SWITZERLAND

Area .... 41,000 sq. km.
Population (VI. 1933) ... 4,125,000
Density per sq. km. ... 100.6
Length of frontiers:
with Germany ... 367.6 km.
with France ... 573.3 km.
with Italy ... 740.3 km.
with Austria ... 164.8 km.
with Liechtenstein ... 39.9 km.

Length of railway system (XII. 1931) ... 5,321 km.

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARMY.

The Swiss Army is a militia army. The recruits, numbering some 25,000, who come up each year to do their military service, remain with the colours (period of first training) only from 60 to 102 days. Thus, there are in Switzerland no forces permanently with the colours except a corps of about 300 instructors. After completing their service with the colours, recruits keep their personal arms and equipment in their own possession so long as they are liable for military service.

Each year, about 150,000 men who have done their service with the colours come up for repetition training courses, which usually last eleven days.

The Swiss Army is a federal army. The Federal Council is the supreme head of the military administration, and acts through the Military Department, of which the chief is a Federal Councillor. The cantonal military administration is under the supervision of the federal authorities. In peace time, the Military Department assumes command of the army. As soon as a levy of troops is ordered or arranged for, the Federal Assembly appoints a Commander-in-Chief of the army.

The Swiss Army consists of three classes: the first line (Elite), the Landwehr and the Landsturm. The first line is composed of men from the ages of 20 to 32 inclusive, the Landwehr of men from 33 to 40 inclusive, and the Landsturm of men from 41 to 48 inclusive.
The Landsturm forms an integral part of the army. The Landsturm infantry is employed to protect the mobilisation of the field army and to guard the frontiers, lines of communication, etc. The special Landsturm troops are employed to reinforce or supplement the Landwehr and to carry out duties during mobilisation and in the territorial service.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.


The Federal Council is the supreme head of the military administration, and acts through the Military Department of which the Chief is a Federal Councillor.

The cantonal military authorities are in charge of cantonal military administration under the supervision of the Confederation.

The Federal Council issues executive decrees under the Organisation Law. It approves the service and training regulations, with the exception of the administrative regulations, which must be approved by the Federal Assembly.

2. Federal Military Department.

In peace time, the Military Department is the central authority for military questions. The office of the Department, acting on the orders of the head of the Department, carries out the Department’s decisions and the proposals submitted by it to the Federal Council. The secretary of the National Defence Committee is also on the staff of the Departmental Office.

The following services are under the Military Department:

1. Departmental office;
2. General Staff;
3. Infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineer offices; medical corps; veterinary corps; central war supplies service; military technical service; intendance of war material (munitions depot at Thun; munitions stores at Interlaken; intendance of explosives; intendance of Federal arsenals), topographical service; remount department; judicial service.

The heads of services of the Military Department have the following general duties:

(a) To report and make proposals on such matters coming within the scope of their duties as require to be notified to the Department;
(b) To prepare regulations, orders and draft bills;
(c) To prepare the annual budget for their respective services and the report on their financial administration.
3. GENERAL STAFF.

The General Staff has the following duties:

(a) Preparation of mobilisation and concentration of the army in the event of war, and general preparation for war;
(b) Reports and proposals on all questions concerning national defence, the army as a whole and the Army Staff;
(c) Preliminary opinions on proposals regarding the training of the higher units and of the higher command staffs;
(d) Organisation and management of schools and courses for officers of the General Staff and staff clerks;
(e) Keeping the General Staff Branch up to strength;
(f) Organisation of railways for war; organisation of lines of communication and home service, field post and telegraph services; training of officers and other ranks of these auxiliary services;
(g) Information on the Swiss army and foreign armies, statistics and military geography of Switzerland and neighbouring States;
(h) Administration of the military library and collections of army maps;
(i) Preliminary opinions and proposals regarding the preparation of military maps.

The duties of the heads of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineer corps are as follows:

(a) Study of questions connected with their respective arms;
(b) Administration of units and staffs formed by the Confederation and of auxiliary services;
(c) Supervision of training in their respective arms; general organisation and, as far as possible, management of schools and training courses;
(d) Replies to applications for exemption from service, in so far as they are outside the sphere of the cantons;
(e) Programme of work for training staff;
(f) Examination and communication of matters affecting officers (appointment, promotion, posting to units, discharge, etc.).

4. COMMITTEES.

There exist the following Committees: commission for national defence; commissions for fortifications, for railways, artillery and pensions.

The National Defence Committee is composed of Army Corps Commanders, of the Chief of the General Staff Branch and of the Officer Commanding Infantry.

The Committee, the Chairman of which is the head of the Military Department, deals with important questions affecting national defence (concentration, army organisation, mobilisation, etc.).

The Committee ceases to function as soon as a Commander-in-Chief of the army is appointed.
5. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

As soon as a levy of troops on a large scale is ordered or arranged for, the Federal Assembly appoints a Commander-in-Chief of the army. The Federal Council informs the Commander-in-Chief of the object of the mobilisation and appoints a Chief of the General Staff, after having first consulted the Commander-in-Chief.

Pending the appointment of the Commander-in-Chief, the Military Department assumes command of the army.

6. ARMY STAFF.

The Army Staff is attached to the Commander-in-Chief.

In peace time, the General Staff acts as the Army Staff.

The Chief of the General Staff is head of the Army Staff and is directly under the Commander-in-Chief.

In addition to his own office, the Material and Technical Affairs Section and the General Staff Office, the Chief of the General Staff has under his direct orders the three following groups: the General Staff, the Army Administration Department and the Arms Service.

The General Staff comprises the front group (operations section, intelligence section, signalling section, anti-gas and anti-aircraft section), transport group (railway section, motor-transport section, chief of the lines of communications service, director of the field station), rear group.

The Army Administration Department comprises personnel section, military police section, military justice section, social welfare section and headquarters section.

The Arms Service comprises the infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineer services, air force, medical corps, supply corps, motor transport corps and veterinary corps.

7. TERRITORIAL SERVICE.

The territorial service is responsible for the military administration of the country and must take into account the requirements of the population and of the army. It is controlled by the Military Department. The territorial service prepares supplies for the army, for which purpose it may apply to the cantonal military authorities, the Federal Remount Department, the technical service of its workshops for the manufacture of ammunition, explosives and material, the Central War Supplies Service for food and forage, and the Topographical Service. On mobilisation, private industry, commerce and trades are organised in such a way as to meet the needs of the services and establishments of the Military Department as regards food and forage and war material of every kind, in accordance with measures promulgated in peace time.

TERRITORIAL MILITARY AREAS.

The territory of the Confederation is divided into six divisional districts, in which the infantry and other units of the first-line army are recruited.
I. Vaud, Valais (French-speaking districts), Geneva ... 9 battalions of fusiliers; 5 battalions of mountain infantry; 1 battalion of mountain carabiners.

II. Berne (new part of the canton), Fribourg, Soleure, Neuchâtel ... 15 battalions of fusiliers; 1 battalion and 3 companies of carabiners.

III. Berne (old part of the canton), Valais (German-speaking districts) ... 12 battalions of fusiliers; 5 battalions of mountain infantry; 1 battalion of mountain carabiners; 1 battalion of carabiners.

IV. Lucerne, Obwald, Nidwald, Basle-urban, Basle-rural, Aargau ... 6 battalions of mountain infantry; 12 battalions of fusiliers; 2 battalions of carabiners.

V. Zurich, Uri, Schwyz, Zug, Schaffhausen and Ticino ... 12 battalions of fusiliers; 7 battalions of mountain infantry; 2 battalions of mountain carabiners.

VI. Glarus, Appenzell (Outer and Inner Rhodes), St. Gall, Grisons and Thur-gau ... 11 battalions of fusiliers; 5 battalions of mountain infantry; 1 battalion of mountain carabiners; 1 battalion of carabiners.

For the purpose of organising the territorial services in time of war, the territory of the Confederation is divided into nine territorial areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Territorial area</th>
<th>Canton</th>
<th>Headquarters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Vaud, Geneva, Valais (French-speaking districts)</td>
<td>Lausanne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Neuchâtel, Fribourg, Soleure, Bernese Jura</td>
<td>Bienne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>Berne (the old canton) and the Upper Valais</td>
<td>Berne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>Lucerne, Obwald, Nidwald, Aargau, Basle-urban, Basle-rural</td>
<td>Aarau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>Schaffhausen, Zurich, Zug, Schwyz</td>
<td>Zurich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.</td>
<td>Ticino and part of the Grisons</td>
<td>Bellinzona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII.</td>
<td>Thurgau, St. Gall, Appenzell, Outer and Inner Rhodes</td>
<td>St. Gall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII.</td>
<td>Glarus, Grisons (without the parts allotted to areas 6 and 9)</td>
<td>Coire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX.</td>
<td>Uri and part of the cantons of the Grisons, Ticino, Valais and Berne</td>
<td>Andermatt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the head of each territorial area, there is a territorial commandant. The latter is under the commander of the army. His chief duties are to call up the Landsturm and men of the auxiliary service, to protect the mobilisation and concentration of the army, to ensure the military protection of regions situated outside the zone occupied by the field army and the evacuation of territory, to requisition material of all kinds. The territorial commandant
Note.—The divisional headquarters at Fribourg have been transferred to Bienne.
controls the *Landsturm* and the auxiliary services of his area in so far as they are not under the field army. The first line (*Elite*) or *Landwehr* troops and the frontier guards may also be placed under his orders. In peace time, the territorial commandant makes the necessary preparations for the work which he will be called upon to undertake in the event of mobilisation, in accordance with the instructions of the Staff Branch.

**COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.**

(1935.)

1. Higher formations.
   - 3 army corps.
   - 6 infantry divisions.
   - 3 cavalry brigades.

Each infantry division consists of 3 infantry brigades, including 1 mountain brigade, and 1 brigade of artillery, together with divisional cavalry troops, engineer troops and the medical, supply corps and train.

The infantry brigades consist of 2 regiments, with the exception of one of the mountain brigades, which consists of 3 regiments.

The cavalry brigades form part of the troops not on the strength of a division (army troops) and consist of two regiments.

2. Arms and Services.

**Infantry.**

37 first-line infantry regiments, including 13 regiments of mountain infantry.

18 *Landwehr* regiments, including 6 mountain regiments.

A first-line infantry regiment consists of 3 battalions, with the exception of 1 regiment which has only 2 battalions. In all, there are 110 battalions, including 39 mountain battalions.

A *Landwehr* regiment consists of 2 battalions.

The infantry also includes 6 first-line machine-gun groups (18 companies) with field carriages and 6 similar *Landwehr* groups, 24 companies of cyclists, 12 of which belong to the army troops, 9 companies of heavy infantry and 1 company of motor cyclists (army troops).

An infantry battalion has usually 3 rifle companies and 1 machine-gun company (with 9 guns). Each company consists of 4 rifle field sections or 3 machine-gun field sections. A rifle field section comprises 3 groups of riflemen, each of 9 men and 2 groups of machine gunners, each of 8 men with 1 automatic rifle. A machine-gun field section has 3 guns.

A mountain infantry battalion consists of from 3 to 5 rifle companies and 1 machine-gun company (with 12 guns).

Each infantry regiment has in all 180 horse-drawn vehicles (mountain infantry: 162), 72 automatic rifles, 27 machine-guns (mountain infantry: 36).
Cavalry.

6 divisional groups of dragoons (12 squadrons).
6 regiments of dragoons (army troops).

Each regiment of dragoons consists of 3 squadrons of dragoons and 1 machine-gun squadron.
Each regiment of dragoons has 26 horse-drawn vehicles and 3 motor vehicles, 12 automatic rifles and 6 machine-guns.
Each divisional group of dragoons has 11 horse-drawn vehicles, 2 motor vehicles, 8 automatic rifles.

Artillery.

Divisional Artillery:
12 regiments of field artillery.
6 groups of field howitzers.
6 groups of mountain artillery.
6 artillery observation companies.

Artillery—Army troops:
4 regiments of heavy field artillery.

Garrison Artillery: see below.

Each regiment of field artillery consists of 2 groups, each of 3 75-mm. batteries. Each group of field howitzers is composed of 2 12-cm. batteries. Each group of mountain artillery consists of 2 75-mm. batteries.
The non-divisional artillery is heavy field artillery, each regiment of which consists of a group composed of 2 batteries of 15-cm. howitzers and 2 groups each composed of 2 batteries of 12-cm. heavy guns (motorised).
The regiment of garrison artillery consists of 1 group of 12-cm. guns (4 groups comprising 9 batteries in all) and 1 or 2 groups (5 in all) of motor-drawn artillery with 1 75-mm. battery and 1 battery of 12-cm. howitzers.
Each battery of field artillery has 20 horse-drawn vehicles and 4 horse-drawn 75-mm. guns.
Each battery of field howitzers has 19 horse-drawn vehicles and 4 horse-drawn 12-cm. howitzers.
Each mountain battery has 3 horse-drawn vehicles and 4 horse-drawn 75-mm. mountain guns.
Finally, each battery of heavy field howitzers has 21 horse-drawn vehicles and 4 horse-drawn 15-cm. howitzers.
Each brigade of divisional artillery has, in all, 48 75-mm. guns, 8 12-cm. howitzers and 8 mountain guns, a total of 64.
Engineers.

6 divisional battalions of sappers, each of 4 companies, including one mountain company.

1 mines battalion of 4 companies (army troops).

3 bridging battalions (army troops).

1 wireless group of 3 companies (army troops).

12 telegraph companies (including 6 mountain companies).¹

The Landwehr also has 6 battalions of sappers, each of 3 companies, and 6 telegraph companies.

The Swiss Army includes various services:

Medical service (42 first-line companies and 6 Landwehr companies);

Supply service;

Train service, etc.

Fortresses.

Up to 1924, the fortress troops constituted a separate arm. Under the Federal Decree of December 18th, 1924, the fortress service was reorganised, and its troops no longer constitute a separate arm. The units belonging to the fortress garrisons of St. Maurice and the St. Gothard are assigned to the army corps commands for the purposes of supervising their state of training, their preparedness and their efficiency. These units are distributed among the three army corps commands.

There are, however, troops which form part of the fortress garrisons but which are not attached to an army corps command; in that case, they are under the orders of the chiefs of section of the Federal Military Department.

Fortress Garrisons.

St. Maurice:

1 regiment of mountain infantry (2 Landwehr battalions);

1 regiment of motor-drawn artillery, comprising 1 group of heavy motor-drawn guns and 1 group of motor-drawn artillery (two 12-cm. batteries of 4 guns, 1 75-mm. battery of 4 guns and 1 battery of 4 12-cm. howitzers);

2 groups of fortress artillery (5 companies in all);

1 sapper company, 1 telegraph company and 1 commissariat company.

St. Gothard:

6 machine-gun companies

¹ Not including fortress companies.
3 regiments of motor-drawn artillery, comprising 3 groups of heavy motor-drawn guns and 4 groups of motor-drawn guns (7 batteries each consisting of 4 12-cm. guns, 4 batteries each consisting of 4 75-mm. guns, and 4 batteries each consisting of 4 12-cm. howitzers);

3 groups of fortress artillery (10 companies in all);
1 sapper company, 2 telegraph companies and 2 searchlight companies;
1 commissariat company.

AIR SERVICE.

I. Administration.

The military air service is under the Chief of the General Staff branch.

At the head of the military air service, there is a field officer who acts as chief of the service. He has under him:

(a) The corps of air force instructors;

(b) A military aerodrome director with the personnel required for directing the technical and administrative services and ensuring their operation (administration of the aerodrome and air park equipment; upkeep and repair of flying material; accounts and personnel);

(c) The secretariat and audit office.

2. Training.

The period of instruction in the air force schools and training courses is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recruits' School</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.C.O.'s School</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers' School</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilots' School</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observers' School</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refresher courses</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilots' and observers' training courses</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. **Air Force.**

1 air force headquarters;
5 flying groups comprising in all:
   12 flying companies;
   6 fighter companies;
   3 balloon companies;
   5 sections of photographers;
   1 air-park company.

Each flying group consists of:
   1 group headquarters;
   3 flying or fighter companies;
   1 section of photographers.

Three flying companies (including 2 fighter companies) and the air park company are placed directly under the air force headquarters.

4. **Pilot Officers and Observers.**

Subaltern officers belonging to the air force and also, if there are vacancies, qualified officers belonging to other arms, may take the pilots’ or observers’ course.

Officers who have successfully completed the course receive a military pilot’s or observer’s certificate and wear the corresponding badge.

A distinction is made between:
- Pilots and observers on the active list who are required to undergo full training;
- Pilots and observers on the active list who are required to undergo a reduced period of training;
- Reserve pilots and observers (who are not required to undergo training).

In the three years following their appointment, pilots on the active list complete one hundred hours’ flying each year and observers on the active list not less than forty hours’ flying (full training).

After completing their full training and until they pass into the **Landwehr**, qualified pilots and observers are kept in training. They remain on the active list and pilots complete fifty hours’ flying and observers twenty hours’ flying during the year (reduced period of training).

The flying hours are as far as possible distributed over the ten months’ training each year.

Pilots and observers on the active list follow two training courses each year during the period of full training and one course during the period of reduced training.
Pilots and observers are transferred to the reserve when they pass into the *Landwehr*. The chief of the military air service may order them to be transferred before that time when special circumstances make it necessary.

5. **Air Material.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of aeroplanes</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total horse-power</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including aeroplanes in commission and under construction. Not including 175 instructional aeroplanes which could not be used for war purposes.

2 The total horse-power has been calculated on an average per machine.
## Summary Table of Units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Divisions</th>
<th>Brigades</th>
<th>Regiments</th>
<th>Battalions</th>
<th>squadrons</th>
<th>Batteries</th>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>Groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st line</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>498(^1)</td>
<td>3(^2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st line and Landwehr Landwehr</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7(^4)</td>
<td>8(^5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>176(^6)</td>
<td>6(^7)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st line Landwehr</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>36(^8)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>104(^9)</td>
<td>40(^10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st line</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35(^11)</td>
<td>44(^12)</td>
<td>28(^13)</td>
<td>24(^14)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st line and Landwehr Landwehr</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>69(^15)</td>
<td>6(^16)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
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<td>1st line</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>5(^17)</td>
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<td>1st line and Landwehr Landwehr</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>5(^18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation</td>
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<td>1st line and Landwehr Landwehr</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Train</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3(^20)</td>
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<td>1st line and Landwehr Landwehr</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical corps</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>1st line</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>6(^21)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st line and Landwehr Landwehr</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6(^22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply troops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st line and Landwehr Landwehr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6(^23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor transport troops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30(^24)</td>
<td>4(^25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st line and Landwehr Landwehr</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1. 341 companies of riflemen and carabiners; 110 machine-gun companies; 25 cyclist companies; 18 machine gun companies with field carriages; 4 mountain machine-gun companies.
2. Cyclists.
3. Including 6 mountain brigades.
4. 6 cyclist companies with a motor-cyclist section and 1 motor-cyclist company.
5. 6 machine-gun groups with field carriages; 2 mountain machine-gun groups.
6. 113 infantry; 37 machine-gun, 6 machine-gun with field carriages and 18 park.
7. Mountain columns.
8. Including 6 machine-gun.
9. 30 dismounted, and 6 machine-gun with field carriages.
10. 72 field; 12 field howitzer, 8 heavy field howitzer, 12 mountain.
11. 24 field; 6 field howitzer; 6 mountain artillery; 4 heavy field howitzer.
12. 4 heavy artillery, 4 motor-drawn artillery.
13. 25 heavy tractor guns; 5 tractor guns; 5 tractor howitzers.
14. 6 artillery observation companies; 15 fortress companies; 4 searchlight and 3 balloon companies.
15. 12 heavy tractor guns; 5 motor-drawn artillery, 5 fortress groups, 1 searchlight and 1 balloon group.
16. Park company.
17. Companies of photographers.
18. The Landwehr medical service includes, besides the 6 companies and 6 groups, 24 ambulances, 6 field hospitals, 44 ambulance columns, 28 ambulance trains.
20. Motor transport columns for heavy artillery regiments and motor artillery regiments.
LANDSTURM.

The Landsturm forms an integral part of the army. Its organisation and rapid system of mobilisation are such that it can be employed for the multifarious duties of national defence.

The Landsturm infantry is employed to protect the mobilisation of the field army when called up for active service, to guard the frontiers, railways and railway junctions, and army establishments of every description, and to carry out work for the field army, the territorial service and the lines of communication.

The special Landsturm troops are employed to reinforce or supplement the Landwehr, and to carry out duties during mobilisation in the territorial service or on the lines of communication.

The Landsturm consists:

- Of officers who serve up to the age of 52 (inclusive). They may, subject to consent on their part, be allowed to remain in the service beyond this age;
- Of men of 41-48 years (inclusive) who have received military training;
- Of members of the military forces who are no longer fit for first-line or Landwehr service, but can still serve in the Landsturm;
- Of volunteers.

If there is danger of war or if the army is on active service, the Federal Council may extend the period of military service and hence of personal service in the Landsturm.

Officers and non-commissioned officers released from service who are still physically fit for the duties attaching to their rank, may, at their own request, be reincorporated in the Landsturm and resume their rank when the army is on active service.

Volunteers enrolled in peace time in the supervisory branches cannot be called up for service with the Landsturm or for inspections, but in the event of mobilisation for active service they must rejoin their unit (headquarters), undergo medical inspection, and take the military oath.

Once enrolled in a unit, volunteers are assimilated to men of the Landsturm in respect of duties, rights and penalties.

Soldiers and incorporated volunteers posted to units who are no longer fit for service in the Landsturm are drafted into the supplementary services or released entirely from service. Officers cannot be drafted into the supplementary services.

Men belonging to the auxiliary services, and officers and non-commissioned officers provisionally required to perform service in the Landsturm do not take part in peace-time training unless called up individually.
The Landsturm consists of the arms, the men being drawn generally from the Landwehr and in exceptional cases direct from the first-line army.

The supreme direction of all matters concerning the Landsturm is exercised in peace time by the General Staff. The latter publishes, along with other measures of national defence, general instructions on the employment of the Landsturm in case of mobilisation and makes the necessary preparations and supervises the execution thereof.

On mobilisation for active service, the direction of all matters concerning the Landsturm is transferred to the headquarters staff.

For administrative purposes, the Landsturm troops, in principle, come under the cantonal military authorities.

The branches of the Federal Military Department (General Staff Branch for the Landsturm infantry and companies or detachments of dragoons, train and convoy) also exercise, as regards the Landsturm, the powers laid down by the law concerning military organisation, except in so far as these powers belong to the cantons.

**Units, Detachments, Corps and Headquarters in the Landsturm.**

1. **Infantry.**

   214 infantry companies.
   70 infantry battalions.
   62 machine-gun companies.
      2 mountain machine-gun detachments.
      7 motor-cyclist detachments.
   Sector or group commanders as required.

2. **Cavalry.**

   15 companies of dragoons.

3. **Artillery.**

   24 field artillery park companies.
   6 field howitzer park companies.
   5 mountain artillery park companies.
   5 mountain artillery convoys.
   6 artillery observation detachments.
   8 heavy field howitzer park companies.
   25 heavy motor-drawn gun detachments.
   5 motor-drawn gun detachments.
   5 motor-drawn howitzer detachments.
   15 fortress artillery detachments.
   2 searchlight detachments.
   2 mountain searchlight detachments.
   3 balloon detachments.
4. **Engineers.**

18 detachments of sappers.
2 detachments of mountain sappers.
8 bridging detachments.
4 telegraph detachments.
4 mountain telegraph detachments.
3 radiotelegraph detachments.
1 radiotelegraphy repair section.
4 detachments of miners.

5. **Aviation Troops.**

5 detachments of photographers.
5 aviation park companies.

6. **Medical Troops.**

6 medical detachments.
6 field hospital detachments.
6 medical transport group detachments.
28 ambulance train detachments.

7. **Veterinary Troops.**

No units.

8. **Supply Troops.**

8 supply detachments.
9 detachments of bakers.

9. **Motor Transport Troops.**

30 motor lorry columns.
3 military motor park detachments.
6 mobile motor park detachments.
4 motor repair workshops detachments.

10. **Train Troops.**

13 train companies and 15 train detachments.
18 convoy companies and 12 convoy detachments.

**MILITARY GENDARMERIE AND POLICE.**

*Gendarmerie.*—The military gendarmerie carries out police duties of all kinds among the troops; in the discharge of these duties, it is altogether free from all cantonal laws.
The military gendarmerie is under the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, who posts officers, N.C.O.s and gendarmes to the various headquarters and units, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commandant of the Military Gendarmerie.

The Commandant of the Military Gendarmerie receives his orders either from the Administrative Department or from the Deputy Chief of the General Army Staff direct.

The officers of the military gendarmerie are recruited from the officers of the army. Officers of the police forces of the cantons or towns may also be appointed officers of the military gendarmerie by the Military Department on the recommendation of the Army Command.

N.C.O.s, acting N.C.O.s and gendarmes are recruited:

(a) From the police forces of the cantons and communes;

(b) From volunteers of the various arms, by decision of the Head of the Administrative Department and on the recommendation of the Commandant of the Military Gendarmerie.

Communal and Municipal Police.—The approximate strength of the police is 1,200 men. The armament of the police varies according to towns.

Cantonal Police Forces.—The approximate strength of the Cantonal police forces is 2,550 officers and policemen, generally armed with carbines and revolvers.

Frontier Guards.—The approximate strength of the frontier guards is 1,800 officers and guards, armed with revolvers and carbines.

State Police.—There is no State police.

The recruiting of policemen is voluntary for a period which varies according to cantons.

The frontier guards receive a training in the schools for recruits (duration: 3 months); the training is given by the officers and N.C.O.s of the corps. Recruiting is voluntary; the duration of contracts is 3 years.

RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

I. MILITARY OBLIGATIONS.

All male Swiss citizens are liable for military service.

Liability for service includes:

Personal service—i.e., military service in the strict sense of the term; or

Payment of an exemption fee (military tax).

Swiss citizens are liable for military service from the beginning of the year in which they reach the age of 20 until the end of the year in which they reach the age of 48.
Young men who are fit for service may be allowed to enter the army before the legal age; they must, however, fulfil all the obligations of their class.

Men who do not perform service personally must pay the military tax until the end of the year in which they reach the age of 40. There is a special law on the military tax.

2. Enlistment.

In time of peace, it is the headquarters General Staff of the Military Department which is generally responsible for the organisation of recruiting, whereas on mobilisation these duties are transferred to the territorial service. The headquarters Staff decides annually how many men are to be recruited for each arm and category of troops.

Men are enlisted in the year in which they attain the age of 19. The enlistment of men liable for military service is carried out by the Federal Government with the co-operation of the cantonal authorities. Recruiting Committees are organised by the Federal Council, which also determines the procedure to be followed.

On being enlisted, men are placed in one of three categories: (1) fit for service; (2) fit for auxiliary service; (3) unfit for service. The decision as to fitness for service may be postponed for a period not exceeding four years.

Each man is posted to one of the various arms upon enlistment.

Those reaching the age of 19 in the course of the year come up for enlistment at either their place of domicile or birthplace.


Men fit for military service have to do personal service, which includes:

(a) Training;

(b) Active service, i.e. the defence of the independence of the country from foreign incursion and the maintenance of public order and security.

Personal service also includes observance of the regulations regarding the supervision, maintenance and inspection of personal clothing, arms and equipment; compulsory firing exercises and, in general, obedience to Military Regulations when off duty.

The following are exempted from personal service during their period of official duty or employment:

(1) Members of the Federal Council and the Chancellor of the Confederation.

(2) Ministers of religion not enrolled as chaplains.
(3) The chief surgeons, permanent administrative officials and male nurses of public hospitals.
(4) Governors and warders of penitentiaries and prisons, and members of the regular police forces.
(5) The personnel of the Frontier Guard Force, which the Federal Council, in the event of mobilisation, may, however, detail for national defence.
(6) Officials and employees who, in the event of war, are indispensable for transport undertakings of public interest or for military administration. A decree of the Federal Council enumerates the transport undertakings of public interest and the personnel indispensable for them in the event of war.

The personnel of the police and frontier guard forces and also certain officials and employees are only exempted from service after undergoing a recruits' course.

The members of the Federal Assembly are exempted from training during the sessions.

4. **PERIOD OF LIABILITY FOR MILITARY SERVICE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subaltern officers, N.C.O.s and men</th>
<th>First line</th>
<th>Landwehr</th>
<th>Landsturm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>from 20 to 32 years of age (inclusive)</td>
<td>from 33 to 40</td>
<td>from 41 to 48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry N.C.O.s and troopers</td>
<td>20 to 29</td>
<td>30 to 40</td>
<td>subaltern officers to 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>to 38</td>
<td>to 44</td>
<td>to 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field officers</td>
<td>to 48</td>
<td>to 52</td>
<td>to 52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With their consent, officers may be kept in the service beyond these age-limits.

5. **AUXILIARY SERVICES.**

Men who are passed fit for auxiliary service are drafted into such service on enlistment.

Men passed for auxiliary service do not undergo military training. They pay the military tax for the years in which they do not perform service.

6. **PERSONAL ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.**

Private soldiers receive their personal arms and equipment free of charge.

As a rule, soldiers retain possession of their personal arms and equipment for the whole of their period of service. They have to keep them in good condition and are responsible for any loss or damage due to their own negligence.
A man's arms and equipment become his personal property when he has completed his period of personal service and has been discharged from the army.

Personal arms and equipment are the property of the Federal Government, and soldiers may not dispose of them. Arms, etc., cannot be seized or confiscated.

Men unable to take proper care of them or proved guilty of neglect, or discharged from service before completion of the regular period, forfeit their personal arms and equipment.

Officers must buy their own uniforms, the purchase price being refunded to them in accordance with a scale drawn up by the Federal Council.

The Federal Government provides them with personal equipment and arms free of charge and, in the case of cavalry officers, with saddlery.

The Federal Government supplies bicycles and accessories, on payment of half the purchase price, to cyclists in the active army.

Personal arms and equipment are inspected every year.

**Horses.**

Officers, N.C.O.s and troopers in the first-line cavalry must at all times possess a horse fit for service.

The Federal Government will on application provide remounts for active cavalry officers on the same terms as for troopers. Cavalry remounts are either purchased by the Federal Government or supplied by the man himself.

On receiving the horse, the man pays the Federal Government half its estimated value.

The horse remains in the man's possession during his period of service in the first line. When not on service, he must feed and take care of the horse at his own expense, but may use it for any purpose which does not impair its military value.

When called up, he must bring his horse with him.

He is liable for the loss of his horse and for any damage due to his negligence.

If he fails to take proper care of, or if he is in a position which does not enable him to keep, the horse, he must return it, and will then be transferred to another arm or discharged from personal service.

Cavalry horses are the property of the Federal Government.

If a man completes the whole of his ten-years' service with the same horse, it becomes his property.

The stabling, maintenance, feeding and use of cavalry horses when not on service are subject to inspection by cavalry officers.

Officers of other arms provide their own chargers.

Other horses and mules required for purposes of training in the military schools and courses are supplied by the Military Administration.

**ARMS TRAINING.**

I. **PREPARATORY MILITARY TRAINING.**

Preparatory military training takes the form of voluntary courses of instruction in preparatory gymnastics, young men's musketry courses or preparatory courses of instruction in the use of arms.
It is the cantons which are responsible for organising the gymnastic training of schoolboys. The rules regarding preparatory gymnastic training are issued by the Confederation, which also organises courses for instructors.

The preparatory gymnastic courses and young men's musketry courses are of an exclusively recreational character, whereas the preparatory courses of instruction in the use of arms may be regarded as preparatory military training in the strict sense of the term, since their purpose is to prepare young men for military service through physical culture and musketry and field exercises. Such training is organised by associations of officers and N.C.O.s, and also by unattached officers and N.C.O.s. The courses are open to young men from 16 to 20 years of age.

The Swiss officers' and N.C.O.s' associations and other similar societies for the preparatory military training of youths below military age are subsidised by the Confederation.

The arms, ammunition and equipment required for this preparatory training are supplied by the Confederation free of charge.

The Federal Government encourages associations for the promotion of the physical development of young men after leaving school and for their preparation for military service, and is in general favourable to all action taken with this object in view.

Recruits undergo physical examination upon enlistment.

The Federal Government issues regulations for preliminary physical training and organises instructors' courses.

The Federal Government also subsidises associations founded for imparting preparatory military training to boys under military age and, in general, makes grants for any action taken for this purpose.

The Federal Government lays down that firing exercises should be the principal subject in such training, and supplies arms, ammunition and equipment free of charge. The necessary regulations are drawn up by the Federal Council.

### Number of Pupils (Budgetary Effectives).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gymnastic training</th>
<th>Training with arms</th>
<th>Junior musketry training</th>
<th>Cadet corps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>2,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>2,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>9,300</td>
<td>17,200</td>
<td>2,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>9,300</td>
<td>17,200</td>
<td>2,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>17,200</td>
<td>2,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>27,500</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>2,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>29,300</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>2,850</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. Corps of Instructors.

(a) General.

A corps of instructors has been formed to superintend the training of recruits and to train cadres in the special schools.

1 The preparatory courses of instruction in the use of arms have been abolished for reasons of economy.
The number of instructors in each arm is fixed by the Federal Assembly. The corps of instructors in each arm is under the head of the corresponding branch in the Military Department. The training of recruits and infantry cadres in each divisional area is under the direction of an area instructor. The training of units of all sizes and the supervision of repetition training courses are carried out by the officers of the unit concerned.

(b) *Training of Recruits.*

Recruits receive their first military training at recruits' courses. These courses are intended for the training of the rank and file, and they also provide practical training for the cadres. The first training lasts 88 days for the infantry, artillery and engineers, 102 days for the cavalry, 74 for the air force and motor-transport troops, and 60 days for troops of the medical and supply corps and train.

(c) *Repetition Training Courses.*

Men in the first line are called up each year for repetition training courses; men in the *Landwehr* infantry, every two years. However, privates, lance-corporals and corporals take part in only eight repetition courses; N.C.O.s ranking as sergeants or higher undergo only twelve trainings (nine in the cavalry). The repetition courses last eleven days for all arms except the artillery and air force troops (fourteen days). Corporals, lance-corporals and privates attend their first five first-line repetition courses during the five years following that in which they attended the recruits' course; as a general rule, they attend the remaining courses after one year's interval.

The Federal Assembly has power to order the *Landsturm* and the auxiliary services to undergo a course of training lasting from one to three days, with a view to the discharge of special duties. The statutory period of service for the cadres varies according to rank. The *Landsturm* do no service in peace time.

3. *Musketry Courses outside the Army.*

Participation in the regulation courses organised by a rifle club is a military duty which has to be performed by privates, lance-corporals, N.C.O.s and subaltern officers of the first line *(Elite)* and *Landwehr* troops who are armed with rifles or carbines. The compulsory course must be carried out each year. Men who fail to perform or to complete the regulation course organised by a club are called up for a special musketry course lasting three days without pay. All those who are liable for musketry practice are required to become active members of a rifle club at their place of residence. The statutes
of rifle clubs must be approved by the cantonal military authorities. The Confederation grants annual cash subsidies to these clubs and supplies a certain number of cartridges free of charge to the active members. In 1935, 11,502,000 cartridges were supplied for the use of men taking part in musketry courses outside the army (537,000 men).

The Confederation makes a grant to legally recognised rifle clubs which train young men of Swiss nationality to shoot; the shooting instructors are trained at the cost of the Confederation.


I. Ranks.

The various ranks are as follows:

(a) Lance-corporal;
(b) Non-commissioned officers (corporal, sergeant, quartermaster-sergeant, sergeant-major, regimental sergeant-major (warrant officer));
(c) Subaltern officers: lieutenant, first lieutenant;
(d) Captain;
(e) Field officers: major, lieut.-colonel, colonel, colonel commanding a division; colonel commanding an army corps; general.

Every soldier may be required to accept a rank, and to carry out the duties and take over the command attached to such rank.

An officer or N.C.O. keeps his rank even after he has relinquished his command.

II. Non-Commissioned Officers (Promotion).

Lance-Corporal. Privates holding a certificate of efficiency obtained during a refresher training may be appointed to lance rank.

Non-Commissioned Officers:

Corporals. Privates and lance-corporals nominated for appointment as N.C.O.s pass through a N.C.O.s' course. The training lasts twelve days in the infantry, twenty-five days in the cavalry, artillery, engineers and medical corps, and thirty-two days in the case of all the other troops.

Sergeants and Staff-Sergeants.—Conditions governing promotion:

Sergeant. Promotions are made from among corporals who have passed through a recruits’ course with corporal’s rank and have performed at least two repetition trainings; they must also have obtained a certificate of proficiency during their last period of training.

Quartermaster-Sergeant. Promotions are made from among corporals who have undergone repetition training as corporals and have passed through a quartermaster-sergeants’ course (lasting thirty days); they must also have obtained a certificate of proficiency during the latter course. Upon appointment, quartermaster-sergeants must pass through a recruits’ course in the rank of quartermaster-sergeant.
Sergeant-Major. Promotions are made from among sergeants or quarter-master-sergeants who have undergone at least one refresher training in that rank and have passed through a recruits' course in the rank of acting sergeant-major. They must also have obtained a certificate of proficiency during either the latter course or a repetition training.

Regimental Sergeant-Major. Promotions are made from among sergeant-majors who have carried out at least one repetition training in that rank and must have obtained a certificate of proficiency during the training.

Staff Clerks. Promotions are made from among N.C.O.s who have passed through a recruits' course with N.C.O.s' rank and undergone one repetition training. They must also have passed through a thirty-days' staff clerks' course and have obtained a certificate of proficiency in the course.

III. Officers.

(a) Training.—Schools.

Cadet officers are trained at officers' schools. The periods of training are as follows:

1. Infantry and medical and veterinary corps, fifty-three days;
2. Supply corps and train, sixty days;
3. Cavalry, engineers and motor-transport corps, eighty-one days;
4. Artillery and air force, 102 days.

Men selected for an officers' training course must hold the rank of non-commissioned officers.

Upon appointment, lieutenants pass through a recruits' course in the rank of lieutenant.

Regimental officers appointed as quartermasters receive a technical training course lasting twenty days.

Upon appointment, quartermasters pass through half a recruits' course in the rank of quartermaster.

Officers nominated for promotion pass through the following schools:

1. Subaltern officers of the infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers and air force who are nominated for promotion to rank of captain, Central School No. I, lasting twenty-five days;
2. First lieutenant in the infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, air force, supply corps, motor-transport corps and train, a recruits' course in the command of a unit (company, squadron, etc.);
3. Captains in the infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, air force and medical corps, Central School No. II, lasting fifty days.

Before passing the courses referred to by the law, officers must have obtained at an earlier special course or training course a certificate qualifying them for promotion.

General Staff.—The following courses are provided for the training of the General Staff:

1. General Staff course No. I, seventy days, for officers intending to join the General Staff;
2. General Staff course No. II, forty-two days;
3. General Staff course No. III, twenty-one days, for officers who have passed through courses Nos. I and II.
Regimental officers may be seconded for these courses.

A certain number of officers on the General Staff are called up in turn every year for General Staff work. Regimental officers may also be detailed for this duty.

Officers of the General Staff who are attached to the headquarters of units, etc., train with the latter. Other officers of the General Staff may also be detailed for such training and must in addition undergo special courses and regular training in the individual arms.

Railway officers take a twenty-days' training course, after which they are called up as required for duty with the General Staff or for special courses.

**Staff Courses.** Staff officers are called up every other year for eleven days' tactical training. This training is directed alternately by the army corps commander and the divisional commanders.

The staff officers taking part in these courses are nominated by the Military Department.

Strategical exercises are carried out every other year for eleven days and are under the command of an officer of senior rank appointed by the Military Department. The Army corps and divisional commanders, their chiefs of staff, the commandants of fortresses and other officers selected by the Military Department also take part in these manoeuvres.

Engineer officers at the disposal of the engineers' corps are called up in turn for duties with that corps.

**(b) Promotion.**

**Cadet Officers.** Only N.C.O.s may be selected to pass through an officers' course.

**Officers. General Regulations.** Every officer must have held his rank for at least four years before he can be promoted.

In the case of lieutenants and first lieutenants of the medical and veterinary corps, the minimum period is two years.

**Conditions for each rank:**

For promotion to *first lieutenant* an officer must:

1. Have passed through a recruits' course in the rank of lieutenant;
2. Have completed four refresher trainings in the rank of lieutenant; he may substitute service in another branch for one of the above trainings or a second recruits' course for two.

For promotion to *captain*, an officer must have:

1. Served as a lieutenant or first lieutenant in Central School No. I;
2. Completed four repetition trainings in the rank of first lieutenant; he may substitute service in another branch for one, or a second recruits' course for two of the above trainings.
3. Passed through a recruits' course in command of a unit (company, squadron, etc.).

Cavalry and artillery first lieutenants selected to pass through a recruits' course as unit commanders must first attend a N.C.O.s' course.

4. Infantry officers must have completed a musketry course in the rank of lieutenant or first lieutenant.

For promotion to *major* an officer must:

1. Have completed four repetition trainings in the rank of captain and as a unit commander in at least three of these trainings; he may substitute service in another branch for one of the above trainings;
2. Have passed through Central School No. II;
(3) If in the infantry, artillery, engineers, motor-transport corps, supply corps or train, have completed the last third of a recruits' course in the command of a battalion or group; in the artillery he must also have completed Musketry Course No. II.

For promotion to lieutenant-colonel:
An officer must have completed four repetition trainings in the rank of major; service in another branch may be substituted for two trainings.

For promotion to colonel:
An officer must have completed four repetition trainings as lieutenant-colonel; service in another branch may be substituted for two trainings.

(c) General Staff Officers.

Captains.
In order to join the General Staff, officers must be captains and have passed through Staff Course No. I.

Other Rank.
Promotion to other rank is by selection.
For promotion to staff major, candidates must have passed through Staff Course No. II, and for promotion to staff lieutenant-colonel, through Staff Course No. III.

Promotion to colonel commanding a division and colonel commanding an army corps.

Colonel commanding a Division.
Officers must have commanded an infantry brigade during three repetition trainings, or have served as colonel on the staff or in the cavalry, artillery or engineers during either one or two repetition trainings; they must also have commanded an infantry brigade, or a mixed corps equivalent to an infantry brigade, during either one or two repetition trainings.

Colonel commanding an Army Corps.
Officers must have commanded a division during one repetition training.

PASSIVE DEFENCE OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION.

The passive defence of the civilian population against air attack was organised on September 29th, 1934. The Confederation is responsible for the preparation and execution of measures for the protection of the civilian population against chemical and similar weapons (passive defence), which are to be applied side by side with military defence (active defence).

The supreme control of passive defence, the training of the higher staff, the supervision of the manufacture and importation of passive defence material of all kinds, and the supervision of the measures to be taken in the cantons, devolve on the Confederation.

Each canton organises passive defence in its own territory, and is responsible for the application of local measures.

Passive defence measures are organised by the personnel of the public services; if the latter are not sufficient, an appeal is made to private citizens.
The cost of passive defence is borne by the Confederation, the cantons and the communes.

As a rule, passive defence instructors are trained separately in each canton, but in the case of a few small cantons, joint instruction is given. This training is given under the direction and on the responsibility of the cantonal authorities, by the higher personnel who have attended the Federal courses.

The Federal Anti-Gas Commission is empowered to fix for each canton the number of instructors to be trained, the number of appliances and the quantity of other material, etc.

**EFFECTIVES.**

**I. AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF EFFECTIVES REACHED DURING THE YEAR 1930.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Land armed forces</th>
<th>Air armed forces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total effectives</td>
<td>12,290¹</td>
<td>258¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>662¹</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures were arrived at by multiplying the number of officers and men who have performed service during the year by the number of their individual days of service and dividing the result by 365.

This is a purely mathematical figure which does not represent the average number of men permanently with the colours. In Switzerland, for months at a time (November to January), there are no troops with the colours. From February to August, there are only schools of recruits. Most of the trained men perform their service (repetition courses) in autumn. It would therefore be a mistake to attach to the figures given the same meaning as they would have in a standing army. Only instructor officers and N.C.O.s and fortress guards are in permanent service. Their strength in 1930 was 205 instructor officers, 57 N.C.O.s and 201 guards of the land army and 11 officers and 3 N.C.O.s of the air force. They are included in the figures of this table.

During the last three years, the average numbers entering the schools and courses have been 7,540 officers and 163,253 N.C.O.s and men of the land army and 3,290 officers, N.C.O.s and men (1930) of the air force.

Most of the cadres and men on service only undergo a repetition course of thirteen days.

¹ These figures include the complete effectives of the schools of recruits — i.e., of men undergoing their first training—namely, 5,995 (223 officers) for the land army. The figures for trained men alone are: 6,072 for total effectives and 388 for officers. The difference between the totals (12,290 and 12,067; 662 and 611) is due to the fact that instructors and fortress guards, some of whom have not served in units, are reckoned in the table above. For the air forces, the effectives include the schools of recruits (128) and repetition courses and training of cadres (128). The difference between the totals (258 and 256) is due to the fact that 2 officers included in the table above have not served with the units.
2. Budgetary Effectives.

Note.—The figures in the following tables differ in character from the figures in the preceding table. These two kinds of returns are not comparable with each other.

1. Training Staff (Officer and N.C.O. Instructors).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1935</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>136</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air force</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical corps</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply corps</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor-transport corps</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 308

2. Training of Cadres.

Officers and Men.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Parade days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Staff</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>4,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>3,065</td>
<td>88,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>8,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>1,254</td>
<td>48,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>14,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air force</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>12,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous services</td>
<td>2,218</td>
<td>59,202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 8,606 236,264

3. Recruits' Training Course.

Note.—As the result of the Federal vote of February 24th, 1935, approving the law of September 28th, 1934, the duration of the initial training and of the repetition courses has been modified (see chapter headed: Army Training).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of men</th>
<th>Parade days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry (67 days)</td>
<td>11,900</td>
<td>797,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry (92 days)</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>59,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery (42, 62 or 77 days)</td>
<td>4,130</td>
<td>294,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers (67 days; recruits for train, 62)</td>
<td>1,385</td>
<td>91,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air force (77 days)</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>20,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical corps (62 days)</td>
<td>1,205</td>
<td>74,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply corps (62 days)</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>31,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor-transport service (77 days)</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>32,340</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 20,460 1,402,190

1 Excluding the training of pilots and observers; including 1,080 men of the aircraft look-out and spotting service.
4. **Repetition Courses.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of men</th>
<th>Parade days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry (13 days)</td>
<td>112,800</td>
<td>1,466,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry (13 days)</td>
<td>6,100</td>
<td>79,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery (13, 16-16½ days)</td>
<td>25,690</td>
<td>407,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers (13 days)</td>
<td>11,150</td>
<td>144,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air force (16 days)</td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td>46,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical corps (13 days)</td>
<td>4,030</td>
<td>52,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply corps (13 days)</td>
<td>4,740</td>
<td>61,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor-transport service (13 days)</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>5,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>167,810</td>
<td>2,263,857</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary Table of Budgetary Effectives.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Days' presence</th>
<th>Training of cadres</th>
<th>Recruits' training course</th>
<th>Repetition courses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>7,892</td>
<td>258,635</td>
<td>7,578</td>
<td>24,870</td>
<td>117,569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>7,578</td>
<td>241,887</td>
<td>7,852</td>
<td>24,800</td>
<td>123,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>7,852</td>
<td>254,652</td>
<td>7,872</td>
<td>24,860</td>
<td>141,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>7,872</td>
<td>248,802</td>
<td>7,796</td>
<td>25,040</td>
<td>146,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>8,002</td>
<td>253,681</td>
<td>8,205</td>
<td>23,070</td>
<td>153,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>8,205</td>
<td>255,162</td>
<td>7,640</td>
<td>23,354</td>
<td>170,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>8,028</td>
<td>235,420</td>
<td>8,028</td>
<td>22,450</td>
<td>169,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>8,606</td>
<td>236,264</td>
<td>8,606</td>
<td>20,460</td>
<td>167,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>236,264</td>
<td>1,402,190</td>
<td>2,263,857</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 First line and Landwehr.
## II. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

The financial year coincides with the calendar year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Administration account:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military department</td>
<td>93.9</td>
<td>88.0</td>
<td>89.3</td>
<td>86.3</td>
<td>88.2</td>
<td>91.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public debt service (purchase of aeroplanes, etc.)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit and loss account:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of machine-guns</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>94.6</td>
<td>92.1</td>
<td>93.5</td>
<td>90.5</td>
<td>92.2</td>
<td>95.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index numbers of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale prices (July 1914 = 100)</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>88¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail prices: Cost of living (June 1914 = 100)</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>128¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ January 1935.

**NOTES.—**

1. In addition to the expenditure of the Confederation for national defence, the cantons also incur expenditure, for that purpose, amounting to about 3 million francs per annum.

2. Expenditure on the air force is included in that of the military department.

3. The sum of 4 million francs under public debt service for the years 1931 to 1935 represents amortisation of amounts spent for purchases of aeroplanes, etc., and charged to a special account. The amounts of purchases effected were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (000,000's)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. By arrêtés fédéraux of October 14th and December 21st, 1933, credits for reconstitution of reserves of military material and for armaments and army equipment were granted in the form of advances from the capital account. They amounted to a total of 97 million francs, to be redeemed within a maximum period of 25 years. A first instalment of 3 million francs for redemption is included in the expenditure of the military department for 1935.

5. The service of pensions for State officials is charged to a special pensions fund, to which the State and the personnel pay contributions. The State contributions to civil and military pensions are shown jointly in the State budget under the heading "Various Expenses."
6. The State grants on account of temporary disablement and the State contribution to the military insurance fund for permanent disablement, charged to the Military Department, are not included in the figures above. They have amounted to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military insurance (State grants and contribution for temporary or permanent disablement)</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Francs (ooo,ooo's) | 6.7 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
