AUSTRIA

Area .............. 84,000 sq. km.
Population (VI. 1935) ............ 6,786,000
Density per sq. km. ............ 80.8
Length of railway system (end of 1933) ........ 6,716 km.

I. Army.

Note.—See below the provisional national defence regulations issued on September 4th, 1933.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

According to the Constitution Act 1929, the Federal President of the Republic is the head of the army, while the Federal Minister for National Defence is actually in command.

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

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

Organisations directly under the Federal Minister.

Section I.

The Minister's Secretariat.

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

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

STAFF BRANCH.

Personal files of officers in the fourth and lower classes, N.C.O.s, rank and file, etc.

RECRUITMENT BRANCH.

Personal files of N.C.O.s and men, recruiting, keeping of records, retired pay.

REMOUNT BRANCH.

TRAINING BRANCH.

Military training in the Federal Army, etc.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

SECTION II.

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

MATERIAL BRANCH.

INTENDANCE DEPARTMENT.

BUDGET BRANCH.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION OFFICE.

HEAVY ARMS BRANCH.

Study of all questions concerning the construction of guns, gunnery ammunition, physics, optics, ammunition and explosives.

LIGHT ARMS BRANCH.

Study of all questions concerning automatic arms, ballistics, chemistry, gas.

ENGINEERING AND COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH.

SECTION III.

(Frontier Defence Section.)

OPERATIONS BRANCH.

Frontier defence, international and statistical questions.

INFORMATION BRANCH.

MOBILISATION BRANCH.

Settlement of all questions concerning mobilisation.
### Auxiliary Organs of the Federal Ministry of National Defence.

#### Army Inspection.

- Chief of General Staff.
- Inspector of Infantry.
- Inspector of Artillery.
- Inspector of Engineering.
- Inspector of Telegraph Formations.
- Chief of Army Medical Service.
- Inspector of Remounts.

### Composition of the Army.\(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Composition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 Burgenland Division (Vienna)</td>
<td>3 infantry regiments, 1 battalion of light infantry, 1 regiment of light artillery, 1 pioneer battalion, 1 telegraph group, 1 motor train group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Division (Vienna)</td>
<td>3 infantry regiments, 1 battalion of guards, 1 regiment of artillery forming a separate unit, 1 regiment of light artillery, 1 pioneer battalion, 1 telegraph group, 1 motor train group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 Lower Austria Division (St. Pölten)</td>
<td>2 infantry regiments, 1 regiment of light artillery, 1 pioneer battalion, 1 bridging battalion, 1 telegraph group, 1 motor train group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 4 Upper Austria Division (Linz)</td>
<td>1 infantry regiment, 1 regiment of Alpine infantry, 1 regiment of light artillery, 1 pioneer battalion, 1 telegraph group, 1 motor train group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) On March 1st, 1936.
Command | Composition
--- | ---
No. 5 Styria Division (Graz) | 1 infantry regiment, 2 regiments of Alpine infantry, 1 regiment of light artillery, 1 pioneer battalion, 1 telegraph group, 1 motor train group.

No. 6 Salzburg, North Tyrol and Vorarlberg (Innsbruck) Division | 1 infantry regiment, 1 regiment of Tyrolean fusiliers, 1 regiment of Tyrolean infantry, 1 battalion of Alpine infantry, 1 regiment of light artillery, 1 pioneer battalion, 1 telegraph group, 1 motor train group.

No. 7 Carinthia and East Tyrol (Klagenfurt) Division | 1 infantry regiment, 2 battalions of Alpine infantry, 1 telegraph group.

Fast-moving Division (Vienna) | 4 battalions of mechanised infantry, 2 regiments of dragoons, 1 battalion of armoured cars.

Air Force Command (Vienna) | 2 air regiments, 1 anti-aircraft machine-gun company, 1 anti-aircraft defence battery.

Arms and Services.

**Infantry:**
- 1 battalion of guards.
- 15 regiments of infantry (36 battalions).
- 1 regiment of Tyrolean infantry (2 battalions).
- 1 regiment of Tyrolean fusiliers (2 battalions).
- 1 battalion of light infantry.
3 battalions of Alpine infantry forming a separate unit.
4 battalions of mechanised infantry.
1 battalion of armoured cars.
1 anti-aircraft machine-gun company.

Artillery:
1 regiment of artillery forming a separate unit.
6 regiments of light artillery and one group forming a separate unit.
1 anti-aircraft defence battery.

Cavalry:
2 regiments of dragoons (8 squadrons, including 2 machine-gun squadrons).

Engineers:
6 battalions of pioneers and one group forming a separate unit.
1 bridging battalion.

Air:
2 regiments.

The Austrian Army has also seven telegraph groups.

POLICE, GENDARMERIE AND CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Federal Police.¹

The Federal police is used for the maintenance of order in the larger towns; in the provinces, this duty devolves upon the gendarmerie (excepting in small villages, where order is maintained by the communal police).

The Federal police is organised by districts; several districts are placed under the control of a Federal Police Directory. The ultimate organ of control is the Federal Chancellery. The Federal police are armed with pistols, swords and batons. In emergencies, the Federal police may employ rifles and 47 machine-guns together with—in the case of the Vienna police—3 armoured motor-cars.

Recruiting is by voluntary enlistment for a period of 12 years.

The establishment of the Federal police is 8,388; of this number, the city of Vienna possesses approximately 7,000 men.

¹ The Ambassadors' Conference decided on May 24th, 1922, that the pre-war figures (the pre-war establishment of the police was 5,003 and that of the gendarmerie 4,869) might be exceeded, provided that the maximum figure of 39,972, sanctioned for the total effectives of army, police and gendarmerie—viz., 30,000 for the army and 9,972 for the police and gendarmerie—was not exceeded. In spite of the increase in police effectives, the total figure at the present day is 4,369 below the approved maximum.
**Gendarmerie (Rural Police).**

The gendarmerie is organised by districts, the latter being grouped into provinces. The provincial Gendarmerie Directories are under the control of the Federal Chancellery. The gendarmerie's armament is the same as that of the Federal police. In cases of emergency, the gendarmerie may use rifles and 37 machine-guns.

Recruiting is the same as in the case of the Federal police.

The establishment of the gendarmerie is approximately 5,890 men.

**Customs Service.**

The customs service is organised in groups of 2 to 15 men. In each province the groups are under the control of the finance authorities and ultimately of the Customs Department at the Federal Finance Ministry. The armament of this is the same as that of the Federal police. In emergencies, Customs officers are armed with rifles.

The establishment of the customs service is 1,995 men.

**MILITIA OF THE FRONT.**

Within the Patriotic Front the voluntary formation (Militia of the Front), wearing uniform, qualified to bear arms and organised on military lines. This formation has legal personality.

The Militia of the Front is formed and recruited by voluntary enlistment. Persons who are doing service with the armed forces, or are engaged in professional service in the Army, or are called up for compulsory Federal service, or are members of the public safety services may not belong to the Militia of the Front.

If necessary, the Militia of the Front can also be mobilised to assist the armed forces and the public safety services. In this case, the mobilised formation is placed under the orders of the commands (services) of the armed force (public safety service) to which it is attached for the duration of this mission.

The Federal Chancellor, in agreement with the Federal Ministers concerned, may fix by decree the conditions on which members at present serving with the protective force (Schutzkorps) may be transferred to the Militia of the Front, and may decide to what extent, or if need be with what amendments, the laws and regulations concerning the protective force shall apply by analogy to the Militia of the Front and its members.

**RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.**

Article 119 of the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye stipulates that the Austrian Army shall in future only be constituted and recruited by means of voluntary enlistment.

Under the Law of December 21st, 1934, only Austrian citizens of the male sex who are loyal to their Austrian fatherland and who,

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1 The establishment sanctioned by the Ambassadors' Conference was 3,200.
2 The Patriotic Front is a political association at public law.
on enrolment, affirm upon their honour that they are faithful to Austria as their independent German fatherland, may be members of the armed forces.

_Recruiting Districts._

The city of Vienna and each province forms a recruiting district. The maximum number of recruits to be enlisted in each recruiting district is fixed as follows:

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

The personnel of the army consists of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men. The cadres of N.C.O.s are filled by the promotion of specially trained men; the cadres of officers are filled by the promotion of specially trained N.C.O.s.

Army officers are trained at the military college at Enns in Upper Austria. After 4 years' service in the ranks, soldiers can acquire officers' patents, provided that they have the matriculation certificate of a public school. Failing to produce this certificate, they are admitted to the rank of officer only after longer service.

Officers are engaged for service with the colours; N.C.O.s and men for service both with the colours and in the reserve.

The Law on the Cadres of Officers was promulgated on December 16th, 1935. Under this law, the cadre of officers of the Federal Army consists of two professional groups—army officers and special service officers.

The professional group of army officers is divided into three classes—general staff officers, technical staff officers and regimental officers.

The professional group of special service officers includes all other officers—viz. chaplains, medical officers, veterinary officers, engineer officers, intendance officers, officers of the museum service, administrative officers and officers of the economic service.

The regular term of engagement provided for by Article 125 of the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye for officers is not less than 20 years with the colours; for N.C.O.s and men it is not less than 12 years, of which at least 6 must be spent with the colours and the remainder in the reserve. The period served by an officer in the ranks is counted towards his term of service.

On the expiry of the regular period of service with the colours, officers may, on voluntary re-engagement, be retained with the colours for a further period of 15 years, and N.C.O.s and men for a further period of not more than 3 years.
Transfer to Effectives on Furlough.

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

Calling-up of the Effectives on Furlough.

The effectives on furlough can only be called up in exceptional emergencies.

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

Establishments for Military Training.

Advanced courses for officers.
Military Academy.
Musketry instruction.
Artillery instruction.
Intermediate Military School, Liebenau.

Compulsory Federal Service.

On April 1st, 1936, the Diet (Bundestag) decided to introduce general compulsory service. Under the Federal law then enacted, all Federal citizens of the male sex between 18 and 42 years of age may be called up by the Confederation, according to their physical and intellectual qualifications, for limited periods of service for public purposes, armed or unarmed, and may be employed under the commands (in the services) set up for these purposes.

The duration of compulsory service with the colours is one year in the case of men found to be fit for service and of men called up.

Preparatory Military Training of Youth.

The preparatory military training of youth having been placed for the first time on the syllabus of higher elementary and secondary schools (Haupt- und Mittelschulen) during the school year 1935-36, the Federal Minister of Agriculture and Forests has, for his part, given instructions that henceforward the preparatory military training of youth shall be compulsory in all Federal agricultural schools. Young officers of the Federal Army will be appointed as instructors.
BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES.¹

(1936.)

Officers:

Generals .......................... 4
Major-Generals ...................... 26
Colonels ................................ 70
Lieut.-Colonels, Majors, Captains and Lieutenants ................. 1,362

N.C.O.s ........................................ 2,277²

Rank and file .................................. 22,000

Total ........................................... 25,739

Rank and file on temporary short-term service (Class A) .......... 10,883

PROVISIONAL DEFENCE REGULATIONS.

General.

 Defence System.

The armed forces consist of the Federal Army and the Military Assistance Corps; the latter is a temporary organisation.

Members of the armed forces (Militärpersonen) are divided into officers, N.C.O.s and men.

All officers are professional soldiers. N.C.O.s are divided into professional and non-professional N.C.O.s (time-serving N.C.O.s). The men comprise the short-service personnel of the Military Assistance Corps (Class A) and the longer-service personnel of the Federal Army (Class B).

The establishment of Class B is kept up by the transfer, on their application, of men from the establishment of Class A. The establishment of N.C.O.s is completed by the appointment of suitably trained men; and the establishment of officers by the appointment of suitably trained N.C.O.s.

Purpose of the Armed Forces.

The armed forces are destined:

(a) For the protection of the frontiers of the Republic;
(b) For the protection of the Constitution and, in particular, for the maintenance of order and safety at home; and,
(c) To render aid in exceptionally grave emergencies and calamities.

In cases under (b) and (c), the lawful civil power may, to such an extent as it may deem necessary, call for the assistance of the armed forces.

¹ Under the Treaty of St. Germain, the total effectives may be 30,000 men, including 1,500 officers.
² Including 100 officers and 651 N.C.O.s of the military administration, etc. Not including officers and N.C.O.s of the medical service.
STRENGTH OF THE ARMED FORCES.

The total strength of the armed forces, including officers and depot troops, may not exceed 30,000 men.

This figure does not include 120 officers of the higher army medical and veterinary staff and 80 N.C.O.s of the medical and veterinary corps.

PERIOD OF SERVICE.

The regular period of service for officers is at least 20 years on the active list. Nevertheless, officers must, on application, be retained, after their regular period of service, at least until the conclusion of 35 years actually completed in the armed forces; total period of service actually accomplished in the armed forces of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and in the provisional German-Austrian Defence Force shall be counted in the above period.

The regular period of service for time-serving N.C.O.s and for men of Class B is at least 12 years—at least 6 with the colours and the remainder on furlough. After the 6 years with the colours, N.C.O.s may, on application, re-engage for a further 9 years, and men of Class B for a further 3 years, and, in exceptional cases, for a further 6 years, with the colours.

The regular period of service for men of Class A is at least 5, and at most 6, months with the colours. In exceptional cases they may, on application, re-engage for a further period of 6 months with the colours, after the first 6 months. At the end of their service with the colours, they remain for 1 year on furlough. If their application for re-engagement is accepted, their period of service on furlough is shortened by twice the amount of time in excess of 6 months completed with the colours.

PLACING ON FURLough.

Members of the armed forces who, after service with the colours, are still liable for service on furlough, shall, at the end of their service with the colours, be placed on furlough. A man so serving shall, on being placed on furlough, receive a certificate (furlough pass). The furlough pass shall be withdrawn on discharge from the armed forces.

There shall be an annual inspection of the numbers on furlough (strength inspection) each October. Attendance at the strength inspection is obligatory for all members of the armed forces on furlough who have not done service with the colours during the year.

CALLING-UP OF MEN ON FURLOUGH.

Members of Class A may be called up by the Federal Minister for National Defence for further service at any time during their period on furlough. The total period of their service with the colours shall not exceed 1 year.

Time-serving N.C.O.s and men of Class B, when on furlough, may, in exceptional circumstances, be called up. Their calling-up and retransfer to furlough shall be ordered by the Federal President, on the advice of the Federal Government.

POSTPONEMENT OF DISCHARGE FROM SERVICE WITH THE COLOURS.

In exceptional circumstances, the Federal President, on the advice of the Federal Government, may postpone the placing on furlough of time-serving N.C.O.s and men of Class B, and their discharge, notwithstanding the completion of their period of service, provided always that the total strength laid down above is not exceeded.
ANNEX.

Time-serving N.C.O.s who have completed 15 years with the colours may, on application, be taken into permanent service, and, following their previous service, be re-engaged for a period up to the completion of 35 years' actual service with the armed forces, but not beyond 55 years of age. Service actually completed with the armed forces of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the provisional German-Austrian Defence Force shall be reckoned in the period of service with the colours required for this further engagement and for acceptance for permanent service.

These N.C.O.s shall remain in service without regard to their employment on the strength of the armed forces; their number may not exceed 300.

II. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

The budget year coincides with the calendar year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1936</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Army:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>101.3</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>86.1</td>
<td>104.5</td>
<td>116.0</td>
<td>126.4</td>
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<td>Index numbers of:</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale prices (1929 = 100)</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>83^1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail prices: Cost of living (1929 = 100)</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94^1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^1 Average, January to April 1936.

NOTES.—I. Austria has no military air force.

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

Expenditure for war disablement is shown in the budget of the Department for Social Welfare, and has amounted to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1936</th>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Social Welfare:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War disablement</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>53.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>