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

_Swaziland Rifle Club._ — The Rifle Club consists of 400 members (British), who are provided with S.M.L.E. rifles by the Government.

2. TRAINING.

_Swaziland Rifle Club._ — There is no military training. Government allows free ammunition for musketry practice up to 120 rounds for each member.

B. POLICE

I. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

This Force, which has an establishment of 2 officers and 157 men (20 white, the remainder natives), and is armed with S.M.L.E. rifles, is raised for the maintenance of order and public security in Swaziland. Under the Regulations of 1920 the Force may be employed as a Military Force anywhere in South Africa at the discretion of the High Commissioner.

The term of engagement is for two years with subsequent re-engagement from year to year for Europeans, and for twelve months with subsequent re-enlistment from year to year in the case of natives.

Headquarters are at Mbabana, and there are detachments in nine other stations.

2. TRAINING.

There is no special military training, but the Force is exercised in squad drill and musketry practice.

4. ASIA AND ISLANDS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

_British North Borneo._
_Ceylon._
_Hong-Kong._
_Malay Peninsula:
  I. Straits Settlements.
  II. Federated States.
  III. Unfederated States._
_Mauritius._
_Seychelles._

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

AREA AND POPULATION

Area . . . . . . . . 80,563 sq. km.
Population (1925) . . 258,000.

Local Forces.

There are no military Local Forces in British North Borneo, but the British North Borneo Constabulary is liable for Military Service.
A. POLICE

I. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The British North Borneo Constabulary is liable for Military Service in or beyond the limits of the State of North Borneo, when so ordered by the Governor. Headquarters are at Jesselton. Whilst on actual Military Service all members of the Force are subject to the Army Act. The Force, which has an establishment of 15 officers, of whom 7 are British, and 763 other ranks (Sikhs, Punjabis, Mahommedans, Pathans, Chinese and natives), is organised in two divisions: (1) Military Police and (2) District Police. Both branches are armed with M.E. carbines, and are trained in military and police duties. Men enlist for five years. Included in the Constabulary is a detachment of Mounted Police.

The Constabulary is scattered throughout the State in over forty detachments, but there is always available at short notice a well-equipped, well-disciplined body of 150 to 200 men, armed with modern rifles, Lewis guns and machine guns, whose services could, and would in case of need, be placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Government for duty in any emergency which might arise in the Eastern Colonies.

2. TRAINING.

All recruits are trained at Headquarters (Jesselton). Training consists of platoon and company drill, musketry, extended order, and mounted infantry. Maxim, 7-pdr. gun drill and signalling is carried out daily at Headquarters and at Sandakan; other detachments are drilled three days weekly.

CEYLON

AREA AND POPULATION

Area ........ 65,608 sq. km.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Ceylon consist of:


Police .... Ceylon Police Force.

The Ceylon Police Force is not liable for Military Service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Ceylon Defence Force. — The 1914 Ordinance provides for the formation of Town Guards in time of war or other emergency. The 1916 Ordinance provides for obligatory enlistment of all men between the ages of 18 and 41 years (other than members of His Majesty's Forces or their Reserves or of the Police Force of the Colony) in a Volunteer Corps or the Colombo Town Guard. Men between 41 and 50 have to enrol themselves in a Town Guard. The Ceylon Defence Force is at present recruited by voluntary enlistment of persons between the ages of 18 and 40, and other British subjects of European descent are merely registered. The Force now consists of:
### Officers Other Ranks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corps</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Other Ranks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Staff</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mounted Rifles — 2 Squadrons</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garrison Artillery — 2 Companies</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers — 2 Companies</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Infantry — 4 Companies</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planters’ Rifle Corps — 4 Companies and Motor Cycle Section</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombo Town Guards — 2 Companies</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-district Town Guards</td>
<td>Not fixed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply and Transport Corps — 1 Company</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Corps</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>139</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,356</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In case of emergency the Governor may call out any Corps for active service and may place them under the command of officers of His Majesty’s Regular Forces. When called out for service members become subject to the Army Act.

In every Corps a Reserve is formed of Volunteers who have been efficient for five years (Artillerymen seven years) or men who have served for six months in the Regular Army or permanent Colonial Forces. The strength of the Reserve on December 31st, 1921, was 627. Units of the Ceylon Defence Force, as well as the Reserve, are armed with S.M.L.E. and M.L.E. rifles, machine-guns and Lewis guns.

**b) Cadet Battalion.** — Members of the Cadet Battalion, on attaining the age of 16 years, are transferred to Passed Cadet Companies. Cadets are enrolled for service and take the oath of allegiance. The strength of the Cadet Battalion on December 31st, 1921, was 22 officers and 922 other ranks.

**c) Volunteer Rifle Association.** — There is a Volunteer Rifle Association the strength of which on December 31st, 1921, was 145.

### 2. Training.

In the Ceylon Defence Force the efficiency requirements are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corps</th>
<th>Attendances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squad drills</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gun drills</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squad drills</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric light instruction</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mounted rifles:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drills</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Infantry:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drills</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planters’ Rifle Corps:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drills</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Corps:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drills</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mounted Rifles and Infantry Reserves: members must fire the prescribed course of musketry annually.

Members of the Artillery Reserve must attend coast camps for five days every second year.

All Cadets are required to attend thirty-six drills annually and to qualify in musketry in order to become efficient. Members who have left school also attend the camps of exercise as prescribed for the Light Infantry.

B. POLICE

Organisation, Command and Administration.

The Force is an armed body, but is not liable for Military Service. It is commanded by an Inspector-General, with Headquarters at Colombo. The Force, which is distributed throughout the Colony, comprises Europeans, Burghers, Sinhalese, Malays, Tamils and others. Its strength in 1925 was 38 officers (including 27 British Europeans) and 3,063 rank and file (including 37 British Europeans). The total is 3,025.

HONG-KONG

Area and Population

Area . . . . . . . . 1,013 sq. km.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Hong-Kong consist of:

Military Forces . . Hong-Kong Volunteer Defence Corps.
Police . . . . . . . Hong-Kong Police Force.

The Police Force is not liable for Military Service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. Organisation, Command and Administration.

(a) The Hong-Kong Volunteer Defence Corps consists of:

1 Headquarters Staff; 1 Artillery Company; 1 Engineer Company; 1 Armoured Car Company; 1 Mounted Infantry Company; 6 Platoons of Infantry (including 1 Reserve Platoon) and 1 Medical Section; Volunteer Reserve Association.

The establishment of the Defence Corps is not fixed, but the strength on December 31st, 1922, was 17 officers and 309 other ranks.

Units are armed with S.M.L.E. rifles, machine-guns and Lewis guns and two 4.5-inch howitzers. Members are not liable for service beyond the limits of the Colony without their consent. The Force is administered by the Administrative Commandant. Headquarters are at Victoria. Men are British. The term of enlistment is for three years. There is, in addition, a Reserve Company.

Under the Volunteer Ordinance the Governor is empowered to raise a body of "Coast Defence Volunteers" in the event or probability of war.

(b) The Hong-Kong Volunteer Reserve Association is a Rifle Club under the management of a Committee. The Association is composed wholly of Europeans.
2. Training.

(a) Officers, before promotion to higher rank, have to pass an examination prescribed by the G.O.C. Troops. Recruits for the Active Force have to complete 40 drills.

(b) Each member of the Volunteer Reserve Association attends six drills annually. Rifle practice was carried out on sixty days during 1921.

B. Police

1. Organisation, Command and Administration.

The Hong-Kong Police Force is not a military body. The Police Force comprises British police and Indian police. The establishment of the former is 8 officers and 235 other ranks, and of the latter 1,309 other ranks. The Headquarters of the Force are at Victoria; the men are distributed throughout Hong-Kong, Kowloon and the New Territory. The term of engagement is five years. Men are armed with M.L.E. rifles, Vickers, Lewis and Thompson machine-guns.

2. Training.

The Police receive a certain amount of instruction in infantry drill and undergo an annual course of musketry.

MALAY PENINSULA

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in the Malay Peninsula consist of the Military Forces (Volunteers) and Police Forces in the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States and Unfederated Malay States respectively.

I. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

AREA AND POPULATION

Area .... 4,143 sq. km.
Population (1924) .... 960,952.

A. MILITARY FORCES

1. Organisation, Command and Administration.

There are three classes of Volunteers:

(a) Colour Service Volunteers, comprising those volunteers between the ages of 18 and 40 years who enrol for a period of not less than 4 years' service.

(b) Auxiliary Service Volunteers, comprising such persons as are:

(i) medically unfit for Colour service, or

(ii) over 40 years of age, or

(iii) have satisfied the Commanding Officer that they are, for other reasons, unable to fulfil the conditions for Colour service.

(c) The Reserve of Officers consists of officers who have:

(i) completed not less than five years' commissioned service with the active Volunteer Force, or
(ii) have satisfied the General Officer Commanding that, by reason of previous training, they can perform efficiently the duties of officers, and by reason of age or special circumstances are unable to join the Colour service.

European British subjects are eligible for Colour service or Auxiliary service. Other British subjects and British protected subjects are eligible for Colour or Auxiliary service under such special conditions as may be prescribed.

A Volunteer may enrol for service only in the Settlement in which he resides, or in any Settlement in the Colony, or in any part of the Malay Peninsula.

The Volunteer Force is under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the troops in Malaya. The executive command is vested in the Commandant. When called out or when serving with any Regular Forces, Volunteers are subject to the Army Act.

The Governor may accept the service of youths of 12 years and upwards as members of the Volunteer Force, but without enrolment, to be formed into a Cadet Corps.

The Force is armed with 4.5-inch Q.F. howitzers, Vickers machine-guns, Maxims, S.M.L.E. rifles and Lewis guns, and has the following establishment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Other Ranks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters S.S.V.F.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Singapore Volunteer Corps:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Battery of Artillery (4.5-inch howitzer)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Field Sections</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Signal Section Royal Engineers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Machine-gun Platoon</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Companies of Infantry</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Company of Infantry</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Company of Infantry</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Sections Field Ambulance</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Labuan Volunteer Detachment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Penang and Province Wellesley Volunteer Corps:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Companies of Infantry</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Company of Infantry</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Company of Infantry</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Company of Infantry</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Signal Section</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Malacca Volunteer Corps:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Sub-section Machine-guns</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Company of Infantry</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Company of Infantry</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Company of Infantry</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Company of Infantry</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Signal Section</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Field Ambulance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>558</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Training.

Under the Ordinance the following are the yearly requirements for efficiency:

A. Colour Service Volunteers.
(a) (i) Infantry and Field Ambulance, 18 parades.
(ii) Engineers and Signals, and Machine-gunners, 24 parades.
(b) To qualify in musketry by passing the standard approved by the General Officer Commanding.
(c) To attend an annual inspection which will be held by the General Officer Commanding or his deputy, and will count as one of the qualifying parades.

B. Auxiliary Service Volunteers.
To attend such parades or perform such duties as ordered by the Commandant to render them efficient in the duties they have elected to perform if called out.

B. POLICE

(a) Constitution. — The Straits Settlements Police Force consists of:
(i) A Regular Police Force, whose duties are to maintain law and order in the Colony, and, though armed, is essentially a civil body.
(ii) A Volunteer Police Reserve in each Settlement, composed entirely of British subjects.

(b) Terms of Service. — The Volunteer Police Reserve is liable to be called out by the Governor for active service within the limits of the respective Settlements in case of actual or apprehended tumult or riot or attack on the Colony. Members of the Police Force, either the Regular or Volunteer, do not at any time become subject to the provisions of the Army Act.

Members of the Regular Police Force are, however, liable to be employed on service in any Malay State when the Governor deems it necessary for the preservation of law and order.

(c) Establishment. — The establishment of the Regular Police Force is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers (British Europeans)</th>
<th>26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers (Sikhs)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ranks (British Europeans)</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ranks (Asiatics)</td>
<td>3,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,423</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Force is distributed in the Settlements of Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Labuan.

There is no fixed establishment for the Volunteer Police Reserve.

(d) Command and Staff. — The Straits Settlements Police Force is under the supreme direction and administration of the Inspector-General with Headquarters at Singapore. In each Settlement there is a Chief Police Officer, who is actually in command of the Police Force located in his Settlement, and carries out the orders and duties relegated to him by the Inspector-General.

(e) Training. — All ranks attend company drill of an hour's duration once a week, as well as practice in squad drill for half-an-hour twice a week. Instruction is also given in the handling and use of Vickers and Lewis guns. An annual short course of musketry of 40 rounds is completed by every member.

II. FEDERATED STATES

AREA AND POPULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>71,239 sq. km.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>1,418,455</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. MILITARY FORCES

(a) Constitution. — Enrolment for the Malay States Volunteer Regiment is confined to persons of unmixed European parentage, and that for the Malayan Volunteer Infantry to Asiatics.

(b) Terms of Service. — There are three classes of Volunteers similar to those in the Colony of the Straits Settlements.

The first term of engagement is for a period of 2 years, with re-engagement for successive periods of 1 year at a time.

Officers on first appointment are commissioned by the High Commissioner.

(c) Establishment. — There are two Regiments in the Federated Malay States Volunteer Force — the Malay States Volunteer Regiment, which is entirely composed of Europeans, and the Malayan Volunteer Infantry, which is composed of Asiatics only. Both these Units have detachments in the various States which are organised as separate State Corps.

Establishment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Other Ranks</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters, F. M. S. Volunteer Force.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Europeans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) The Selangor Volunteer Force, comprising:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Europeans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Companies (Infantry), Malay States Volunteer Regiment</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>Europeans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Platoons (Infantry), Malayan Volunteer Infantry</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>Malays, Chinese, Tamils and Eurasians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Unit (Medical), Malayan Volunteer Infantry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) The Perak Volunteer Corps, comprising:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Europeans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Companies (Infantry), Malay States Volunteer Regiment</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>Europeans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Platoons (Infantry), Malayan Volunteer Infantry</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>Chinese, Malays and Indians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) The Negri-Sembilan Volunteer Corps, comprising:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Europeans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Company (Infantry), Malay States Volunteer Regiment</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>Europeans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Platoons (Infantry), Malayan Volunteer Infantry</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>Malays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) The Pahang Volunteer Corps, comprising:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Europeans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Platoons (Infantry), Malayan Volunteer Infantry</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Malays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malay States Volunteer Regiment (No Unit has yet [1925] been formed)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>3,469</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Command and Staff. — The Force is under the orders, command and general direction of the G.O.C. Troops, Malaya, who has the assistance of the two Staff Officers to Local Forces referred to under Straits Settlements, with Headquarters at Singapore.
(e) **Training.**— Colour Service Volunteers, to become efficient, must annually:

(i) Attend 18 parades, if a trained man, and 40, if a recruit.

(ii) Qualify in musketry by passing the standard approved for the time by the G.O.C. Troops, Malaya.

(iii) Attend the annual inspection of their Unit.

**Auxiliary Service Volunteers** must annually:

(i) Attend two practices of the local defence scheme.

(ii) Fire a musketry course.

(iii) Attend the inspection of their Unit.

**B. POLICE**

I. **Organisation, Command and Administration.**

**Federated Malay State Police.** — The Force, which has an establishment of 112 officers (83 Europeans and 29 Asiatics) and 3,636 other ranks, is under a Commissioner, subject to the orders and control of the Chief Secretary, and is liable for service in any part of British Malaya and the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The Force is purely a civil body. The establishment of other ranks includes 1,616 Sikhs, Pathans and Punjabi-Mohammedans, and 2,020 Malays. The Force is armed with S.M.L. rifles and Webley revolvers.

2. **Training.**

No military training is carried out, but all ranks are exercised in musketry.

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**III. UNFEDERATED STATES**

**AREA AND POPULATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Population (1921)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johore</td>
<td>282,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kedah</td>
<td>338,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelantan</td>
<td>309,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perlis</td>
<td>40,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trengganu</td>
<td>153,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,123,264</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Local Forces.**

The Local Forces of the Unfederated Malay States consist of:

A. **Military Forces.**

(a) In the State of Johore.

(i) The Johore Military Forces. (This is a regular regiment of the State, raised, maintained and under the entire control of the Sultan of Johore).

(ii) The Johore Volunteer Infantry (under the entire control of the Sultan).

(iii) The Johore Volunteer Rifles. (This is a European Corps under the command of the G.O.C. Troops, Malaya).

(b) In the State of Kedah.

No Military Forces.

(c) In the State of Perlis.

No Military Forces.
(d) In the State of Kelantan.

(i) The Kelantan Volunteer Rifles (British Europeans).

(ii) The Kelantan State Volunteers (Asiatics).

(e) In the State of Trengganu.

No Military Forces.

B. Police. — The Johore Police Force.
The Kedah Police Force.
The Perlis State Police.
The Kelantan Police

(i) In the State of Kelantan.
The Malay Police

(ii) The Trengganu State Police.

A. MILITARY FORCES

ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) The Johore Military Forces are commanded by, and entirely under the control of, the Sultan, who is their Colonel Commandant. Officers are appointed by and hold commissions from the Sultan. Terms of service are for any period not exceeding five years, with re-engagement for periods not exceeding five years. The Force is composed of Malays, except the Artillery, which is composed of Pathans. A British officer is engaged by the Sultan as chief instructor. Discipline is governed by the Johore Military Forces Enactment of 1915.

Establishment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Other Ranks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters Staff</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Companies of Infantry</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Signal Section</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Battery of Artillery (7 pdr. R.M.L.)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>35</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Johore Military Forces Reserve Force consists of men who have completed five or more years’ service in the Johore Military Forces. The Reserve may be called out in whole or in part by the Sultan, or any Commanding Officer in any town or district, in aid of the civil power, and on permanent service, in case of imminent national danger or great emergency, by the Sultan in Council.

(b) The Johore Volunteer Infantry, which has an establishment of 21 officers and 379 other ranks, is composed of Malays, and is under the entire control of the Sultan in the same manner as the Johore Military Forces. The Corps can only be called out for active service by the Sultan, and when on active service members are deemed to be serving with the Johore Military Forces, and are subject to the same laws of discipline with certain exceptions. No member is liable for service outside the State of Johore without his consent. Officers receive their commissions from the Sultan.

(c) The Johore Volunteer Rifles. — Members are Europeans, and are liable for service in any part of the Malay Peninsula or the adjacent islands. The Corps, which has an establishment of 8 officers and 166 other ranks, and is armed with M.L.E. rifles, is under the jurisdiction of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and the officers hold their commissions from him with the concurrence of the Sultan. The Corps is called out for active service by the Governor, but, in case of great emergency in the State of Johore, it may be called out by the Sultan with the concurrence of the General Adviser to the Johore Government.

Service is for a period of not less than two years.
(d) The Kelantan Volunteer Rifles. — Officers and men are Europeans, and may, in case of emergency, be called up on active service by the High Commissioner. When on active service the Kelantan Rifles are subject to the Army Act in the same manner as the Johore Volunteers. The Rifles have an establishment of 3 officers and 100 other ranks, and are armed with S.M.L.E. rifles. The Kelantan State Volunteers are Asiatics, chiefly Malays, and have a total strength of 150, armed with M.E. carbines.

(e) The Colour Service Volunteers consist of men who are over 18 and under 40 years of age. They are enrolled for a period of not less than 4 years, with re-engagement for successive periods of 1 year at a time.

(f) The Auxiliary Service Volunteers consist of those men who have applied to be enrolled but are medically unfit for Colour service; or are over the age of 40 years; or have satisfied the Advisory Committee that they are, for other reasons, unable to fulfil the conditions for Colour service; and of those members of the Colour service who have completed their engagement in that service and wish to transfer.

The Reserve of Officers consists of officers who have completed not less than 5 years' commissioned service in the Force and have expressed a desire to be transferred and of officers who have satisfied the G.O.C. Troops, Malaya, that by reason of previous training they are efficient and, by reason of age or special circumstances, are unable to join the Colour service.

The establishment for the Corps is unlimited.

The executive command is vested in a Volunteer officer, who has the assistance of a British regular officer as Adjutant.

Headquarters of the Corps are at Johore Bahru, with detachments in North Johore, Mount Austin, Muar and Central Johore. The personnel of the Corps is entirely European.

B. POLICE

1. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) The Johore Police Forces, which has an establishment of 34 officers and 930 other ranks, armed with M.E. carbines, is under a Commissioner of Police subject to the control of the Sultan. Members can be ordered to serve at any place in the Malay Peninsula.

(b) The Kedah Police consists of the North Kedah Police, with an establishment of 12 officers and 400 other ranks; the South Kedah Police, with an establishment of 3 officers and 144 other ranks; and the Central Kedah Police, with an establishment of 5 officers and 192 other ranks.

(c) The Police in Kelantan consists of the Kelantan Police, which has an establishment of 2 officers (one of whom is a European, who is the Chief Police Officer) and 68 men, and the Malay Police, which has an establishment of 7 officers (including 1 European, who is Chief Inspector) and 308 other ranks. The Kelantan Police are armed with M.L.E. rifles and the Malay Police with M.E. carbines, but neither body is liable for Military Service.

(d) The Perlis State Police, consisting of Malays, Pathans and Siamese, has an establishment of 2 officers and 71 other ranks and is armed with M.L.E. rifles and revolvers. It is not liable for Military Service.

(e) The Trengganu Police have recently been placed under the control of a European officer. The men are all Malays. The establishment is 11 officers and 227 men, armed with Snider rifles. They are not liable for Military Service.

2. TRAINING.

(a) Johore Police. — No military training is performed.

(b) The Kelantan Police carry out daily parades and attend four short musketry camps.

(c) In the Trengganu Police training is limited to the handling and use of arms.
MAURITIUS

AREA AND POPULATION

Area ........ 1,865 sq. km.
Population (1926) ... 393,708.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Mauritius consist of:

Military Forces ..... Volunteer Force.
Police ............ Mauritius Police Force.

The Mauritius Police Force is not liable for Military Service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

Organisation, Command and Administration.

The Volunteer Force consists of:

Permanent Staff.
Artillery: One Company.
Engineers: One Company.
Infantry: Three Companies.
Mobile Company.
Medical Corps: One Section.

NOTE. — The Mobile Company is formed as a temporary measure. The men are posted temporarily from other companies.

Members of the Volunteer Force are not liable for service beyond the limits of the Colony without their consent. The Corps is commanded by a Volunteer officer, appointed by the Governor, and has the assistance of a permanent staff with Headquarters at Port Louis.

The Force is composed of Europeans and non-Europeans, and is armed with S.M.L.E. rifles and Lewis guns.

The Headquarters of all Units are at Vacoas, except one Company Infantry and Band at Port Louis, and one Company Infantry at St. Pierre.

The present establishment is 30 officers and 635 other ranks.

B. POLICE

1. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Force, which is not liable for Military Service, is subject to the control and direction of the Inspector-General, under the Governor. The Force has an establishment of 19 officers and 622 other ranks, and is armed with M.E. carbines. Headquarters are at Port Louis, and the Police are distributed throughout the Colony. Enlistment is for a term of three years, after a period of probation of six months during which recruits pass through the Training Depot. Re-engagement is for successive periods of three years subject to the approval of the Inspector-General.

2. TRAINING.

All ranks undergo six months' training at the Depot at Port Louis before being posted to Districts. All ranks are drilled under arms twice a month.

A special armed detachment of fifty other ranks is maintained in a state of military efficiency with a view to the effective suppression of internal disorder.
SEYCHELLES

AREA AND POPULATION

Area ........ 405 sq. km.
Population (1925) . . 25,847.

Local Forces.

There are no Military Forces in the Seychelles. The Police Force is not statutorily liable for Military Service.

POLICE

Organisation, Command and Administration.

The Force, which has an establishment of 1 officer and 85 other ranks, is controlled by an Inspector under the Governor, and its function is the maintenance of internal order. The term of enlistment is for a period not exceeding three years. Men are eligible for re-engagement for periods of five years.

PACIFIC OCEAN

Fiji.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.
Solomon Islands Protectorate.

FIJI

AREA AND POPULATION

Area .......... 19,256 sq. km.
Population (1925) . . 162,045.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Fiji consist of:

Military Forces . . Fiji Defence Force (including Rifle Clubs).
Cadets.
Reserve.

Police . . . . . Fiji Constabulary.

The Fiji Constabulary is liable for Military Service.

A. MILITARY FORCES


(a) The Fiji Defence Force is constituted under Ordinance No. 13 of 1923. The Ordinance provides for liability to compulsory training for 3 years, with a further period of 3 years in the Reserve, of all youths who are British subjects of European descent, or one of whose parents is of European descent, between the ages of 18 and 21 years, except in certain specified cases.

The Commandant is responsible to the Governor for the administration of the Force.
Members are not liable for service outside the limits of the Colony without their consent.
There are 3 companies in the Force, one being composed entirely of Europeans, while the other two are mixed, Europeans, Fijians and coloured.
The establishment is 23 officers and 753 other ranks.
The Defence Force is armed with S.M.L.E. rifles, Vickers and Lewis guns.
(b) Cadets. — Cadet Units are formed in connection with and attached to the Defence Force. The number of these Units is such as the Governor may determine. No member of a Cadet Unit is deemed to be a member of the Defence Force.
(c) Reserve. — The Reserve consists of members who are under 50 years of age and have either completed 3 years' service with the active Force or who, with the permission of the Governor and Commandant, have been permitted to enlist directly into this Reserve.

2. TRAINING.

The requirements for annual training are: forty-eight drills of 2 hours each, annual musketry course, and annual encampment not exceeding 5 days.

B. POLICE

I. ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

It is a semi-military body maintained for the performance of police duties and for the defence of the Colony against external aggression. The Force, which consists of 10 European officers and 208 other ranks, mainly Fijians and Indians, is commanded by an Inspector-General, whose Headquarters are at Suva. The term of service is three years. Constables are armed with S.M.L.E. rifles.

2. TRAINING.

The Constabulary is drilled and exercised daily and completes a musketry course annually.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area . . . . . . . . . . 466 sq. km.
Population (1926) . . . 30,500.

Local Forces.
The Local Forces in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony consist of:

Military Forces . . Fanning Island Volunteer Reserve. 1
Ocean Island Defence Force.

Police . . . . . . Armed Constabulary.
The Armed Constabulary is liable for Military Service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Fanning Island Volunteer Reserve. — Ordinance No. 5, of 1918, provides for a Defence Force, which, however, is not yet in existence. The

1 The Ordinance constituting this Force has not been put into operation (1925).
Ordinance provides for voluntary or, in case of sudden emergency, compulsory enrolment in the same manner as Ocean Island Defence Force Ordinance No. 10 of 1917, to which it is exactly similar.

(b) Ocean Island Defence Force. — Ordinarily enrolment (for three years) is voluntary, but provision is made for compulsory service of all male British subjects, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, in case of sudden emergency, if the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific thinks fit. Members are not liable for service outside Ocean Island without their consent.

2. Training.

Ocean Island Defence Force: Monthly parades on the range.

B. Police

Organisation, Command and Administration.

The Force is under the command and superintendence of the Resident Commissioner. Besides the performance of ordinary police duties, the Force may be used to defend the Colony against external aggression. Enrolment is for a period of not less than two years. The Constabulary has a strength of 5 officers and 45 other ranks, armed with Lee-Enfield rifles. Headquarters are at Ocean Island. The Force is commanded by a European; men are natives of Fiji and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE

Area and Population

Area .......... 38,000 sq. km.
Population (1925) ... 150,586.

Local Forces.

The only Force in the Solomon Islands Protectorate is the Armed Constabulary, which is liable for Military Service.

ARMED CONSTABULARY

1. Organisation, Command and Administration.

The Armed Constabulary has an establishment of 3 officers and 150 men and is armed with S.M.L.E. rifles. Besides normal police duties, its function is to repress internal disturbances and to defend the Protectorate against external aggression. Headquarters are at Tulagi, off the Island of Florida. Detachments are at Auki, Kira Kira, Shortland Island, Aola, Gizo and Ysabel. There is a European Commandant and a European Sub-Inspector. The remainder of the Force is composed of natives of the Solomon Islands, with the exception of the Quartermaster, who is a Fijian. Constables are enrolled for a first term of engagement of not less than two years.

2. Training.

Constables on joining undergo at Headquarters a course of training in accordance with the Infantry Training Manual. Bayonet exercises and rifle practices are carried out.