NEW ZEALAND

Area ... 268,000 sq. km.
Population (III. 1936) .... 1,573,000
Density per sq. km. .... 5.9
Length of railway system (31. III. 1934) 5,342 km.

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 Forces.—The Permanent Forces are maintained in order to provide commanders and staffs at the various headquarters and military establishments, adjutants, instructional staff and instructional cadres for the Territorial Force and the Air Force, nucleus garrisons for the fixed defences and aerodromes, and maintenance and administrative staffs at ordnance depots. They are raised by voluntary enlistment and correspond to the Regular Army in the United Kingdom.

The Territorial Force.—The Territorial Force is maintained for the defence of New Zealand and constitutes the field army for that purpose. It is raised on a basis of voluntary service and corresponds broadly to the Territorial Army in the United Kingdom.

During a national emergency, the territorial force is liable to service in any part of New Zealand, and cannot be compelled to serve outside the Dominion.

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, who is responsible to the Minister of Defence. 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 is assisted by three general staff officers for training and staff duties, operations and intelligence, and a director of signals.

Branch of the Adjutant-General.

The Adjutant-General is assisted by Directors of Medical, Hygiene and Dental Services.

Branch of the Quarter-Master-General.

The Quarter-Master-General is assisted by Director of Works, Director of Railways, Director of Ordnance Services, Director of Veterinary Services and Remounts.

Air Services.
Artillery Services.
Financial Services.

2. 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.

3. 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:

- 1 mounted rifles brigade (3 regiments), 1 brigade and 1 group of artillery (7 batteries in northern command, 6 in central and 6 in southern), 1 infantry brigade (4 battalions), 1 field company of engineers, 1 signal depot, 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, Permanent Staff, Artillery, Royal New Zealand Air Force, Army Ordnance Corps, Medical Corps, Army Service Corps, and the General Duty Section of the permanent force.

¹ On December 17th, 1935.
2. Territorial Force.¹

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 pack (light) batteries;
3 field companies of engineers;
3 depots of signal corps;
3 infantry brigades (12 battalions);
3 composite companies of Army Service Corps.
1 university company, Medical 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 pack 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 New Zealand Air Force consists (May 30th, 1935) of a small Permanent Force (10 officers and 101 other ranks) for instructional, administrative, and maintenance duties, and a Territorial Air Force consisting of approximately 85 officers organised as a wing of four squadrons.

The Permanent Force is distributed between the two Air Force stations—the New Zealand Air Force Base, Hobsonville, Auckland, which is a combined land and seaplane station, and Wigram Aerodrome, Christchurch, with a small administrative staff at General Headquarters, Defence, Wellington.

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.
AIR MATERIAL.

The service aircraft consists of four Vickers Vildebeest torpedo bombers, two Fairey IIIF float-planes, three D.H. Moth machines, and a small flying-boat at Hobsonville; and at Wigram Aerodrome five Bristol fighters, four Vickers Vildebeest torpedo bombers, two Grebe S.S. fighters, four Hawker Tomtit training-machines, and three D.H. Moths.

The training of the Territorial Air Force is carried out on the equipment at Wigram Aerodrome, and consists of annual squadron courses of ten days' duration, together with a limited amount of week-end flying training and instruction during the year.

The service duties of the Royal New Zealand Air Force comprise the administration and training of the Territorial Air Force, co-operation with the New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy, army co-operation with other territorial units of the New Zealand Military Forces, and certain miscellaneous duties, the chief of which is air survey for other Government Departments. In addition, this unit is responsible for the administration of the Air Navigation Act and Regulations, which involves periodical inspections of civil aircraft, aerodromes, etc., and the examination and instruction of civil pilots and engineers.

DEFENCE RIFLE CLUBS.

Rifle clubs exist for the purpose of educating non-members of the naval, military or air forces and the public generally in the necessity for training citizens to shoot. Rifle clubs are not included as units in the organisation of the military forces, and in a national emergency members would be mobilised as individuals in the same way as other private citizens. All British subjects over the age of 18 are eligible to join. There are (May 31st, 1935) 148 clubs with 5,064 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 effects for 1935-36: 1,248.
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.

The Militia is not embodied in peace-time and no training therein is carried out.

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.

All ranks of the Permanent Forces are called upon to assist in the training of the Territorial Force and Cadets and provide in certain cases a permanent nucleus to territorial units.

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 32 years.

The minimum age of enlistment is 18 years.

The annual obligatory training for all units of the Territorial Force, except of coast artillery, includes:

(i) A minimum of 36 hours' training in drills and parades (coast artillery units, sixty hours), inclusive of the prescribed small-arms course, before the annual camp;

(ii) 6 days' continuous training in camp, during which the minimum of 6 hours' work is to be performed each day;

For coast artillery units, the periods prescribed were ten days' camp training and sixty hours' out-of-camp training.

There are obligatory courses in camp lasting one week for majors, captains and lieutenants who are preparing for their promotion examinations.
**Territorial Force Reserve.**

The Territorial Force Reserve is composed of those who have served efficiently for 3 years in the Territorial Force and are under the age of 41 years. Officers of the Territorial Force Reserve attend a camp of instruction with their unit once every 3 years; other ranks do no training at all.

**MILITARY TRAINING OF CADETS.**

Since the suspension of compulsory military training, only cadets attending secondary schools are trained. The pupils of these schools are on an average 15 years of age. The annual training approximates 30 drills of 1 1/2 hours' duration, including a musketry course, and a "barracks" lasting 5 days.

The strength of the secondary-school cadets on May 31st, 1935, was 363 officers and 16,172 other ranks.

There is no military college in the Dominion, but cadets are sent to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, or the Royal Military College of Australia. These cadets, after completing their courses and receiving their commissions, are attached for twelve months' training to the British Regular Army before returning to New Zealand.

After leaving college, a cadet under 18 years of age may join the regimental cadet detachment of one of the local territorial units, and carry out drills until such time as he reaches the age of 18 years, when he may enrol in the Territorial Force.

Cadets are organised into battalions (thirty-two battalions), but, except on ceremonial occasions, seldom work as such. A battalion consists of a headquarters and from four to six companies; a company consists of from four to six platoons.

Cadet units in the main centres have artillery, engineer, signal and/or medical sections.

**MILITARY STATUTE OF THE MANDATED TERRITORY.**

**Western Samoa.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>2,934 sq. km.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (XII. 1933)</td>
<td>52,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The territory under the mandate of New Zealand belongs to category C of the mandated territories.

Article 4 of the mandate relating to the military statute of Western Samoa reads as follows:

"The military training of the natives, otherwise than for purposes of infernal police and the local defence of the territory, shall be prohibited. Furthermore, no military or naval bases shall be established nor fortifications erected in the territory."
Police.

The total strength on March 31st, 1934, numbered 50, including 36 natives. Native police receive no training in the use of arms.

EFFECTIVES.

(a) Permanent Force (Budgetary Effectives).

(1935-36.)

Army:

Officers and other ranks ...... ...... ...... ...... 415
Civil staff ........ ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... 137

Military aviation:

Officers and other ranks ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... 126

(b) Territorial Force.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>N.C.O.&amp;s</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>
<tr>
<td>May 31st, 1934</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>7,753</td>
<td>8,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31st, 1935</td>
<td>782</td>
<td>8,428</td>
<td>9,210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Territorial Force Reserve.

No establishment is laid down for the Territorial Force Reserve.

II. Navy.

LIST OF UNITS.

(April 18th, 1936.)

Cruisers:


2. *Dunedin* (1918-1919)

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: 4 units.

BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>N.C.O.&amp;s</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1931-32</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>1,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932-33</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>1,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933-34</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>1,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934-35</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>1,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935-36</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>1,130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1935-36</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>£ (ooo's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Defence</td>
<td>418.8</td>
<td>344.7</td>
<td>362.1</td>
<td>397.4</td>
<td>437.8</td>
<td>450.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence</td>
<td>270.7</td>
<td>180.9</td>
<td>203.6</td>
<td>262.9</td>
<td>453.9</td>
<td>485.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>689.5</td>
<td>525.6</td>
<td>565.7</td>
<td>660.3</td>
<td>891.7</td>
<td>935.3</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 (1929/30 = 100)</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail prices : Cost of living (1929/30 = 100)</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 of the Defence Department during 1930-31 to 1933-34 was fixed under a restricted scheme owing to the need for economy.

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

4. 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></th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1935-36</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>£ (ooo's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. In addition to the expenditure of the Defence Department for 1930-31, certain unimportant expenditure on national defence was included in the Public Works Fund.

6. Pensions.—A small amount of naval and military pensions is included in the expenditure of the Defence Departments. The bulk of the pensions of the fighting services are not charged to the Consolidated Fund (Ordinary Revenue Account), but to the Superannuation Fund. They are not shown separately.
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></th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1935-36</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£ (ooo's)</td>
<td>£ (ooo's)</td>
<td>£ (ooo's)</td>
<td>£ (ooo's)</td>
<td>£ (ooo's)</td>
<td>£ (ooo's)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>War Pensions</em>:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military pensions (Maori War)</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence Act, 1909 (principally in connection with the South African War)</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War Pensions Act of 1915</td>
<td>1,245.5</td>
<td>1,261.8</td>
<td>1,217.6</td>
<td>1,246.4</td>
<td>1,264.1</td>
<td>1,280.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical treatment and various allowances to ex-soldiers</td>
<td>87.0</td>
<td>80.4</td>
<td>74.2</td>
<td>72.4</td>
<td>70.9</td>
<td>67.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,344.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,352.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,299.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,325.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,340.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,352.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>