

1927.

NEW ZEALAND.

DEFENCE FORCES OF NEW ZEALAND.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE FORCES FOR THE PERIOD
1st JUNE, 1926, TO 31st MAY, 1927.

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

REPORT.

The Hon. the Minister of Defence.
SIR,—

General Headquarters, N.Z. Military Forces,
Wellington, 31st May, 1927.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the N.Z. Defence Forces for the period 1st June, 1926, to 31st May, 1927.

1. COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Staff.

During the year Major J. A. Wallingford, M.C., N.Z. Staff Corps; Major P. B. Henderson, M.C., N.Z. Staff Corps; and Captain A. W. Baldwin, N.Z. Army Ordnance Corps, retired on superannuation, and Lieutenant S. Frickleton, V.C., N.Z. Staff Corps, retired on account of medical unfitness.

The following were granted commissions in the N.Z. Permanent Forces to fill vacancies, and posted for duty as follows:—

Captain M. W. Buckley, N.Z. Permanent Air Force, Flying Instructor, Wigram Aerodrome.

Lieutenant T. P. Laffey, N.Z. Staff Corps, Area Officer, Area 1A, Auckland.

Lieutenant F. E. B. Ivimey, N.Z. Staff Corps, Area Officer, Area 7A, and Adjutant, 1st Battalion, The Hawke's Bay Regiment, Napier.

Lieutenant E. Tingey, M.C., N.Z. Staff Corps, Weapon Training Instructor, Northern Command.

Lieutenant J. N. Henry, N.Z. Staff Corps, Area Officer, Area 8B, and Adjutant, 2nd N.Z. Mounted Rifles (Queen Alexandra's Wellington West Coast), Hawera.

Lieutenant E. G. Moncrief, N.Z. Staff Corps, Area Officer, Area 4B, Pukekohe.

Lieutenant A. P. McCormack, N.Z. Staff Corps, Area Officer, Area 12A, and Adjutant, 1st Battalion, The Southland Regiment, Invercargill.

Lieutenant H. E. Erridge, N.Z. Army Ordnance Corps, Ordnance Officer (Provision), Trentham.

All these newly appointed officers, except Captain Buckley, who had special flying qualifications, were previously warrant officers in the N.Z. Permanent Forces.

2. N.Z. PERMANENT FORCES.

Early in the year notification was received from the British Government of the establishment of the Imperial Defence College, and that two vacancies in the first course, commencing in February, 1927, had been allotted to the Dominion. Owing to financial considerations only one of the vacancies was accepted, and Major W. I. K. Jennings, D.S.O., N.Z. Staff Corps, who last year graduated at the Staff College, Camberley, was nominated to attend.

The function of the Imperial Defence College is the training of a body of officers from the Navy, Army, and Air Force, and of selected high civilian officials, in the broadest aspects of Imperial strategy, and the occasional examination of current problems of Imperial defence referred to it by the Chiefs of Staff Committee, in which the supervision of the College for professional purposes is vested.

During the year Major R. Miles, D.S.O., M.C., Royal N.Z. Artillery, who graduated at the Staff College, Camberley, and Captain G. H. Clifton, M.C., N.Z. Staff Corps, who had been under instruction at the School of Military Engineering in England, returned to the Dominion, and the following officers were sent to England for training: Major O. H. Mead, D.S.O., N.Z. Staff Corps, to the Staff College, Camberley; Captain L. M. Isitt, N.Z. Permanent Air Force, for attachment to the Air Ministry.

Three officers of the British Army in India arrived in New Zealand on the 3rd August, 1926, on interchange with a similar number of officers of the New Zealand Permanent Forces, who proceeded to India for attachment to British regiments for a period of two years. The following are the officers interchanged :—

Officers of British Army in India sent to New Zealand.	Officers of N.Z. Permanent Forces sent to India.
Captain A. S. Hooper, The Wiltshire Regiment . .	Lieutenant J. A. M. Clachan, N.Z. Staff Corps (attached to The Wiltshire Regiment).
Captain G. McI. S. Bruce, M.C., The Lincolnshire Regiment	Lieutenant G. M. McCaskill, N.Z. Staff Corps (attached to The Lincolnshire Regiment).
Captain S. Gibbons, The Durham Light Infantry	Lieutenant D. T. Maxwell, N.Z. Staff Corps (attached to The Durham Light Infantry).

Shortly after his arrival in India Lieutenant D. T. Maxwell proceeded to China with The Durham Light Infantry.

In accordance with the approved policy, two Cadets were sent to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, where they will undergo a course of instruction for eighteen months. On graduating the Cadets will be commissioned and attached for twelve months to British regiments in England, after which they will return to New Zealand and take up duty. Excellent reports have been received on the progress made by all our Cadets undergoing instruction at the Royal Military Academy and Royal Military College.

Enlistments into the N.Z. Permanent Staff during the year amounted to fourteen. These new men were required to make good the wastage caused by promotions to commissioned rank, retirements, and resignations. Candidates for appointment were selected to undergo a competitive course at Trentham Camp, and the final selection was made at the termination of the course.

For the first time since the war the whole of the N.Z. Permanent Forces, with the exception of some administrative services, were assembled at Trentham for a special refresher course and combined operations. The course was most successful in bringing all ranks up to date with the latest developments in armament and training, and especially in standardizing our instructional and administrative methods.

The Regiment of the Royal N.Z. Artillery has been to some extent reorganized and its control decentralized. It is now organized in cadres where required, all the cadres in a Command being under the senior Royal N.Z. Artillery officer in the Command, who in turn is responsible to the Colonel-Commandant of the Command. In consequence the duties of the Director of Artillery have undergone a slight change. He is now responsible for the training of recruits for the regiment, for the inspection and co-ordination of the training of all Artillery in the Dominion, and for duties in connection with armament, ammunition, the siting and design of defence works, and other duties at General Headquarters.

3. AIR SERVICES.

(a) N.Z. Permanent Air Force.

The strength of the N.Z. Permanent Air Force is now five officers and fourteen other ranks.

Liaison has continued to be carried out with the Territorial Land Forces of the Southern Command, the total flying-time involved being 20½ hours.

Air surveys have been carried out during the year, and the demand for this work is increasing. The principal tasks carried out were—Manawatu-Oroua Rivers (approximately 115 square miles); Hanmer Forestry plantations (approximately 20 square miles); Cust River (approximately 12 square miles). It is highly pleasing to find that local bodies for whom work has already been done are now negotiating for new and larger undertakings.

The work of the small staff at Wigram Aerodrome during the annual refresher courses of the Territorial Air Force officers was admirable, and its efficiency was fully demonstrated by the excellent flying totals obtained by all courses.

(b) N.Z. Air Force (Territorial).

The strength of this unit now stands at 101 officers.

Annual refresher courses were held at Wigram Aerodrome during the period 1st February to 28th March, there being five camps each of ten days' duration. A total of thirty-four officers attended, and of these thirteen were retained at an extra camp for additional training. This attendance shows a marked decrease from that of previous years, and indicates the urgent necessity for instituting *ab initio* instruction of trainees to replace the ex-R.A.F. war-time pilots of which the Territorial Air Force is now composed.

Except on the score of attendance, this year's courses were most successful. The officers under instruction were exceptionally keen, and the standard of flying showed a marked improvement. Over 560 hours flying was carried out with but one minor accident, which involved no injury to personnel. Several forced landings, owing to mechanical breakages in Monosoupape engines, were successfully negotiated.

Flying training was carried out on Avros, Bristol Fighters, D.H. 4's, and D.H. 9's, and included formation flying on all types. Training in use of the bomb-sight and bomb-dropping was carried out with the aid of the Batchelor mirror, and practice in wireless telegraphy from the air was also given.

The average flying-time per pilot was approximately 16½ hours.

Ground training included instruction on wireless, gunnery, and musketry, both theory and practice, and lectures on Army co-operation and air operations.

On the 15th March H.R.H. the Duke of York paid a short visit of inspection to Wigram Aerodrome. His Royal Highness graciously presented an autographed photograph to the officers' mess.

(c) Aircraft and Equipment.

The total number of serviceable aircraft held on charge or shortly due to arrive at Wigram Aerodrome is sixteen machines of various types, one D.H. 50 being a civil type imported for photographic survey work. Of the fifteen service-type aircraft, five machines formed part of the Imperial gift of aeroplanes in 1919, and, as I pointed out in my last year's report, they are obsolete, and therefore difficult and expensive to maintain. It is estimated that with care they can be kept airworthy on present supplies for another twelve months.

To all intents our air fleet now consists of five Avros (*ab initio* training aircraft), and five Bristol fighters (Army co-operation aircraft), indicating a retrograde movement as far as the number of available aircraft is concerned.

In order to equip the composite squadrons to be formed at Wigram Aerodrome and Hobsonville it is essential that a definite programme of annual purchase should be laid down and adhered to, and an increased expenditure on the Air Services will be required. A suggested scheme of progressive purchase of service and training aircraft has been prepared. As this programme is spread over a considerable period, it is not possible to definitely state the annual expenditure involved, but it is under £35,000 until the years 1930-32, when the purchase of flying-boats brings the expenditure up to £50,000 for those two years.

(d) Air Base, Auckland.

Several alternative schemes and plans of the layout of Hobsonville Combined Land-plane and Sea-plane Station have now been received from the Air Ministry for consideration, and it is proposed to ask for funds to proceed with development work when a decision has been arrived at.

(e) Personnel.

The time has now arrived when it is of vital necessity that *ab initio* training of pilots and technical training of mechanics be undertaken to provide an efficient Territorial Air Force. It is proposed to enlist up to a maximum of ten Cadets for training as pilots, and to enrol approximately twenty mechanics from trades allied to various Air Force duties. The Cadet pilots will, if possible, be drawn from engineering students at universities, and be given three months' continuous training in flying and service duties, whilst the mechanics will be given training comparable in duration to that of the Territorial Land Forces.

4. TERRITORIAL FORCE.

The present strength of the Territorial Force is shown in Appendix I. This shows an increase of 1,619 over last year. The obligatory training for the year was the same as the previous year, with special courses of instruction for all officers, warrant officers, and non-commissioned officers. These courses afforded officers, warrant officers, and non-commissioned officers of our citizen forces splendid opportunities to increase their military knowledge and improve their capabilities as leaders and trainers of their men.

The Territorial Force as a whole has made a distinct advance during the year. As a result of the careful preliminary and elementary training done during the previous two years all units have been able to carry out more advanced field-work. The result of this field-work has developed the command, control, and initiative of leaders, more particularly in the junior officers, warrant, and non-commissioned officers, besides increasing the individual interest of all ranks in their training.

During my tours of inspection in various parts of the Dominion it is also evident to me that a greater interest is being taken by the general public in the units recruited and trained in their respective localities. This reawakened interest on the part of the public in the efficiency, well-being, and good name of our Territorial units, together with the traditions handed down to them from the Great War, has been not only encouraging to the men themselves, but also a great assistance in attaining a much higher standard than has previously existed. It would now be possible successfully to undertake brigade training and combined operations, but this is not intended, as such higher training would interfere unduly with commercial and industrial life by taking all men of military age in a Command into camp at the one time.

The increase in population, and the trend of our youth to the main centres, has resulted in city units becoming well over strength and growing unwieldy: *e.g.*, the 1st Battalion, The Auckland Regiment, is five hundred over strength. The sound way of keeping the strength of units within establishments is the forming of new units. This I cannot recommend owing to the increased cost, the money being required in other avenues. To overcome the difficulty my Director of Medical Services has drawn up a higher physical standard for the Territorial Force, and I am hoping that this will keep city units within their required establishments and also result in higher efficiency in units.

A very satisfactory feature of the past training-year has been the large increase in the number of horses seen in the camps of our Mounted Rifle regiments. Though the development of the Air Service will greatly assist the field forces in general reconnaissance duties, in the absence of mechanized equipment we are still dependent on the mounted arm for close reconnaissance and protective duties.

During the year a new department, the N.Z. Army Legal Department, has been established. It will consist of Legal Staff Officers, who will be attached to General Headquarters, headquarters of Commands, and lower formations as required. The duties of these officers will be to advise and instruct upon questions of military law, to advise on and frame charges, to examine and advise upon proceedings of trials by court-martial, to act as Judge-Advocate, president, member, or prosecutor at courts-martial, and to act as president or member of courts of inquiry.

Battle honours have now been approved for all Infantry and Mounted Rifle regiments in accordance with our recommendations on the subject to the Army Council. The question as to whether our Mounted Rifle regiments should carry standards has been referred to the Army Council for decision. Up to the present they have not enjoyed this privilege.

5. CADETS.

The strength of the Cadets now under training is shown in Appendix I. This shows an increase of 1,743 over last year.

Cadet training has progressed very favourably throughout the year. The affiliation of Cadet battalions to Territorial battalions, and the system of seconding officers from the Territorial Force for service with the Cadets, has improved the *esprit de corps* and general efficiency, and relieved to a certain extent the position regarding the supply of officers, but there is still a real shortage of suitable officers in many Cadet units. The Cadet system is the recruiting-ground for the Territorial Force, and the instruction given to the youths in the most impressionable years of their lives aims at improving them physically and morally, as well as setting the foundation for the more advanced military training to be undertaken in the Territorial Force.

Our cadets are to be congratulated on their good showing in the annual shooting competition for His Majesty the King's trophy, which is fired for throughout the Empire in conjunction with the Imperial Challenge Shields. In this match New Zealand was represented by 6,618 Cadets, against 6,000 from the Mother-country, 8,215 from South Africa, 3,379 from Canada, 2,295 from Australia, and 760 from India and the rest of the Empire. In a report on the competitions furnished by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain it is shown that New Zealand furnishes in proportion to her population a much larger number of competitors than any other country. While none of the major trophies were won by our Cadets, several units were successful in gaining places of honour amongst the best shooting units in the Empire, and Medals of Honour were won by Sergeant H. L. Mason and Cadet W. Charters, of the Ashburton High School Cadets, and Cadet R. Rouse, of the Whangarei Cadets.

The satisfactory progress and encouraging standard obtained by the Cadets has called forth many congratulatory messages and statements from high authorities in England and elsewhere. Every effort is being made to make this particular phase of training as universal in its application as possible, so as to ensure that the fullest advantage is obtained from the careful individual instruction and progressive physical training which forms such a large and essential part of the Cadet's service, and is the preparation and foundation for his subsequent more advanced training in the Territorial Force.

The Nelson College Cadets were again successful in winning the Dominion Cadet Championship for Cadets of secondary schools (the Riddiford Cup Competition), and the championship for Cadets other than those belonging to secondary schools was won for the second year in succession by "A" Company, 2nd Cadet Battalion, W.W.C. Regiment (Wanganui).

Much time and well-directed energy is spent by units in preparing for and taking part in these and other competitions, which are undoubtedly the means of stimulating interest in and increasing the efficiency of the Cadet Force.

6. THE N.Z. ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The fourth Army rifle meeting was held at Trentham from the 8th to the 11th March, 1927, under ideal weather conditions. There was a record entry in all matches, which points to the growing popularity of the meeting, and it is very evident that the increased efficiency of the Territorial Force previously referred to has helped materially to create a greater interest in the Army rifle meeting, and the latter in turn has a very beneficial effect upon weapon training generally. The programme for this meeting was substantially the same as for the 1926 meeting.

In addition to a team from the N.Z. Division of the Royal Navy, a team from H.M.S. "Renown" was invited to take part in the meeting. Competition was very keen in all matches, and the presence of the two naval teams, especially that from H.M.S. "Renown," which included several high-class rifle shots, resulted in much healthy rivalry and good sportsmanship.

The result of the light automatic and machine-gun matches showed a great improvement on the previous year's work, and in the rifle matches I was very pleased to notice that competitors from the Territorial Force attained much greater success than in any previous meeting.

His Majesty the King's Medal was won by Lieutenant T. J. Denton, N.Z. Permanent Air Force; the Army Championship by Lance-corporal G. E. Parker, 1st Battalion, The Wellington Regiment; and the Cadet Championship by Corporal C. Collyer, 1st Cadet Battalion, The Nelson, Marlborough, and West Coast Regiment.

7. RIFLE CLUBS AND THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The number and strength of Rifle Clubs in the Dominion is shown in Appendix I. There has been a slight falling-off in membership: this is accounted for by the disbandment of certain clubs in outlying districts. The support accorded by the Defence Department to Rifle Clubs, in the way of free grant of ammunition and free railway passes, has been continued.

The annual prize-firing meeting of the National Rifle Association was held at Trentham from the 17th to the 23rd March, 1927, and the executive reported that, in spite of most adverse weather conditions, the meeting was a distinct success. For this meeting the free use of Trentham rifle ranges, free ammunition, free railway passes for competitors, and £1,000 cash towards the funds of the association were granted, as in previous years, and several officers and warrant-officers of the N.Z. Permanent Forces were detailed to assist in the conduct of the meeting.

8. DEFENCE WORKS, MOBILIZATION DEPOTS, AND TRAINING-CAMPS: EQUIPMENT, ETC.

(a) *Mobilization Depots and Training-camps.*

The development of Waikato Camp, Ngaruawahia, has continued satisfactorily. The large Ordnance Store building mentioned in my previous reports is nearing completion, and it is expected that the Northern Command mobilization stores now at Trentham and Auckland will be moved there within the next few months.

The railway-siding serving the Ordnance buildings has been completed. The construction of the Ordnance Office and small-arms ammunition magazine has been commenced, and two high-explosive magazines and three married quarters will be put in hand immediately. The forthcoming year's programme, which will practically complete the peace-time development of the camp, also includes an Ordnance workshop, vehicle-shed, oil-store, Army Service Corps depot, drying-room, shower-bath-house, hospital, and permanent latrines. The plans for these are being prepared, and the works will be commenced at an early date.

Various small improvements have been effected at Trentham and Burnham Camps. At Trentham the work of changing over from the present independent electrical installation to the Mangahao power is practically completed. This work will result in a very considerable saving in annual charges. At Burnham a camp equipment building has been provided, while the installation of a pumping-plant to ensure an adequate water-supply—a vital matter now that Burnham is extensively used for annual training-camps—will shortly be completed.

The whole of the stores previously held at Featherston Camp have now been removed. Several buildings were transferred to Fort Dorset to provide accommodation there, and, with the exception of six retained for possible similar transfer elsewhere, and two brick buildings retained on the site, the whole of the buildings have been sold to the general public for removal. The land is being retained and has been leased for grazing purposes. The railway-siding will be lifted shortly.

(b) Drill-halls.

A site for a new drill-hall at Ponsonby has been secured, and the building should be completed this year. A new drill-hall at Hamilton is under construction, and will be available shortly. The drill-halls throughout the Dominion have been maintained and various improvements effected.

(c) Rifle Ranges.

Rifle ranges have been maintained and in some cases improvements carried out. The ranges generally are in good order.

9. FINANCE.

The net expenditure out of Consolidated Fund for defence purposes, including aviation and assistance to Rifle Clubs, for the year ended 31st March, 1927, was £493,273.

The expenditure for the year out of Public Works Fund, Vote "Contingent defence," for construction of training-bases, new drill-halls, &c., was £34,014.

10. GENERAL REVIEW AND SUMMARY.

In reviewing the efficiency, training, and administration of the Defence Forces under my command, and in judging their progress, I would again direct attention to the fact that the last three or four years have been a very difficult period. It was perhaps inevitable that, following the universal feeling of exhaustion produced by the efforts of the Great War, a very natural reaction and public apathy towards further defence expenditure and requirements should ensue. As stated earlier in this report, public interest in the efficiency and welfare of our field forces, and a general recognition of the necessity for continued defensive measures, has gradually been restored, and has had a most marked and beneficial effect not only on the *esprit de corps* and general efficiency of all arms and services, but on the individual interest and enthusiasm of all concerned.

Based on the experience and lessons of the recent war, and as a result of exhaustive experiments still being carried out by the War Office, many important changes have been introduced into our present military requirements. Much of our existing armament and equipment is rapidly becoming obsolescent, and will have to be gradually replaced in the near future; but, pending the results of the trials now in progress, and the adoption of standardized armament and field equipment, only absolutely essential replacements and additions at comparatively small cost have been effected.

Careful consideration has been given to the question of coast defence armament and requirements, and several important recommendations have been received from the War Office. Owing to the heavy expenditure involved, and in view of the rapid development of the Air Service and possible potentialities of aircraft taking a still greater share in the problem of coast defence, it has been considered advisable to defer putting these recommendations into effect.

Certain new equipment is urgently required for defensive training in chemical warfare. The manufacture of this special equipment is a highly technical process, and it is not practicable or economical to produce it locally. A scheme has therefore been submitted showing the minimum requirements for the Military Forces, with the estimated cost and period of acquirement. It is hoped that during the coming year sufficient of this equipment will be available to proceed at once with the training of selected officers and non-commissioned officers in this branch of warfare.

In the concluding paragraphs of this report I have endeavoured to indicate some of the more important of the many urgent demands which have to be met in the training of the Defence Forces and the provision of modern military equipment. There is much which we must make provision for out of the money voted for land defence, and when so much is urgently required and essential it becomes increasingly difficult to determine which has the prior claim, and what proportion of our limited funds should be allocated to each.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. YOUNG, Major-General,

Commanding N.Z. Military Forces.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.—TABLES SHOWING PRESENT STRENGTH OF NEW ZEALAND MILITARY FORCES.

(a) N.Z. PERMANENT FORCES.

Unit.	Officers.		Other Ranks.	
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.
N.Z. Staff Corps	77	..	..	..
N.Z. Permanent Staff .. .. .	..	..	129	..
Royal N.Z. Artillery	13	..	102	..
N.Z. Permanent Air Force	5	..	14	..
N.Z. Army Ordnance Corps	8	..	104	7
N.Z. Army Pay Corps	5	..	11	..
N.Z. Permanent Army Service Corps .. .. .	..	1	7	8
N.Z. Army Medical Corps	1	..	1	..
General Duty Section .. .. .	..	..	28	2
Reserve .. .. .	..	1	..	..
Totals	109	2	396	17

(b) N.Z. TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Arm of the Service.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.
Mounted Rifles	206	3,277	3,483
Artillery	164	3,561	3,725
Engineers	32	855	887
Signals	31	465	496
Infantry	470	11,835	12,305
Air Force	101	..	101
Army Service Corps	23	688	711
Medical Corps	189	564	753
Veterinary Corps	22	..	22
Totals	1,238	21,245	22,483

(c) CADETS.

Command.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.
Northern	128	9,702	9,830
Central	144	11,380	11,524
Southern	203	12,602	12,805
Totals	475*	33,684	34,159

* These are Territorial officers seconded for service with the Cadets.

(d) DEFENCE RIFLE CLUBS.

Command.	Number of Clubs.	Membership.
Northern	23	576
Central	62	1,784
Southern	71	2,000
Totals	156	4,360

APPENDIX II.—SUMMARY OF WEAPON TRAINING.

TERRITORIAL FORCE AND CADETS.

Rifle Course.

	Territorial Force.		Cadets.	
	Number.	Percentage to Strength.	Number.	Percentage to Strength.
Strength on 31st May, 1927, of units required to fire	15,645	..	34,232	..
Number who fired full course ..	12,727	81	31,761	93
Number who fired part course ..	633	4	512	1
Number who did not fire ..	2,285	15	1,959	6
Number who qualified ..	11,938	76	31,083	91
Number who did not qualify ..	3,707	24	3,149	9

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

	Vickers Gun Course.	Light Automatic Course.
Number fully exercised	744	1,306
Number partly exercised	418	1,855

APPENDIX III.—NUMBERS PRESENT AT ANNUAL TRAINING CAMPS HELD DURING TRAINING-YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY, 1927.

Name of Unit.	Strength of Units.			Attended Camp.			Percentage of Attendance.
	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.	
N.Z. MOUNTED RIFLES.							
1st N.Z. Mounted Rifles (C.Y.C.) ..	23	407	430	15	415	430	100
2nd N.Z. Mounted Rifles (Q.A.W.W.C.) ..	20	374	394	15	277	292	74
3rd N.Z. Mounted Rifles (Auckland) ..	18	288	306	12	277	289	94
4th N.Z. Mounted Rifles (Waikato) ..	17	317	334	13	297	310	92
5th N.Z. Mounted Rifles (O.H.) ..	29	314	343	29	314	343	100
6th N.Z. Mounted Rifles (Manawatu) ..	17	441	458	15	398	413	90
7th N.Z. Mounted Rifles (W.E.C.) ..	16	397	413	19	361	380	92
8th N.Z. Mounted Rifles (Nelson) ..	24	417	441	27	357	384	93
9th N.Z. Mounted Rifles (North Auckland) ..	15	260	275	22	253	275	100
Totals	179	3,215	3,394	167	2,949	3,116	92
N.Z. ARTILLERY.							
1st Field Battery, N.Z.A. ..	6	158	164	4	144	148	90
2nd Field Battery, N.Z.A. ..	7	134	141	7	123	130	92
3rd Field Battery, N.Z.A. ..	8	235	243	5	191	196	81
4th Field Battery, N.Z.A. (How.) ..	7	217	224	5	182	187	83
5th Field Battery, N.Z.A. ..	10	179	189	9	175	184	97
6th Field Battery, N.Z.A. ..	5	158	163	4	141	145	89
7th Field Battery, N.Z.A. ..	6	157	163	8	152	160	98
8th Field Battery, N.Z.A. (How.) ..	6	149	155	4	113	117	75
9th Field Battery, N.Z.A. ..	12	157	169	12	157	169	100
10th Field Battery, N.Z.A. ..	15	169	184	15	169	184	100
11th Field Battery, N.Z.A. ..	8	129	137	9	111	120	87
12th Field Battery, N.Z.A. (How.) ..	5	182	187	8	178	186	100
13th Coast Battery, N.Z.A. ..	8	245	253	11	171	182	72
14th Medium Battery, N.Z.A. (How.) ..	3	174	177	6	150	156	88
15th Coast Battery, N.Z.A. ..	11	156	167	11	156	167	100
16th Pack Battery, N.Z.A. (How.) ..	16	128	144	16	128	144	100
17th Medium Battery, N.Z.A. (How.) ..	6	214	220	6	138	144	66
18th Medium Battery, N.Z.A. (How.) ..	6	221	227	5	216	221	97
19th Medium Battery, N.Z.A. ..	13	176	189	13	176	189	100
20th Pack Battery, N.Z.A. ..	6	115	121	3	101	104	86
21st Field Battery, N.Z.A. ..	1	127	128	1	117	118	92
Totals	165	3,580	3,745	162	3,189	3,351	89

APPENDIX III—*continued.*

Name of Unit.	Strength of Units.			Attended Camp.			Percentage of Attendance.
	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.	
N.Z. ENGINEERS.							
Northern Depot	9	309	318	11	271	282	88
Central Depot	6	263	269	5	167	172	64
Southern Depot	10	283	293	10	252	262	89
Totals	25	855	880	26	690	716	81
N.Z. INFANTRY.							
The Auckland Regiment (C.R.O.)	45	1,671	1,716	38	956	994	58
The Hauraki Regiment	17	767	784	33	723	756	96
The North Auckland Regiment	24	425	449	23	426	449	100
The Waikato Regiment	28	770	798	28	770	798	100
The Wellington Regiment	25	1,246	1,271	38	1,016	1,054	84
The Wellington West Coast Regiment	29	1,181	1,210	34	1,104	1,138	94
The Hawke's Bay Regiment	26	932	958	24	708	732	76
The Taranaki Regiment	23	874	897	25	706	731	79
The Canterbury Regiment	38	1,189	1,227	43	1,171	1,214	98
The Nelson, Marlborough, and West Coast Regiment	45	890	935	45	890	935	100
The Otago Regiment	47	1,228	1,275	57	945	1,002	79
The Southland Regiment	36	720	756	26	645	671	88
Totals	383	11,893	12,276	414	10,060	10,474	85
N.Z. ARMY SERVICE CORPS.							
Northern Depot	6	196	202	6	175	181	89
Central Depot	6	249	255	7	161	168	66
Southern Depot	5	243	248	13	196	209	84
Totals	17	688	705	26	532	558	79
N.Z. MEDICAL CORPS.							
Northern Depot	15	203	218	7	152	159	73
Central Depot	7	180	187	3	150	153	82
Southern Depot	7	181	188	7	157	164	87
Totals	29	564	593	17	459	476	80
Grand totals	798	20,795	21,593	812	17,879	18,691	86

Average attendance throughout the Forces as a whole = 86 per cent.

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