

77. Over 90 per cent. of the men medically examined went through the Army procedure, the bulk of medical examination work being done in 1942 and 1943, when mobilization for home defence against a possible Japanese invasion was followed by further heavy mobilization to enable the despatch of further man-power to overseas theatres of war.

78. During the last three years medical examinations have been confined almost entirely to men reaching military age.

(ii) Ballot Yields

79. Of the 355,000 men medically examined, about 75,000 were volunteers. Some 10,000 men were examined by the Air Force (but not by Army or Navy) and 4,000 by Navy (but not by Army or Air Force).

80. Table 3 of the Appendix gives detailed information about 249,000 men medically examined after being called up by ballot. It should be noted that the figures in these tables do not give a complete analysis of the medical examinations conducted in respect of balloted men. The difference between the number of men covered by these tables (249,000), plus the total number of volunteers examined (75,000) and the total number of medical examinations conducted (355,000) is accounted for by a number of classifications not being notified.

81. From a medical viewpoint, the results of the medical examination of ballottees are interesting in that they show a much higher proportion of Grade I men in ballots affecting single men as compared with later ballots relating to married men. Ballots 20 to 24 inclusive, referring only to inflow at age eighteen and miscellaneous "seepages" into other classes, naturally show a very high proportion (over 70 per cent.) of Grade I men, as compared with 59 per cent. for ballots 1 to 12 (single men) and 50 per cent. for ballots 13 to 19 (married men).

SECTION IV.—TOTAL MAN-POWER INTAKE OF THE FORCES

(i) Cumulative Intake of all Service Arms

82. From the outbreak of war up to VJ Day (15th August, 1945) the cumulative intake of individuals by all Service arms amounted to 194,000 men and 10,000 women. Most of these men and women were inducted during the first three years of the war. By March, 1943, 185,000 individual men had served or were still serving with the Armed Forces. This 185,000 represented 62 per cent. of the male population between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. By VJ Day 66 per cent. of the male population in this age-group had served or were still serving.

83. The difference between the cumulative net intake of men by all Service arms (197,000) and the total number attested and medically examined (355,000), is explained by defective medical grading—i.e., Grades III and IV—reservation under appeal in essential industry, or by other causes.

84. Including transfers of servicemen between various arms and men entering the Forces more than once, the gross total of intakes up to VJ Day was 224,000 men. Transfers, &c., reached an estimated total of 30,000 up to the end of the war. The table below shows the aggregate cumulative gross intake of men into all Service arms at twelve-monthly intervals from March, 1941, the totals being shown as a percentage of the male population liable for service:—

Period covered.	Gross Intake of Men.	Percentage of Male Population 18 to 45 Years (including Maoris).
Up to 31st March—		
1941	113,000	38
1942	145,000	49
1943	192,000	65
1944	208,000	70
1945	218,000	74
VJ Day (15th August, 1945)	224,000	76
31st March, 1946	228,000	77