SWEDEN

GENERAL

Area .............................................. 448,000 sq. km.
Population (xii. 1929) ..................... 6,120,000
Density per sq. km. ......................... 13.7
Length of land frontiers ................. 2,193 km.
Length of coastline ......................... 2,687 »
Length of railway system (xii. 1929) .... 16,722 »

I.

Army.

A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS

The King is Chief of the military forces of the Kingdom.


The Ministry of Defence is the central organ for the administration of the forces. It is divided into the Minister’s Secretariat, the Army Office, and the Navy and Air Office.

The Ministry of Defence deals with the following administrative questions which concern national defence:

- Land defence together with the personnel and material appertaining thereto.
- The charge of all lands, works, buildings and other installations used for land defence.
- Educational, medical, and veterinary services of the land forces.
- Army pensions.
- Welfare institutions for the personnel of the land forces.
- Voluntary organisations for land defence.

2. Directorate of Army Administration.

The Army Administration Office exercises the higher technical and economic supervision over, and the management of, land defence affairs, administers the sums allotted for land defence, and utilises the various funds assigned for that purpose. The work of the office is divided among various sections known as Departments, namely: Artillery Department; Engineer Department; Intendance Department and Civil Department.¹

¹ Comprising also the Army Medical Service.
There are various central depots and other organisations under the Directorate of Army Administration.

(a) **Artillery Department.**

This Department deals with arms and ammunition, artillery material and ranging appliances, technical installations on artillery practice grounds, management of artillery workshops and ordnance store depots. The work is divided between a military office, a civil office and a section for the military organisation of industry.

(b) **The Fortifications Department.**

This Department deals with military barracks and other buildings, military lands, musketry ranges, engineer material, and quarters. The Department consists of four military offices (one dealing with troops, one with material, one with fortifications and one with barracks) and one civil office.

(c) **The Department of Intendance.**

This Department deals with army supplies, intendance material, remounts, etc. The Department consists of two military offices (one for equipment and one for maintenance) and a civil office.

(d) **The Civil Department.**

This Department deals with army pay, auditing and accountancy. It consists of two offices — a secretarial office and an auditing office.

(e) **Medical Department.**

This Department deals with Army medical and veterinary questions. It consists of two offices — an army medical and an army veterinary office.

3. **General Officers and General Staff.**

There are 11 General Officers on the establishment, viz.:

- Chief of the General Staff;
- 4 Army Divisional Commanders;
- Master-General of the Ordnance and Inspector of Artillery;
- General Intendant;
- Head of the Fortifications Service;
- Inspector of Infantry;
- Inspector of Cavalry;
- General Officer commanding in Upper Norrland.

The General Staff constitutes a separate corps, consisting of the Chief of the General Staff and 50 officers.

**B. MILITARY DISTRICTS**

Sweden is divided into four divisional districts, the Eastern Brigade District, the Upper Norrland military area (including the fortress of Boden), and the Gotland area. Each district is subdivided into a certain number of recruiting subdistricts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Divisional Districts</th>
<th>Recruiting Districts</th>
<th>Divisional Headquarters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern Army Division</td>
<td>Malmöhus (N. and S.)</td>
<td>Helsingborg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Halland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kronoberg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Army Division</td>
<td>Västgöta-Bohus</td>
<td>Skövde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Älvsborg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skaraborg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Värmland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SWEDEN
MILITARY DISTRICTS.

A. Southern District.
B. Eastern Brigade District.
C. Gotland Military Area.
D. Western District.
E. Eastern District.
F. Northern District.
G. Upper Norrland Military Area.

Headquarters of military districts or areas.
Divisional Districts

Eastern Army Division

Recruiting Districts

Divisional Headquarters

Orebro
Sodermanland
Stockholm
Uppsala

Linkoping

North Smaland
Ostergotland

Eastern Brigade
(included in the Eastern
Army Division)

Northern Army Division

Stockholm
Uppsala

Kopparberg
Gavleborg
Jamtland
West Norrland

Linkoping

Sodermanland
Stockholm

Gotland
Visby

C. ADMINISTRATION OF FORMATIONS AND UNITS

The administration of formations and units is carried out partly by
the Divisional Commands, the Boden Command and the Gotland
Command, and partly by the regiments (or corps) and subordinate
units.

In the case of a division the administrative head is the Divisional
Commander. In the case of the Boden and Gotland Commands the
administration is carried out on the same principle as in a division.
The Chief of the Boden Command has a special fortress administration
staff under him to administer the permanent works and batteries.

D. HIGHER FORMATIONS

The peace establishment of the Swedish Army consists of:

1. 4 army divisions.
2. 1 independent brigade.
3. The forces in Upper Norrland and Gotland.

The 4 divisions are composed as follows:

The Southern Army Division.

4 infantry regiments;
1 cavalry regiment;
1 artillery regiment;
1 coast company of engineers;
1 train corps.

The Western Army Division.

4 infantry regiments;
1 hussar regiment;
2 artillery regiments;
1 train corps.
1 intendance company.

The Eastern Army Division.

5 infantry regiments (including 2 Life-Guards regiments and 1 Life-
Grenadiers regiment);
1 cavalry regiment;
2 artillery regiments;
3 corps of engineers (less one coast company attached to the Southern Army Division);
1 train corps;
1 intendance company.

The Eastern Brigade included in the Eastern Army Division comprises 2 infantry regiments.

The Northern Army Division.

4 infantry regiments;
1 dragoon regiment (less one squadron stationed at Boden);
1 artillery regiment;
1 train corps.

The Upper Norrland Troops.

2 infantry regiments (including 1 at Boden);
1 squadron of the Norrland dragoon regiment;
1 artillery regiment (at Boden);
1 artillery corps;
1 engineer corps (at Boden);
1 intendance company.

The Gotland Troops.

1 infantry corps;
1 artillery corps.

E. ARMS AND SERVICES

1. The Infantry establishment comprises 21 regiments and 1 corps:

(1) An infantry regiment consists in peace time — with the exceptions noted under 2 and 5 — of a regimental staff; first battalion (headquarters, three rifle and one machine-gun companies); and second battalion (headquarters, three rifle companies and one special company).

(2) The Göta Life-Guards consist of: regimental staff; first battalion (headquarters and three fortress companies, including two rifle and one machine-gun companies); second battalion (headquarters and two tank companies); and one independent garrison company.

(3) The Kronoberg Regiment consists of: regimental staff; two battalions, composed as in paragraph 1; besides a detachment stationed at Karlskrona consisting of headquarters and three fortress companies, the latter including two rifle companies and one machine-gun company.

(4) The Norrbotten Regiment consists of: regimental staff; two battalions, composed as in paragraph 1; and in addition, one battalion (headquarters and three rifle (ski) companies).

(5) The Gotland Infantry Corps consists of: the corps staff; two rifle companies; one machine-gun company and one special company.
The establishment of an infantry regiment includes, as a rule:

1. For regiments on the normal establishment: 1 colonel, 1 lieut.-colonel, 2 majors, 10 captains, 19 lieutenants and 7 sub-lieutenants or ensigns.

2. For regiments on the lower establishment: 1 colonel, 1 lieut.-colonel, 1 major, 9 captains, 18 lieutenants and 6 sub-lieutenants or ensigns.

In the Kronoberg and Norrbotten regiments, the establishment provides for rather more officers than in regiments on the normal establishment. In the Göta Life-Guards, and in their tank battalion, the number of officers is somewhat smaller; in the Gotland Infantry Corps, the number allowed is about one-half that of a regiment on the lower establishment.

Inspectorate of Infantry.

The Inspector of Infantry has a staff consisting of a Chief of the Staff (on the General Staff establishment) and two adjutants (on the establishments of their regiments).

2. The Cavalry consists of 4 regiments.

A regiment consists of four squadrons (Cavalry Regiment No. 4 has 5 squadrons).

The establishment of a cavalry regiment includes: 1 colonel, officer commanding; 1 lieut.-colonel or major; 7 captains; 13 lieutenants and 5 sub-lieutenants or ensigns. (Cavalry Regiment No. 4 has 8 captains, 15 lieutenants and 6 sub-lieutenants or ensigns), making in all 27 officers besides 1 group surgeon and 1 veterinary officer. (Cavalry Regiment No. 4 has 31 officers, besides 1 surgeon and 1 veterinary officer).

The Inspectorate of Cavalry.

The Inspector of Cavalry has a staff consisting of a Chief of the Staff (on the General Staff establishment); one or more officers seconded from the cavalry (on the establishments of their respective regiments) and 1 accountant.

3. The Artillery is composed of the following units:

Artillery staff;
Field artillery: four divisional artillery regiments, one army artillery regiment and two artillery corps;
Fortress artillery: 1 regiment;
Anti-aircraft artillery: 1 regiment;
The artillery factories and workshops;
The Master-General of the Ordnance and Inspector of Artillery.

4. The Engineers are organised in 4 corps.

Royal Fortifications Service.

The establishment of the fortifications service includes: 3 colonels, 4 lieut.-colonels, 8 majors, 44 captains, 52 lieutenants and 22 sub-lieutenants or ensigns, making in all (not including the Head of the service) 133 officers, besides 1 regimental and 2 battalion surgeons, 3 veterinary officers, 1 radio engineer, 8 fortress paymasters and 1 departmental clerk.

5. The Train Consists of 4 corps.

The Train establishment consists of:
1 colonel, 2 lieut.-colonels, 3 majors, 19 captains, 30 lieutenants, and 11 sub-lieutenants or ensigns, making in all 66 officers, besides 4 regimental surgeons, 4 battalion surgeons and 4 veterinary officers.
6. The Intendance consists of 3 companies. The Intendance establishment consists of:

2 colonels, 5 lieut.-colonels, 8 majors, 62 captains, 9 lieutenants and 2 departmental clerks. The Corps furnishes personnel, in addition to the supply services, arsenals and regimental units, to the Intendance Department of the Army Administration, the army divisional staffs and the intendance staffs, and also to the intendance units.

7. Army Depots, Workshops and Army Factories under the Army Administration Office:

"Karl Gustavs Stad" Small Arms Factory at Eskilstuna;
Ammunition Factory;
Gunpowder Factory at Aker;
Army Intendance Depots at Stockholm, Karlsborg and Boden;
Central Army Clothing Factory.

F. SUMMARY TABLE OF COMMANDS AND UNITS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Divisions</th>
<th>Brigades</th>
<th>Regiments</th>
<th>Battalions</th>
<th>Squadrons</th>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>Corps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td>176 1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Train</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intendance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>179</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 129 companies of fusiliers, 23 machine-gun companies, 21 special companies, 2 tank companies and 1 garrison company.

G. RECRUITING SYSTEM

I. GENERAL PRINCIPLE.

Every male Swedish subject must perform military service from the calendar year (inclusive) in which he attains the age of 20 until he has completed 42 years.

Men who, by reason of physical incapacity, permanent constitutional weakness or any similar cause are unable to assist in national defence, are exempted.

2. DURATION OF MILITARY OBLIGATIONS.

The present army organisation is based on general conscription. In addition there is a body of professional soldiers, intended to furnish the non-commissioned officers, who, according to the new regulations may be given commissions. The period of training is reduced to 140 days for ordinary conscripts, 200 days for the special arms and 260 days for students. The special training of an officer takes about 33 months.

When not serving in the "Bevärning", conscripts are drafted into the "Landstorm".
The period of service in the Bevaring is reckoned from the age of 20, even when, for some valid reason or on account of postponement of service, a conscript is only called to the colours at a later date.

3. **TOTAL NUMBER OF CONSCRIPTS WHO ARE TO BE PLACED ON THE ACTIVE LIST AND DRAFTED TO THE TROOPS OR SERVICES OF THE ARMY, OR TO THE SERVICES OF THE NAVY OR AIR FORCE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Army</th>
<th>Navy</th>
<th>Air Force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1929</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1929</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>3,504</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>1,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Brigade</td>
<td>1,839</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>3,364</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>1,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>4,058</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>1,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>2,764</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Norrland</td>
<td>1,414</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>1,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gotland</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>16,974</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>2,804</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **NUMBER OF CONSCRIPTS EXEMPTED, RECOMMENDED FOR POSTPONEMENT OF SERVICE OR ENROLLED.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yearly averages</th>
<th>Exempted</th>
<th>Put back for re-examination</th>
<th>Enrolled</th>
<th>Total number of conscripts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For reasons of health</td>
<td></td>
<td>Combat-ants Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For private reasons</td>
<td></td>
<td>Other Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911/15</td>
<td>7,112</td>
<td>2,254</td>
<td>3,240</td>
<td>38,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916/20</td>
<td>3,766</td>
<td>2,406</td>
<td>3,146</td>
<td>39,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>3,515</td>
<td>7,695</td>
<td>10,294</td>
<td>45,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>3,480</td>
<td>7,417</td>
<td>10,834</td>
<td>44,472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>3,627</td>
<td>6,822</td>
<td>8,565</td>
<td>43,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>4,507</td>
<td>6,174</td>
<td>7,817</td>
<td>42,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>4,102</td>
<td>5,771</td>
<td>7,369</td>
<td>42,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>5,603</td>
<td>4,537</td>
<td>4,647</td>
<td>47,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>5,172</td>
<td>4,802</td>
<td>9,924</td>
<td>45,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>5,684</td>
<td>4,352</td>
<td>9,514</td>
<td>47,488</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The yearly contingent of conscripts for the years 1926-35 is estimated at 42,900 men, of whom, however, 6,500 are not fit for active military service and are therefore exempt from duty in peace time. This also applies to about 1,500 conscripts of each yearly contingent, whose wives and children depend on them for support. Of the remainder, 31,360 are allotted to the army, 24,360 being trained for active service, and 7,000 forming the Reserve; 3,850 to the Navy, and 950 to the Air Force.

**H. CADRES**

1. **Officers.**

Officers are divided into two classes: regular officers and reserve officers.
Regular officers are posted from the Military College at Karlsborg, where the courses last seventeen months. On leaving the College, a cadet is appointed ensign and is promoted second lieutenant after two years' probationary service with a regiment.

Reserve officers are drawn:
(1) From among retired officers;
(2) From among men holding College and University degrees.

2. N.C.O.s.
N.C.O.s are recruited from among soldiers who have enlisted voluntarily and are in possession of an elementary education certificate. N.C.O.s of the reserve are recruited from among retired N.C.O.s.

There is a Committee for Military Training which is under the chairmanship of the Inspector of Military Training, and consists of 7 members (Chief of General Staff, Inspector of Artillery, Chief of Fortifications, Chief of Military College, Chief of Ordnance and Engineer Academy, Chief of Military Academy, and 1 army officer).

The military training establishments in Sweden are the following:
The Royal Military Academy, 41 cadets in 1928 (Stockholm).
The Royal Ordnance and Engineer Academy, 75 cadets in 1928 (Stockholm).
The Royal Military College, 137 cadets in 1929 (Karlsborg).
The Riding School (Strömsholm).
The Infantry Musketry School (Rosersberg).
The N. C. O. s School (Uppsala).

I. EFFECTIVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On the active list</td>
<td>1,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of the reserve</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve</td>
<td>2,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4,036</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.C.O.s (not included in Sweden among the rank and file):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On the active list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of the reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enlisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximate number of conscripts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Not including 550 officers and 650 N.C.O.'s belonging to a special class formed in consequence of the introduction of the new defence organisation of the active establishment.

² As the training period for conscripts in the Swedish army is short, the number of men in service varies considerably at different periods of the year. During the period when the largest number of conscripts are undergoing their first period of service, the number increases considerably, whereas it falls to a very small number at other times. With a view, therefore, to obtaining as exact an average as possible, we have calculated the total number of days' service of men taken for active service and divided this total by 365, which gives **11,619**.
II.

Air Force.

The air forces are organised as an independent arm under a single command, and are divided into four corps. Officers are supplied by a system of transfer from the army and navy, and also by the training of the arm's own cadets. Other ranks are recruited either from the army and navy or directly from among the conscripts, but always on a voluntary basis.

III.

Navy.

A. ROYAL NAVAL ADMINISTRATION, NAVAL STAFF, ETC.

The Naval Administration includes the following Branches:

- Artillery Branch;
- Torpedo Branch;
- Mines Branch;
- Nautical Branch;
- Fortifications Branch;
- Engineer Branch;
- Intendance Branch;
- Medical Branch;
- Civil Branch.

Admiralty Councillors, Heads of the Financial Office of the Civilian Branch and Inspectors of the Sub-Marine Arm are also attached to the Naval Administration.

NAVAL STAFF.

The Naval Staff includes the following Branches:

- Mobilisation Branch;
- Operations Branch;
- Communications Branch;
- Organisation Branch;
- Foreign Branch;

Higher Commands of the Coast Defence Fleet;
- Heads of the Naval Corps of Civil Officials (Engineer, Intendance and Medical Corps);
- Head of the Royal Coast Artillery.
B. LIST OF UNITS
(1930)

NOTE. — The first date in brackets gives the date of the launching of the ship; the second that of its completion. The dash (—) signifies that the construction has not yet been completed or that the date of completion is not known.

Battleships ¹ (Coast-Defence):

1. **Sverige** (1915—) Displacement, 7,600 tons (**Sverige**), 7,900 tons (other two). Length: **Sverige**, 392.8 feet; **D.V.** and **G.V.**, 396.6 feet. Beam, 61 feet. Max. draught, 22 feet. H.P. 20,000 to 22,000 = 22.5 kts. **Guns:** 4 11-inch; 8 6-inch; 4 14-pdr.; 2 14-pdr. (A.A.); 2 6-pdr.

2. **Drottnings Victoria** (1917—) Length: 396.6 feet. Beam, 61 feet. Max. draught, 22 feet. H.P. 20,000 to 22,000 = 22.5 kts. **Guns:** 4 11-inch; 8 6-inch; 4 14-pdr.; 2 14-pdr. (A.A.); 2 6-pdr.

3. **Gustaf V** (1918—) Displacement, 4,660 tons. Length, 313²/₃ feet. Beam, 50½ feet. Max. draught, 18 feet. H.P. 9,000 = 18.3 kts. **Guns:** 2 8.3-inch; 8 6-inch; 10 6-pdr.; 2 torpedo-tubes submerged (18-inch).

4. **Oscar II** (1905—) Displacement, 4,660 tons. Length, 313²/₃ feet. Beam, 50½ feet. Max. draught, 18 feet. H.P. 9,000 = 18.3 kts. **Guns:** 2 8.3-inch; 8 6-inch; 10 6-pdr.; 2 torpedo-tubes submerged (18-inch).

5. **Aran** (1901-02) Displacement, 3,800 tons. Length, 287 feet. Beam, 49¹/₄ feet. Max. draught, 16³/₄ to 17³/₄ feet. H.P. 7,400 = 17 kts. **Guns:** 2 8.3-inch; 6 6-inch; 8 6-pdr. (Tapperheten, 10); 2 torpedo-tubes submerged (18-inch).

6. **Wasa** (1901-03) Displacement, 3,800 tons. Length, 287 feet. Beam, 49¹/₄ feet. Max. draught, 16³/₄ to 17³/₄ feet. H.P. 7,400 = 17 kts. **Guns:** 2 8.3-inch; 6 6-inch; 8 6-pdr. (Tapperheten, 10); 2 torpedo-tubes submerged (18-inch).

7. **Tapperheten** (1901-04) Displacement, 3,800 tons. Length, 287 feet. Beam, 49¹/₄ feet. Max. draught, 16³/₄ to 17³/₄ feet. H.P. 7,400 = 17 kts. **Guns:** 2 8.3-inch; 6 6-inch; 8 6-pdr. (Tapperheten, 10); 2 torpedo-tubes submerged (18-inch).

8. **Manligheteten** (1903-06) Displacement, 3,800 tons. Length, 287 feet. Beam, 49¹/₄ feet. Max. draught, 16³/₄ to 17³/₄ feet. H.P. 7,400 = 17 kts. **Guns:** 2 8.3-inch; 6 6-inch; 8 6-pdr. (Tapperheten, 10); 2 torpedo-tubes submerged (18-inch).

9. **Thor** ² (1898—) Displacement: 3,700 tons. Length, 278¹/₂ feet. Beam, 48½ feet. Max. draught, 18 to 18¹/₂ feet. H.P. 5,000 = 16 kts. **Guns:** 2 10-inch; 6 4.7-inch; 8 6-pdr. (Oden 8 3-pdr).


Armoured Aircraft-carrier:

**Gotland** (building) Displacement, 5,260 tons.

Armoured Cruiser:

**Fylgia** (1905-07) Displacement, 5,000 tons. Length, 377²/₃ feet. Beam, 48¹/₂ feet. Max. draught, 20²/₃ feet. H.P. 13,000 = 21.5 kts. **Guns:** 8 6-inch; 10 6-pdr.; 2 torpedo-tubes (18-inch).

Minelayer Cruiser:

**Klas Fleming** (1914—) Displacement, 1,800 tons.

Torpedo-Cruisers:

3 cruisers (2,492 tons).

11 Destroyers (+ 2 building):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of launching</th>
<th>Displacement</th>
<th>H. P.</th>
<th>T. tubes</th>
<th>Max. draught</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Klas Horn</strong> ..  ..</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Klas Uggla</strong> ..  ..</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Nils Ehrenschild</strong></td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10 ¹/₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Wrangel</strong> ..  ..</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9 ¹/₄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Hugin</strong> ..  ..</td>
<td>1911-1912</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8 ¹/₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>Wale</strong> ..  ..</td>
<td>1907-1909</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>8,800</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8 ³/₄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Magne</strong> ..  ..</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 ³/₄</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Not including an old battleship (**Dristigheten**) of 3,600 tons converted into Depôt-ship.
² Rebuilt in 1916.
³ Rebuilt in 1915.
8 Torpedo-Boats (385 tons in all).
19 (+1 building) Submarines.
Miscellaneous: 39 units (+4 vedette boats building) (depot ships, vedette boats, etc.).

**Summary Table of Naval Units**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Total Tonnage</th>
<th>Depreciated Tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battleships</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50,590</td>
<td>10,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armoured Cruisers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9,292</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torpedo-boats</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6,673</td>
<td>1,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>394</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Personnel: Active list, about 5,400 officers and men.

1 Depreciated tonnage (on January 1st, 1931) is calculated as follows:
   (1) For battleships, battle-cruisers, coast-defence ships, monitors, aircraft-carriers and miscellaneous vessels, a reduction in original tonnage at the rate of 1/20 per annum from date of completion.
   (2) For cruisers and light cruisers, a reduction of 1/17 per annum from date of completion.
   (3) For torpedo craft and submarines, a reduction of 1/12 per annum from date of completion.

2 Under the heading "Miscellaneous Craft", only sloops, gunboats and river gunboats are shown.
3 Tonnage unknown.

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**III.**

**Budget Expenditure on National Defence.**

**A. Notes on Budget Procedure.**

1. The financial year covers the period from July 1st to June 30th. The estimates for a given financial year are prepared by the Government in November and December of the preceding financial year, submitted to Parliament in January and voted by Parliament in May or June, that is, shortly before the beginning of the financial year.

Closed accounts are regularly published three to four months after the end of the financial year.

2. The budget, as regards both revenue and expenditure, is divided into two main groups: (1) Real Public Revenue (taxes, etc.) and Real Expenditure; and (2) Revenue from Capital Sources (funds, proceeds of loans, etc.) and Expenditure
for Capital Purposes (including expenditure on capital investments in public undertakings, amortisation of public debt, etc., but not expenditure on construction of barracks, schools, etc.).

All defence expenditure, with the exception of the pensions service, is shown in the budget for the Defence Department and included in real expenditure.

3. The budget is drawn up on the basis of a net budgetary system.

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

B. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

I. Summary of Defence Expenditure (Net).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE I.</th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of National Defence :</td>
<td>Kr. (000,000's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Administration ...............</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army ................................</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>85.9</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>78.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy ...............</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>45.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force ............</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services common to Army and Navy ....</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraordinary expenditure ...........</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Ministry of National Defence</td>
<td>143.9</td>
<td>133.4</td>
<td>137.9</td>
<td>132.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index numbers of:

1. Wholesale prices (1913 = 100) .... | 148 | 144 | 132 | 119¹ |
2. Retail prices: Cost of Living (July 1914 = 100) .... | 172 | 171 | 168 | 163² |

¹ Average, July to December 1930.
² Average of the months of July and October 1930 and January 1931.

1. The figures include certain war charges, but not expenditure on pensions or debt service.

2. During the Parliamentary Session of January-July 1924, a Government bill regarding a new defence organisation was submitted to Parliament and adopted with minor modifications. When the new organisation has been fully introduced, the defence expenditure will be reduced to about 59,458,000 Kr. for the Army, 32,525,000 Kr. for the Navy (excluding Sea Chart service) and 6,000,000 Kr. for the Air Force. In addition, one-time expenditure and transitional costs have been estimated at 8,915,000 Kr. per annum during the period 1926-1936. The total annual defence expenditure would thus amount to an average of about 107,000,000 Kr. during that period. The Minister of Defence explained in his memorandum attached to the budget estimates for 1927-28 that the high figure of 131,045,000 Kr. for defence expenditure (excluding the grants for the Sea Chart service and the cost of living) was due to the fact that transitional costs were still very high.
II. Analysis of Defence Expenditure.

1. General Administration expenditure is mainly ministerial.

2. The following table analyses the Army expenditure:

**Table 2.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay of officers, recruiting, travelling expenses, etc.</td>
<td>39,452</td>
<td>36,059</td>
<td>35,395</td>
<td>34,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay of troops, etc.</td>
<td>5,209</td>
<td>5,034</td>
<td>4,611</td>
<td>3,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military schools, stationery, etc.</td>
<td>2,383</td>
<td>2,411</td>
<td>2,516</td>
<td>2,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions, quartermasters' supplies, horses, military exercises, etc.</td>
<td>24,478</td>
<td>24,093</td>
<td>22,380</td>
<td>21,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical service</td>
<td>829</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>868</td>
<td>654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arms and ammunition</td>
<td>4,266</td>
<td>7,513</td>
<td>6,472</td>
<td>6,729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings, exercise grounds, engineers' supplies, etc.</td>
<td>3,560</td>
<td>2,551</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>3,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expenditure</td>
<td>7,418</td>
<td>7,390</td>
<td>6,406</td>
<td>5,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>87,595</td>
<td>85,916</td>
<td>82,148</td>
<td>78,152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. The following table analyses the Navy expenditure:

**Table 3.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay of officers, recruiting, travelling expenses, etc.</td>
<td>14,848</td>
<td>14,686</td>
<td>14,582</td>
<td>14,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay of seamen, etc.</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval schools, stationery, etc.</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions, clothing, etc.</td>
<td>4,628</td>
<td>4,903</td>
<td>4,803</td>
<td>4,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval manoeuvres</td>
<td>4,904</td>
<td>5,100</td>
<td>5,048</td>
<td>5,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical service</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craft and buildings</td>
<td>15,974</td>
<td>8,102</td>
<td>16,937</td>
<td>16,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical supplies (ammunition, mines, torpedoes, etc.)</td>
<td>1,369</td>
<td>1,194</td>
<td>1,464</td>
<td>984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expenditure</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea chart service</td>
<td>2,470</td>
<td>2,452</td>
<td>2,122</td>
<td>1,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>46,269</td>
<td>38,401</td>
<td>46,914</td>
<td>45,070</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes.** — (a) Defence Establishments. The State maintains several factories for the production of military materials, and also naval dockyards, but the accounting system does not make it possible to state clearly the receipts by, and expenditure on account of, those establishments.

(b) Expenditure by Military Services for civil purposes. The sea chart service under the naval administration fulfils, to a certain extent, functions of a civil character.

4. The expenditure of Services common to Army and Navy relates to cost of enquiries, Royal Commissions, etc.

5. The extraordinary expenditure is in respect of votes granted before July 1st, 1923.
III. Receipts in connection with Defence Expenditure.

The figures given in the preceding tables are net figures, as the receipts collected by the military departments in the course of their activities are deducted, in respect of each item, from the gross outlay. It has not been possible to obtain exact information regarding the amounts of these receipts-in-aid.

IV. Expenditure referring to Previous Years.

1. Debt Service. No public debt has been incurred for military or naval purposes.

2. Pensions. The budget item for pensions shows expenditure for civil and military pensions separately. According to the information available, the amounts provided for military pensions are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Closed Accounts</th>
<th>Kronor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1927-28</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,668,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928-29</td>
<td></td>
<td>16,610,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929-30</td>
<td></td>
<td>16,919,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-31</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td>17,046,754</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Officers of the Army and Navy are obliged to contribute to a Pension Fund.