MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

The armed forces of New Zealand are based on the militia system. Besides a permanent force with a very small establishment, there is a territorial force whose members serve with the colours only a few days annually. In addition to the permanent and territorial forces, the armed forces of New Zealand also include cadets.

The permanent force is organised in such a manner as to enable it to carry out administrative and instructional duties for the territorial force and cadets and to furnish a small number of personnel for the care and maintenance of defence works, war material and stores.

The territorial force is maintained for the defence of New Zealand, but individual members may volunteer for service abroad.

Cadets are trained in the territorial force.

Both the permanent and the territorial forces have a reserve; there is also a reserve of officers to which all officers of the permanent and territorial forces are posted, as well as those of the obligatory forces raised on mobilisation.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The government of the forces is vested in the Crown. The Minister of Defence, being charged essentially with the administration of the New Zealand military forces, decides questions of policy, and issues his instructions accordingly; but the actual command and the issuing of orders for carrying out these instructions are the function of the
General Officer Commanding the Military Forces. An officer is appointed in each of the three military commands of the dominion to command and administer such units as are located in his command.

I. Defence Department.

The Department of Defence is organised as follows:

Minister of Defence.

General Officer Commanding the New Zealand Military Forces.

Branch of the General Staff.

The Chief of the General Staff, who is assisted by three general staff officers for training and staff duties, operations and intelligence, and a director of signals.

The Chief of the General Staff is responsible to the General Officer Commanding for advice as to conduct of military operations; war organisation, fighting efficiency, and training of the military forces; collection of intelligence, etc.

Branch of the Adjutant- and Quartermaster-General.

The Adjutant- and Quartermaster-General is responsible for peace organisation of the military forces, recruiting, discipline, administration, transport, remount, veterinary, ordnance, etc.

He is assisted by Director of Works, Director of Railways, Director of Ordnance Services, Director of Veterinary Services and Remounts, and Directors of Medical, Hygiene and Dental Services.

Air Services.

Artillery Services.

Judge Advocate-General and Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

General Headquarters Training Depot.

Ordnance Depot.

2. Command.

The command is vested in the G.O.C. New Zealand Military Forces, who is responsible to the Minister of Defence. The G.O.C. is assisted by a G.O.i/c Administration and a General Staff, which latter is divided into G., A. and Q. branches.

3. Air Board.

An Air Board, consisting of three naval and military officers and five senior administrative officers of the Civil Service, has been set up to act purely as an advisory body to the Government on all matters concerning aviation in the dominion.
4. COMMITTEES.

1. Mobilisation Committee:
Chief of the General Staff (Chairman);
Adjutant- and Quartermaster-General;
Director of Artillery;
General Staff Officer (Secretary).

2. Establishments Committee:
Chief of the General Staff (Chairman);
Director of Military Training and Intelligence;
Adjutant- and Quartermaster-General;
Director of Artillery.

3. Small-Arms Ammunition Committee:
Director of Artillery (Chairman);
Director of Military Training and Intelligence;
Adjutant- and Quartermaster-General;
Director of Ordnance Services;
Director of Financial Services.

TERRITORIAL MILITARY COMMANDS.

For purposes of defence, New Zealand is divided into three commands: Northern (headquarters—Auckland), central (headquarters—Wellington) and southern (headquarters—Christchurch). Each command contains the permanent force (see below) and the following units of the territorial force:

3 regiments of mounted rifles, 7 batteries of artillery in northern command, 6 in central and 5 in southern, 1 field company of engineers, 1 signal depot, 4 battalions of infantry, 1 army service composite company and 1 field ambulance.

This organisation, on mobilisation, produces one complete division and three brigades of mounted rifles.

In a national emergency, each regimental district could provide extra battalions up to the extent of the man-power and equipment available. Regimental districts are subdivided into areas for registration purposes, each in charge of an officer and a small staff for training and administration.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.¹

I. PERMANENT FORCE.

The units of the permanent forces are: Staff Corps, Royal Artillery, Royal New Zealand Air Force, Army Ordnance Corps, Army Pay Corps, Medical Corps, Army Service Corps, and the General Duty Section of the permanent force.

¹ On December 12th, 1933.
2. TERRITORIAL FORCE.

The territorial force consists of:

3 mounted rifle brigades (9 regiments, 27 squadrons of which 9 are machine-gun squadrons);
3 field artillery brigades (10 field batteries of which 3 are howitzers);
2 coast batteries, 4 medium batteries and 2 light batteries;
3 field companies of engineers;
3 depots of signal corps;
3 infantry brigades (12 battalions);
3 field companies of Army Service Corps.

Each battery of field artillery brigade comprises four guns of 18-pounders or four 4.5-in. howitzers.
A medium artillery battery contains four 60-pounder guns, horse-drawn, or four 6-in. howitzers, tractor-drawn.
A coast artillery battery contains six guns and three engines, three lights and three dynamo-rooms for the electric lights section.
A light battery contains four 3.7-in. guns.
Each infantry battalion includes one headquarter wing, one machine-gun company and three rifle companies.

The headquarter wing is composed of three groups, of which one anti-tank group (four guns); the machine-gun company has sixteen machine-guns.

On mobilisation, each command provides ammunition columns, sanitary sections and mobile veterinary sections in addition.

Aviation.

The Royal New Zealand Air Force has been formed as a unit of the permanent military forces, and the New Zealand Air Force as a branch of the territorial force.

The former consists of a nucleus of officers and other ranks who take charge of the newly acquired aerodrome and carry out instructional duties.

The latter consists of officers and other ranks who have had experience in the Royal Air Force and air force of other dominions, and who may be called upon to perform such refresher training as may be laid down by the General Officer Commanding.

The command is vested in the General Officer Commanding New Zealand Military Forces, who is responsible to the Minister of Defence.

The General Officer Commanding is assisted by a General Staff consisting of the Chief of the General Staff and staff officers in charge of " G ", " A " and

1 Owing to the financial stringency it has been decided, as a temporary measure, to reduce the territorial force to a cadre basis, and to dispense with the training of senior cadets, except at secondary schools.

The existing organisation will continue to be maintained, but under the cadre establishment.
"Q" branches (designated, respectively, the Director of Military Training and Intelligence, the Adjutant- and Quartermaster-General), by Directors of Artillery Ordnance, Medical Services and Financial Services and by an Air Board with a permanent secretary at General Headquarters.

An Air Board, consisting of three naval and military officers and five senior administrative officers of the Civil Service, has been set up to act purely as an advisory body to the Government on all matters concerning aviation in the Dominion.

The territorial air force is organised into a wing consisting of four squadrons (2 bomber and 2 army co-operation squadrons), each of three flights.

**Air Material.**

(1930-31.)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of aeroplanes</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total horse-power</td>
<td>5,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defence Rifle Clubs.**

Rifle clubs exist for the purpose of educating non-members of the naval and military forces and the public generally in the necessity for training citizens to shoot. They are affiliated to, but do not form part of, the defence force; any British subject between the ages of 18 and 55 years, including members of the territorial force and trainees temporarily placed on the non-effective list, are eligible to join. The regulations as to members having to fire an annual musketry course and the rendering of reports and returns to the military authorities have been abolished, and the clubs are now permitted to manage their own affairs. Service rifles are issued on loan to reservists of the territorial force on their joining a Defence Rifle Club. There are (May 1933) 147 clubs with 5,079 members.

**Police Forces.**

All police are included in one State force under the control of the Commissioner for Police, who is responsible to a Minister of the Crown.

Policemen are armed with revolvers where necessary. Arms not in regulation equipment, but in the use of which instruction is given, comprise rifle, bayonet and automatic pistol (as alternative to revolver).

Training: infantry drill, including rifle and bayonet and rifle or automatic pistol exercises; for mounted men cavalry training, etc. Training is given by police officials. The recruiting system is based on voluntary enlistment.

Budgetary effectives for 1933-34: 1,213.

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1 Includes 11 aeroplanes capable of use in war in commission in operational units and 10 aeroplanes capable of use in war in training establishments.
RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

Military service is voluntary. Compulsory service in the territorial army was suspended in 1930, and the territorial force was organised on the basis of voluntary enlistment. The new scheme came into force on June 1st, 1931. It provides for the continuance of the territorial force with a strength of some 10,000, as compared with some 16,000 under the system of compulsory service.

In time of war, it is lawful for the Governor (the occasion being first communicated to Parliament if Parliament is then sitting, or notified by Proclamation if Parliament is not then sitting) by Proclamation to call upon persons liable to serve in the militia to enrol in the militia, and thereupon such persons shall, within the time and in the manner prescribed, enrol in the militia for the prescribed period.

Permanent Force.

Enlistment in the permanent force is for a term of five years; men can re-enlist up to 55 years of age or until they have had thirty-five years of active service.

Territorial Force.

Enlistment in the territorial force is for a period of three years and may be renewed each year up to the age of 30. Annual training in the territorial force consists of six days in camp and six half-day parades. The minimum age of enlistment is 18 years.

MILITARY TRAINING OF CADETS.

Simultaneously with the reduction in 1931 of the territorial force units to cadre strength, a change was made in the policy of training cadets. All cadets, other than those belonging to secondary-school units, were discharged, and cadet training (fifty-four hours per annum) ceased except at secondary schools; the pupils of these schools are, on an average, 15 years of age.

The secondary-school cadet corps form a recruiting-pool for the territorial force, particularly as regards officers and N.C.O.s.

The strength of the secondary-school cadets on May 31st, 1933, was 343 officers and 15,165 other ranks.

Cadets are organised into battalions (thirty-two battalions). A battalion consists of a headquarters and from four to six companies; a company consists of from four to six platoons.
NEW ZEALAND

EFFECTIVES.

I. AVERAGE DAILY EFFECTIVES OF THE ARMED FORCES IN 1931.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land armed forces</th>
<th>Total effectives</th>
<th>Officers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>469</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Air armed forces</th>
<th>Total effectives</th>
<th>Officers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. BUDGETARY AND ACTUAL EFFECTIVES.

The figures in the following tables differ in character from the figures in the preceding table. These two kinds of returns are not comparable with each other.

(a) Permanent Force (Budgetary Effectives).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Army:</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers and other ranks</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil staff</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Military aviation:

| Officers and other ranks | 54 | 55 |
| Civil staff | 3 | 3 |

Total | 459 | 464 |

(b) Territorial Force.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>N.C.O.s and men</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August 31st, 1931</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>4,863</td>
<td>5,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30th, 1931</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>5,663</td>
<td>6,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 29th, 1932</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>5,906</td>
<td>6,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31st, 1932</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>6,302</td>
<td>6,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31st, 1933</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>7,197</td>
<td>7,903</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Navy.

LIST OF UNITS.
(Feb 1, 1934.)

Cruisers:

1. Diomede (1919-1922) Standard displacement, 4,850 tons. Dimensions: $472\frac{1}{2} \times 46\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ feet. H.P. 40,000 = 29 kts. Guns: 6 6-inch, 3 4-inch (A.A.), 16 small guns, 12 torpedo-tubes (21-inch).

2. Dunedin (1918-1919)

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1 This total includes 76 officers of the permanent force, 18 officers (average daily effectives) of the territorial force, 215 other ranks of the permanent force and 160 average daily effectives of the territorial force.

2 Including 55 of the permanent force and 2 average daily effectives of the territorial force.
Training ship (ex-cruiser):  
*Philomel* (1890)  
Displacement, 2,575 tons. Dimensions: $278 \times 41 \times 16\frac{3}{4}$ feet. *Guns:* 1 6-inch, 1 4-inch, 2 12-pdr.  
Miscellaneous: 5 units.

**EFFECTIVES.**

**Average Daily Effectives reached during the Year 1930-31.**

| Total effectives | 847 |  
| Officers | 55 |

**Budgetary Effectives.**

| 1931-32 | 1,124 |  
| 1932-33 | 1,109 |  
| 1933-34 | 1,088 |

**III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.**

The financial year covers the period from April 1st to March 31st.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>£ (000's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Defence</td>
<td>463.5</td>
<td>437.6</td>
<td>418.8</td>
<td>344.7</td>
<td>362.1</td>
<td>405.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence Department</td>
<td>464.6</td>
<td>447.3</td>
<td>270.7</td>
<td>180.9</td>
<td>203.6</td>
<td>226.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>928.1</td>
<td>884.9</td>
<td>689.5</td>
<td>525.6</td>
<td>565.7</td>
<td>632.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index numbers of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale prices (1913 = 100)</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>131³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail prices: Cost of living (1926-1930 = 100)</td>
<td>101¹</td>
<td>100³</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Average for the year 1928.  
² Average of three quarterly figures.  
³ Average, April 1933 to January 1934.

**Notes.—1.** The figures in the table above represent net expenditure and do not, therefore, include the expenditure covered by credits-in-aid.  

2. Expenditure on military aviation is included in the Defence Department figures.

¹ Permanent force: 154; citizen force: 857.
3. The above figures do not include the cost of civil aviation charged to the Defence Department. This expenditure has amounted to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£ (ooo's)</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Pensions.—The ordinary pensions of the fighting services are not charged to the Consolidated Fund (Ordinary Revenue Account), but to the Superannuation Fund.

War pensions were included in the Consolidated Fund (Ordinary Revenue Account) up to and including 1931-32 under the Permanent Appropriations; as from 1932-33, they appear in Annual Appropriations (Pensions) under the headings shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War Pensions:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military pensions (Maori War)</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence Act 1909 (principally in connection with the South African War)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War Pensions Act of 1915</td>
<td>1,178.6</td>
<td>1,204.4</td>
<td>1,245.5</td>
<td>1,261.8</td>
<td>1,217.6</td>
<td>1,221.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,195.0</td>
<td>1,218.5</td>
<td>1,257.2</td>
<td>1,271.9</td>
<td>1,225.6</td>
<td>1,227.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>