AUSTRIA

GENERAL

Area ........................................ 84,000 sq. km
Population (XII. 1929) .................. 6,704,000
Density per sq. km. ................. 79.8
Length of railway system
(XII. 1929) .......................... 7,602 km.

I.

Army.

A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS

According to the Constitution Act 1929 the Federal President of the Republic is the head of the Army, while the Federal Minister for Military Affairs performs the functions of the actual commander.

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF WAR.

The Federal Ministry of War has supreme control of the Federal Army and the Federal Military Administration.

It is under the direction of a Federal Minister, who is responsible to the National Council.

ORGANISATIONS DIRECTLY UNDER THE FEDERAL MINISTRY.

THE MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT.

Administrative and routine questions; organisation and distribution; replacement of personnel; disciplinary matters and questions concerning associations; organisation of the services in the Federal War Ministry, etc.

LEGAL BUREAU.

Legislative studies, legislation concerning national defence, legal advice. Billeting of troops and teams. Questions of public and constitutional law, etc.

1 See Military, Naval and Air Clauses of the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye (Annex I).
SECTION I.

Branch No. 1.

Branch No. 2.

Branch No. 3.
Personal files of officers in the fifth and lower classes, N.C.O.'s, rank and file, etc.

Branch No. 4.
Buildings, permanent quarters, movable property.

SECTION II.

Branch No. 5.
All questions of technical military science.

Branch No. 6.
Purchase and administration of arsenal plant. Questions concerning State manufacture, purchase and administration of ammunition and explosives, monopoly of ammunition and explosives.

Branch No. 7.
Taxes, orders for payment and funds; budgetary questions; organisation of accountancy services; questions relating to depots; administrative audits, provident funds, etc.

Accountancy.
Checking of vouchers, preparation of accounts relating to budgetary expenditure of the army, real estate accounts.

The Federal Ministry is assisted by the following officers:

The Army Inspector;
The Chaplain-General;
The Director of the Army Medical Service;
The Chief of Military Intendance;
The Chief of the Army Construction Department.

The Army Inspector, who has the rank of general, assists the Federal Ministry of War, and in his relations with it is under the immediate orders of the Minister.

He is responsible for securing uniformity in the entire training of the troops, especially their military training, for the discipline and moral of the troops and their internal administration, and for the instruction training and selection of the senior officers in every rank.

Attached to the Ministry of War is a Permanent Parliamentary Commission for the Army, which has supervisory powers over military administration but has no administrative powers.

It consists of three members elected by the National Council, one from each of the three largest parties. Each party gets a seat.

On the same basis a substitute is appointed for each member of the Permanent Parliamentary Commission. Only members of the National Council and the Federal Council are eligible for membership of the Commission.
Military Administrative Bureaux.

Each Province has a Military Administrative Bureau under the direct authority of the Federal War Minister.

Each Bureau is directed by an officer appointed with the approval of the Provincial Government.

The Head of the Bureau is assisted by an Advisory Commission of three members elected by the Provincial Diet.

The special duties of the Military Administrative Bureau are as follows:

(a) To provide for the material welfare of the troops stationed in the Province;
(b) To supervise the military establishments situated in the Province;
(c) To advise commanding officers on questions of training;
(d) To direct and conduct recruiting;
(e) To maintain regular relations with the provincial administrative departments.

B. COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY

The Austrian Federal Army consists of six mixed brigades and one independent artillery regiment.

The brigades are recruited from the various Federal countries. The command of each brigade is the highest military authority and is only dependent on the Federal Ministry for Military Affairs.

The Army comprises infantry, artillery, cavalry, pioneers, signallers and mechanical and horse transport troops.

It includes staffs and troops and also the Military College.

C. HIGHER UNITS

There are six Brigade Commands:

No. 1 Brigade Command (Vienna) includes:

2 infantry regiments;
2 independent infantry battalions;
1 cyclist battalion;
1 cavalry squadron;
1 brigade detachment of artillery;
1 pioneer battalion;
1 brigade telegraph company;
2 trains.

No. 2 Brigade Command (Vienna) includes:

2 infantry regiments;
2 cyclist battalions;
1 cavalry squadron;
1 brigade detachment of artillery;
1 independent regiment of artillery;
1 pioneer battalion;
1 brigade telegraph company;
2 trains.
No. 3 Brigade Command (Lower Austria) includes:
- 2 infantry regiments;
- 1 cyclist battalion;
- 1 brigade detachment of artillery;
- 1 cavalry squadron;
- 1 pioneer battalion;
- 1 brigade telegraph company;
- 1 bridging section;
- 2 trains.

No. 4 Brigade Command (Upper Austria) includes:
- 2 regiments of Alpine infantry;
- 1 cavalry squadron;
- 1 brigade detachment of artillery;
- 1 pioneer battalion;
- 1 brigade telegraph company;
- 2 trains.

No. 5 Brigade Command (Styria) includes:
- 2 regiments of Alpine infantry;
- 1 cavalry squadron;
- 1 brigade detachment of artillery;
- 1 pioneer battalion;
- 1 brigade telegraph company;
- 2 trains.

No. 6 Brigade Command (Carinthia, Salzburg, Tyrol and Vorarlberg) includes:
- 2 regiments of Alpine infantry;
- 2 independent battalions of Alpine infantry;
- 2 cyclist battalions;
- 1 cavalry squadron;
- 1 brigade detachment of artillery;
- 1 pioneer battalion;
- 1 brigade telegraph company;
- 2 trains.

D. ARMS AND SERVICES

The infantry consists of:
- 6 regiments of infantry;
- 6 Alpenjäger regiments;
- 2 infantry battalions forming a separate unit;
- 2 Alpenjäger battalions forming a separate unit;
- 6 cyclist battalions.

The infantry regiments and two Alpenjäger regiments consist of:
- 1 regimental staff and 3 battalions of 4 companies each (3 companies of infantry and one machine-gun company).
The other four *Alpenjäger* regiments consist of:

1. regimental staff and 2 battalions of 4 companies each (3 *Alpenjäger* companies and 1 machine-gun company).

The composition of infantry and *Alpenjäger* battalions forming separate units is the same as that of the ordinary regimental battalions.

Each cyclist battalion consists of:
1. battalion staff;
2. 3 cyclist companies;
3. 1 cyclist machine-gun company.

**Ammunition Supply.**

Rifle, 200 rounds; automatic pistol, 32 rounds in the infantry (or *Alpenjäger*); light machine-gun, 3,600 rounds and machine-gun, 8,500 rounds; in cyclist battalions, machine-gun, 10,000 rounds.

The **cavalry** comprises six squadrons.

Each squadron consists of:
1. squadron staff;
2. 3 troops of cavalry;
3. 1 mounted machine-gun section;
4. 1 mounted technical troop.

The **Artillery** consists of:

Six brigade artillery groups and one independent artillery regiment.

Each brigade artillery group comprises:
1. group staff with scout detachment, signalling section, and topographical section attached.

In addition, three of the brigade artillery groups each include:
1. field battery;
2. field howitzer battery;
3. heavy field howitzer battery;
4. mortar battery.

The other three brigade artillery groups include:
1. mountain battery;
2. mountain howitzer battery;
3. heavy field howitzer battery;
4. mortar battery.

The independent artillery regiment consists of:
1. regimental staff with scout detachment, signal section, topographical section and balloon section attached.

There are three group staffs, each including 1 scout detachment and one signalling section.

Eight batteries, as follows:

**In Group I:**
1. First Battery (mountain battery);
2. Second Battery (mountain howitzer battery).
In Group 2:
Third Battery (heavy field battery);
Fourth Battery (heavy field howitzer battery);
Fifth Battery (heavy field howitzer battery).

In Group 3.
Sixth Battery (heavy field battery);
Seventh Battery (heavy field howitzer battery);
Eighth Battery (heavy field howitzer battery).

Armament and Ammunition.
The artillery armament consists of:
80 mm. guns, Mod. 18, 100 mm. field howitzers, Mod. 14, 75 mm. field guns,
Mod. 15, 100 mm. mountain howitzers, Mod. 16, 104 mm. field guns, Mod. 15,
104 mm. motor-drawn guns, Mod. 15, and 140 mm. mortars, Mod. 18.
Each artillery group has, in addition, two anti-aircraft machine-guns.
The ammunition supplies are as follows:

For the 80 mm. field guns, Mod. 18 . 120 rounds
,, ,, 100 mm. field howitzers, Mod. 14 . 120 ,, 
,, ,, 75 mm. field guns, Mod. 15 . 120 ,, 
,, ,, 100 mm. mountain howitzers, Mod. 16 . 120 ,, 
,, ,, 104 mm. field guns, Mod. 15 . 120 ,, 
,, ,, 104 mm. motor-drawn guns, Mod. 15 . 120 ,, 
,, ,, 140 mm. mortars,

The Engineers consists of 6 battalions of pioneers and one bridge section.

E. RECRUITING SYSTEM

The army is formed and recruited by voluntary enlistment. The minimum age for recruits is 18, and the maximum age 26 years.

Recruiting Districts.
Each Province forms a recruiting district.
The maximum number of recruits to be enlisted in each recruiting district is fixed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Recruits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Austria</td>
<td>6,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgenland</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Austria</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styria</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carinthia</td>
<td>1,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salzburg</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyrol</td>
<td>1,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vorarlberg</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The personnel of the army consists of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men. The cadres of N.C.O.s are filled by the promotion of specially trained men; the cadres of officers are filled by the promotion of specially trained N.C.O.s.
Army officers are trained at the military college at Enns in Upper Austria. After four years, service in the ranks soldiers can acquire officers, patents, provided that they have the matriculation certificate of a Public school. Failing to produce this certificate they are admitted to the rank of officer only after longer service.
Officers are engaged for service with the colours; N.C.O.s and men for service both with the colours and in the reserve.
The regular term of engagement for officers is not less than 20 years with the colours; for N.C.O.s and men it is not less than 12 years, of which at least six must be spent with the colours and the remainder in the reserve. The period served by an officer in the ranks is counted towards his term of service.

On the expiry of the regular period of service with the colours, officers may, on voluntary re-engagement, be retained with the colours for a further period of 15 years, and N.C.O.s and men for a further period of not more than three years.

Transfer to the Reserve.

On the expiry of their term of service with the colours, N.C.O.s and men are transferred to the reserve — generally on March 31st or September 30th. Certificates of transfer are issued to reservists.

Calling-up of the Reserve.

The reserve can only be called up in exceptional emergencies.

The power to call up the reserve and send it on indefinite furlough is vested in the National Assembly. The Central Government cannot call up the reserve except in case of serious danger and must at once convene the National Assembly and request its approval for this measure.

F. THE MILITARY COLLEGE

The Military College consists of:

(a) The Staff of the Military College (comprising: Infantry, Artillery, Pioneers and Telegraph Schools) and the Officers’ Training Course, both of which are temporarily established at Enns (Upper Austria).

(b) The Physical Training Course at Wiener Neustadt.

(c) The Riding and Driving School at Schlosshof, near Marchegg.

G. POLICE AND GENDARMERY

According to the present Constitution, the safeguard of public order is in the hands of the Federal Government, both regarding legislation and administration. Special Federal authorities are entrusted with the execution of police regulations. These local police authorities are: the Federal Police Directories of Vienna, Graz, Linz and Salzburg and the Federal Police Commissariats in Klagenfurt, Eisenstadt and Wiener Neustadt. Further, Federal Police-Commissariats will be established in near future in Villach, Steyr, and other towns. In all other places the police duties are carried out by the “Bezirkshauptmannschaften” (local district authorities) and by the authorities of towns under own municipal rule.

The Federal police authorities employ uniformed and civil clothes men. The other authorities employ the gendarmery, the Municipal police authorities, the Municipal police.

The Federal Government is entitled to control the local police of the municipalities and to put right any errors by directions to the local governor (Landes-
hauptmann) or by the mission of special organs entrusted with inspections duties. Armed municipal forces can only be raised with the consent of the Federal Chancellor.

The Austrian police is armed with Steyr pistols, swords and batons. In exceptional cases they are equipped with rifles and steel-helmets. The gendarmes are armed with Steyr pistols, carbines and swords. Both services make use of motor-cars, motor-cycles, bicycles, wireless telegraphy, and police-dogs when executing their duties. In case of disturbances armed motor-cars, machine-guns, aeroplanes, and apparatus for tear-gas (Tränengas) are at the disposal of the Vienna police.

Should however, the constitutional rule of the Republic or public order and safety be threatened, the police authorities are at liberty to invite the military support of the Federal Army which is 20,000 men strong.

All members of the police and gendarmerie forces are thoroughly trained for their duties. For the instruction of the higher police officials a special college has been established at the Vienna Federal Police Head Quarters, which is officially termed "School for Criminology". A similar school is in Graz for the training of gendarmerie officers. In order to keep the men fit great attention is devoted to sports, of which athletics, gymnastics, swimming, football, jiu-jitsu, etc., are particularly popular.

H. BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generals</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major-Generals</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-Colonels</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains and Lieutenants</td>
<td>601 — 1,461¹</td>
<td>626 — 1,487¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| N.C.O.s          | 1,677¹ | 1,645¹ |
| Rank and file    | 18,100  | 18,300 |
| Total            | 21,238  | 21,432 |

¹ Including 64 officers and 353 N.C.O.s of the military Administration for 1930 and 64 officers and 362 N.C.O.s for 1931.
II.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A. Notes on Budget Procedure.

(1) The financial year coincides with the calendar year. The budget estimates for 1930 were submitted to Parliament in November 1929 and were finally adopted and promulgated by the Law of December 18th, 1929. The draft estimates for 1931 were submitted in December 1930. Closed accounts for the year 1928 were available in July 1929 and for 1929 in July 1930.

(2) The budget is divided into four main parts:
(a) The State administration (Hoheitsverwaltung);
(b) Monopolies;
(c) Federal undertakings;
(d) Railways.

All defence expenditure is charged to the State administration budget.

(3) Receipts collected by the Army organisation in the course of its activities are not appropriated in aid but shown on the revenue side of the budget.

(4) Local authorities do not contribute to the cost of the military organisation.

B. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

I. Summary of Defence Expenditure (Gross).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td>Voted estimates</td>
<td>Draft estimates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>98,311</td>
<td>99,491</td>
<td>103,623</td>
<td>110,360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index numbers of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale prices (1914 = 100)</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail prices: Cost of living (July 1914 = 100)</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Month of January 1931.

Notes. — (1) The figures in the table above (Cash accounts) do not include State expenditure on pensions.

(2) The military and civil staff of the army, excluding workmen, was estimated at 22,304 for 1928, 22,482 for 1929, 22,867 for 1930 and 23,005 for 1931.
II. Analysis of Defence Expenditure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td>Voted estimates</td>
<td>Draft estimates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Ministry for the Army</td>
<td>2,096</td>
<td>2,227</td>
<td>2,233</td>
<td>2,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Army and army administration:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Expenditure for personnel</td>
<td>62,061</td>
<td>62,676</td>
<td>62,794</td>
<td>64,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Expenditure for material, etc.:</td>
<td>1,252</td>
<td>1,812</td>
<td>2,060</td>
<td>2,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civics, physical and professional instruction</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arms, ammunition and explosives (in 1928, also harness)</td>
<td>3,172</td>
<td>3,444</td>
<td>4,210</td>
<td>4,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>1,620</td>
<td>982</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>1,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles and bicycles (until 1928, also harness, etc.)</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>1,360</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical supplies</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing, equipment and beds</td>
<td>5,042</td>
<td>6,136</td>
<td>7,919</td>
<td>8,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>5,864</td>
<td>6,050</td>
<td>6,374</td>
<td>6,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barracks</td>
<td>3,618</td>
<td>5,276</td>
<td>6,514</td>
<td>8,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military establishments</td>
<td>1,084</td>
<td>1,323</td>
<td>1,766</td>
<td>1,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of horses</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expenses</td>
<td>7,591</td>
<td>6,477</td>
<td>7,135</td>
<td>7,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Capital expenditure (factory and buildings)</td>
<td>3,095</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of II</td>
<td>98,240</td>
<td>99,423</td>
<td>103,555</td>
<td>110,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Permanent parliamentary commission for army questions</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>98,311</td>
<td>99,491</td>
<td>103,623</td>
<td>110,360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Included under Barracks and Military establishments.

Notes. — (1) The State maintains some establishments for the production of military material. These are included in the item, Military establishments.

(2) There is no military air force. In the budget of the Department of Trade and Transport, 1,980,700 schillings were appropriated to civil aviation for 1928, 2,781,260 for 1929 and 3,413,000 schillings have been estimated on that account for 1930 and 3,521,000 for 1931.

III. Receipts in connection with the Army.

The receipts of the Army organisation amounted to 2,196,076 schillings in 1928 and 3,499,602 schillings in 1929. They have been estimated at 3,012,800 schillings in the budget for 1930 and at 2,901,800 in that of 1931. These receipts consist of the proceeds of sale of various products and disused material, the rent of houses and other immovable property, and some fees (swimming baths and museum).

IV. Expenditure referring to Previous Years.

Military pensions are not charged to the Army budget, but jointly with civil pensions to a special section of the general budget, the amount of military pensions not being shown separately.

The closed accounts of the Department for Social Welfare showed 68.5 million schillings for 1928 and 66.9 million for 1929 appropriated to war disablement, the corresponding estimates for 1930 being 68.2 million schillings and for 1931, 66.4 million.