MEDICAL SERVICES IN GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Great Britain declared war on Germany on 4 August 1914. Six days later the South African Government agreed to take military action against German South West Africa. On 14 September the first troops embarked, and after a successful campaign the German forces were forced to surrender on 9 July 1915. Military hospitals were established at Swakopmund, Lüderitzbucht, Karibib, Windhoek and Aus. Casualties to the South African forces were:[1]

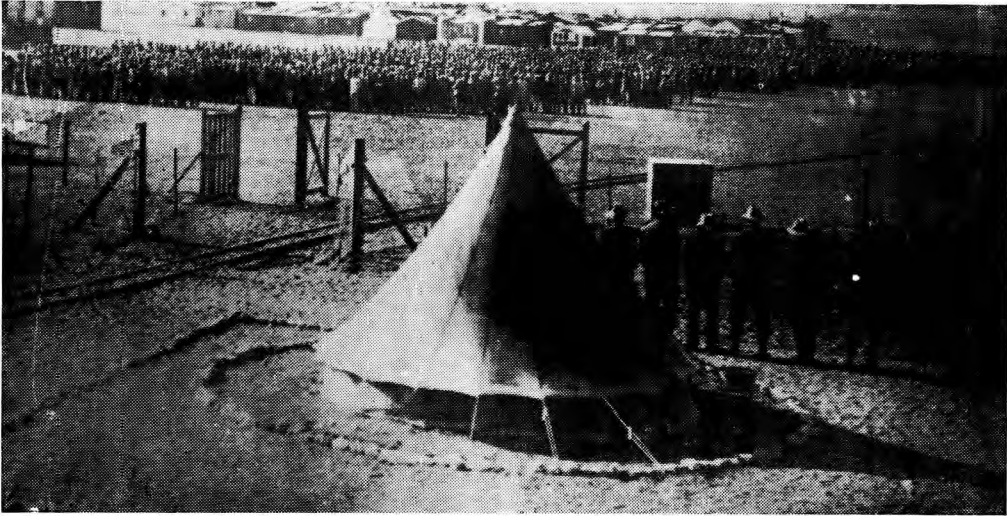|	
Killed in action	88
Died of wounds	25
Died of disease and accident	153
Wounded	263
	529

Several photographs illustrating aspects of the work of the medical services follow.

Patients and staff at Aus.   Photograph: **C Doc S**

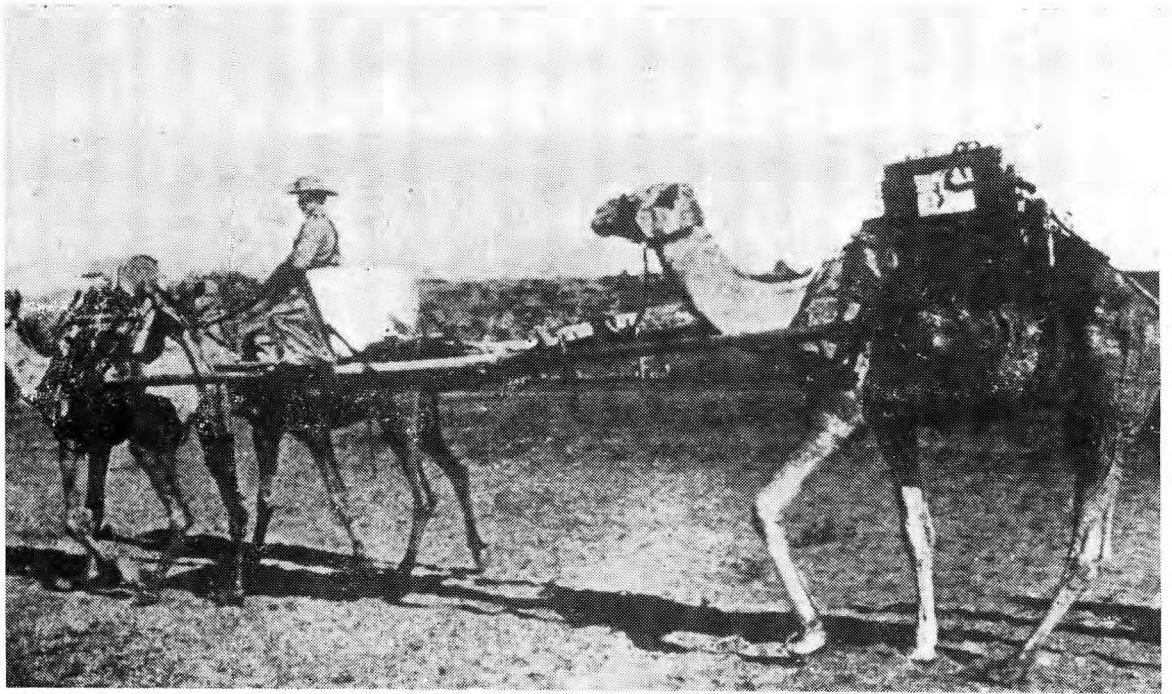1. Collyer, J. J.: The Campaign in German South West Africa, 1914-1915, p. 152.

The hospital at Aus. The men massed in the background are German prisoners-of-war.

Photograph: **C Doc S**

Inside a military hospital.   Photograph: **C Doc S**

German camel ambulance.   Photograph: **C Doc S**
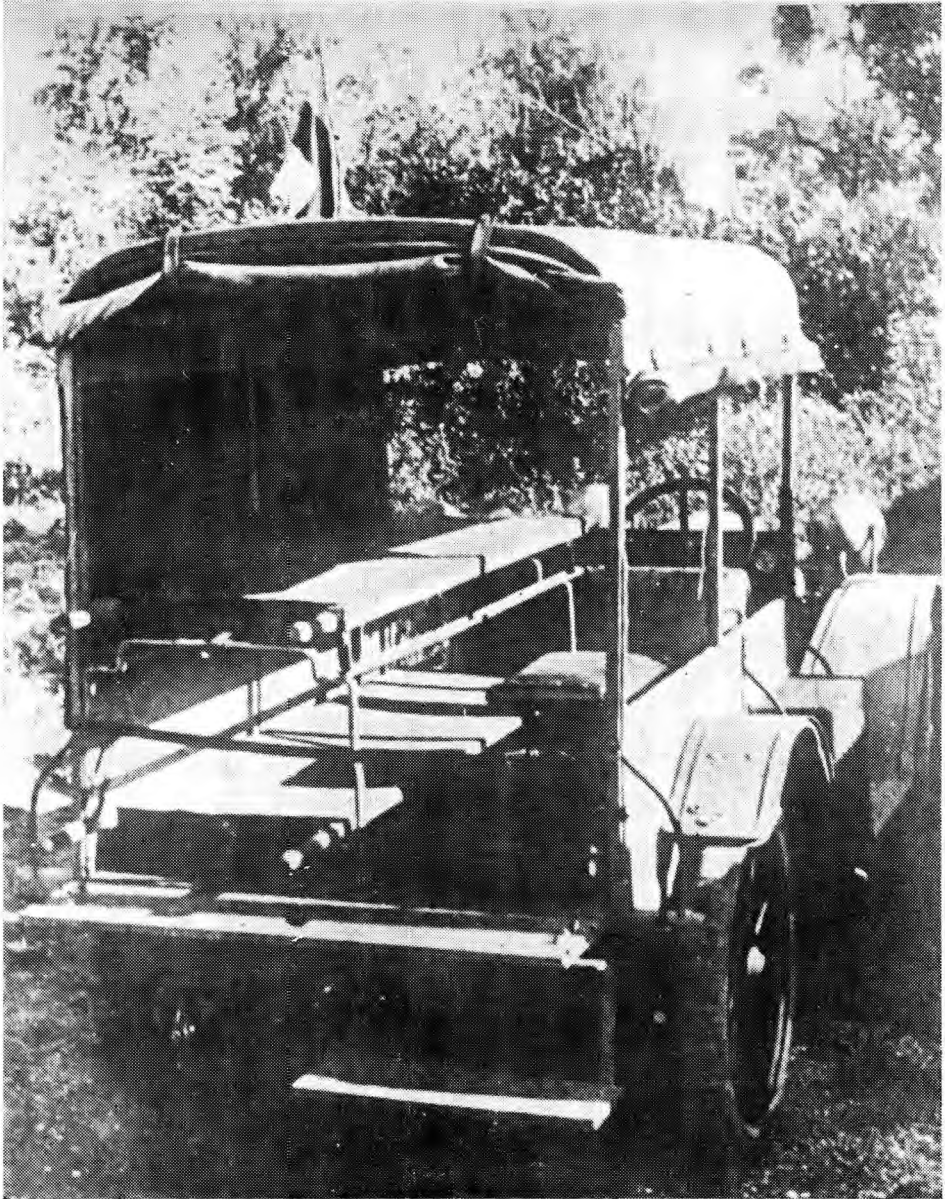

The laborious business of taking a light motor vehicle through the Great Fish River.
Photograph: **C Doc S**

Sisters L. Campbell and M. Blinck arriving in Lüderitz from the hospital at Aus.

Photograph: **C Doc S**

An ambulance of the type employed during the campaign.
Photograph: **C Doc S**