

BRITISH EMPIRE (continued)

COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES

I. WEST INDIES, THE AMERICAS AND ISLANDS IN THE ATLANTIC

Bahamas.

Barbados.

Bermuda.

British Guiana.

British Honduras.

Falkland Islands.

Jamaica.

Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Kitts-
Nevis, Dominica and Montserrat).

Trinidad and Tobago.

Windward Islands (St. Lucia, Grenada and St. Vincent).

BAHAMAS

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area, square miles 4,400.

Population (1921) 55,481.

Local Forces.

The Bahamas have no Military Forces, and the Local Forces consist only of the Police Force, which is not liable for Military Service.

A. POLICE

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

1. The Police Force is maintained under the provisions of the Police Act, 1909. Its duties are of a purely civil nature, and there is no statutory power authorising the employment of the Force upon Military Service, although the training is of a semi-military nature. The Force, which has an establishment of 2 officers and 80 other ranks, armed with S. M. L. E. rifles, is under the control of a Commandant. Headquarters are at Nassau. The officers are Europeans, men are negroes, of whom 60 per cent are recruited in Barbados.

Enlistment is for six years, with re-engagement thereafter for periods of five years up to twenty-one years, after which re-engagement is for one-year periods up to a maximum of thirty years.

2. TRAINING.

2. The Police Force is drilled twice weekly, and completes a course of musketry annually.

B. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Estimated expenditure on Police for the year ended March 31st, 1922 £ 17,285 17s. od.

BARBADOS

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area, square miles 170.

Population : Census 1921 156,247.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Barbados consist of the following :

Military Forces	Barbados Volunteer Force. Cadet Corps. Barbados Rifle Association.
Police	Barbados Police Force.

The Police Force is not liable for Military Service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Barbados Volunteer Force.*

The Barbados Volunteer Force has been raised under the Volunteer Act of 1901 (amended 1907, 1909, 1911, 1915, 1916 and 1918). The Force, which consists of 3 Infantry Companies, 1 Mounted Infantry Company, a Machine-gun Section and Band, with an establishment of 24 officers and 301 other ranks, is liable for service within the Colony only, and may be called out in aid of the Civil Power. Members may volunteer to serve with any of the Imperial Forces outside the Colony. When on active service, members of the Force become liable to the provisions of the Army Act in like manner to the Territorial Army at home. An officer of the Volunteers commands the Force, and he is responsible to the Governor. Headquarters are at Bridgetown. Men are natives of the British West Indies, and are both white and coloured. The first term of enlistment is three years ; members must give one month's notice of withdrawal, failing which they are deemed to have re-enrolled. The Mounted Infantry Company is to be disbanded in 1923, owing to lack of recruits. The Force is armed with S. M. L. E. rifles, Maxim machine guns, Lewis guns and pistols. The Permanent

Staff comprises an Adjutant, who is Staff Officer of Local Forces, the Officer commanding Cadet Corps, and five Staff Sergeants.

The Reserve consists of men who have served at least one term of enrolment in the Volunteers ; members are subject to the provisions of the Volunteer Act.

There is also a Reserve of Officers.

(b) *Cadet Corps.*

The Cadet Corps, of which there are three Companies, is attached to the Volunteer Force. Boys must be over 12 years of age. Two Companies are at Bridgetown, and one Company is at St. John's. The interest in Cadets has greatly increased recently and it is hoped that the Corps will supply sufficient recruits for the Volunteers in the future to keep the latter up to establishment.

(c) *Barbados Rifle Association.*

The Barbados Rifle Association is composed of Volunteers, Police and Civilians. It receives assistance from the Government in the form of free ammunition, but is not under obligation to serve in a military capacity.

2. TRAINING.

(a) To become efficient, members of the Barbados Volunteer Force are as recruits required to attend 30 drills (or until dismissed by the Adjutant), the annual inspection, and complete a recruit's course of musketry. Trained men must attend 12 drills, inspection, and complete a musketry course annually. During the past year 32 days' training (which included 4 days' camp of exercise) were carried out by the Infantry.

Members of the Reserve are required to attend four parades, a Commanding Officer's parade, the annual inspection, and fire a musketry course annually ; they may also attend the yearly camp of exercise.

(b) Cadets to become efficient must attend not less than three-fourths of the total number of drills ordered for each term, and be classified 2nd class in the annual musketry training.

B. POLICE

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Barbados Police Force was formed in 1835, and is now enrolled under the Police Act of 1908 (amended 1913, 1914, 1915, 1917, 1919). At present that Act does not give to the Governor any power to employ this armed body on military duty except for internal disturbance. An Inspector-General commands the Force, and the Staff Officer to the Local Forces is responsible for the military training. The Force consists of Mounted Police, Foot Police and Harbour Police, with

an Establishment of three officers and 447 other ranks, with Headquarters at Bridgetown. Men are natives of the British West Indies, and include white, coloured and black. The first term of enlistment is for three years, and qualified men of good character may re-enrol year by year. The Force is armed with S. M. L. E. rifles.

2. TRAINING.

Members of the Police Force receive an elementary military training. Mounted police carry out 12 mounted drills, annually; in addition, all available mounted and dismounted members undergo a weekly instruction in military training. Both the mounted and dismounted police undergo a six-days' course of musketry annually.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for the year ending December 31st, 1921:

Volunteers	£ 2,715
Police	42,210
	<u>£44,925</u>

BERMUDA

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area, square miles 20.

Estimated population, December 31st, 1920, 21,869.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Bermuda consist of:

Militia.
Volunteers.
Cadets.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Militia.*

The Militia is constituted under the Militia Act, 1892-1900. The Force, which is maintained by the Imperial Government, is liable for

service within the colony only. When embodied or called out for training or exercise the Militia becomes subject to the Army Act.

The Force consists of two Companies of Artillery, with an establishment of 7 officers and 232 other ranks, and a Permanent Staff of 1 officer and 4 other ranks, with Headquarters at St. George's. Enlistment is for six years. The men are coloured Bermudians. The Militia man the Coast Defence guns of the local armament.

(b) *Volunteers.*

The Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps has been reconstituted under Act No. 36 of 1921. The Corps is liable for service in Bermuda only. Volunteers, when called up for training, or when embodied, are subject to the Army Act. The Corps, which consists of four Companies, with an establishment of 15 officers and 304 other ranks, is distributed as follows: Headquarters and two Companies at Hamilton and one Company each at St. George's and Boaz. Enlistment is for four years, with re-engagement by periods of four years up to the age of 50. Only white men are embodied. The Corps is maintained partly by the Imperial Government and partly by the Colonial Legislature. The former supplies arms, pays and maintains the Adjutant and Permanent Staff, etc.; the latter pays an annual capitation grant of £1 10s. for each efficient, the pay of all ranks during annual training in camp, and a sum of £500 a year for the provision and upkeep of armouries. The Corps is armed with S. M. L. E. rifles, Vickers machine guns, and Lewis guns.

(c) *Cadets.*

The Bermuda Cadet Corps is a semi-military organisation, closely allied to the Volunteers.

Two officers of the Volunteers, as well as N.C.O.s of the Permanent Staff, instruct and train the boys. A number of the boys are instructed in semaphore signalling, while a percentage are trained to act as cyclist orderlies.

2. TRAINING.

(a) *Militia.*

The Militia are liable to be called out for training every year; 41 days' training was carried out in 1921.

Recruits are put through a 63 days' course of preliminary drill, the last 14 days of which are occupied in gunnery instruction and musketry.

The system of training followed is that laid down for the Regular Army.

(b) *Volunteers.*

In the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps, in order to be efficient in any year, an officer or man must carry out the following training:

I. If a trained man :

- (1) Attend 10 company drills before camp.
- (2) Attend camp.
- (3) Attend annual inspection.
- (4) Fire the musketry course laid down for the Territorial Army.

II. If a recruit :

- (1) Attend 40 drills, 20 before camp.
- (2) Attend camp.
- (3) Attend annual inspection.
- (4) Fire the musketry course laid down for the Territorial Army.

In 1921 the annual training in camp was six days.

(c) The Governor and Commander-in-Chief inspects the Militia and Volunteers annually.

BRITISH GUIANA

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area, square miles 90,300.

Estimated population on December 31st, 1920 : 307,290.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in British Guiana consist of :

Military Forces . . . Militia (Artillery, Infantry and Reserve).

Police British Guiana Police.

The Police are liable for Military Service in defence of the Colony.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Militia.*

The Militia is constituted under the Militia Ordinances of 1891 (amended in 1892, 1894, 1896, 1903, and 1915). Every male person who is a British subject between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and who possesses certain qualifications, is liable for service in the Force, and must register his name. The register of such persons now shows a total of 1,165. The strength of the Force is maintained primarily by volunteers who are on the register, but should the numbers so obtained be insufficient, the deficiency is raised by ballot. The Militia is liable for service in the Colony only, and when on active service becomes subject to the Army Act.

The Force, which comprises one Company of Artillery, two Companies of Infantry and a Band, with an establishment of 22 officers and 252 other ranks, is stationed as follows : The Artillery Company at Georgetown (Headquarters) and the two Infantry Companies at Georgetown and New Amsterdam respectively.

The Artillery Company consists of Europeans. Of the Infantry, No. 1 Company are Europeans and Creoles, and No. 7 Company, Creoles and West Indians. Men are enlisted for three years. The Artillery is armed with 4.7 inch Q.F. and 9-pdr. R.M.L. guns, and the Infantry with S.M.L.E. rifles, machine guns and Lewis guns.

The Reserve consists of men who have served for three years in the Active Militia, and has a total strength of 469. Members of the Reserve can leave the Colony at will ; besides this, a great number of them are employed in the interior and country districts, so that at most not more than two-thirds of the total number would be available for duty.

(b) *Permanent Staff.*

The Permanent Staff of the Local Forces comprises a Commandant (the Inspector-General of Police), Staff Officer, Regimental Sergeant-Major, 1 Artillery Instructor, 1 Drill Instructor and 1 Armourer.

(c) *Rifle Club.*

There is an Infantry Sports Club and Rifle Club, consisting of members of the Infantry Companies and other branches of the Local Forces, with a few civilians. There are weekly practices between April and November. The Club receives a grant of £100 a year from Colonial funds.

2. TRAINING.

In the Militia there are seven days' continuous training in barracks. In addition, there are two drills a week for nine months, and a musketry course of 80 rounds is fired annually.

The Militia Reserve complete a musketry course annually and attend training as ordered. The training manuals of the Regular Army are in use locally.

B. POLICE

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Police Force is a semi-military body constituted under Police Ordinances, 1891-1900. It is available for service in defence of the Colony against external aggression and for the repression of internal disturbance. The Force consists of Mounted and Foot Police. The establishment of the former is 40 other ranks, and of the latter 19 officers and 721 other ranks. Headquarters are at Georgetown ; men are quartered at Georgetown, East and West Demerara, Berbice, Essequibo, North-west District and Demerara River. The Force is organised

in six Divisions ; the Mounted Section has been organised at Headquarters. The Force is commanded by an Inspector-general ; his adjutant is an officer of the Regular Army (this officer is also Adjutant of Militia). The men are black Creoles, natives of the West Indies and a few are East Indians. Enlistment is for three years. The Mounted Police are armed with M.E. carbines and swords, and the Foot Police with M.E. and S.M.L.E. rifles.

2. TRAINING.

Recruits of the Police Force receive six months' training at the Police Depot. Trained men receive on an average one day's military training in each week.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for year ended December 31st, 1921 :

Militia	£ 5,552
Police	109,076
Total	<u>£114,628</u>

BRITISH HONDURAS

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area, square miles 8,600.

Population : Census 1921 45,317.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in British Honduras consist of :

Military Forces . . Volunteers (British
Honduras Territorial Force) ;
Reserve Corps.

Police British Honduras Police Force.

The Police Force is liable for military service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Volunteers.*

The British Honduras Territorial Force is established under the Volunteer Ordinances of 1897 to 1914. In 1916 its name was changed

from Volunteer to Territorial Force. The Force consists of twelve Companies (establishment 36 officers and 386 other ranks), and is armed with S. M. L. E. rifles. Members are not liable for service outside the Colony, except with their consent. In 1918 the Territorial Force (Compulsory Service) Ordinance was passed. This Act enabled the Governor during the Great War to increase the number of the Territorial Force by ballot if, in his opinion, it was insufficient for the defence of the Colony. With certain exceptions, every male British subject between the ages of 18 and 50 years became eligible for service. The Act also gives power to the Governor to order universal service of eligible men to meet invasion or other emergency. Headquarters are at Belize; men are principally natives of the Colony and of the British West Indies; a small proportion are Europeans. Enlistment is for three years. The annual inspection of the Force by the Inspector, West Indian Local Forces (Colonel Commandant, Jamaica) has been resumed.

(b) *Reserve Corps.*

The Belize Rifle Reserve Corps was established by Ordinance in 1917. No person who is eligible for service in the Territorial Force can become a member. The Corps can be mobilised by the Governor in case of imminent danger of invasion or other sufficient emergency, and becomes subject to Military Law and liable to serve in any part of the Colony.

2. TRAINING.

In the Territorial Force the requirements for efficiency are attendance at camp and twenty-five drills, in addition to the completion of a musketry course annually.

There was no training in 1921.

B. POLICE

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The British Honduras Police Force is constituted under the Police Ordinance of 1895 (amended 1902 and 1908). Under Ordinance No. 12 of 1918, in case of imminent danger of invasion or other sufficient emergency, the Governor can order that the Police Force shall become liable for military service and shall serve in any part of the Colony. Headquarters are at Belize, and the Force, which has an establishment of 3 officers and 145 other ranks, is distributed throughout the Colony. Men are natives of the Colony or of the British West Indies, and enlist for periods of one year.

2. TRAINING.

The Police receive regular training in the use of arms; no full days are set aside for training.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for year ended December 31st, 1921 :

Territorial Force	\$ 6,580.19
Police Force	122,929.66
Total	<u>\$129,509.85</u>

FALKLAND ISLANDS

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area, square miles 6,500.

Population (census 1921) 3,431.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in the Falkland Islands consist of the Volunteer Force. The small Police Force maintained in the Colony is unarmed.

A. MILITARY FORCES

1. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Volunteer Force is constituted under the Volunteer Ordinance No. 5 of 1893 (amended by Volunteer Active Service Ordinance No. 4 of 1915). Volunteers are not liable for service beyond the limits of the Colony without their consent. When on active service or undergoing training with His Majesty's Regular Forces, Volunteers become subject to the Army Act, where such Act is not inconsistent with the Local Enactment (it is laid down that no officer or Volunteer shall for any offence be subject to the penalty of death).

The Volunteers are organised as an Infantry Company armed with M.L.E. rifles. The establishment is not laid down, but the Company had a strength of 70 all ranks on December 31st, 1921. Included in the Company is a Machine-gun Detachment. A Commandant of the Force is appointed by the Governor. Half the Force is recruited from the town of Stanley (Headquarters), and half from the shepherds in the country districts. Men are British, and may quit the service on giving 14 days' notice.

2. TRAINING.

(a) For the instruction of the Volunteers a Permanent Instructor is retained.

(b) For efficiency, recruits in their first year are required to attend thirty drills, complete a course of musketry and attend an annual inspection. Men in their second and subsequent years are required to attend twelve drills, a course of musketry and inspection. If absent from inspection, both recruits and trained men are obliged to attend two extra drills.

The annual musketry course is 165 rounds for each man and 200 rounds for each machine gun.

B. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for year ended 31st December 1921 . . . £103.

JAMAICA

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area, square miles: 4,200.

Population (census 1921): 858,118.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Jamaica consist of :

Military Forces : Militia (Jamaica Militia Artillery).

Volunteers (Kingston Infantry and Jamaica Corps of Scouts).

Police : Jamaica Constabulary.

The Jamaica Constabulary is liable for military service in case of invasion.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Militia*. — Jamaica Militia Artillery. — The Corps is constituted under the Militia Law of 1879 (amended 1887, 1891, 1893, 1905 and 1906). It consists of one Company, and is liable for service in Jamaica only. The Company is stationed in Kingston and is recruited entirely from Kingston and its suburbs. The rank and file are all natives of the West Indies. When on active service men become subject to the Army Act. Service is by voluntary enlistment for three years, with re-engagement for a further period of three years or one year at a time. On mobilisation the duty of the Corps is to supplement the regular R. G. A. and to provide a sufficient Force to man the Coast Defences of Kingston. The Corps has an establishment of two officers and three other ranks Permanent Staff, and four officers and 100 other ranks Militia.

(b) *Volunteers*. — Kingston Infantry Volunteers. — The Corps, which consists of one Company with an establishment of six officers and 200 other ranks, is constituted under the Volunteer Force Law of 1914, and is liable for service in Jamaica only. It is recruited from men living in Kingston and its suburbs. The rank and file are natives of the West Indies. The period of enlistment and subjection to the Army Act are the same as for the Militia Artillery. On mobilisation the Corps forms part of the Field Force under the command of the O. C. Field Forces. Men are armed with M. L. E. and S. M. L. E. rifles.

(c) *Jamaica Corps of Scouts*. — The reorganisation of the Corps, which is a mounted body, is under consideration. At present there is only one Troop in existence, with Headquarters at St. Ann, with a strength of 4 officers and 27 other ranks.

(d) A staff officer is appointed to the local forces from the Regular Army. He supervises the administration and training of the Local Forces.

2. TRAINING.

(a) *Jamaica Militia Artillery*. — Training is carried out as follows: One afternoon parade a month for training in the use of arms and squad drill.

One whole day's parade a month for gun drill at the forts.

Continuous annual training at the forts for six weeks.

For the first three weeks, officers, N. C. O.s, specialists and recruits only are called out, and undergo a special course of instruction in their duties. During the second three weeks the whole Unit is trained together, and carries out training in the complete manning of a fort, including battle practice. Firing practice is carried out with all guns of the fixed armament.

A musketry course of fifty rounds is completed annually.

(b) *Kingston Infantry Volunteers*. — Training is as follows:

Recruits, three evening parades a week.

The whole Unit, one evening parade a week.

Annual training of fourteen continuous days.

Musketry course of fifty rounds.

(c) In the Jamaica Corps of Scouts there is no continuous training. Parades are ordered by the O. C. the Corps.

B. POLICE

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Jamaica Constabulary are enrolled under Law 8 of 1867 (amended by sixteen other Laws promulgated in various years, the last two being Laws 8 and 39 of 1914). The Force is partly under military organisation and discipline but is essentially a civil body. Law 39 of 1914, however, renders it liable to military service in case of invasion. Enlistment is for a term of five years, with re-enlistment for further

periods of five years. Headquarters are at Kingston, and there are altogether 111 police stations throughout the Colony. The establishment of the Force is 23 officers and 1,089 constables, and the men are armed with M. E. carbines.

2. TRAINING.

Men in the Jamaica Constabulary undergo on enlistment a six-months' course of semi-military training and training in police duties at the Police Depot, Kingston. Thereafter men are regularly drilled and lectured in their Divisions every week. Officers do an annual revolver practice, and sub-officers and men an annual musketry course.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for year ended 31st March 1921: £196,867 11s. 9½d.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area, square miles 750.

Population (census 1922) 122,242.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in the Leeward Islands consist of :

Military Forces : Volunteers (Antigua Defence Force, St. Kitts-Nevis Defence Force, Dominica Defence Force, Montserrat Defence Force).

Police : Leeward Islands Police Force.

The Police Force is liable for military service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Defence Forces.* — (1) *Antigua.* — The Force has been raised under Defence Force Ordinance No. 5 of 1912. The Ordinance contains "contingent compulsory clauses" to bring the Force up to required strength, but the provisions have never been applied. Members of the Force are not liable for service beyond the limits of the Presidency. When on active service or undergoing drill or training with His

Majesty's Regular Forces, members of the Force become subject to the Army Act (with certain specified modifications).

The Force, Headquarters of which are at St. John, consists of one Company of Mounted Infantry and one Company of Infantry, and is commanded by a Volunteer Officer. Officers are Europeans and white Creoles of European descent ; men are Europeans, white Creoles of European descent and coloured Creoles. There is no definite period of enlistment, and men may quit the Corps upon giving six months' notice. Men are armed with S. M. L. E. rifles. The strength of the Force has 4 officers and 72 other ranks on 31st December 1921.

(2) *St. Kitts-Nevis*. — This Force, consisting of one Company, has been raised under a Defence Ordinance of 1903, the provisions of which are similar to those of the Antigua Ordinance. Headquarters are at Basseterre (St. Kitts). The officers are coloured West Indians ; men are white Creoles of European descent, and coloured West Indians. Men are armed with S. M. L. E. rifles. This Company had a strength of 2 officers and 27 other ranks on 31st December 1921.

(3) *Dominica*. — The Force has been raised under Defence Ordinance No. 2 of 1913, the provisions of which are identical with the Antigua Ordinance.

The Defence Force consists of one Company, with Headquarters at Roseau, with a strength of 1 officer and 45 other ranks.

The Force is armed with S. M. L. E. rifles. The Officer is a coloured West Indian, the N. C. O.s and men being white Creoles and coloured West Indians, with two Europeans.

(4) *Montserrat*. — The Force has been raised under Defence Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the provisions of which are identical with the Antigua Ordinance.

The Defence Force consists of one Company, with Headquarters at Plymouth, with a strength of 1 officer and 25 other ranks.

The Force is armed with S. M. L. E. rifles. The officer is a coloured West Indian, and the N. C. O.s and men consist of 3 Europeans and white Creoles and 22 coloured West Indians.

(b) *Defence Reserves*. — *Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis, Dominica and Montserrat*. — These Reserves have been formed respectively under Ordinances Nos. 6 of 1912, 11 of 1904, and 6 of 1903. (The provisions of these Ordinances are similar.) The Reserves are practically Rifle Clubs, whose affairs are managed by Committees, but whose members are liable for enrolment in the Defence Forces in case of need. The different Reserve Corps are composed of the best class of men in the Colony.

The Headquarters of the Reserve in Antigua are at St. John. Members are all Europeans and white Creoles.

In no case is there any fixed period of enlistment ; retirement from Reserves is allowed if three months' notice of intention to resign is given.

(c) *Cadets*. — An Ordinance was passed in 1917 authorising the formation of a Cadet Corps to be attached to the St. Kitts-Nevis Defence Force. It was to be composed of youths from 14 to 17 years of age.

2. TRAINING.

(a) *Defence Forces.* — During the year monthly drills were held. In addition, members attended six days' continuous training in camp, and practices for defence schemes. The annual musketry course was fired.

St. Kitts-Nevis and Dominica. — The Defence Forces performed fifty drills and fired the annual musketry course.

Montserrat. — The Defence Force performed thirty drills and fired the annual musketry course.

The various forces are inspected annually by the Inspector, West Indian Local Forces (Colonel Commandant, Jamaica).

(b) *St. Kitts-Nevis.* — Defence Reserve carried out elementary drill and fired a musketry course.

B. POLICE

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Leeward Islands Police Force is federally controlled, and has been raised under the Police Act, No. 13 of 1907 (amended by No. 1 of 1908 and No. 11 of 1914). The Force, which has an establishment of 6 officers and 182 men, is under a Chief Inspector of Police, and is armed with Lee-Enfield rifles. Beyond the performance of ordinary police duties, the Force can be utilised for the defence of the Colony against external aggression, and is called out for actual service by the same proclamation as that calling out the Defence Forces. It is organised in four Divisions :

	Strength	
	Officers	Other ranks
Antigua	2	46
St. Kitts-Nevis	2	49
Dominica	1	40
Montserrat	1	11

Officers are Europeans ; other ranks are coloured and black West Indians.

2. TRAINING.

The Leeward Islands Police Force parades under arms for infantry training twice weekly ; a musketry course is completed annually.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Expenditure on Local Forces for the year 1920-21 was as follows :

	£	s.	d.
Military Forces	1,659	13	6
Armed Police	15,930	11	8
Total	17,590	5	2

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area : 1860 sq. miles.

Estimated population (1921) : 362,780.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Trinidad and Tobago consist of :

Military Forces. — Volunteers (Trinidad Light Horse; Trinidad Light Infantry). Rifle Associations.

Police. — Trinidad Constabulary.

The Trinidad Constabulary is liable for military service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

(I) CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Volunteers.* — The Volunteers are constituted under the Local Forces Ordinance, 1899 (amended 1901, 1903, 1905, 1911 and 1913), and are liable for service within the Colony only. When Volunteers are on active service or are being trained and exercised with the Regular Forces, they become subject to the Army Act. The Force, under its own officers, is subject to the orders of the Commandant of the Local Forces, who is also Inspector-General of Constabulary. An Ordinance dated 21st December 1920 authorises the establishment of a Volunteer Reserve for service in the Colony in case of invasion or internal disorder. The Volunteers consist of two Troops of Light Horse, and two Battalions of Light Infantry, armed with S.M.L.E. and M.E. rifles and Maxim

machine guns. The Headquarters of both battalions of Light Infantry are at Port-of-Spain, and detachments of the Volunteer Reserve are stationed throughout the Island. The Headquarters of the Light Horse are at San Fernando. There is a detachment of 16 men at St. Joseph.

The strength of the Force on 31st December 1921 was as follows :

	Officers	Other ranks
Trinidad Light Horse	7	61
Trinidad Light Infantry	5	92
Volunteer Reserve	38	176

(b) *Rifle Associations.* — There are no subsidised Rifle Clubs in the Colony, but each Rifle Association receives an annual Government grant of £10. The members of the Rifle Associations are not enrolled under any local enactment, and are not liable to be called out on military service.

(2) TRAINING.

(a) *Trinidad Light Horse* — Recruits attend a minimum of twenty and trained men a minimum of twelve drills a year, in addition to which they undergo nine days' training in camp.

(b) *Trinidad Light Infantry.* — In the Trinidad Light Infantry both recruits and trained men are required to attend a "barrack training" of six days in each year. During first year's service men are required to attend forty drills (six additional if "barrack training" is not attended). Trained men are required to attend twenty-four Company and Battalion drills annually (six additional if "barrack training" is not attended).

A provisional musketry course of fifty rounds a man is fired by all the Local Forces.

There was no annual camp in 1920 or 1921 for the Light Horse or the Light Infantry, as all available accommodation was occupied by a detachment of Imperial Troops.

The Volunteers and Constabulary are inspected annually by the Inspector, West Indian Local Forces (Colonel Commandant, Jamaica).

B. CONSTABULARY

(1) CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Trinidad Constabulary is established under the Police Ordinance of 1885 and the Constabulary Ordinance of 1905 (amended 1906 and 1908). The Force, which has an establishment of 20 officers and 877 constables, is armed with S.M.L.E. rifles, and is liable for employment in the defence of the Colony as a Military Force. When on active service it is subject to the Army Act.

The Constabulary is distributed as follows :

	Officers	Men
Port-of-Spain	10	496
North-Western Division	3	111
South-Western Division, San Fernando.	3	134
Eastern Division, Sangre Grande	1	52
Tobago Division, Scarborough	1	34
Band	1	21

An Ordinance dated 24th September 1920 authorised the establishment of a Police Force for duty in connection with the Government Railway.

(2) TRAINING.

Every recruit goes through a course of training for six months at the Depot at St. James' Barracks. Training classes, when accommodation is available, are also formed at the Depot, and every month some twenty to thirty N.C.O.s and men from out-stations attend. A number of men have been trained as signallers.

The provisional musketry course of fifty rounds a man is fired, and officers, N.C.O.s and mounted constables fire twenty-four rounds revolver practice.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Estimated expenditure for year ended 31st December 1921 amounted to £124,337 11s. 6d., made up as follows :

	£	s.	d.
Military Forces	6,259	6	6
Constabulary	118,078	5	0
Total	£124,337	11	6

WINDWARD ISLANDS

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area, square miles, 510.

Estimated population (1921), 172,000.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in the Windward Islands consist of :

Military Forces — Volunteers (St. Lucia Volunteer Corps ; Grenada Volunteer Corps ; St. Vincent Volunteer Corps).

Volunteer Reserves.

Grenada — St. George's Rifle Club.

Police — St. Lucia Police Force.

Grenada Police Force.

St. Vincent Police Force.

The Police Forces are all liable for military service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

(I) CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *St. Lucia Volunteer Corps.* — The St. Lucia Volunteer Corps was raised under the Volunteer Ordinance of 1907 (amended 1911). The Ordinances are consolidated in Ordinance No. 29 of 1916 Revision. The Force, which comprises one Section of Mounted Infantry, one Company of Infantry and a machine gun Section, is armed with Ross rifles and maxim machine guns and is liable for military service within the Colony only. When on active service, members of the Corps become subject to the Army Act. Headquarters and all Units of the Corps are at Castries. Men, who are natives of West India (negro or mulatto), enlist for three years.

The Force has an establishment of 5 officers and 98 other ranks.

(b) *Grenada Volunteer Corps*, the formation of which was authorised in 1911, is constituted under Volunteer Ordinance No. 7 of 1900. The Force consists of one company of Infantry, with an establishment of 5 officers and 100 other ranks, armed with M.L.E. rifles, and is liable for military service within the Colony only. When on active service, members become subject to the Army Act as far as is consistent with the provisions of the above Ordinance. Men, who enlist for three years, are all West Indian born. Headquarters are at St. George's.

(c) *The St. Vincent Volunteer Corps*, which is constituted under Volunteer Ordinance No. 2 of 1902, is liable for military service within the Colony only. The Force consists of one Company of Infantry, with an establishment of 3 officers and 60 other ranks, armed with M.L.E. rifles. When on active service the Corps is subject to the provisions of the Army Act as far as they are applicable to the Colony, and are not inconsistent with the provisions of the above Ordinance. Men who enlist for three years are either white, black or coloured West Indians. The Regulations lay down that the proportion of officers, etc., for the Force should be : 1 commanding officer, 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 3 corporals and 1 bugler to each 25 men, irrespective of officers or N.C.O.s holding staff appointments. The headquarters of the Corps are at Kingston.

(d) *Volunteer Reserve.* — Each of the above Corps has a Volunteer Reserve. That of St. Lucia was formed under the Volunteer Reserve Ordinance of 1907, of Grenada of 1911, and of St. Vincent of 1903

(amended 1907). In each the members are liable for service in their respective Volunteer Corps in case of emergency.

(e) *A Staff Officer* to Local Forces of the Windward Islands was appointed in 1909 from the Regular Army.

(f) *St. George's Rifle Club* had a strength of eighty members on 31st December 1921. Members are not liable for military service.

(2) TRAINING.

(a) *St. Lucia Volunteer Corps*. — The following are the requirements for efficiency :

Mounted Infantry — Trained men : 16 drills (4 foot).

Recruits : 20 drills (5 foot).

Infantry — Trained men : 12 drills.

Recruits : 30 drills, or until dismissed (minimum 20).

In addition, members must complete a course of musketry annually, and attend the inspection by the Inspector, West Indian Local Force (Colonel Commandant, Jamaica).

The musketry course is a modification of that laid down for the Territorial Army, and consists of : Trained men, 100 rounds, and, in addition, 30 rounds for each man who is efficient ; recruits, 80 rounds, ranges 100 to 500 yards.

(b) *Grenada Volunteer Force*. — Infantry. To qualify as efficient members are required annually to attend twelve drills (recruits 30) and all inspections, complete a course of musketry, and take part in the annual training.

The course of musketry fired is similar to that for the St. Lucia Volunteers.

(c) *St. Vincent Volunteer Force*. — To qualify as efficient trained men shall in each year fulfil the following conditions :

(i) Attend twelve drills.

(ii) Complete a course of musketry.

(iii) Attend all inspections.

(iv) Attend the annual camp (three days).

The conditions for recruits are similar, with the exception that they attend thirty drills and complete a recruit's course of musketry.

The musketry course is similar to that for the St. Lucia Volunteers.

B. POLICE

(1) CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *St. Lucia Police Force*. — The St. Lucia Police Force has been raised under Ordinance No. 90 of 1887, and this Ordinance, with subsequent amendments, is consolidated in Ordinance No. 77 of 1916. Headquarters of the Force, which has an establishment of 3 officers and 74 men, armed with M.L.E. rifles, is at Castrie, where 3 officers and 39 other ranks are quartered ; the remainder are distributed in nine detach-

ments in different parts of the Colony. The Force is liable for military service.

The Force is under a Chief of Police, who is also Officer Commanding the St. Lucia Volunteers. The three officers of the Police Force are Europeans, with recent military service in the Regular Army. Other ranks are natives of the British West Indies. The term of enrolment is for two years, with subsequent re-engagement annually.

(b) *Grenada Police Force.* — The Grenada Police Force is constituted under Ordinance No. 32 of 1896, and, under Ordinance No. 2 of 1913, is now liable to be called on for military service. Headquarters of the Force, which has an establishment of 1 officer and 110 men armed with M.L.E. rifles, are at St. George's, where 1 officer and 66 other ranks are stationed; the remainder are distributed amongst nine out-stations. The Chief of Police and sergeant-major are Europeans. Men are West Indian born. Members enrol for two years.

(c) *St. Vincent Police Force.* — The St. Vincent Police Force, originally constituted under Ordinance No. 6 of 1887, has been reconstituted under Ordinance No. 40 of 1921. The Force, which has an establishment of 2 officers and 47 men, armed with M.E. rifles, is liable for military service with the Colony, and when on actual military service is subject to the provisions of the Army Act. Headquarters are at Kingstown, where 2 officers and 29 other ranks are stationed; the remainder are distributed amongst nine out-stations. Men who were in the Force prior to 28th October 1921, the date of the new Ordinance, enrolled for a period of two years, and at the end of that period from year to year. By the new Ordinance enrolment is for three years, after which men may be enrolled for successive periods of three years.

(d) A N.C.O. of the Regular Army acts as musketry instructor to the Police Force.

(2) TRAINING.

The system of training in each island is similar. Parades are held daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, to drill N.C.O.s and men. Swedish drill and ju-jutsu have been undertaken in St. Vincent.

In each Force a musketry course is carried out annually. The St. Vincent Police Force did not fire the course in 1921 owing to the fact that the rifle range was not completed in time.

In St. Lucia two sections are trained with Maxim and Lewis guns. The Police are inspected at the same time as the Volunteers.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

ST. LUCIA.

Estimated expenditure on Local Forces for year ended 31st December 1921 amounted to £7,739, made up as follows :

	£	s.	d.
Volunteers	392	0	0
Police	7,347	0	0
Total	£7,739	0	0

GRENADA.

Expenditure — No information for 1921.

ST. VINCENT.

Expenditure for year ended 31st December 1921

	£	s.	d.
Volunteers	341	7	7
Police	4,344	8	3
Total	£4,685	15	10

2. EUROPE

CYPRUS. — MALTA.

CYPRUS

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area, square miles 3,600.

Population (census 1921), 310,715.

Local Forces.

There are no Local Military Forces in Cyprus. The Police Force is not liable for military service.

A. POLICE

(1) CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Cyprus Police Force is constituted under the Police Law of 1878, and is not by statute liable for military service. The Force, which has an establishment of 27 officers and 914 other ranks, comprises Mounted and Foot Police armed with M.E. carbines and S.M.L.E. rifles. Three officers and 61 N.C.O.s and men do duty as prison warders. The headquarters of the Force and the Depot are at Nicosia. The Force is formed in six divisions, and is distributed in the Districts of Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Papho, Kyrenia and Famagusta.

Men, who for the most part are natives of the island, either Turks or Greeks, enrol for five years.

(2) TRAINING.

Training is carried out all the year round, the mounted portion of the police being trained as Mounted Infantry. A musketry course of twenty rounds is fired annually. Recruits fire fifty rounds.

B. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Expenditure on Police for year ended

31st March, 1920 £84,478 17s. 3d.

MALTA

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area — sq. miles 120.

Population (census 1921), 212,258.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Malta are established under Ordinance No. 12 of 1901 ; they are not bound to serve outside Malta and its dependencies. When embodied, or called out for training, etc., the Force becomes subject to the Army Act.

At the present time the Local Forces consist of the Royal Engineers Militia only.

A. MILITARY FORCES

(I) CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *The Royal Engineers Militia* is subject to the orders of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief. The officers are included in the establishment of the Fortress Company, Royal Engineers, of the Regular Garrison. The establishment of other ranks is 94. The Permanent Staff consists of two sergeants.

The Force is composed entirely of Maltese ; enlistment is for five years. Headquarters are at Haywharf.

(b) *The King's Own Malta Militia*, consisting of two battalions of Infantry, was disbanded on 31st December 1921, and a new Force to take its place is under organisation.

(2) TRAINING.

Training in the Militia is for a period of five years, 120 days in the first year and thereafter sixty days annually.

B. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Local Forces are maintained out of Imperial funds.

3. AFRICA

(a) EAST AFRICA

<i>East Africa Military Forces in General.</i>	<i>Tanganyika Territory.</i>
<i>Kenya Colony.</i>	<i>Zanzibar Protectorate.</i>
<i>Nyasaland.</i>	<i>Somaliland.</i>
<i>Uganda.</i>	

East Africa Military Forces in General.

I. COMPOSITION.

The Military Forces in East Africa consist of :

- (a) The King's African Rifles, comprising :
- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| 1st Battalion | stationed in | Nyasaland. |
| 2nd | » | » » Tanganyika Territory. |
| 3rd | » | » » Kenya Colony. |
| 4th | » | » » Uganda. |
| 5th | » | » » Kenya Colony. |
| 6th | » | » » Tanganyika Territory. |

- (b) The Somaliland Camel Corps.
 (c) The Police in the various Colonies.
 (d) The Defence Forces or Volunteers in the various Colonies.

The establishments for (a) and (b) are as follows :

	British		Native	Total
	Off.	O. R.	O. R.	
1st Battalion K. A. R.	17	4	420	441
2nd " " 	23	3	676	702
3rd " " 	27	5	776	808
4th " " 	20	5	654	679
5th " " 	29	4	939	972
6th " " 	29	4	955	988
The Somaliland Camel Corps	17	0	402	419

2. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *King's African Rifles*. — This Force, which was first formed in 1895 as the East African Rifles, is composed of whole-time Colonial Troops trained like the Regular Army at home. After the Uganda Mutiny in 1897-98, the East African Rifles were organised as five Companies of Sudanese and three Companies of Swahilis. In 1902 the Force was increased and became the King's African Rifles. The functions of the King's African Rifles, like those of the West African Frontier Force, are to ensure internal security and to suppress raids into the Colonies from outside.

The Force is armed with S. M. L. E. rifles, Lewis, Vickers and Stokes guns. Except in the case of the M. I., regimental transport is all carrier.

Command, etc. — The King's African Rifles, which are constituted under similar Ordinances in Kenya Colony, Uganda, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika, are administered and trained under the Colonial Office by an Inspector-General with one Staff-Officer, with Headquarters at the Colonial Office. The Inspector-General is the Military Adviser to the Secretary of State and respective Governors, and makes periodical inspections of the various units. The King's African Rifles may be called upon to serve in any part of the world. In each colony or Protectorate, the troops are under the orders of the Governor and quite independent of the troops in the other territories.

An Intelligence Section of the King's African Rifles was formed during the Great War with Headquarters at Nairobi, but this has been abolished with effect from 1st January 1922, owing to lack of funds and following a progressive reduction of the staff. The pre-War system has been reverted to, whereby intelligence is collected and distributed by intelligence officers in each of the territories in British East Central Africa.

The term of enlistment is for six years, with periods of re-engagement for three years each up to a maximum of eighteen years.

Officers, warrant officers and a certain number of N. C. O.s are seconded for service from the Regular Army.

(b) *Reserve*. — A reserve for the King's African Rifles was formed under the King's African Rifles Reserve Force Ordinance of 1914, consisting of men who have completed the term of service in the King's African Rifles, and who enlist in the Reserve. Reservists enlist for three years, and may engage for a further period of three years. Reservists may be called up in aid of civil power or on permanent service in case of emergency and for training not exceeding thirty-one days in any one year.

Each battalion has its own separate Reserve.

3. TRAINING.

(a) The King's African Rifles are trained continuously on the lines laid down for the Regular Army, and the latest Musketry Regulations are taken generally as a guide in musketry training.

(b) Police. — See under the several Colonies.

(c) Defence Forces and Volunteers. — See under the several Colonies.

KENYA COLONY

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area — sq. miles 566,000.

Estimated population, 1921 :

Europeans	71	9,651
Asiatics		35,982
Other races		2,483,500
Total		2,529,133

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Kenya Colony consist of :

Military Forces — 3rd and 5th Battalions King's African Rifles.
Supply and Transport Services, King's African Rifles (Headquarters and two Districts).
Territorial Force.

Police. — Kenya Police.

The Kenya Police Force is liable for Military Service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *King's African Rifles.* — The King's African Rifles in Kenya Colony are constituted under King's African Rifles Ordinance of 1902, which, however, with the amendment Ordinances of 1903, 1905, and 1909, were repealed by a clause in a new Ordinance No. 15 of 1912 (amended by No. 8 of 1918). The troops in the Colony are under the command of an O. C. Troops.

3rd Battalion King's African Rifles. — The 3rd Battalion consists of four Companies, including one Platoon of Mounted Infantry, a Depot, and a Band. Headquarters and one Company are at Nairobi, where is also the Depot of the Battalion. In Turkana there are detachments of two and a half Companies at Lodwar, Muruessi, Kapeddo, Kakuma and Kalosia, and there is also a detachment at Gobwen, in Jubaland. The Mounted Infantry Platoon is employed in Turkana. The establishment of the Battalion is 27 officers and 781 other ranks.

5th Battalion King's African Rifles. — The 5th Battalion consists of four Companies, including one Mounted Company. Headquarters, the Depot and half Company of the Battalion are at Meru, and there are detachments at Barsaloi, Wajheir, Neboi, Marsabit and Moyali, in the Northern Frontier District, at Sankuri, Dolo and Serenli, in Jubaland. The total establishment is 29 officers and 943 other ranks. For further information, see East Africa, Military Forces in General, above.

(b) *Defence Force.* — Ordinance No. 49 of 1921 provides for a Territorial Force based on voluntary service of Europeans only. By the Ordinance the Force is liable to be called out for active or military service within the limits of the Colony and Protectorate, in aid of the civil power or for the prevention and suppression of internal disorder. When called up for service the Force is subject to military law. The term of service is for a minimum period of three years. The Ordinance provides for a reserve of officers and also for the training of all boys between the ages of 12 and 17 years who are members of Cadet Corps. The Force is not yet established.

2. TRAINING.

(a) The King's African Rifles. — See East Africa, Military Forces in General, above.

(b) Territorial Force. — The Regulations under Ordinance No. 49 of 1921 provide for the following training :

Recruits in their first year : 40 drills, recruits' course of musketry and the annual camp.

Trained men : 10 drills, musketry course and the annual camp.

The annual camp is for a period of not less than eight and not more than fifteen days.

B. POLICE

1. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Kenya Police Force is constituted under East Africa Police Ordinance No. 4 of 1911 (amended by Nos. 4 and 18 of 1919). The Force, which has an establishment of 28 officers and 2,428 men armed with M.E. rifles and Webley pistols, is a civil institution both as regards organisation and duty in time of peace. It can, however, be employed as a military Force when called upon by the Governor to discharge military duties. The Force is under the control of the Governor and is commanded by a Commissioner. Members are mostly natives of Africa, with a few Indians. The term of engagement is for three years.

2. TRAINING.

In the Kenya Police Force recruits receive from six to nine months' training at the Headquarters Depot, under the charge of a Superintendent of Police, assisted by two European Sergeant Instructors. No recruit is sent to any station before being passed out from the Depot as efficient. "Refresher" courses are held twice a year at the Depot for N. C. O.s from out-stations. A musketry course is carried out in each station annually, sixty rounds being allowed for every man.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for nine months ended 31st December 1921 :
 Military Forces. £233,894.

NYASALAND

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area — sq. miles : 300,000.

Population, 31st March 1918 :

Europeans	1,427
Natives	1,199,531
Asiatics	561
Total	1,201,519

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Nyasaland consist of :

Military Forces : 1st Battalion King's African Rifles.
 Volunteer Reserve.

Police : Nyasaland Police.

The Nyasaland Police Force is not liable for military service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Nyasaland Ordinance corresponding to that of Kenya Colony of 1912 is No. 9 of 1911 (amended by No. 14 of 1917, No. 8 of 1918 and No. 2 of 1919).

(a) *1st Battalion King's African Rifles*, which consists of two Companies and a Depot Company, is stationed at Zomba. For information regarding King's African Rifles, see East Africa Military Forces in General. The establishment is 17 officers and 424 other ranks.

(b) *Volunteer Reserve*.—This Reserve is constituted under Volunteer Reserve Ordinance, 1908 (amended by No. 3 of 1910 and No. 199 of 1911). On 31st December 1921, the Volunteer Reserve had a strength of 270 (239 Europeans and 31 Indians) armed with S. M. L. E. rifles. In the event of war or serious disturbance threatening the Protectorate, the Governor may call out the members for service within the Protectorate.

Whenever any sections¹ are called out for actual service, the Governor may place them and their officers under the command of officers of His Majesty's Regular Forces.

The members are Europeans and Indians.

2. TRAINING.

(a) *King's African Rifles*. — See East Africa, Military Forces in General.

(b) *Volunteer Reserve*. — In order to qualify for the capitation grant, members are required annually to complete a musketry course and undergo fifteen hours' military instruction at Headquarters. Prize meetings are also held from time to time.

Each section¹ is allowed free 200 rounds for each member annually, who, in addition, may purchase at cost price another 300 rounds.

The Volunteer Reserve is in process of reorganisation by a Regular Officer, with a view to its future training on military lines.

B. POLICE

CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Nyasaland Police Force is constituted under the Nyasaland Police Ordinance No. 15 of 1921. The Force, which has an establishment

¹ For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into several Districts, and each District may supply one Section, of not less than ten persons, for the Volunteer Reserve Force. Such Sections may consist of registered members, who must reside within the District of the Section to which they belong, together with a few Honorary Members.

of 8 officers and 537 men, armed with M. L. E. rifles, is under a Chief Commissioner, and may consist of Europeans and natives, the period of enlistment for the latter being two years, with re-engagement for periods of one year. Headquarters and the Depot are at Zomba and the Force is distributed at that place and nineteen other stations. It is not liable for military service.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for year ended 31st March 1921 :

Military Forces	£25,161
Nyasaland Police	£10,092
Total	£35,253

UGANDA

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated Area — sq. miles, 223,500.

Estimated Population, April 1921 :

Europeans	1,269
Asiatics	5,604
Africans	3,064,735
Total	3,071,608

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Uganda consist of :

Military Forces : 4th Battalion King's African Rifles.

Volunteer Reserve (Uganda Rifle Corps).

Police : Uganda Police Force.

The Uganda Police is liable for military service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The King's African Rifles in Uganda were constituted under Ordinance No. 8 of 1902, but this and the Amendment Ordinances of 1903, 1904, 1908 and 1909 were repealed by a clause in Ordinance No. 9 of 1911, which is now termed the principal Ordinance (amended by No. 10 of 1912, No. 3 of 1917, and No. 12 of 1918).

For further information, see East Africa, Military Forces in General.

(a) *4th Battalion King's African Rifles* consists of three Companies of three Platoons each, a Machine-gun Section and a Depot. Headquarters, Depot and one Company are at Bombo, and there are detachments of two Platoons at Entebbe, with the remainder of the Battalion distributed on the North-east Frontier. The establishment of the Battalion is 20 officers and 659 other ranks.

Reserve : Ordinance No. 9 of 1912 provides for a Reserve to the King's African Rifles in Uganda. On 31st December 1921, the Reserve had a strength of 342.

(b) *Volunteer Reserve* : The Volunteer Reserve (Uganda Rifle Corps) is constituted under Ordinances Nos. 5 of 1903 and 17 of 1904.

The Force may consist of Corps the minimum strength of each of which is not less than fifteen members. The armament consists of S. M. L. E. rifles.

The total strength on 31st December 1921 was thirty-six.

The Sub-Commissioner of a District within which are the Headquarters of any Corps is ex officio President of that Corps.

In the event of war or disturbance threatening the Protectorate, the Governor may call out the members for service in the Protectorate. At any time when a Corps is called out for service the Governor or the President of the Corps may appoint officers or leaders, to whose orders the members are subject.

Headquarters are at Entebbe.

The bulk of the members are British.

2. TRAINING.

(a) *King's African Rifles* : See East Africa, Military Forces in General.

(b) *Volunteer Reserve* : Each Corps is required to hold an annual meeting for rifle practice and prize competition. Each registered member is expected to attend such annual meeting, and must fire not less than twenty-one rounds.

Members who have attended the annual meeting and, having fired not less than twenty-one rounds, have obtained such score as is required by the rules of the Corps, are considered efficient. Rifle practice is held once a month.

Every registered member of a Corps is entitled to draw 200 rounds of ammunition annually, free of charge, to be used for practice.

Most of these rules are now in abeyance and no enlistments in the Volunteer Reserve at present are being made.

The introduction of a European Defence Force in substitution of the Volunteer Reserve has been under discussion for some time, but no action has yet been decided on.

B. POLICE

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Uganda Police Force is constituted under Ordinance No. 1 of 1908, as amended by No. 11 of 1911.

The Force, which has an establishment of 20 officers, 13 European and 1,215 native other ranks, armed with S. M. L. E. rifles and machine-guns, was commanded and superintended up till February 1922 by an Inspector-General. Since that date, when the appointment of Inspector-General was abolished, it is believed that the Commissioner of Police exercises all control. The Commissioner of Police is subject to the orders and directions of the Governor.

When a declaration of the existence of a state of war has been made, the force may, under Section 13 of Police Ordinance of 1908, be called upon to serve with regular troops in the defence of the Protectorate. Upon such an occasion the force would be placed under the command and be subject to the orders of the senior military officer present.

The period of engagement is three years.

2. TRAINING.

Recruits on enlistment receive six months' instruction at the Depot in police and military duties. Training in such duties is continuous during the year for all members.

An annual course of musketry is fired.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for year ending 31st December 1921 :

4th Battalion King's African Rifles	£55,018
Uganda Police	£53,664
	<u>£108,682</u>
Aerodromes	£351

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

POPULATION

Estimated Population, 1921 :

Europeans	2,200
Asiatics	15,000
Natives	4,106,700
Total	<u>4,123,900</u>

Local Forces.

The local Forces in Tanganyika Territory consist of :

Military Forces : 2nd and 6th Battalions King's African Rifles. Reserves, King's African Rifles.

Police : Tanganyika Police Force.

The Tanganyika Police Force is liable for military service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *2nd Battalion King's African Rifles* consists of three Companies. Headquarters and one Company are at Tabora, and there are detachments of one Company at Mwanza and Kigoma.

6th Battalion King's African Rifles consists of four Companies and a Depot. Headquarters, Depot and two Companies are at Dar-es-Salaam, and there are detachments of one Company at Arusha and Iringa.

For further information regarding King's African Rifles see East Africa, Military Forces in General. The Senior Battalion Commander acts as O. C. Troops.

(b) *Reservists* : The Reservists of the 2nd/1st Battalion, now disbanded, are all domiciled in or near Massoko, Iringa, Songea and Mahenge, those of the 2nd Battalion in the Tabora area, and those of the 6th Battalion in the Dar-es-Salaam district. They perform their annual training under the Local Detachment Commander.

The strength of the Reservists on 31st December 1921 was as follows :

2nd/1st Battalion (now disbanded)	173
2nd Battalion	188
6th Battalion	16

B. POLICE

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Tanganyika Police Force has been raised under Proclamations No. 6 of 1919 and No. 17 of 1920 (amended by Ordinance No. 39 of 1921). The Force, which has an establishment of 71 officers and 1,747 other ranks, and is armed with M. L. E. rifles, is under the command and direction of a Commissioner of Police, subject to the orders of the Governor. The Force can be employed as a Military Force when called upon by the Governor to perform military duties, and when serving with regular troops is subject to Military Law. The term of engagement is three years, with re-engagement for further periods of three years up to a total of twenty-one years.

2. TRAINING.

There is no fixed period of military training. All detachments are regularly drilled, and every man undergoes an annual musketry course.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Military expenditure not stated.

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area : 1,020 sq. m.

Estimated population (1921), including Pemla, 197,000.

A. MILITARY FORCES

A Decree (No. 25 of 1923) cited as " The Zanzibar Rifle Corps Decree 1923 " was authorised in September 1923 to establish and control a Volunteer Rifle Corps. No enrolment has yet taken place.

B. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for year ended 31st December 1921, £6,225.

SOMALILAND

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area : 68,000 sq. m.

Estimated population (1921), 300,000.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Somaliland consist of :

Military Forces : Somaliland Camel Corps.
Somaliland Camel Corps Reserve.

Police : Somaliland Police Force.

The Police Force is liable for military service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *The Somaliland Camel Corps*, formerly the Camel Constabulary, was raised to a military basis by Ordinance No. 1 of 1915, which re-enacted the King's African Rifles Ordinance No. 1 of 1909. The Constabulary was raised in 1912 for the purpose of protecting our friendly tribes from raids and of repressing internal disorders, but was purely a civil body, and carried out non-military duties.

The Camel Corps has recently been incorporated in the King's African Rifles and it is administered under the same conditions. It now consists of Regimental Headquarters (of one dismounted troop, including a Lewis gun team, Stokes gun team, Signallers, etc.), 2 Camel Companies and 1 Pony Company.

The Corps is composed of approximately two-thirds Somalis and one-third Yaus from Nyasaland. The latter are recruited from the 1st Battalion King's African Rifles, who volunteer for a tour of duty in Somaliland. On completion of their tour they return to duty with the battalion in Nyasaland.

The Camel Companies are organised in three troops and a machine-gun troop; the Pony Company is organised in two troops and a Lewis-gun troop; and there is an establishment of animals as a transport.

Headquarters and 2 Companies are stationed at Burao, 1 Company at Hargeisa, and the Depot at Sheikh.

The Corps is armed with S. M. L. E. rifles, Vickers and Lewis guns.

(b) *The Somaliland Camel Corps Reserve* was formed on 1st July 1920. It consists of one Company of 150 men, with machine-gun troop, and is recruited from men who have served their time in the Somali Companies. If necessary, the Company, on being called up in time of emergency, can be mounted, and full mounted equipment, etc., is available at the Depot. Remounts for a Pony Troop can be obtained locally when required, but delay would be experienced in obtaining remount riding camels (either from Aden or the Sudan).

2. TRAINING.

(a) The Somaliland Camel Corps is trained continuously on the lines laid down for the Regular Army. It is periodically inspected by the Inspector-General, King's African Rifles. Musketry training is based on the latest musketry regulations, with certain minor alterations in the musketry course to suit local conditions.

During 1921 a full musketry course was fired, and the machine-gun troops and Lewis-gun Sections completed their range practices.

Companies did their annual Company training, but it was not possible to get the Corps together for regimental training owing to the necessity of finding detachments both in aid of the civil power and to

improve the condition of the animals by using the best available grazing grounds.

The efficiency of the Corps is to a great extent dependent on the condition of animals. Riding camels were for various reasons in bad condition till late in the year, but showed distinct improvement during the last quarter.

(b) During 1921 the Somaliland Camel Corps Reserve was called up for one month's training. The Reserve Company musketry practices were fired, and it was found possible to give instruction in mounted work by utilising animals belonging to the Mounted Companies.

B. POLICE

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Somaliland Police Force was established under Ordinance No. 2 of 1913. It was greatly enlarged in August 1919 but is still working under the original Ordinance. The Force, which has an establishment of 7 officers, 3 British warrant officers and 538 men, all of whom, with the exception of one Indian, are Somalis or Africans from Nyasaland, is controlled by the Governor, and is under a Commandant, assisted by the following officers: 1 Assistant Commandant, 5 District Police Officers and 3 Warrant Officers. The appointments of officers are permanent and pensionable. Warrant Officers are seconded for a period of three years from their British regiments. District Police Officers perform magisterial and other duties outside actual police work in the Districts to which they are posted. Enlistment is for five years, with re-engagement. The Force, less a certain number of men who are required for town and district duties, is available for military purposes, and a Company of 150 men was formed and took part in the operations against the Mullah (1919-1920). Headquarters are at Berbera, and there are detachments at Hargeisa, Warsangeli, Burao, Zeyla, Bulhar, Las Dureh and Sheikh. Owing to the number of detachments, it is not possible to organise the Force in Company Units. A certain amount of time is, therefore, necessary for training as a combined Unit before the Force, or part of it, is detailed to co-operate in actual operations. The Force is armed with S. M. L. E. rifles.

2. TRAINING.

On joining the Somaliland Police Force, recruits go through a course of training at the Depot (Berbera), which includes musketry. There is no special standard of efficiency. The Commandant can at any time terminate the engagement of any recruit who is unsatisfactory.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for the year ended 31st March 1921 :

Military Forces	£
General	3,380
Camel Corps	35,575
Military Special Expenditure	15,929
Supply, Transport and Ordnance Departments	499
Total	55,383
Police	20,161
Tribal posts	2,629
Operations against Mullah	27,725
Grand Total	£105,898

(b) WEST AFRICA

*West Africa Military Forces in General.**Gambia.**Gold Coast.**Nigeria.**Sierra Leone.***West Africa Military Forces in General.**

I. COMPOSITION.

The Military Forces in West Africa, excluding Imperial Units, consist of :

- (a) The West African Frontier Force, comprising the Nigeria Regiment, the Gold Coast Regiment, the Sierra Leone Battalion, and the Gambia Company.
- (b) The Police in the various Colonies.
- (c) Volunteer Corps and Rifle Clubs in the various Colonies.

2. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *West African Frontier Force.* — This Force was raised in 1901, and is composed of whole-time Colonial Troops trained and armed like the Regular Army. The Nigeria Regiment, Gold Coast Regiment, Sierra Leone Battalion and the Gambia Company each serves under the orders of the Governor of its particular Colony, and is independent of the

troops in other Colonies. The Force is administered and trained under the Colonial Office by an Inspector-General, assisted by two Staff Officers, with Headquarters at the Colonial Office. The Inspector-General is the Military Adviser of the Secretary of State, and makes periodical inspections of the various Units.

Officers and white N. C. O.s are seconded from the Regular Army for a first tour of service in West Africa of 18 calendar months and for further tours of similar periods if recommended by the local authorities in the country.

The function of the West African Frontier Force in each Colony is threefold :

- (a) For internal security.
- (b) To provide a striking force to deal with inter-tribal trouble or insurrections.
- (c) To supply a small Reserve, should it be required, to assist, in case of trouble in any of the neighbouring West African Colonies.

Terms of enlistment : Six years with the Colours and three years with the Reserve, with re-engagement by terms of three years up to eighteen years with the Colours. Soldiers who have served twelve years or upwards with the Colours are exempt from service with the Reserve. The regimental transport is all carrier, no animals being employed.

(b) *Reserve*. — An Ordinance No. 74, called the West African Frontier Force Reserve Force Ordinance of 1922, has been passed with a view to raising a Reserve for the West African Frontier Force. Soldiers and enlisted carriers of the West African Frontier Force who do not complete twelve years with the Colours become liable for service in the Reserve for three years, and those who do so complete twelve years may be permitted to join. Reservists are liable for service in the Colony or out of it on the authority of a Government Proclamation or Notice, and have to carry out annual training for twenty-one days in the case of soldiers and seven days in the case of enlisted carriers. The establishment to be kept up is :

	Infantry M. G. Units.	Artillery	Gun Carriers	M. G. Carriers
Nigeria	600	20	48	14
Gold Coast.	300	20	48	14
Sierra Leone	100	—	—	—
Gambia	100	—	—	—

Arms, ammunition, equipment and clothing are all supplied from War Office stocks through the Crown Agents for the Colonies on indent.

3. TRAINING.

The Units of the West African Frontier Force are trained progressively on the lines laid down for the Regular Army. The latest manuals in all branches of training are issued and form the basis of all instruction.

Annual Musketry. — Lewis-gun and machine-gun courses are fired in accordance with the latest musketry regulations and addenda and machine-gun training.

The efficiency of officers is ensured by an annual grant towards the upkeep of reference libraries and by half-yearly examinations set locally by Officers Commanding.

Vacancies at various courses and schools of instruction are given by the War Office to officers and British N. C. O.s of the West African Frontier Force, and local courses of instruction are held at the Signalling Schools in Nigeria, Gold Coast and Sierra Leone, and the Headquarters of the various Units.

Before being promoted to command a Company an officer is required to qualify in the Rifle Wing at the Small Arms School.

The weapons used are of the latest pattern.

The scale of small-arm ammunition allotted annually is :

	Rounds for each man
Artillery	200
Infantry	360
Lewis Gunners	410
Machine Gunners	1,100

The scale of rounds for gun practice allotted annually is :

Artillery	90 shells for each battery;
Light Mortar	90 shells for each battery (no live shells yet permitted).

4. *Police.* — See under the several Colonies.

5. *Volunteers and Rifle Clubs.* — See under the several Colonies.

GAMBIA

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area, 4,000 square miles.

Estimated population (1921), 248,000.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Gambia consist of :

Military Forces : Gambia Company, West African Frontier Force.

Establishment : British : Officers, 4 ; other ranks, 2. Natives :
Other ranks, 152. Total, 158.
Police : The Gambia Police Force.
The Gambia Police Force is liable for military service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *The Gambia Company, West African Frontier Force.* — The Gambia Ordinance, No. 19 of 1916 (amended by No. 8 of 1921), cited “The West African Frontier Force (Consolidation) Ordinance, 1916”, repealed all previous ordinances, and constituted the Gambia Company anew. The Company, which consists of three Platoons, is charged with the defence of the Colony and Protectorate, and with the maintenance of order, and may at any time be employed out of Gambia on the King’s authority. The Company is commanded by a Captain (or Major), and is quartered at Cape St. Mary, seven miles from Bathurst.

(b) There are no Volunteers, but a Rifle Club, which has a strength of 174, exists for European officials and non-officials at Bathurst, administered by the Officer Commanding, Gambia Company, West African Frontier Force.

2. TRAINING.

See **West Africa, Military Forces in General.**

B. POLICE

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Gambia Police Force is maintained under the Police (Consolidation) Ordinance of 1899 (amended by Ordinance No. 27 of 1916). The Force, which has an establishment of 2 officers and 150 men, armed with S. M. L. E. rifles, can be employed in the defence of the Colony by the authority of the Governor either within or without the limits of Gambia. Men are natives of Gambia and Sierra Leone. The command of the Police in a district devolves on the travelling Commissioners of that district, when there is no Police Officer present.

2. TRAINING.

The military part of the training of the Gambia Police Force consists of squad drill, firing exercises, and Company drill. A musketry course is fired.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Estimated expenditure for year ended 31st December 1921 :	
Gambia Company, West African Frontier Force . . .	£14,013
Police	12,602
	<hr/> £26,615

GOLD COAST

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area : square miles 92,000.

Population (census 1921) :

Europeans	2,019
Natives	2,078,043
Total	2,080,062

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in the Gold Coast consist of :

Military Forces : The Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force.

The Gold Coast Volunteers.

Rifle Clubs.

Police : Northern Territory Constabulary.

Gold Coast Police.

The Northern Territory Constabulary is liable for military service, but the Gold Coast Police is not.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *The Gold Coast Regiment* (West African Frontier Force) is constituted under Ordinance No. 8 of 1909 (amended by No. 3 of 1910, No. 11 of 1911, No. 14 of 1914, Nos. 7 and 14 of 1917, No. 17 of 1918, No. 9 of 1919, and Cap. 44 of 1920). The Regiment consists of :

UNITS	Establishments		
	British Officers	British O. R.	Native O. R.
Pack Artillery—1 Battery (2.95 in. Q. F. Howitzers)	4	3	79
1 Machine-gun Platoon	3	2	66
1 Signal Section	1	1	2
4 Companies Infantry	30	30	995
Band			
Reserves			
	—	—	500

Headquarters, the Battery of Pack Artillery, two Companies of Infantry, the Machine-gun Platoon and Signalling School are at

Coomassie ; one Company of Infantry is at Kintampo (for training purposes) and one at Tamale ; a Detachment of one Platoon from Coomassie is at Accra. The Regiment is recruited principally from the Northern Territories. The total establishment is 39 officers and 1,178 other ranks.

For further information see West Africa, Military Forces in General.

(b) *Gold Coast Volunteers*. — The Volunteer Force is constituted under Ordinance No. 8 of 1906, and consists of four Companies of Infantry, one Section of Artillery, one Machine-gun Section and one Ambulance section. The officers are Europeans and the men natives. Headquarters are at Accra, and detachments are at Cape Coast, Sekondi and Quittah. In the event of invasion or rebellion the Force may be called out on active service, but cannot be employed outside the limits of the Colony and Ashanti. When on active service volunteers are subject to the Army Act. The officers, chiefly Government officials, are appointed by the Governor.

The Artillery is armed with 7 pdr. R. M. L. guns, and the Infantry with S. M. L. E. rifles.

2. TRAINING.

(a) *Gold Coast Regiment*. — See West Africa, Military Forces in General. In the Gold Coast a camp of exercise (or manœuvres) is held annually.

(b) *Gold Coast Volunteers*. — The qualifications for efficiency in the Volunteer Force are :

(1) Attendance at twenty drills of not less than one hour's duration.

(2) An expenditure of ninety-one rounds of ammunition at target and field-firing practice annually.

In the Gold Coast Volunteers at least forty-five Company and Battalion drills are held annually, whilst drills for recruits and the Machine-gun Section take place once or twice a week.

Rifle Clubs have been started at Accra and Sekondi for European officials and non-officials.

B. POLICE

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Northern Territory Constabulary*. — The Constabulary is constituted under Ordinance No. 4 of 1906 (amended by Nos. 2 of 1910, 4 of 1911, 1 of 1912, 1 of 1915, and 2 of 1917). The Force, which is a semi-military one, with an establishment of 6 officers and 410 men, armed with S. M. L. E. rifles and Vickers guns, is under the command of a Commandant, and is statutorily liable for military service within or beyond the limits of the Colony and Protectorate. The men, of whom a large percentage are ex-Gold Coast Regiment soldiers, are recruited

from the tribes of the Northern Territories. The Force, when employed in conjunction with Regular Forces or with the West African Frontier Force on active service, comes under the provisions of the Army Act. The Northern Territories Constabulary was formed on 1st January 1907, from N. C. O.s and privates of the 2nd Battalion Gold Coast Regiment, which was disbanded on 31st December 1906.

(b) *Gold Coast Police* (including Togoland). — The Police Force was formed in 1894 under Section 18 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1894, and is now constituted under Ordinance No. 14 of 1921. The Force, which is a civil one, has an establishment of 32 officers and 1,457 men, armed with S. M. L. E. rifles, M. E. carbines and 12-bore shot guns, and is liable for service only in the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti. The men are natives of West Africa, while a few of the senior non-commissioned ranks are filled by West Indians.

2. TRAINING.

(a) *Northern Territories Constabulary*. — Training is carried out daily on military lines, and consists of squad and section drill and rifle exercises, and machine-gun drill and exercises. An annual musketry course is fired, and the mounted sections are exercised in scouting and general Mounted Infantry duties.

110 rounds for each man and 1,100 for each machine-gun are allowed as practice ammunition annually.

(b) *Gold Coast Police*. — Although a Civil Force, the men on joining receive a semi-military training, and are instructed in the manual and firing exercises and squad drill. An annual musketry course is also fired.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Estimated expenditure for year ended 31st March 1922 :

Gold Coast Regiment (West African Frontier Force)	£114,107
Northern Territories Constabulary	17,888
Gold Coast Police	<u>132,967</u>
	£264,962

NIGERIA

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area : square miles, 363,700.

Estimated population in 1921 :

Europeans	2,800
Natives	<u>16,250,000</u>
Total	16,252,800

Local Forces.

The Local Forces of Nigeria consist of :

Military Forces The Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force.
Nigeria Regiment Reserve.
Rifle Club.
Police Northern Provinces Police Force.
Southern Provinces Police Force.

The Police Forces are liable for military service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *The Nigeria Regiment* (West African Frontier Force). Ordinance No. 44 of 1916 amalgamated what was formerly known as the Northern and Southern Nigeria Regiments into one Regiment, called the Nigeria Regiment. (The 1916 Ordinance was amended by No. 34 of 1917 and No. 73 of 1922.) The Nigeria Regiment consists of :

	Establishment		
	British		Native
	Officers	O. R.	O. R.
Headquarters Staff	5	2	13
3·7 inch Q. F. Howitzer Battery (4 Howitzers)	4	3	79
3 in. Stokes Mortar Battery (8 Mortars) . 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Battalions (of 3 Companies each)	4	2	46
Machine-gun Platoon	89	93	3,018
Signalling School	3	2	66
	2	2	6

The Regiment is commanded by a Commandant with an Assistant Commandant and a staff consisting of a General Staff Officer (2nd grade), Staff Captain, an officer attached General Staff for intelligence, a Staff Quartermaster and a transport officer.

Units are located as follows : Headquarters at Kaduna Junction ; Artillery and Light Mortars at Zaria ; 1st Battalion at Kaduna, with detachments at Maidugari and Sokoto ; 2nd Battalion at Lopoja, with detachments at Keffi, Yola and Ankpa Okwoga ; 3rd Battalion at Calabar, with detachments at Bamenda (in the British Mandatory sphere of the Cameroons), Okigwi and Abakalaki ; 4th Battalion at

Ibadan, with detachments at Abeokuta, Agbor and Lagos ; the machine-gun Platoon and the Signalling School at Kano.

For further information, see West Africa, Military Forces in General.

(b) *Reserve*. — See West Africa, Military Forces in General.

(c) *Volunteers*. — Two Volunteer Companies existed prior to the War, but are now disbanded, and the question of their resuscitation is under consideration.

(d) *Rifle Clubs*. — There is a Rifle Club in Lagos, and it is proposed at a later date to form a Nigeria Rifle Club for the whole Colony.

2. TRAINING.

Nigeria Regiment. — See West Africa, Military Forces in General.

B. POLICE

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) The *Northern Provinces Police Force* is constituted under the Police Ordinance of 1917. The Force has an establishment of 20 officers and 1,108 men, and is armed with M. E. carbines.

The Governor has power to call out the Force for military service in case of necessity, either within or beyond the limits of Nigeria. The Force is commanded by an Inspector-General, who has under him a Deputy Inspector-General, with twenty-three Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of Police. The rank and file are recruited from natives of Nigeria, and approximately 90 per cent are ex-soldiers.

The term of engagement is for six years, and men may be re-engaged up to eighteen years. The Headquarters of the Force is at Kaduna, and there are twelve Provincial Detachments, varying in strength from 60 to 180 men, according to local conditions.

(b) The *Southern Provinces Police Force* is constituted under the Police Ordinance of 1917. The Force is commanded by an Inspector-General, who has under him a Deputy Inspector-General and a Staff Officer.

The Force has an establishment of 62 officers, some of whom are natives, and 1,898 men, and is armed with M. E. carbines.

The Force is divided into seven divisions, as follows : Colony, Western, Central, Owerri, Eastern, Anitsha and Cameroons Divisions. Each division is commanded by a Senior Commissioner, with one or more Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners to help him, and a certain number of native officers.

Besides the ordinary duties of police, the Force can be employed in the repression of internal disturbances, and the defence of the Colony and Protectorate from external aggression, and to perform any military duties within or without Nigeria by order of the Governor. When called upon to serve with troops, the Force passes under the orders of the Senior Military Officer.

The men are all natives of Africa.

The term of engagement is for six years, with re-engagement up to eighteen years.

2. TRAINING.

(a) In the *Northern Provinces* the detachments at Kano, Zaria and Kaduna are employed almost exclusively on civil police duties, but at the same time they are kept proficient in company drill.

The remaining detachments are more of a semi-military nature, and are kept continually employed on patrols and escorts. Each member of the Force fires an annual musketry course of fifty-three rounds.

The drill adopted is a modification of that used by the Nigeria Regiment and the men are trained in fighting according to local conditions.

(b) The *Southern Provinces Police Force* is trained continually throughout the year in police duties, and, in addition, in infantry and bush drill and musketry. The annual musketry course consists of instructional practices and standard tests for both recruits and trained men. In addition, the trained men who qualify undergo a short course of field firing.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for year ended 31st March 1922 :

Military Forces	£440,654
Armed Police	<u>180,753</u>
Total	£621,407

SIERRA LEONE

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area : square miles, 34,000.

Estimated population in 1921 (including the Protectorate): 1,400,000.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Sierra Leone consist of :

Military Forces — Sierra Leone Battalion, West African Frontier Force.

Establishment — British : Officers, 13 ;
other ranks, 11.

Native : Other ranks, 368. Total 392.
Reserves.

Police — Sierra Leone Police Force.
The Police Force is not liable for military service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) The *Sierra Leone Battalion* (West African Frontier Force) is constituted under Ordinance No. 22 of 1901 (amended by No. 16 of 1902, No. 8 of 1903, No. 12 of 1904, No. 44 of 1905, No. 27 of 1907, No. 21 of 1909, and Nos. 9 and 17 of 1911). The Battalion consists of Headquarters and two companies, each of three platoons, and a Signalling School, all commanded by a Major. Headquarters and one company are at Daru. One company is at Makene. The total establishment is 13 officers and 379 other ranks.

(b) *Volunteers and Rifle Clubs*. — The formation of Volunteers and Rifle Clubs is under consideration.

2. TRAINING.

See West Africa, Military Forces in General.

B. POLICE

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Sierra Leone Police Force is constituted under Ordinance No. 18 of 1907. The definite establishment has not yet been fixed. The Force, which is not statutorily liable for military service, is stationed at Freetown and in the Sherbro District, and at Waterloo. Men are armed with Lee-Enfield rifles.

2. TRAINING.

No military training is carried out by the Police Force, except for barrack square drill. No musketry course is fired, as both in quantity and quality rifles and ammunition are inadequate.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Estimated expenditure for year ended 31st December 1921, £42,329.

(c) SOUTH AFRICA*Basutoland.**Bechuanaland Protectorate.**Northern Rhodesia.**Southern Rhodesia.**Swaziland.***BASUTOLAND****AREA AND POPULATION**

Estimated area, square miles : 10,300.

Population (census 1921) :

Whites	1,615
Natives, Indians, mixed or coloured	498,929
Total	500,544

Local Forces.

There are no Military Forces in Basutoland. The Police Force is, however, liable for military service.

A. POLICE**I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.**

The Basutoland Police is a Mounted Force, and is constituted under Proclamation No. 12 of 1921. Its duty is to maintain order in the Territory. In time of war or other emergency, the Force, which has an establishment of 14 British Officers, 8 British and 342 Basuto other ranks, armed with Lee-Enfield rifles, may be employed as a military force at the discretion of the High Commissioner. The Force is under the control of the Commandant, under whom are the Police Officers, who have charge of the Police in their respective Districts. The Force is split up as follows :

	Officers	Other ranks
At Maseru Headquarters . .	3	62
Buth-a-Buthe	1	20
Leribe	1	30
Peka	1	12
Berea	1	29
Mafeteng	1	40
Mohalis Hoek	1	42
Qutting	2	43
Quacha's Nek	2	55
Mohotlong	1	13

2. TRAINING.

The Police Officer of the District is responsible to the Commandant for the general efficiency and discipline of his detachment. The drill is of a simple infantry form, with mounted escorts and guards of honour.

B. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for the year ended 31st March 1921, £40,425.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area: square miles 275,000.

Population (census 1921):

Europeans and other whites	1,743
Natives	156,409
Total	158,152

Local Forces.

There are no Military Forces in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

A. POLICE

1. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

There is no Ordinance constituting the Police Force.

As regards discipline, however, it is subject to the provisions of Part II of the Cape Mounted Riflemen Act, No. 9 of 1878, applied by High Commissioner's Proclamation, No. 22 of 1896.

The Force, which has an establishment of 14 British Officers, 43 British and 166 Basuto other ranks, armed with Lee-Enfield and Martini-Henry rifles, is so small that, in case of war, no portion of it would be available for service beyond the borders of the Protectorate. It is under the direct control of the Resident Commissioner, subject to the supreme authority of the High Commissioner.

Headquarters are at Mafeking.

The term of engagement is two years.

2. TRAINING.

No details of training are laid down; the Force is engaged on constant police duties.

B. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for the year ended 31st March 1921, £55,497.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area — Northern and Southern Rhodesia: 450,000 sq. m.
Population in 1921:

Europeans	3,635
Natives (estimated)	979,704
Total	983,339

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Northern Rhodesia consist of:

Military Forces — Volunteers.

Police — Northern Rhodesia Police Force.

The Northern Rhodesia Police is liable for military service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Northern Rhodesia Volunteer Force was established under the provisions of Proclamation No. 23 of 1914, and is governed by the Northern Rhodesia Volunteer Force Regulations of 1921. The Force, which consists of one Company of Rifles armed with S. M. L. E. rifles and a Medical Corps, is organised for the internal defence of Northern Rhodesia. The territory is divided into "military areas" and "sections", each of which is under a Local Commandant or Section Commander. The Force is under a Commandant, whose Headquarters are at Livingstone. The Commandant is under the direct orders of the Commandant-General for Rhodesia. Members must be enrolled, be British subjects, and be over seventeen years of age.

The Northern Rhodesia Medical Corps consists of Medical Officers who are liable to be called out for duty with troops on military or active service.

The establishment of the Volunteer Force is 21 officers and 500 other ranks.

2. TRAINING.

The only training carried out by the Northern Rhodesia Rifles is an annual musketry course of 50 rounds. The Northern Rhodesia Medical Corps do no military training.

B. POLICE

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Northern Rhodesia Police is constituted under Proclamation of the High Commissioner for South Africa No. 17 of 1912 (amended by No. 25 of 1921); the Corps (including the officers and the British other ranks) is maintained by the British South Africa Company, and the Commanding Officer, styled the Commandant, is responsible to the Administrator. The Corps, which consists of 21 British officers, and 31 British and 761 native other ranks armed with S. M. L. E. rifles, Maxim and Lewis guns, is divided into two branches, Military and Town and District Police, with Headquarters at Livingstone. Military detachments are stationed at Livingstone, Mongu, Kasama and Fort Jameson, and Town and District Police detachments at Livingstone, Fort Jameson, Kalomo, Mazabuka, Magoyè, Lusaka, Broken Hill and Ndola. The Northern Rhodesia Police constitute the first line of defence for Northern Rhodesia, and when on active service are subject to such terms and regulations as the High Commissioner may determine.

Terms of Service. — European N. C. O.s and Constables for three years and subsequent terms of one to three years. Native rank and file for four years, and subsequent terms of one to three years. Bandsmen for six years first term, and subsequent terms of one to three years.

2. TRAINING.

Northern Rhodesia Police. — As laid down for Infantry Training, Regular Army. Six weeks' Field Training is undertaken by Military Branch annually.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for year ending 31st March 1921:

Armed Police	£37,478
Aerodromes	110
Special War Expenditure	5,260
Total	<u>£42,848</u>

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area (Northern and Southern Rhodesia): 450,000 sq. miles.

Population :

Europeans, 1921	33,621
Natives	845,592
Asiatics and others	<u>3,247</u>
Total	882,460

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Southern Rhodesia consist of :

Military Forces — Southern Rhodesia Volunteers.

Cadets.

Police — British South African Police.

Native Police.

The British South African Police is liable for military service, but the Native Police is not. The latter is unarmed.

A. MILITARY FORCES**I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.**

(a) *Volunteers*. — The Volunteers are constituted under the Volunteer Ordinance No. 2 of 1902 (amended by Ordinance No. 13 of 1905).

The Volunteer Corps, which is partly mounted and has a strength of 65 officers and 2,253 other ranks, armed with M. L. E. rifles, Lewis guns, Maxim and Vickers machine-guns, can only be called up for military service within the limits of Southern Rhodesia, with the approval of the Administrator, in whom the control of the Force is vested.

Defence Ordinance No. 10 of 1919 provides for the division of Southern Rhodesia into eight Military Districts for the better organisation of defence. A Commandant is appointed for each district under the Commandant-General, who is in chief command of all Police and Volunteer Forces, whether on active service or not. In case of rebellion or disturbance, the Commandant-General may order the Commandant of any district to take control of any operations or measures that may be necessary to suppress it.

Defence Amendment Ordinance, 1920, provides that no military operation shall be undertaken until the High Commissioner has declared the Police or Volunteer Force, or any part of either Force, to be on active service.

Enrolment in the Volunteers is for a minimum period of one year.

(b) *Cadets*. — Members of the Cadet Corps shall be between the ages of 12 and 17 years. They are not enrolled for service. The total number of Cadets on 31st December 1922 was 31 officers and 1,203 other ranks.

2. TRAINING.

(a) Under the Regulations for the Volunteer Force promulgated by Government Notice No. 176 of 1905 (amended by Government

Notices Nos. 68, 74, 75 and 141 of 1909), Mounted and Dismounted Volunteers, to become efficient and earn the Capitation Grant, are required to perform a minimum of twelve and ten drills a year respectively, fire the prescribed musketry course of 200 rounds, and attend an annual field training of not less than three days' duration.

(b) Cadets must fire an annual course of musketry of 200 rounds in order to obtain the Capitation Grant.

B. POLICE

1. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The British South African Police Force (Europeans) is constituted under Ordinance No. 21 of 1903 (amended by Ordinance No. 7 of 1908, No. 11 of 1913, No. 19 of 1914, No. 22 of 1920, and No. 3 of 1921).

In time of peace the British South African Police are a Civil Force under the Administrator, and can only be employed on active service with the consent of the High Commissioner, who, through the Commandant-General, controls the Force when on active service. The B. S. A. Police has an establishment of 30 officers, 479 men and 383 horses, and is armed with S. M. L. E. rifles and machine and Lewis guns.

There are seven Police Districts, which correspond to seven of the eight Military Districts, subdivided into sub-districts and Sections, *viz.* Salisbury, Umtali, Hartley, Victoria, Gwelo, Bulawayo and Gwanda. Each district is under the charge of a District Superintendent.

In case of war or other emergency the Force may be employed either within or beyond the borders of the Colonies. The term of engagement is three years.

The Native Police, which has an establishment of 697 and is unarmed, is attached to districts for rural police work. They carry rifles only when on special duty or when carnivora abound.

2. TRAINING.

All recruits on joining the Force receive from four to five months' training in equitation, mounted infantry training, musketry and civil police duties, at the Depot at Salisbury.

The ammunition allowed for the musketry course is 200 rounds a year.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for year ended 31st March 1921:

	£	s.	d.
Southern Rhodesian Volunteers	17,110	15	0
British South African Police	268,314	1	5
Special War Expenditure.	7,129	3	2
Total	292,553	19	7

SWAZILAND**POPULATION**

Population (census 1921) :

Europeans	2,203
Natives and coloured	<u>111,569</u>
Total	113,772

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Swaziland consist of the Swaziland Rifle Club and Police. The latter is liable for military service.

A. MILITARY FORCES**(1) CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.**

Swaziland Rifle Club. The 190 members are all British and Dutch.

(2) TRAINING.

The Swaziland Rifle Club. There is no military training. Government allows free ammunition for musketry practice up to 120 rounds for each member.

B. POLICE**(1) CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.**

The Police Force is constituted under High Commissioner's Proclamation No. 4 of 1902. The Force, which has an establishment of 3 officers and 184 men (23 white, the remainder natives), and is armed with S.M.L.E. and M.L.E. rifles, is raised for the maintenance of order and public security in Swaziland. Under the Regulations of 1920 the Force may be employed as a Military Force anywhere in South Africa at the discretion of the High Commissioner.

The term of engagement is for two years with subsequent re-engagement from year to year for Europeans, and for twelve months with subsequent re-enlistment from year to year in the case of natives.

Headquarters are at Mbabana, and there are detachments in nine other stations.

The Assistant Commissioner commanding the Police is responsible for the efficiency, discipline and internal economy of the Force.

Every member of the Force is expected to be perfectly acquainted

with the drill instructions, which will be the same as those laid down for the Mounted Riflemen with the Defence Force of the Union of South Africa.

(2) TRAINING.

There is no special military training, but the majority of the Europeans have been through one or more campaigns. When men are available ordinary police drill takes place.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Expenditure on Police for year ended 31st March 1921, £20,145.

4. ASIA AND ISLANDS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

British North Borneo.

Ceylon.

Hong-Kong.

Malay Peninsula :

I. *Straits Settlements.*

II. *Federated States.*

III. *Unfederated States.*

Mauritius.

Seychelles.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area: square miles, 31,000.

Population (census 1921), 257,804.

Local Forces.

There are no military Local Forces in British North Borneo, but the British North Borneo Constabulary are liable for military service.

A. POLICE

(1) CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *The British North Borneo Constabulary* is constituted under the Constabulary and Police Proclamations of 1903, 1910 and 1916 (amended

by those of 1904 and 1914), and is liable for military service in or beyond the limits of the State of North Borneo, when so ordered by the Governor. Headquarters are at Jesselton. Whilst on actual military service all members of the Force are subject to the Army Act. The Force, which has an establishment of 13 officers, of whom 5 are British, and 763 other ranks (Sikhs, Punjabis, Mahommedans, Pathans, Chinese and natives), is organised in two divisions: (i) Military Police and (ii) District Police. Both branches are armed with M.E. carbines, and are trained in military and police duties. Men enlist for five years. Included in the Constabulary is a detachment of Mounted Police.

The Constabulary is scattered throughout the State in over forty detachments, but there is always available at short notice a well-equipped, well-disciplined body of 150 to 200 men, armed with modern rifles, Lewis guns and machine guns, whose services could, and would in case of need, be placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Government for duty in any emergency which might arise in the Eastern Colonies.

(b) *Reserve*. There is a Constabulary Reserve, the authorised strength of which is 100. Members are all ex-constables, who receive a small annual subsidy, and are liable to be called out at any time for training, police work or active service.

(2) TRAINING.

All recruits are trained at Headquarters (Jesselton). Training consists of platoon and company drill, musketry, extended order, mounted infantry. Maxim, 7-pdr. gun drill and signalling is carried out daily at Headquarters and at Sandakan; other detachments are drilled three days weekly. Each man completes a course of musketry annually. The annual course was fired by 406 men at Headquarters and at Sandakan in 1921, while detachments in other places fired a modified course. The musketry regulations in use at home are adhered to as far as possible.

B. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Estimated expenditure on Constabulary for year ended 31st December 1921, £32,874.

CEYLON

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area: square miles, 25,500.

Population (census 1921), 4,504,370.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Ceylon consist of :

Military Forces. — Ceylon Defence Force.

Cadets.

Volunteer Rifle Association.

Police. — Ceylon Police Force.

The Ceylon Police Force is not liable for military service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

(I) CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Ceylon Defence Force.* — The Ceylon Defence Force is constituted under the Volunteer Ordinance of 1910, as amended in 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918 and 1920. The 1914 Ordinance provides for the formation of Town Guards in time of war or other emergency. The 1916 Ordinance provides for obligatory enlistment of all men between the ages of 18 and 41 years (other than members of His Majesty's Forces or their Reserves or of the Police Force of the Colony) in a Volunteer Corps or the Colombo Town Guard. Men between 41 and 50 have to enrol themselves in a Town Guard. By the 1918 Ordinance the designation of the Local Military Forces is changed to "Ceylon Defence Force". This Force now consists of :

	Officers	Other Ranks
Permanent Staff.	5	22
Mounted Rifles — 2 Squadrons.	18	235
Garrison Artillery — 2 Companies ¹	14	305
Engineers — 2 Companies	6	84
Light Infantry — 4 Companies.	29	971
Planters' Rifle Corps — 4 Companies and Motor Cycle Section.	30	1,025
1st Battalion Colombo Town Guards — 2 Com- panies	15	444
Out-district Town Guards	Not fixed	
Supply and Transport Corps	10	125
Medical Corps — 2 Companies and 1 Tent Division	13	158
Total	140	3,369

¹ One of these Companies has recently been disbanded.

The Force is commanded by a permanently employed retired officer who is responsible for its administration and training, but the training is supervised by the Colonel Commandant commanding the troops, who lays down conditions of efficiency to be approved by the Governor,

and holds an annual inspection. The Colonel Commandant commanding the Troops also supervises the discipline of the Force. Headquarters of the Force are at Colombo. The permanent staff consists of five officers (including a staff officer of Local Forces) and 22 sergeant-instructors.

In case of emergency the Governor may call out any Corps for active service, and may place them under the command of officers of His Majesty's Regular Forces. When called out for service members become subject to the Army Act ("provided that no officers or soldiers of the Defence Force shall for any offence be subjected to the penalty of death").

The Mounted Rifles, Engineers and the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps are composed wholly of Europeans; "A" Company of the Ceylon Garrison Artillery and "B" Company of the Colombo Town Guard are composed wholly of Burghers; the remaining Units comprise Europeans, Burghers, East Indians, Tamils, Malays, Sinhalese, Moormen, Parsees, Kaffirs and others.

In every Corps a Reserve is formed of Volunteers who have been efficient for five years (Artillerymen seven years), or men who have served for six months in the Regular Army or permanent Colonial Forces. In all matters of discipline members of the Reserve are subject to the same rules as the active Volunteers. The strength of the Reserve on 31st December 1921 was 627. Units of the Ceylon Defence Force, as well as the Reserve, are armed with S.M.L.E. and M.L.E. rifles, machine-guns and Lewis-guns.

(b) *Cadet Battalion*. Members of the Cadet Battalion, on attaining the age of 16 years, are transferred to Passed Cadet Companies. These Companies consist of two classes: (a) Boys who are still at school, and (b) those who have left school. Class (a) Companies are commanded by masters, while officers for Class (b) Companies are appointed from the Ceylon Light Infantry. Cadets are enrolled for service and take the oath of allegiance. The strength of the Cadet Battalion on 31st December 1921 was 22 officers and 922 other ranks.

(c) *Volunteer Rifle Association*. There is a Volunteer Rifle Association, whose strength on 31st December 1921 was 145.

(2) TRAINING.

In the Ceylon Defence Force the efficiency requirements are as follows :

	Recruits	Trained men
Artillery :		
Squad drills.	20	6
Gun drills	22	12
Engineers :		
Squad drills	8	6
Electric light instruction.	16	14
	Attendances	Attendances
Mobilisation practice	—	1
Mounted rifles :		
Drills	24	16
Light Infantry :		
Drills.	32	9
Planters' Rifle Corps :		
Drills.	9	9
Medical Corps :		
Drills	32	9

Mounted Rifles and Infantry Reserves : members must fire the prescribed course of musketry annually.

Members of the Artillery Reserve must attend coast camps for five days every second year.

All Cadets are required to attend thirty-six drills annually and to qualify in musketry in order to become efficient. Members who have left school also attend the camps of exercise as prescribed for the Light Infantry.

All Units complete a musketry course and attend inspection annually. The musketry course is that laid down for the Territorial Army at home. Cadets over 16 years of age will also complete this course. The Colonel Commandant commanding the Troops in Ceylon supervises the training. The Corps are enabled to attend an annual training of ten days' duration.

B. POLICE

CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Ceylon Police Force is constituted under Ordinance No. 16 of 1865 (amended by No. 12 of 1914, No. 39 of 1916, No. 3 of 1918, and No. 19 of 1921). The Force is an armed body, but is not liable for military service. It is commanded by an Inspector-General, with Headquarters at Colombo. The Force, which is distributed throughout the Colony, comprises Europeans, Burghers, Sinhalese, Malays, Tamils and others.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for the year ended 30th September 1921 :

	£
Volunteers	109,565
Police	195,047
Works and armaments	1,027
Total	£305,639

The contribution to cost of Imperial garrison for the same period was £93,483.

HONG KONG

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area: square miles	390.
Population (census 1921):	625,166.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Hong Kong consist of :

Military Forces — Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps.

Police — Hong Kong Police Force.

The Police Force is not liable for military service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *The Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps* is constituted under the Volunteer Ordinance of 1920 (amended by No. 2 of 1921), and consists of :

Staff.

Artillery — 1 Company Engineers — 1 Company.

Infantry Battalion:

5 Platoons.

Machine-gun Platoons.

Mounted Section.

Volunteer Reserve Association.

The establishments of the Defence Corps are not fixed, but the strength on 31st December 1922 was 17 officers and 309 other ranks.

Units are armed with S. M. L. E. rifles, machine guns and Lewis guns. Members are not liable for service beyond the limits of the Colony without their consent. When on active service, or doing duty

with any part of the Regular Forces, members of the Volunteer Corps become subject to the Army Act (with certain modifications affecting liability to death penalty). The Force is administered by the Administrative Commandant, who may be a Volunteer Officer. Headquarters are at Victoria. Men are British. The term of enlistment is for three years.

There is, in addition, a Reserve Company in which men over 40 years of age may be enrolled and to which are transferred men of the Infantry on attaining 50 years of age.

Under the Volunteer Ordinance the Governor is empowered to raise a body of "Coast Defence Volunteers" in the event or probability of war.

b) *The Hong Kong Volunteer Reserve Association* is constituted under Volunteer Reserve Ordinance No. 25 of 1910, and is really a Rifle Club under the management of a Committee. Members undertake, however, not to quit the Association within one year of joining, and to be enrolled in the Volunteer Force in the event of that Force being called out for military service. The Association comprises six sections, including a scouts' section and a signalling section, and is composed wholly of Europeans.

2. TRAINING.

- (a) (i) Efficiency requirements for Volunteers are :
- Mounted Infantry — 10 drills.
 - Artillery — 20 drills.
 - Engineers — 10 drills.
 - Infantry — 10 drills.

These parades are in addition to the annual inspection and to any parades and attendances ordered for musketry instruction and musketry practice.

(ii) A musketry course similar to that prescribed for the Territorial Army in Great Britain is completed annually by all ranks.

(iii) The Infantry and Machine-gun Company camp annually for at least three days.

(iv) The Artillery and Engineer Companies are mobilised for one week-end during the cold weather.

(v) When the Administrative Commandant is a volunteer officer an officer from the regular garrison is appointed Adjutant. In the case of a regular Administrative Commandant, the Adjutant may be a volunteer officer.

(vi) All units are inspected annually under the direction of the General Officer Commanding.

(b) Each member of the Volunteer Reserve Association attends six drills annually and fires the musketry course laid down for the Home Territorial Army. Rifle practice was carried out on sixty days during 1921.

B. POLICE

1. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Hong Kong Police Force is not a military body, nor, under the Ordinance of 1900, is the Governor empowered to utilise it for military service. The Police Force comprises British police and Indian police. The establishment of the former is 6 officers and 182 other ranks, and of the latter 409 other ranks. The Headquarters of the Force are at Victoria : the men are distributed throughout Hong Kong, Kowloon and the New Territory. The term of engagement is five years. Men are armed with M. L. E. rifles and carbines.

2. TRAINING.

The Police receive a certain amount of instruction in Infantry drill and undergo an annual course of musketry.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Estimated expenditure for year ended 31st	\$
December 1921 on Volunteers	32,700
Military contribution	2,286,790
Total	<u>\$2,319,490</u>

MALAY PENINSULA

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in the Malay Peninsula consist of the Military Forces (Volunteers) and Police Forces in the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States and Unfederated Malay States respectively.

1. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area : square miles, 1,600.
Population (census 1921) : 883,769.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(1) The Volunteer Corps has been reconstituted under Volunteer Ordinance No. 24 of 1923. This Ordinance came into force on the 26th November 1923, and repealed all previous Volunteer Ordinances.

Under this Ordinance there are three classes of Volunteers :

- (a) *Colour Service Volunteers*, comprising those volunteers between the ages of 18 and 40 years who enrol for a period of not less than 4 years' service.
- (b) *Auxiliary Service Volunteers*, comprising such persons as are :
 - (i) medically unfit for Colour service, or
 - (ii) over 40 years of age, or
 - (iii) have satisfied the Commanding Officer that they are, for other reasons, unable to fulfil the conditions for Colour service.
- (c) *The Reserve of Officers* consists of officers who have :
 - (i) completed not less than five years' commissioned service with the Straits Settlements Volunteer Force, or
 - (ii) have satisfied the General Officer Commanding that by reason of previous training they can perform efficiently the duties of officers, and by reason of age or special circumstances are unable to join the Colour service.

European British subjects are eligible for Colour service or Auxiliary service. Other British subjects and British protected subjects are eligible for Colour or Auxiliary service under such special conditions as may be prescribed.

A volunteer may enrol for service only in the settlement in which he resides, or in any settlement in the Colony, or in any part of the Malay Peninsula.

The Volunteer Force is under the orders, command and general direction of the General Officer Commanding the troops in Malaya and has the assistance of two Staff Officers to Local Forces. The executive command is vested in the Commandant.

The Force may be called out in whole or in part by the Governor, or Resident Councillor or the Resident of a Settlement, after a state of emergency has been proclaimed by either respectively in the Colony or in the Settlement. When called out or when serving with any Regular Forces, Volunteers are subject to the Army Act.

The Governor may accept the services of youths of 12 years and upwards as members of the Volunteer Force, but without enrolment, to be formed into a Cadet Corps. Such Corps, at the discretion of the General Officer Commanding, and with the approval of the Governor, may be attached to any corps or unit of the Volunteer Force. Such cadets must attend at least 36 parades each year.

The Force is armed with 4.5-in. Q. F. Howitzers, Vickers Machine Guns, Maxims, S. M. L. E. Rifles and Lewis Guns, and consists of :

Singapore

H. Q. Singapore Volunteer Corps.
 Royal Artillery, 1 Battery.
 Royal Engineers, 1 Company (including one Signal Section).
 1 Machine Gun Platoon. (The above are all Europeans).
 6 Companies Infantry (3 Europeans, 1 Chinese, 1 Malay, and 1 Eurasian).
 1 Field Ambulance (H.Q. and 2 Sections).

Malacca.

H. Q. Malacca Volunteer Corps.
 4 Companies Infantry (1 European, 1 Chinese, 1 Malay, and 1 Eurasian¹).
 1 Section Signals.
 1 Machine Gun Section.
 1 Field Ambulance (H.Q. and 1 Section).

Penang and Province of Wellesley.

H. Q. Penang and Wellesley Volunteer Corps.
 5 Companies Infantry (2 Europeans, 1 Chinese, 1 Eurasian, and 1 Malay).
 1 Section Royal Engineers.
 1 Section Machine Guns.
 1 Field Ambulance (H.Q. and 2 Sections).

2. TRAINING.

Under the ordinance the following are the yearly requirements for efficiency :

A. *Colour Service Volunteers.*

- (a) (i) Infantry and Field Ambulance, 18 parades.
- (ii) Engineers and Signals, and Machine Gunners, 24 parades.
- (b) To qualify in musketry by passing the standard approved by the General Officer Commanding.
- (c) To attend an annual inspection which will be held by the General Officer Commanding or his deputy, and will count as one of the qualifying parades.

B. *Auxiliary Service Volunteers.*

To attend such parades or perform such duties as ordered by the Commandant to render them efficient in the duties they have elected to perform if called out.

B. POLICE.

CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

1. The Straits Settlements Police Force has been reconstituted under Police Force Ordinance No. 20 of 1920, which repealed all the earlier Ordinances. The Force, which has an establishment of 21

¹ Total strength of the 4 Infantry Companies is not to exceed the establishment of 3 Infantry Companies without the sanction of the Governor.

officers (19 European and 2 Sikhs), and 3,209 other ranks (including 78 European and 443 Sikhs), is under an Inspector-General, subject to the orders and control of the Governor, is armed and receives a semi-military training, but is not statutorily liable for military service. Members are ordinarily enrolled for service in any Settlement of the Straits Settlements, but may be ordered by the Governor to proceed for service to any Malay State, when this is necessary for the preservation of peace. The Force is distributed at Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Labuan, and is composed of Europeans, Sikhs, Malays, Indians, Travaneese, Boyanese, Chinese and Eurasians. Europeans are armed with swords and Webley pistols, Sikhs with S. M. L. E. rifles, and other races with M. E. and Snider carbines.

2. TRAINING.

All ranks do one hour's Company drill a week and fire an annual musketry course of 40 rounds.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for year ended 31st December 1921 :	\$
Military Forces	140,974.82
Armed Police	2,404,528.44
Works and Armament	102,557.97
Contribution to cost of Imperial Garrison .	<u>5,623,409.00</u>
Total	\$ 8,271,470.23

The Straits Settlements' contribution to Imperial War Funds in 1921 was \$ 857,142.85.

II. FEDERATED STATES

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area : square miles 27,500.
Population (census 1921) : 1,298,299.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) The *Volunteer Forces* in the Federated Malay States were reconstituted under Enactment No. 1 of 1913 (amended by Nos. 25 of 1915, 10 of 1916, 19 of 1917, 29 of 1920, and 21 of 1921).

Volunteers may enrol for service either in the Malay Peninsula and adjacent islands, in the Federated Malay States only, or in a specified district of any State only. No Volunteer can be made to serve outside

the Malay Peninsula and adjacent islands without his consent. When on active service or doing duty with Regular Forces, Volunteers are subject to the Army Act, subject to the provisions that the death penalty cannot be inflicted and that all sentences by courts martial must be confirmed by the Chief Secretary. Enrolment is for a period of not less than two years.

(b) The *Malay State Volunteer Regiment* consists of Europeans. There is no establishment laid down, but the strength on 31st December 1921 was 29 officers and 1,299 other ranks.

The Regiment comprises five companies, stationed as follows : Headquarters and one company at Kuala Lumpur, and one company at each of the following places : Klang, Ipoh, Taiping and Serampan. The Regiment is armed with S. M. L. E. rifles, Maxim guns and Lewis guns.

(c) The *Malayan Volunteer Infantry* comprises the following units : In Pahang three platoons and Corps of Drums (Malays), in Perak five platoons (Malays and Chinese), in Selangor eight platoons and Corps of Drums (Europeans, Malays, Chinese, Eurasians and Tamils), and in Negri-Sembilan three platoons (Malays). The Volunteer Infantry are armed with S. M. L. E. rifles.

(d) Enactment No. 15 of 1921 provides for the registration of all male British subjects of pure European descent, who are not members of the Local Volunteer Force, between the ages of 18 and 55 years, or between such ages within those limits as may be notified in the Gazette.

(e) *Civil Guard*. The Civil Guard Enactment was repealed in January 1922, and no civil guard now exists.

(f) *Cadets*. Enactment No. 21 of 1915 provides for the formation of a Cadet Corps of youths of 12 years and upwards.

2. TRAINING.

(a) *Malay States Volunteer Regiment*. To be classed as efficient, members must each year attend twelve drills, fire a musketry course and attend the annual inspection. Twenty-two parades were held during 1921.

(b) *Malayan Volunteer Infantry*. The training performed in 1921 was as under :

Pahang — Fifty-seven drills on an average for members qualified as efficient, as well as a course of musketry.

Perak — Various parades. A camp was held.

Selangor — Forty-nine parades and an eight-days' camp, plus special parades.

Negri-Sembilan — Weekly parades.

B. POLICE

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

Federated Malay State Police. — Enactment No. 22 of 1920 repealed the earlier Police Ordinances of the various States, and reconstituted the Federated Malay States Police Force. The Force, which has an establishment of 106 officers (90 Europeans and 16 Malays) and 3,796 other ranks, is under a Commissioner, subject to the orders and control of the Chief Secretary, and is liable for service in any part of British Malaya and the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The Force is purely a civil body. The establishment of other ranks includes 1,750 (since reduced to 1,601) Sikhs, Pathans and Punjabi-Mohammedans, and 2,046 (since increased to 2,065) Malays. The Force is armed with S. M. L. rifles and Webley revolvers.

2. TRAINING.

On joining, men undergo training in drill, physical training and musketry. After leaving the Depot, periodical drills are held, and a musketry course is carried out annually.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure for year ended 31st December 1921 :

	£	s.	d.
Military	97,692	15	2
Police	350,557	1	1
Total	£448,249	16	3

III. UNFEDERATED STATES

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area: square miles 24,800.

Population (census 1921)	Johore	282,244
»	Kedah	338,544
»	Kelantan	309,293
»	Perlis	40,091
»	Trengganu	153,092

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) The *Johore Military Forces* are constituted under Enactment No. 18 of 1915 (amended by No. 1 of 1920). They are commanded by, and entirely under the control of, the Sultan, who is their Colonel Commandant. Officers are appointed by, and hold commissions from the Sultan. The Forces, which consist of Artillery and Infantry, are statutorily liable for service anywhere in the Malay Peninsula or in the adjacent islands. The establishment of the Artillery is 3 officers and 97 men, the armament being 7 pdr. R. M. L. guns; that of the Infantry is 25 officers and 400 men, armed with S. M. L. E. rifles. Terms of service are for any period not exceeding five years, with re-engagement for periods not exceeding five years. The Force is composed of Malays, except the Artillery, which is composed of Pathans. A British officer is engaged by the Sultan as chief instructor. Discipline is governed by the *Johore Military Forces Enactment of 1915*.

Johore Military Forces Reserve Force. — Enactment No. 7 of 1921 provides for a Reserve Force, which consists of men who have completed five or more years' service in the *Johore Military Forces*. The Reserve may be called out in whole or in part by the Sultan, or any Commanding Officer in any town or district in aid of the civil power, and on permanent service, in case of imminent national danger or great emergency, by the Sultan in Council.

(b) The *Johore Volunteer Infantry* is constituted under Enactment No. 1 of 1917. The Corps, which has an establishment of 14 officers and 386 other ranks, is composed of Malays, and is under the entire control of the Sultan in the same manner as the *Johore Military Forces*. The Corps can only be called out for active service by the Sultan, and when on active service members are deemed to be serving with the *Johore Military Forces*, and are subject to the same laws of discipline with certain exceptions. No member is liable for service outside the State of Johore without his consent. Officers receive their commissions from the Sultan.

(c) The *Johore Volunteer Rifles* are constituted under the *Johore European Volunteer Enactment No. 11 of 1915*. Members are Europeans, and are liable for service in any part of the Malay Peninsula or the adjacent islands. The Corps, which has an establishment of 8 officers and 166 other ranks, and is armed with M. L. E. rifles, is under the jurisdiction of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and the officers hold their commissions from him with the concurrence of the Sultan. The Corps is called out for active service by the Governor, but, in case of great emergency in the State of Johore, it may be called out by the Sultan with the concurrence of the General Adviser to the *Johore Government*. When on active service or undergoing drill or training with the Regular Forces, the Rifles are subject to the Army Act, except that the death penalty cannot be inflicted and no other

sentence of a Court martial can be carried into execution unless confirmed by the Governor. Service is for a period of not less than two years. The G. O. C. Malaya makes regulations as to training and efficiency and the general government and discipline of the Corps. An annual inspection is carried out by the G. O. C. Malaya, or by an officer deputed by him.

(d) *The Kelantan Volunteer Rifles* are constituted under Enactment No. 5 of 1917 (amended by No. 1 of 1918 and No. 2 of 1920). Officers and men are Europeans, and may, in case of emergency, be called up on active service by the High Commissioner. When on active service the Kelantan Rifles are subject to the Army Act in the same manner as the Johore Volunteers. The Rifles have an establishment of 3 officers and 100 other ranks, and are armed with S. M. L. E. rifles.

The Kelantan State Volunteers are Asiatics, chiefly Malays, and have a total strength of 150, armed with M. E. carbines.

2. TRAINING.

(a) *Johore Military Forces*. — Training carried out during 290 days in 1921.

Reservists may be called out for training not exceeding fourteen days annually.

(b) *Johore Volunteer Infantry*. — Twenty-four days in 1921.

(c) *Johore Volunteer Rifles*. — Nil in 1921, except a course of musketry.

(d) *The Kelantan Volunteers*. — Attended a short camp for the G. O. C.'s inspection.

B. POLICE

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *The Johore Police Forces* were reconstituted under Enactment No. 5 of 1916 (amended by Nos. 10 and 13 of 1920), which repealed all former enactments governing the Police Forces. The Force, which has an establishment of 35 officers and 821 other ranks, armed with M. E. carbines, is under a Commissioner of Police subject to the control of the Sultan. Members can be ordered to serve at any place in the Malay Peninsula. Eight of the officers are Europeans, 26 Malays and 1 Chinese; men are Malays, Indians and Chinese. In addition, a Force of fifty-four plain-clothes detectives of various nationalities is employed, armed when occasion arises with revolvers. Headquarters of the Police Force is at Johore, and there are detachments at seven other places.

(b) *The Kedah Police*, who are not liable for military service, were constituted under Enactment No. 3 of 1334 (1915-1916) amended by No. 10 of 1338 (1919-1920), and consists of the North Kedah Police, with an establishment of 9 officers and 366 other ranks, and the South Kedah Police, with an establishment of 9 officers and 328 other ranks.

The Police are under a Commissioner of Police subject to the control of the State Council. The duties of the Police are to preserve order in Kedah. Five of the officers are Europeans, the remainder of the Force consists chiefly of Malays. The Force is armed with L. E. carbines.

(c) *The Police in Kelantan* consist of the Kelantan Police, which has an establishment of 2 officers (one of whom is a European, who is the Chief Police Officer) and 99 men, and the Malay Police, which has an establishment of 7 officers (including 1 European, who is Chief Inspector) and 253 other ranks.

The Kelantan Police are armed with M. L. E. rifles and the Malay Police with M. E. carbines, but neither body is liable for military service.

(d) *The Perlis State Police*, consisting of Malays, Pathans and Siamese, has an establishment of 9 officers and 54 men and is armed with M. L. E. rifles and revolvers. It is not liable for military service.

(e) *The Trengganu Police* have recently been placed under the control of a European officer. The men are all Malays. The establishment is 11 officers and 218 men, armed with Snider rifles. They are not liable for military service.

2. TRAINING.

(a) *Johore Police*. — Recruits' course — five months' intensive military and police training. Trained men parade and drill twice a week.

(b) *The Kelantan Police* carry out daily parades and attend four short musketry camps.

(c) In the *Perlis State Police* the training during 1921 was nil.

(d) In the *Trengganu Police* the men are as yet comparatively untrained.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for year ended 31st December 1921 :

	£
Military Force	28,658
Volunteer Rifles	238
Police	46,007
Military Special Services	2,975
	<hr/>
	£ 77,878

Kedah.

Expenditure for year ended 31st December 1921 . . £49,142

Kelantan.

Expenditure for year ended 31st December 1921 :

	\$
Military Forces	11,994.83
Police	152,290.94
Other charges	46,710.98
	<hr/>
	\$210,996.75

Perlis.

Expenditure for year ended 3rd September 1921 . . £2,116

Trengganu.

Expenditure for year ended 2nd September 1921 . \$70,885

MAURITIUS**AREA AND POPULATION**

Estimated area: square miles 720.

Population (census 1921) : 376,000.

*Generalities.***LOCAL FORCES.**

The Local Forces in Mauritius consist of :

Military Forces — Volunteer Force.

Police — Mauritius Police Force.

The Mauritius Police Force is not liable for military service.

A. MILITARY FORCES**I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.**

The Volunteer Force is constituted under the Volunteer Force Ordinance of 1915, amended in 1917, and consists of :

Permanent Staff.

Artillery : One Company.

Engineers : One Company.

Infantry : Three Companies.

Mobile Company (a).

Medical Corps : One Section.

Band and Drums (b).

NOTE. — (a) The Mobile Company is formed as a temporary measure. The men are posted temporarily from other companies.

NOTE. — (b) The Band is permanent ; there is no establishment of Drummers, these being borne on the establishment of the Companies.

Members of the Volunteer Force are not liable for service beyond the limits of the Colony without their consent. When on active service or doing duty with any part of the Regular Forces, Volunteers become subject to the Army Act (with certain modifications affecting liability to the death penalty). Unless a member engaged himself in writing to serve for a particular period, he can obtain his discharge, except on active service, on giving fourteen days' notice. The Officer Commanding the Troops may, subject to the approval of the Governor,

make regulations regarding the discipline and training of the Force and carries out an annual inspection.

The Force is composed of Europeans and non-Europeans, and is armed with S. M. L. E. rifles and Lewis guns.

The Headquarters of all Units are at Vacoas, except one company Infantry and Band at Port Louis, and one company Infantry at St. Pierre.

2. TRAINING.

During 1921, two parades a month were held, but very few Volunteers attended. No Volunteer completed the musketry course.

B. POLICE

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Mauritius Police Force is constituted under Ordinance No. 16 of 1893 (amended by Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1896, 6 of 1897, 31 of 1912, 12 and 47 of 1913, 17 and 49 of 1914, 11 of 1918, and 26 of 1920). The Force, which is not liable for military service, is subject to the control and direction of the Inspector-General, under the Governor. The Force has an establishment of 16 officers and 625 other ranks, and is armed with M. E. carbines. Headquarters are at Port Louis, and the Police are distributed throughout the Colony, with District Headquarters as follows: Rose Hill (2 officers and 121 other ranks), Rose Belle (2 officers and 75 other ranks), Moka (2 officers and 69 other ranks), and Pamplemoussis (2 officers and 39 other ranks). Enlistment is for a term of three years, after a period of probation of six months during which recruits pass through the Training Depot. Re-engagement is for successive periods of three years subject to the approval of the Inspector-General.

2. TRAINING.

All ranks undergo six months' training at the Depot at Port Louis before being posted to Districts. This training comprises police duties, and military instruction to the extent of physical, squad, section and company drill with musketry exercises, followed by a short musketry course on the army classification ranges at Mount Candos. All ranks are drilled under arms twice a month.

A special armed detachment of forty other ranks is maintained in a state of military efficiency with a view to the effective suppression of internal disorder.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Estimated expenditure for year ending 30th June 1922 :

	£	s.	d.
Volunteer Force	2,718	18	8
Contribution towards cost of Labour Battalion	476	6	8
Contribution towards cost of Imperial Garrison	55,907	9	4
	<u>£59,102</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>

SEYCHELLES

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area : square miles 150.

Population (census 1921) : 24,523.

Local Forces.

There are no Military Forces in the Seychelles. The Police Force is not statutorily liable for military service.

A. POLICE

CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Seychelles Police Force is constituted under Ordinance No. 12 of 1897. The Force, which has an establishment of 89 men, is controlled by an Inspector under the Governor, and its function is the maintenance of internal order. The term of enlistment is for a period not exceeding three years. Men are eligible for re-engagement for periods of five years. The Force is distributed in fifteen places in the Seychelles Islands, and is armed with M. L. E. rifles.

B. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for year ending 31st December 1921 :

Police Force £3,653

PACIFIC OCEAN

Fiji.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

Solomon Islands Protectorate.

FIJI

AREA AND POPULATION

Estimated area: square miles, 7,500.

Population (Census 1921): 154,584.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in Fiji consist of :

Military Forces : Fiji Defence Force (including Rifle Clubs).
Cadets.

Police : Fiji Constabulary.

The Fiji Constabulary is liable for military service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) The Defence Force is constituted under Ordinance No. 13 of 1923. This ordinance repeals the Defence Force Ordinance of 1914, Defence Amendment Ordinance 1916, and the Cadet Ordinance 1910.

The ordinance provides for liability to compulsory training for 3 years, with a further period of 3 years in the Reserve, of all youths who are British subjects of European descent, or one of whose parents is of European descent, between the ages of 18 and 21 years, except in certain specified cases.

All persons liable to compulsory service under the above regulations will register their names with the Commandant of the Force. The Governor is empowered to declare by proclamation from time to time the district or districts in which the compulsory training sections of this Ordinance shall take effect.

The Commandant is responsible to the Governor for the administration of the Force.

Members are not liable for service outside the limits of the Colony without their consent.

When doing duty, or on active service with any of the Regular Forces, members of the Defence Force are subject to the Army Act, except that they are not liable to any sentence exceeding 2 years' imprisonment when serving within the limits of the Colony unless

confirmed by the Governor, and there are other slight modifications consistent with the Defence Ordinance. Inspection may be made by an officer of His Majesty's Army or by such officer as the Governor may appoint.

There are 3 companies in the Force, one being composed entirely of Europeans, while the other two are mixed, Europeans, Fijians and coloured.

The Defence Force is armed with S. M. L. E. and M. L. E. rifles, Vickers and Lewis guns.

(b) *Cadets*. — Cadet units are formed in connection with and attached to the Defence Force. The number of these units is such as the Governor may determine. No member of a Cadet unit shall be deemed to be a member of the Defence Force.

2. TRAINING.

The requirements for annual training are :

- (a) Forty-eight drills of 2 hours each.
- (b) Annual musketry course.
- (c) Attendance at inspections when required.
- (d) Annual encampment not exceeding 5 days.

B. POLICE

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Fiji Constabulary is established under Ordinance No. 7 of 1905 (amended in 1906, 1907, 1912, 1915 and 1920). It is a semi-military body maintained for the performance of police duties and for the defence of the Colony against external aggression. The Force, which consists of 18 European officers and 265 other ranks, mainly Fijians and Indians, is commanded by an Inspector-General, whose Headquarters are at Suva ; at this place 5 officers and 107 other ranks are stationed, the remainder being distributed in small detachments at nineteen other posts throughout the Colony. The term of service is three years. Constables are armed with M. L. E. rifles.

2. TRAINING.

The Constabulary is drilled and exercised daily and completes a musketry course annually. Infantry training is carried out in accordance with instructions contained in the manual for that arm in use at home.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Estimated expenditure for year ended 31st December 1921 :

Military Forces . . .	£13,662	3s. 9d.
Constabulary	22,931	6s. 6d.
Total	£36,593	10s. 3d.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

POPULATION

Population 1921 (approximately) : 29,000.

Local Forces.

The Local Forces in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony consist of :

Military Forces : Fanning Island Volunteer Reserve.
Ocean Island Defence Force.

Police : Armed Constabulary.

The Armed Constabulary is liable for military service.

A. MILITARY FORCES

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) The *Fanning Island Volunteer Reserve* was formed under Regulation No. 1 of 1906. This was repealed by Ordinance No. 5, of 1918, which provides for a Defence Force, which, however, is not yet in existence. The Ordinance provides for voluntary or, in case of sudden emergency, compulsory enrolment in the same manner as Ocean Island Defence Force Ordinance No. 10 of 1917, to which it is exactly similar.

(b) The *Ocean Island Defence Force* is constituted under Ordinance No. 10 of 1917. Ordinarily enrolment is voluntary, but provision is made for compulsory service of all male British subjects, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, in case of sudden emergency, if the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific thinks fit. Members are not liable for service outside Ocean Island without their consent. When on actual service the Force is subject to the Army Act except that the death penalty cannot be inflicted and that all sentences must be confirmed by the High Commissioner. The Force consists of 1 officer and 21 other ranks armed with S.M.L.E. rifles.

2. TRAINING.

Ocean Island Defence Force : Monthly parades on the range.

B. POLICE

I. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Armed Constabulary is constituted under Gilbert and Ellice Constabulary Ordinance No. 9 of 1916. The Force is under the command

and superintendence of the Resident Commissioner. Besides the performance of ordinary police duties, the Force may be used to defend the Colony against external aggression. Enrolment is for a period of not less than two years. The Constabulary on 31st December 1921 had a strength of 1 officer and 72 other ranks, armed with Lee-Enfield rifles. Headquarters are at Ocean Island, where 1 officer and 25 other ranks are quartered. The remainder are distributed amongst the Gilbert Islands (20) and Fanning Island and out-stations (8). The Force is commanded by a European ; men are natives of Fiji and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

2. TRAINING.

The Armed Constabulary carried out 303 days' training in 1921.

C. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for year ended 30th June 1921 :	
Ocean and Fanning Island Defence	
Force	£35 3s. 8d.
Armed Constabulary	9,999 4s. 4d.
Total	£10,034 8s. od.

SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE

POPULATION

Population (1921) : 212,438.

Local Forces.

The only Force in the Solomon Islands Protectorate is the Armed Constabulary, which is liable for military service.

A. ARMED CONSTABULARY

1. CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION, COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Armed Constabulary is constituted under Ordinance No. 6 of 1915. It has an establishment of 3 officers and 150 men and is armed with M.L.E. and S.M.L.E. rifles. Besides normal police duties, its function is to repress internal disturbances and to defend the Protectorate against external aggression. Headquarters are at Tulagi, off the Island of Florida. Detachments are at Auki, Kira Kira, Shortland Island, Aola, Gizo and Ysabel. There is a European Commandant and

a European Sub-Inspector. The remainder of the Force is composed of natives of the Solomon Islands, with the exception of the Quartermaster, who is a Fijian. Constables are enrolled for a first term of engagement of not less than two years.

2. TRAINING.

Constables on joining undergo at Headquarters a course of training in accordance with the Infantry Training Manual. When efficient, they are drafted out to districts as required. Bayonet exercises and rifle practices are carried out.

B. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Expenditure on Constabulary for year ended 31st March 1921: £4,588 9s. 7d.

Sources.

Notes on the Land Forces of British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates (exclusive of India). Issued by command of the Army Council, 31st December 1922.

Amendments No. 1 (to the above notes) (The War Office, February 1924).
