BRITISH EMPIRE (continued)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

GENERAL

Area ............... 1,222,000 sq. km.
Population (vi. 1929) ........ 7,895,000
Density per sq. km. ........ 6.5
Length of railway system (31. III. 1930) 18,956 km.

I.

Army.

A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS

Department of Defence:

The Defence Forces (naval, military and air) are all under the control of one Government Department of Defence.

The Department of Defence is organised as follows:

Minister of Defence.

Council of Defence consisting of a president (Minister of Defence), 4 members and a secretary (Chief of the General Staff). This Council has no executive functions, but is largely an advisory body to the Minister.

Military Board consisting of a president (Minister of Defence), 4 members (Chief of the General Staff, Adjutant-General, Quarter-Master-General and Director of Air Services) and a secretary.

When considered necessary by him, the Minister of Defence is advised at Defence Headquarters by the Military Board, which is analogous to the Army Council excepting that it has no executive power.

Defence Headquarters, Pretoria, for the Administration of the Defence Forces, consisting of the following Sections:

1. General Staff Section, under the Chief of the General Staff who is charged with co-ordination and control and is alone responsible to the Minister for the direction of military policy.

2. Adjutant-General's Section, under the Adjutant-General.
3. Quartermaster-General’s Section, under the Quartermaster-General:
   (a) Supplies and Transport Branch;
   (b) Ordnance Branch;
   (c) Veterinary Branch;
   (d) Stores Inspection Branch;
   (e) Transportation.

4. Medical Services Section.

5. Air Services Section.

B. MILITARY DISTRICTS AND COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY

The Defence Forces consist of:
   (i) The Permanent Force
   (ii) The Coast Garrison Force.
   (iii) The Citizen Force.
   (iv) The Commandos.
   (v) The Reserves.

The Union is divided into six Military Districts, each in charge of a District Staff Officer who is also the Registering Officer.

Military District, No. 1. . . . . . . . . . The Castle, CAPE TOWN.

Units in the District:

PERMANENT FORCE.

Permanent Garrison Artillery,
5 Detachments (Ordnance, Engineer Corps, Army Service, Medical and Administrative, Pay and Clerical Corps).

COAST GARRISON FORCE.

1 Division of Garrison Artillery,
1 Division of Coast Defence Corps.

ACTIVE CITIZEN FORCE.

1 Field Artillery Battery,
3 Infantry Regiments,
1 Field Company of Engineers,
3 Sections of Corps of Signals,
1 Armoured Train,
1 Company of Service Corps,
1 Company of Medical Corps.

Military District, No. 2 . . . . . . . . . . . . . EAST LONDON.

Units in the District:
Active Citizen Force.

3 Infantry Regiments,
1 Company of Service Corps,
1 Ambulance,
1 Section of Medical Corps.

Military District, No. 3 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . DURBAN.

Units in the District:

Coast Garrison Force.

1 Division of Garrison Artillery.

Active Citizen Force.

1 Field Artillery Battery,
4 Regiments of Mounted Rifles,
1 Infantry Regiment,
1 Field Troop of Engineers,
1 Section of Corps of Signal,
1 Company of Service Corps,
1 Ambulance,
1 Mobile Veterinary Section.

Military District, No. 4 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . JOHANNESBURG.

Units in the District:

Active Citizen Force.

1 Battery of Horse Artillery,
1 Battalion of Mounted Rifles,
3 Infantry Regiments,
3 Signals Section,
1 Armoured Train,
1 Air Training Squadron,
1 Ambulance,
2 Companies of Medical Corps.

Military District, No. 5 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . PRETORIA.

Units in the District:

Active Citizen Force.

1 Field Artillery Battery,
1 Infantry Regiment,
1 Field Company of Engineers,
3 Sections of Signals,
1 Air Training Squadron,
1 Machine-gun Company,
1 Company of Service Corps,
1 Ambulance,
1 Ambulance Train,
1 Depot of Medical Stores,
1 Veterinary Hospital.

Military District, No. 6 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . BLOEMFONTEIN.
Units in the District:

PERMANENT FORCE.

1 Field Artillery Battery.

ACTIVE CITIZEN FORCE.

2 Batteries of Field Artillery,
1 Infantry Regiment,
1 Field Company of Engineers,
1 Section of Signal Corps.

BRIGADE STAFFS.

1 Mounted Brigade comprising 4 Regiments,
3 Infantry Brigades (11 Battalions).

C. CONSTITUTION AND ORGANISATION OF THE MILITARY FORCES

I. General.

Every citizen between his 17th and 60th year is liable to render personal service in time of war in any part of South Africa in defence of the Union. Every citizen is also liable to undergo a course of peace training, beginning in his 21st year and lasting four years, but he may volunteer to begin his training in any year between his 17th and 21st year. A minimum of 50 per cent of those liable for peace training is required annually, others being required in their twenty-first year to enroll as members of rifle associations for the same period of four consecutive years.

The number at present on the registers between the age of 17 and 21, who have not so far been entered for peace training or otherwise disposed of is 74,845.

Registration for all citizens on attaining the age of 17 is compulsory, but has been in abeyance since 1914. When registration is in force, a provisional ballot is prepared annually in each Military District of all citizens registered in the district who are in their 21st year and who have not voluntarily entered for peace training; if the numbers entered voluntarily fall short of the numbers required to complete establishments of units, the shortage is made good by ballot. Those not required for peace training must serve as members of a Rifle Association for a period of four years. The liability of non-Europeans to service is determined by Parliament.
Number liable for registration .......... 19,050
Total number registered .............. 15,470

Total voluntary entries:
   Mounted ................................ 2,506
   Infantry and dismounted ............. 11,495
   Total .................................. 14,001

Total non-voluntary registration ......... 1,469

2. PERMANENT FORCE.

The Permanent Force is recruited on a voluntary basis and corresponds to the Regular Army in Great Britain.

Enlistment into the Permanent Force is for a period of 3 years. Re-engagement is permitted by periods of two years.

This Force consists of:
   I. Staff Corps;
   II. Field Artillery;
   III. Air Force;
   IV. Permanent Garrison Artillery;
   V. Naval Service;
   VI. Instructional Corps;
   VII. Engineer Corps;
   VIII. Ordnance Corps;
   IX. Service Corps;
   X. Medical Corps;
   XI. Veterinary Corps;
   XII. Administrative, Pay and Clerical Corps.

The organisation aimed at for the Air Force is to establish a Headquarters, Depot, and one Squadron of three flights, each of six machines, and later on to establish a second squadron.

3. COAST GARRISON FORCE.

The Coast Garrison Force is raised with a view to supplementing those portions of the Permanent Force which are allotted to the coast defence of the Union.

This Force is recruited primarily on a voluntary basis and corresponds to the portions of the British Territorial Army allotted to coast defence. Should, however, there be an insufficient number of volunteers this Force can be completed to establishment by ballot based on compulsory service.

Enrolment into the Coast Garrison Force is for a period of 4 years.

1 At July 6th, 1929, this number had increased to 16,756.
This force consists of the South African Garrison Artillery and Coast Defence Corps. Divisions of the Garrison Artillery are established at Cape Town and Durban.

The Coast Defence consists of men specially trained in harbour work, engineering, signalling, and telegraphy.


The Citizen Force comprises the following divisions:

1. Active Citizen Force;
2. Citizen Force Reserve;

(i) The Active Citizen Force consists of registered citizens between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five, who are undergoing peace training, and citizens with previous military training, who have been specially enrolled. The recruiting system is the same as in the Coast Garrison Force. Enrolment is for a period of 4 years.

The Active Citizen Force (which is practically the first line of defence) is organised by units of the various combatant arms (including an Aviation Corps) and departmental services; the organisation aims at the provision of Field Forces properly equipped to take the field composed of groups of units in the same or adjoining districts. (The new Act transfers the Aviation Corps from the Citizen to the Permanent Force.)

The Active Citizen Force includes:

1. Mounted Brigade (5 regiments);
2. batteries of Field Artillery;
3. Field companies of Engineers;
4. Field troop of Engineers;
5. Infantry Brigades (11 battalions);
6. Armoured Train units;
7. Companies of Service Corps;
8. Mobile Veterinary section;
9. Medical units;
10. Corps of Signals;

The strength of the Coast Garrison and Active Citizen Forces is at present 8,093 (actual strength on June 30th, 1930), whereas, if the terms of the Act were fully complied with, 50 per cent of the citizens of the Union between the ages of 21 and 25 would be undergoing compulsory training in these forces, or roughly 30,000 young men would be receiving military training.

(2) The Citizen Force Reserve is divided into two classes:

Class A. — Citizens not past their 45th year who have undergone their four-year peace training. Men other than those who join the Permanent Force Reserve act as reservists to the particular units in
which they did their training up to a certain age; after that age they go to form reserve units capable of taking the field.

Class B. — All other citizens, not past their 45th year, other than those who join the Permanent Force Reserve, who are serving or who have served as members of a Rifle Association. They are organised to form Territorial Corps or Commandos, of which 110 are established.

(3) The National Reserve consists of all citizens who are not members of any other portion of the Defence Force, and are liable to render personal service, i.e., those who have not commenced their training and are under 21 years of age, and those who have finished their service in the various Reserves and are under 60 years of age.

5. THE COMMANDOS.

The Commandos, which are recruited mainly on a voluntary basis from the members of Defence Rifle Associations, form the remaining portion of the Field Army of the Union. In certain selected commandos special training squadrons have been formed to which compulsory members in such commandos are posted for training.

Enrolment into a commando is for 4 years in the case of a compulsory member and up to the age of 60 in the case of a voluntary member. A voluntary member may resign at any time.

The number of Commandos is 146, comprising 1,375 grouped associations. The number of ungrouped associations is 143.

The establishment of the commandos is not fixed, but their strength is normally about 150,000.

The ultimate establishment of the 40 training squadrons formed in certain commandos will be 7,600.

6. SPECIAL RESERVES.

The Special Reserves established under the Act consist of:

(r) Reserve of Officers.

(2) Permanent Force Reserve. Under the new Bill these consist of:

(a) Those who have completed their period of engagement and are required to serve in the Reserve. Service in this Reserve is for not more than five years, nor beyond 35 years of age.

(b) All other citizens, except members of the Coast Garrison Force, Active Citizen Force or R.N.V.R., who are qualified by health, experience and age, who volunteer and are accepted.

(3) Coast Garrison Force Reserve. — This is composed of members of the C.G.F. who have completed their period of training and service and who are not past their 45th year. They are liable to present themselves once annually for inspection.
(4) Veteran Reserve. — This consists of members of the National Reserve or of Class B of the Citizen Force Reserve (other than those who have joined the Permanent Force Reserve), who have had war experience or an adequate military training and who engage to serve in time of war with the Veteran Reserve.

7. Rifle Associations.

Should a citizen not volunteer to serve or not be required to serve with a unit of the Coast Garrison Force or the Active Citizen Force, he is then posted to a Defence Rifle Association from July 1st in the year in which he attains the age of 21 to June 30th in the year in which he attains the age of 25, and fires annually a prescribed course of musketry (such citizens are called compulsory members).

There are five different classes of members of a Defence Rifle Association:

I. Cadet members, 13-17 years of age.
II. Junior voluntary members, 17-24 years of age.
III. Compulsory members, 21-25 years of age.
IV. Class "B" reserve, 25-45 years of age (voluntary excepting members under (III) who are also included in Class "B" reserve).
V. National reserve, 45-60 years of age (voluntary).

From the Defence Rifle Associations are formed commandos. Commandos (which are some 140 in number and are mounted units) are organised in 3, 4, 5 or even more squadrons of 4 troops.

Number and Membership of Defence Rifle Associations by Provinces, 1929-30.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Number of Associations</th>
<th>Membership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>1,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natal</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Free State</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transvaal</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>1,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,528</td>
<td>3,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total at June 30th, 1930</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,556</td>
<td>3,285</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Cadets.

Boys between the ages of thirteen and seventeen in all parts of the Union where facilities for proper training can be arranged are required, unless their parents or guardians object, to become cadets. A cadet who has served efficiently for three years is entitled to a certificate which has the effect of securing a diminution of the subsequent training in the Citizen Force. All arms and equipment for cadet training are issued, and the cost of training is provided, at the public expense.

The powers and duties originally vested in the Commandant of Cadets are now exercised and carried out by the Chief of the General Staff.
Number of Detachments and Strength of Officers and Cadets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Detachments</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Cadets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 15th, 1926</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>1,124</td>
<td>42,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28th, 1927</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>1,330</td>
<td>44,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30th, 1928</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>1,355</td>
<td>47,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28th, 1929</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>1,408</td>
<td>49,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28th, 1930</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>1,396</td>
<td>51,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>10,974</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. AIR FORCE.

The South African Air Force is part of the Union Defence Force, and is administered by the Air Section at Defence Headquarters under a Director of Air Services, who is also the executive Commander of the Air Force.

The organisation of the force is:

(1) headquarters;
(2) aircraft depot, including stores section, workshops, and reserve airplane park;
(3) flying training school, capable of training fifteen to twenty pupils at the same time;
(4) service squadrons, of which one squadron (13 aircraft) is at present (1930) fully established;
(5) special reserve of pilot officers (24 officers to each active flight);
(6) general reserve of officers (54 officers).

The whole of the Permanent Air Force is concentrated at Pretoria where accommodation has been provided in the shape of steel hangars for, approximately, 80 aeroplanes. Nearly 100 landing grounds have been prepared throughout South Africa. The strength of the Force as at June 30th, 1930, was as follows: 25 officers; 257 other ranks; 108 native (non-combatants). Total: 390.

D. TRAINING

1. PERMANENT FORCE.

All units are trained on the same lines as in the British Regular Army.

2. COAST GARRISON FORCE.

Non-continuous training. — Members of the Garrison Artillery (Coast Garrison Force) and the Fortress Engineers (Coast Garrison Force) carry out the following non-continuous training each year:

Recruits: 16 days.
Trained men: 10 days.

Continuous training. — The continuous training of the Coast Garrison Force takes the form of manning the coast defence batteries for 10 days in conjunction with the Permanent Garrison Artillery and firing.
For the purpose of reckoning days of non-continuous training — a period of instruction or exercise lasting eight hours; or two periods, each lasting four hours; or three periods each lasting three hours; or six periods each lasting one hour and a half; is deemed equivalent to one day's training.

3. **ACTIVE CITIZEN FORCE.**

(i) **Non-continuous training.**

Members of the Active Citizen Force carry out the following non-continuous training each year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mounted Regiments</th>
<th>Recruits</th>
<th>Trained men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Batteries</td>
<td>3 days</td>
<td>3 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry Battalions</td>
<td>6 ,</td>
<td>6 ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Units</td>
<td>6 ,</td>
<td>4 ,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) **Continuous training.**

Units of the Active Citizen Force (Mounted regiments, Field batteries, Infantry battalions and other units) go into camp annually for continuous training for 10 days.

The Act makes provision for a much longer period of continuous training in the first year of a citizen's service than the 10 days now allowed.

4. **CITIZEN FORCE RESERVE.**

All members are liable to be called upon once annually for inspection.

5. **RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.**

Compulsory members (see above) undergo a prescribed course of training and exercise, arms, ammunition and accoutrements being issued at Government expense. Other members will be provided with a rifle on loan or purchase and a free annual grant of ammunition. All members will be required at least once a year to produce their rifles, etc., for inspection. Certain courses for officers are held annually at the Military College.

5,106 citizens out of a total of 30,000 liable for the training in the Rifle Associations have undergone in 1928-29 a prescribed course in 41 training squadrons.

6. **CADETS.**

The training which is not compulsory includes instruction principally in drill, musketry, hygiene and signalling, and, when personnel are available, other subjects such as camp cooking, map reading, knots and lashings, swimming, etc. Where no facilities exist for Cadet training, boys between their 13th and 17th years may join a Rifle Association as Cadet members.

Two courses of instruction for Cadet officers are held annually at the Military School.

7. **MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.**

At the Military College at Roberts' Heights courses are held for officers of the Permanent and Active Citizen Forces, Defence Rifle Associations, Cadet Forces and for N.C.O.s and men of the Permanent Force.

The College consists of three branches: the General Branch, Musketry and Signalling Branches.
Strength of Military Establishments:

- Permanent Force: 1,471
- Coast Garrison Force: 268
- Active Citizen Force: 8,128
- Defence Rifle Association: 152,000
- Cadets: 44,000

8. MILITARY COLLEGE.
(Number of Students for 1928-29)


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Other Ranks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Branch</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small-Arms Branch</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signalling Branch</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E. EFFECTIVES

I. BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES 1929-30.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Other Ranks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartermaster-General</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Service</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military College</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Field Artillery, Ordnance, Supply and other Services.
- Staff | 1 | 10 |
- Batteries of Field Artillery | 12 | 253 |
- Engineer Corps | 2 | 23 |
- Service Corps | 2 | 19 |
- Ordnance Corps | 11 | 134 |
- Veterinary Corps | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 29 | 442 |

- PERMANENT FORCE (CAPE PENINSULA).
- Instructional Staff | 1 | |
- Military Police and Detention Barracks | |
- Garrison Artillery | 9 | 142 |
- Fortress Engineers | 3 | 52 |
| Total | 13 | 206 |

- SOUTH AFRICAN AIR FORCE.
- Headquarters | 2 | 7 |
- Adjudant and Camp Staff | 1 | 11 |
- Aircraft Depot | 3 | 12 |
- Aircraft Stores | 13 | |
- Aircraft Workshops | 133 | |
- Reserve Aeroplane Park | 2 | 6 |
- Flying Training School | 6 | 21 |
- Active Service Squadron | 13 | 55 |
| Total | 27 | 258 |

CITIZEN FORCES AND CADETS | 30 | 52 | 130 | 40 | 252 |
2. The Strength as at June 30th, 1930.

(a) Permanent Force

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Other Ranks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instructional Corps</td>
<td></td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Service</td>
<td></td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Artillery</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Garrison Artillery</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineer Corps</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Corps</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Corps</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordnance Corps</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Corps</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative, Pay and Clerical Corps</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Force Cadets</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>139</td>
<td>1,285</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Coast Garrison and Active Citizen Forces.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Military Districts</th>
<th>Actual Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>416</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F. Police

The South African Force which is under the command and control of a Commissioner of Police, may be employed in case of war or other emergency to assist in the defence of the Union in any part of South Africa.

Period of service is for three years, with renewals of two-year periods.

The budget effectives of Police in 1929-30 is of 10,652 officers and other ranks of which 4,055 are natives.
II.

Navy.

LIST OF UNITS
(1930)

Surveying vessel:

Protea (1919). Displacement 800 tons. Dimensions: $231 \times 28 \text{ ft.} \times 7\frac{1}{4} \text{ in.} \times 7\frac{1}{2} \text{ feet}$

Guns: 1 3-pdr.

Miscellaneous:

4 units (mine-sweeping trawlers, ocean-going tugs, etc.).

III.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A. NOTES ON BUDGET PROCEDURE.

(1) The financial year covers the period April 1st to March 31st. The budget for a given year is usually presented to Parliament before the end of the preceding year, and is voted some months after its close. The closed accounts are published some 7 or 8 months after the end of the fiscal year to which they refer.

(2) The general budget, as distinguished from the Railways and Harbours administration budget, contains two separate accounts — the Revenue Account and the Loan Account. The former is credited with all money from revenue proper, and is charged with the greater part of current expenditure, including debt service. The Loan Account is credited with money derived from the raising of loans, etc. Capital expenditure and such extraordinary expenditure as the construction of military establishments, etc., are charged to this fund.

(3) The budget is drawn up on the system of gross appropriations.

(4) The Provinces and Local Authorities do not contribute to the costs of national defence.
B. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

I. Summary of Defence Expenditure (Gross).

**Table 1.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td>Revised Estimates</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure from Revenue Funds:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Defence</td>
<td>1,023.9</td>
<td>992.7</td>
<td>943.0</td>
<td>940.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure from Loan Funds:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Defence</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence Endowment Account</td>
<td>132.0</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>68.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,192.1</td>
<td>1,088.0</td>
<td>995.0</td>
<td>1,008.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index numbers of:
- Wholesale prices (1913 = 100)
- Retail prices: Cost of living (1914 = 100)

The figures above do not include war charges, pensions or debt service.

II. Analysis of Defence Expenditure.

(i) The following table gives an analysis of the Defence Expenditure charged to the Revenue Account for the three years under review:

**Table 2.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td>Revised Estimates</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>61.7</td>
<td>57.5</td>
<td>57.2</td>
<td>56.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartermaster-General (Headquarters)</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Services</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South African Military College</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>24.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Field Force, including Ordnance, Supply and other Services</td>
<td>177.7</td>
<td>205.7</td>
<td>181.5</td>
<td>178.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Force (Cape Peninsula)</td>
<td>75.1</td>
<td>70.7</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>58.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South African Air Force</td>
<td>288.1</td>
<td>165.6</td>
<td>128.8</td>
<td>128.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South African Naval Service</td>
<td>72.8</td>
<td>71.2</td>
<td>77.5</td>
<td>78.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizen Forces and Cadets</td>
<td>296.4</td>
<td>313.4</td>
<td>323.9</td>
<td>344.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Services</td>
<td>54.3</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>38.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,023.9</td>
<td>992.7</td>
<td>943.0</td>
<td>940.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above shows the expenditure of the various military corps and institutions.
Military Establishments. No information is available as to whether, and if so to what extent, the Union of South Africa maintains military factories or other establishments.

(2) Defence Expenditure charged to the Loan Account.

(a) The expenditure shown under this heading in Table 1 is mainly on account of construction, viz., construction of oil-fuel tanks, naval store and workshop equipment, and alterations and additions to barracks, etc.

(b) The expenditure on Defence Endowment Account is for permanent defence works and buildings, etc.

III Receipts in connection with Defence Expenditure.

"Departmental Receipts", accounted for on the revenue side of the budget, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1927-28</td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>15,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928-29</td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>11,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929-30</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-31</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The receipts for 1928-29 include £3,348 for stores returned by units and purchased by standard stock, £1,872 for goods repairable and £1,702 for fines and deficiencies for hospital and other charges.

IV. Expenditure referring to Previous Years.

(1) Debt Service. No interest on or redemption of public debt is charged to the Defence Budget.

(2) Pensions. The pensions account in the budget does not show civil and military pensions separately. To the estimates of defence expenditure for 1930-31, however, is attached a table showing the amounts payable as pensions, etc., in respect of members of the Defence Force, which totalled £131,300 for 1930-31.

The vote on "Pensions" includes, in addition to the ordinary pensions referred to above, an item, "War Allowances", for all wars in which South Africa has participated. The amounts provided under the item are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1927-28</td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>865,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928-29</td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>794,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929-30</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td>790,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-31</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td>760,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>