UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Area ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1,222,000 sq. km.
Population (VI.1935) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 8,600,000
Density per sq. km ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 7.0
Length of railway system (31.111.1932) ... ... 19,273 km.

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

The armed forces of the Union of South Africa, which consist of the land army, air force and navy, are based on the militia system and are under authority of the Department of Defence. In addition to the permanent force (corresponding to the regular army in the United Kingdom), which has a very small establishment principally engaged on administrative and instructional duties, the South African army consists of the coast garrison force and the citizen force, whose members only spend a few days annually with the colours.

The Coast Garrison Force forms one portion of the field army of the Union. The force consists of men specially trained in harbour work, etc.

The Citizen Force, which consists of all persons liable to render personal service in time of war (other than members of the other forces mentioned), comprises the active citizen force, the citizen force reserve and the national reserve.

The active citizen force constitutes a reserve of field troops, and has all the material necessary for taking the field; it consists of units recruited in the same or adjoining districts.

The citizen force reserve, which is divided into two classes, is composed of men who have not been posted to the permanent force reserve, and who act up to a certain age as reservists for the particular units in which they did their training. The citizen force reserve also includes all citizens not past their forty-fifth year, other than those in 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.

The national reserve consists of all citizens not members of any other portion of the defence force who are liable to render personal service. After the whole of the active citizen force and the citizen
force reserve have been mobilised in time of war, the national reserve may be called out in three classes according to age.

Finally, the "commandos" form the remaining portion of the field army of the Union.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

The defence forces (naval, military and air) are all under the control of the 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), four members and a secretary. This council has no executive functions, but is largely an advisory body to the Minister.

Military Board consisting of a president (Minister of Defence), four members (Chief of the General Staff, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-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 Director of Military Operations and Training.
2. Adjutant-General's Section.
3. Quartermaster-General's Section.
4. Technical Service Section.
5. Medical Section.
COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.¹

The Union is divided into six military commands, each in charge of a Command Staff Officer who is also the Registering Officer.

TERRITORIAL MILITARY COMMANDS.

PERMANENT FORCE.

The permanent force consists of the garrison artillery, three batteries of field artillery, one special service battalion,² Staff Corps,

¹ On May 30th, 1936.
² The Special Service Battalion has been formed with the object of assisting the unemployed. Youths between the ages of 17 and 22 are enrolled for one year and may be re-engaged thereafter for such periods as may be decided upon from time to time. On obtaining approved employment, members are released. Vacancies in the Defence, Police and Prisons Department will be filled by personnel of the battalion. Other government departments will also endeavour to place youths in employment. Members receive a minimum rate of pay of 1s. a day, plus uniform, rations and quarters.

In addition to normal infantry drill and musketry training, personnel have been trained during the year 1933-34 as specialists in Vickers and Lewis machine-guns and in signalling.

The total number of youths which joined the service battalions as at January 1936 was 5,843.

A number of junior officers from other units of the permanent force have been attached to the battalion for short periods throughout the year, in order to improve their knowledge of drill and regimental duties.
Ordnance Corps, Infantry, Air Force, Engineer Corps, Army Service Corps, Instructional Corps, Medical Corps, Veterinary Corps, Administrative, Pay and Clerical Corps.

The South African Air Force is organised into the following units:

(i) **At Roberts Heights** :

(a) The aircraft and artillery depot, which includes aircraft, artillery and mechanical transport stores, a mechanical transport section, artillery repair and aircraft repair and construction workshops and a reserve aeroplane park. The training of Active Citizen Force artisans for the South African Air Force Reserve is also carried out here.

(b) A central flying school, consisting of one training and two service flights, capable of training 40 to 50 pupils per annum.

(c) The Cape Squadron, of which one nucleus Permanent Force Service flight is at present fully established. Aircraft for the remaining two flights are maintained at the reserve aeroplane park by the aircraft and artillery depot.

(ii) **At Capetown** :

(a) One Service flight of three aircraft;

(b) Aircraft and artillery depot for the maintenance of aircraft, artillery and mechanical transport.

(iii) **Reserves** :

(a) A special reserve of flying officers;

(b) A general reserve of officers;

(c) A reserve of artisans.

**Air Material.**

(1931.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of aeroplanes</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total horse-power</td>
<td>13,353</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Coast Garrison Force.**

The coast garrison force consists of units of the garrison artillery and coast defence corps, which consists of men specially trained in harbour work, engineering, signalling and telegraphy.

**Active Citizen Force.**

1. **Higher Formations.**

6 infantry brigades.

1 coast artillery brigade.

---

1 Thirty-eight capable of use in war in commission or in immediate reserve with operational units and twenty-eight in commission in training establishment not capable of use in war.
2. **Arms and Services.**

**Infantry:** 24 battalions.

**Artillery:** 2 heavy batteries, 2 medium batteries, 5 field artillery batteries and 1 battery of horse artillery.

**Engineers:** 6 companies.

**Pioneers:** 1 battalion.

**Armoured train:** 2 units.

**Machine-gun squadron:** 1.

**Army Service Corps:** 6 companies.

The citizen force has also an intendance service, medical service, army corps of signals, etc.

**THE DEFENCE PLAN OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.**

The original defence plan, since amended as regards aircraft, contemplated that at the end of five years the Union should have available for its defence the following: (a) ten batteries of artillery; (b) six infantry brigades at peace strength, plus units from the Special Service and Pioneer Battalions, a total of about 15,000 of all ranks; within three months the number of trained men—a fair proportion of which would be men trained in the use of weapons other than rifles—would be brought up to 55,000; in addition, 90,000 riflemen could be mobilised as and when required; (c) four squadrons of fighters and bomber fighters of 13 machines each and a reserve of 24, giving a total of modern fighting aircraft of 76. In addition, there would be a "tail" of obsolete aircraft of 24 for advanced training, and 40 tutors for *ab initio* training purposes. This programme, through delays inevitably associated with reorganisation, has been held up to some extent, and will not be completed before the end of 1938. Since the original scheme was agreed to, events have called for a revision of some of the calculations on which that scheme was based. The following further defence measures have been provided: (1) a scheme for training pilots, mechanics and artisans which at the end of five years from now should at any time give 1,000 pilots and 3,000 mechanics and artisans; (2) the formation of an anti-tank brigade, equipped with the most modern anti-tank weapons, and capable of being transported by air in non-fighting aircraft available in the Union over a distance of 500 miles within 48 hours; (3) the formation over the next five years out of civil aircraft in the Union of not less than twelve flights of five each, of high speed multi-engined bombers.

**DEFENCE 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 5 different classes of members of a Defence Rifle Association:

(i) Cadet members, 13-17 years of age;
(ii) Junior voluntary members, 17-21 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, but before an association or group of associations is allowed to form a commando it must possess a minimum of 600 members.

The Defence Rifle Associations are grouped in magisterial districts. When the numbers of members of associations in a magisterial district reaches a figure to justify it, 2 or more commandos are formed.

Commandos (which are 148 in number and are mounted units) are organised in 3, 4, 5 or even more squadrons of 4 troops.

In order to provide for more advanced training for a number of compulsory members, special training squadrons of 200 men each have been formed in 41 selected commandos, to which compulsory members in such commandos are posted.

Every member of a special training squadron is bound to attend a 5-day continuous training camp and a 1-day musketry parade annually. Voluntary members are required to attend musketry practices and wapenskouings. Members who fail to attend a prescribed number of musketry practices are struck off the roll of membership.

For troop training and wapenskouing, each member of a commando provides his own horse, saddle, bridle, rifle and equipment, but the camp is pitched under arrangements made by the officer commanding the military command, who also arranges for the co-operation of the permanent forces, both military and, when possible, air, in the training.

Arrangements are made for officers of commandos to be instructed by means of courses at the S.A. Military College and also by means of courses of 5 days in the commando area carried out by officers and warrant officers of the permanent forces.

**Strength of Defence Rifle Associations.**

| Number of associations | ... | 1,445 |
| Membership: | | |
| Officers | ... | 2,811 |
| Voluntary members | ... | 107,960 |
| Cadet members | ... | 2,948 |
| Total | ... | 113,719 |

Strength of Defence Rifle Associations for the year 1934-35; 138,000.
POLICE FORCES.

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 for European members, and one year for non-European members, with renewals for an indefinite period.

The native police are unarmed.

The budgetary effectives for 1936-37 were 10,475, including 3,053 non-European.

RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

I. GENERAL.

Every citizen between his seventeenth and sixtieth year (both included) is liable to render in time of war personal service in defence of the Union in any part of South Africa whether within or outside the Union. Every citizen is also liable to undergo a course of peace training for a period of four years between his seventeenth and twenty-first year (both included). A minimum of 50 per cent of those liable for peace training is required annually, others being required in their twenty-first year to enrol as members of rifle associations for the same period of four consecutive years.

Registration for all citizens on attaining the age of 17 is compulsory. 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 twenty-first 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.

Registrations under Defence Act.
(Position at March 13th, 1934.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number liable for registration</td>
<td>19,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number registered</td>
<td>15,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total voluntary entries:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mounted</td>
<td>2,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>12,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total non-voluntary registration</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On June 30th, 1934, 76,755 registered citizens were available for peace training. Annually, there are in training 13,500 citizen soldiers, of whom one-third are passed out each year.
2. Permanent Force.

The permanent force is recruited on a voluntary basis and corresponds to the regular army in the United Kingdom. Enlistment into the permanent force is for a period of three years. Re-engagement is permitted by periods of two years up to the age of 45 (privates), 50 (N.C.O.s) or 55 (warrant officers).

The liability to training of the permanent force is similar to that of the regular army in the United Kingdom. The permanent force is also called upon to take an active part in the training of the Coast Garrison Force, Active Citizen Force, commandos and cadets.

3. Coast Garrison Force.

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 four years, and engagements may be renewed, in certain circumstances, yearly up to the age of 45 (privates), 50 (N.C.O.s) or 55 (warrant officers).

Non-continuous training.—Members of the South African Garrison Artillery (Coast Garrison Force) carry out at present 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 South African Permanent Garrison Artillery, and firing.


(1) The Active Citizen Force consists of registered citizens between the ages of 17 and 25, 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 four years.

Members of the Active Citizen Force carry out 8 days (recruits; 6 days for trained men) non-continuous training each year.

Units of the Active Citizen Force normally go into camp annually for continuous training for 10 days.

For the year ending June 30th, 1934, 5,752 recruits for the active citizen force were examined and 1,176 were found to be permanently unfit for service.
(2) **The Citizen Force Reserve** is divided into two classes:

Class A (First reserve).—Citizens not past their forty-fifth year who have undergone their four-year peace training in the active citizen force. 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.

Effective: 7,752 (including 599 non-combatant reservists).

Class B (Second reserve).—All other citizens, not past their forty-fifth 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.

All members of the citizen force reserve are liable to be called upon once annually for inspection.

Effective: 6,650 (including 264 non-combatant reservists).

(3) **The National Reserve** consists of all citizens between the ages of seventeen and sixty years who are not members of any other portion of the defence force, and are liable to render personal service.

5. **The Commandos.**

The commandos are recruited mainly on a voluntary basis from the members of defence rifle associations. 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 four 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.

Period of training: see Rifle Associations.

6. **Special Reserves.**

The special reserves established under the Act consist of:

(1) Reserve of officers: actual strength on June 30th, 1934—2,782.

(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 forty-fifth 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.

INSTRUCTION OF OFFICERS.

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, Small-Arms and Signalling Branches.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS (1933-34).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permanent force</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Other ranks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>44</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special service battalion</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active citizen force</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadet officers</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>751</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PREPARATORY MILITARY TRAINING (CADETS).

Boys between the ages of 13 and 17 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. Boys of 12 and 13 years of age at schools where cadet detachments proper exist may be enrolled as junior cadets. They receive only miniature ammunition on the scale of 200 rounds per cadet per annum. 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.
The compulsory training subjects are drill, miniature rifle shooting and physical training. In the larger schools, additional subjects—e.g., signalling, stretcher work, etc.—are taught.

Instruction is imparted by cadet officers among the masters, by student officers among the boys and, when such are available, by warrant officers or N.C.O.s of the Instructional Corps.

Annual competitions are carried out between cadet corps in each military command for shields and cups.

Number of officers and cadets, as at June 30th, 1934:

Cadets proper (218 detachments):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>997</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student officers</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadets</td>
<td>24,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior cadets</td>
<td>9,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>35,573</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rifle Association Cadets (213 detachments):

| Officers | 387 |
| Cadets | 14,067 |
| **Total** | **14,447** |

**EFFECTIVES.**

(1930 to 1936-37.)

**I. AVERAGE NUMBER OF EFFECTIVES OF THE ARMED FORCES (1930).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Other effectives having completed at least 6 months’ service</th>
<th>Details of personnel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land armed forces</td>
<td>2,487</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>2,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air armed forces</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The legislation provides for three periods of continuous training, of which one shall last not more than fifty days and the other two, taken together, not more than thirty days, and a total of not more than twenty-six days’ non-continuous training during a period of four years. Owing to financial considerations, these periods have had to be considerably curtailed for the present.

2 Members of defence rifle associations. For the year 1930, continuous training varying from three to five days was prescribed, but, owing to various reasons, a percentage did not complete their training.

3 Continuous training varying from five to thirty days. Of a total number of 227 men, thirty-three only did three days in non-continuous training periods.

*Note.*—Non-continuous training periods equalling six hours have been reckoned as one day’s training.
The figures in the following table differ in character from the figures in the preceding table. These two kinds of returns are not comparable with each other.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1935-36</th>
<th>1936-37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Section</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commands</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>723</td>
<td>723</td>
<td>726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft, Artillery and Mechanical Transport Depots</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>1,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordnance Depots</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armouries</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,910</td>
<td>2,571</td>
<td>2,915</td>
<td>3,773</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MILITARY STATUTE OF THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA UNDER MANDATE OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The territory of South West Africa belongs to category "C" of the mandated territories.

According to Article 4 of the mandate, the military training of the natives, otherwise than for purposes of internal police and the local defence of the territory, is prohibited. Furthermore, no military or naval bases can be established or fortifications erected in the territory.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

Area .... 835,000 sq. km.
Population (VI. 1935) .... 280,000

Defence of the Territory.

No military forces are maintained for the defence of the territory, but the Burgher Force Proclamation No. 19 of 1927 imposes upon every able-bodied male European resident of the mandated territory who is a natural born or naturalised British subject and who has completed his twentieth but not his fifty-sixth year the liability to render personal service as a burgher in the defence of the territory and the protection of life and property therein and to undergo such military training as may be prescribed or directed by the Administrator.

1 Not including Naval Service.
The Force is divided into two classes, "A" and "B". "A" class includes every person who has completed his twentieth and not his forty-first year, and "B" class every person who has completed his forty-first and not his fifty-sixth year.

The number of persons registered as being liable for service under the Proclamation, on December 31st, 1929, was 6,259.

The command and control of the force is vested in a Chief Commandant appointed by the Administrator.

For purposes of organisation, the territory is divided into five military areas. The burghers residing in each area are formed into commandos according to the military strength of the area. Separate units are established, consisting of classes "A" and "B", the former being known as active and the latter as reserve commandos.

Each commando consists of a headquarters, 4 squadrons and, in certain cases, a machine-gun section.

While the Administrator has power to call up the whole or any part of the force for military training, this for various reasons, mainly financial, has not hitherto been done. The policy of the Administration has been to encourage rifle practice, and to this end rifle ranges have been provided in all parts of the territory and burghers are supplied with ammunition for practice at cost price. Annual efficiency shoots are held, and for instruction in marksmanship a free issue not exceeding fifty cartridges is made to each burgher. Every burgher must qualify in marksmanship,

Police.

The force is mounted and the European section is armed. The natives are not armed except when stationed in areas where it is necessary to give them rifles to protect themselves against wild animals. This, for example, applies to native constables in the Caprivi Zipfel. The number of armed natives does not exceed a dozen.

The force is distributed at police posts throughout the territory, and each post is under the command of a European.

The force is regarded primarily as a police force, but may, of course, be called up for active service in case of emergency.

The strength of the police force of the territory was, in 1935, 341 all ranks. The force is under the command of a Commandant, who ranks as a lieutenant-colonel.

II. Navy.

LIST OF UNITS.

Surveying vessel: *Africana*.

Miscellaneous: 4 units.
### III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Closed accounts</th>
<th>Estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£ (ooo's)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931-32</td>
<td>755.5</td>
<td>1,330.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932-33</td>
<td>721.0</td>
<td>1,362.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933-34</td>
<td>940.5</td>
<td>1,317.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934-35</td>
<td>1,114.3</td>
<td>1,750.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935-36</td>
<td>1,330.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936-37</td>
<td>1,362.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Index numbers of:**

1. Wholesale prices (1929-30 = 100)
   - 1932-33: 87
   - 1933-34: 79
   - 1934-35: 85
   - 1935-36: 88
   - 1936-37: 85

2. Retail prices: Cost of living (1929-30 = 100)
   - 1932-33: 94
   - 1933-34: 89
   - 1934-35: 88
   - 1935-36: 89
   - 1936-37: 89

**NOTES.—1.** The above figures include expenditure on the South African Air Force. As from 1932-33 civil aviation has been transferred from the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Service to Defence; the sums thus included in Defence have amounted to:

- 1932-33 Closed accounts: £112,030
- 1933-34 Closed accounts: £110,042
- 1934-35 Closed accounts: £78,445
- 1935-36 Estimates: £61,140
- 1936-37 Estimates: £52,925

2. As from April 1st, 1933, the Defence Endowment Account has been discontinued as a separate account, and its revenue is now paid into the Consolidated Revenue Funds, its expenditure being covered either by Consolidated Revenue Funds or by Loan Funds.

3. Military and war pensions are not charged to the Department of Defence, but shown under the heading "Pensions", military pensions not being shown separately from civil pensions. A table of military pensions is, however, attached to the estimates of the budgets for National Defence. These pensions include contributions to a pensions fund. The amounts of pensions have been as follows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1935-36</th>
<th>1936-37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pensions for the Defence Force¹</td>
<td>127.4</td>
<td>134.9</td>
<td>127.7</td>
<td>133.0</td>
<td>135.7</td>
<td>137.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War allowances</td>
<td>710.4</td>
<td>698.7</td>
<td>657.4</td>
<td>641.2</td>
<td>675.0</td>
<td>629.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital and medical treatment of ex-soldiers and grants to aged or infirm ex-soldiers and their dependants</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>19.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Estimates only.