DENMARK

Area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Denmark (proper)</th>
<th>Faroe Isles</th>
<th>Length of land frontier</th>
<th>Total length of sea-coast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>43,000 sq. km.</td>
<td>1,400 sq. km.</td>
<td>67.6 km.</td>
<td>7,437.8 km.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Denmark (proper) (VI. 1935)</th>
<th>Faroe Isles (XI. 1930)</th>
<th>Greenland (X. 1930)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,684,000</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Density per sq. km. Denmark (proper): 85.7

Length of railway system (III. 1932): 5,290 km.

I. Army.

The army consists of the General Command, the infantry, the cavalry, the artillery, the engineers, the air force, the technical corps, the schools, the army supply corps, the medical corps, the veterinary corps and the Department of Military Justice.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The King is the supreme head of the army.

I. MINISTRY OF WAR.

The Ministry of War consists of six sections:

First Section: Questions concerning army organisation, the personnel of the army, army schools, etc.

Second Section: Questions concerning the army budget, army pensions, etc.

Third Section: Questions concerning equipment, ammunition, air services, etc.

Fourth Section: Questions of telegraph, telephone and wireless material, fortifications, barracks, etc.

Mobilisation Section: Questions concerning army mobilisation, and the signal, telegraph, telephone, and sea-transport services.

Accountancy Section.

Records.
2. The General Command.

The General Command consists of:

- The Chief of the General Command, with the rank of Lieutenant-General;
- The Headquarters Staff;
- The General Inspectorate for Infantry;
- The General Inspectorate for Cavalry;
- The General Inspectorate for Artillery;
- The General Inspectorate of Engineers;
- The General Inspectorate of the Air Force (army).

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.¹

1. Higher Units.

The troops of the army are organised, for the most part, in two divisions, which are composed as follows:

- The Zealand Division (in Copenhagen) consists of Life Guards (3 battalions), 3 infantry regiments, 1 regiment of Hussars of the Guard, 2 field artillery regiments.
- The Jutland Division (in Viborg) consists of 4 infantry regiments, 1 regiment of dragoons and 1 regiment of field artillery.

Unattached to divisions: 1 artillery anti-aircraft group, 1 engineer regiment, army service troops, air force, captive balloon park and defence of Bornholm.

2. Arms and Services.

Infantry: 8 regiments (including the Life Guards).

Each regiment (except the Life Guards) consists of three line battalions, one territorial battalion and one auxiliary artillery company. The Life Guards consist of three line battalions and one auxiliary artillery company.

The battalions consist of five companies, one being a machine-gun company; the territorial battalions consist of four companies.

Cavalry: 2 regiments (including a Guards regiment).

One of the regiments consists of three cavalry squadrons, three cyclists' squadrons and one company of armoured cars; the other regiment consists of four cavalry squadrons, two cyclists' squadrons and one company of armoured cars.

¹ May 1936.
Artillery: 3 regiments of field artillery, viz.:

1 regiment, consisting of:
- 1 group of mechanised transportable light artillery;
- 2 groups of mechanised heavy artillery.

1 regiment, consisting of:
- 4 light artillery groups (horse-drawn).

1 regiment, consisting of:
- 2 light artillery groups (horse-drawn);
- 1 group of mechanised transportable light artillery;
- 1 group of mechanised heavy artillery.

Each group consists of three batteries.
There is also an independent battery at Haderslev and an anti-aircraft artillery group (8 batteries).

Engineers: 1 regiment.
The regiment of engineers consists of 2 sapper battalions, each of 3 companies, and 1 telegraph battalion of 5 companies.

Air Force:
- 2 aviation groups (4 squadrons).
- Technical aviation service.
- 1 captive balloon park.

Air Material.
(1936.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of aeroplanes</th>
<th>Total horse-power</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>21,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Army Service Troops:
- 2 transport companies.
- 1 motor company.

Technical Corps:
- 1 command section.
- 1 construction section.
- 1 army arsenal.
- 1 army laboratory.
- 1 technical research establishment.
- 1 experimental laboratory.

Intendance Corps.
Medical Corps.
Veterinary Corps.
Department of Military Justice.

The Danish army also includes garrison troops, auxiliary troops (military workmen) and troops for the defence of Bornholm.

1 Plus 6 captive balloons.
### VOLUNTEER CORPS; PATROL UNITS.

Volunteer corps, which are organised and trained in such a way that they can be of assistance to the army, may be affiliated to the army by agreement between the Minister and the corps in question. Volunteer personnel has the same status in war-time as that of the corresponding formations of the reserve of the regular army.

In time of war, patrol units are formed; their organisation is already prepared in peace-time. These units consist of older men who have belonged to the army or the navy, but who are no longer employed with those services, and of men liable to service who have received no military training.

The officers and N.C.O.s of patrol units are selected from among former regular officers and N.C.O.s of the line or territorial army who are retained at the disposal of the War Minister, and partly from conscript N.C.O.s and, in addition, from other persons who are considered suitable for such employment.

### GENDARMERIE AND POLICE.

**Gendarmerie.**

The Gendarmerie consists of a Customs police force (frontier guard), which is a force organised on military lines quite independent of the army. The members of this corps are in the Government service and come under the Ministry of Finance (General Directorate of Customs). The force includes 3 districts under the command of officers and 16 sectors commanded by corporals. The approximate strength of the gendarmerie is 320 officers, corporals and gendarmes. The gendarmerie is armed with carbines and, at certain stations, with pistols.

The gendarmes are recruited by the enlistment of candidates who have done their military service.

**State Police.**

There is one single State police force for the whole country, whose duties are mainly those of a criminal police force. The State police has a strength of 628 men who carry neither fire-arms nor cold steel. Arms and apparatus
not included in the ordinary equipment, but in the use of which training is
given, comprise 462 automatic revolvers for distribution in special circumstances
and 80 tear-gas revolvers.

Members of the State police are trained at the State Police School in subjects
of special interest to police forces. Training in the use of the revolver is given
by army officers or N.C.O.s. Recruits are drawn from candidates who, after
having served at least 2 years in the communal police or the special South
Jutland Police Force, have successfully completed a special course at the
State Police School.

**Communal Police.**

Communal police forces are organised throughout the whole of Denmark
and mainly discharge police duties properly so-called.

The strength of the communal police is 1,235 in Copenhagen and 1,183
in the provinces. Members of the Communal Police Force do not carry fire-
arms or cold steel, except a certain number of automatic revolvers reserved in
special circumstances for some of the members of the force. Communal police
receive special police training; they are also taught gymnastics and musketry.
Nominations are made as the result of qualifying examinations. In Copen-
hagen, the appointment is subject to the condition that the candidate has
discharged his military service.

In addition to the communal police, there are *traffic police* (12 men) who are
under the orders of the head of the State police, and a *special police of South
Jutland*, comprising 91 prefects and constables. This police has 91 automatic
pistols, as arms not in regulation equipment, but in the use of which instruction
is given.

**RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.**

**I. General Regulations for Enrolment, Distribution
and Training.**

All men of the ages prescribed in the Military Service Law, who
are fit for service, can be enrolled for service in time of war.

Conscripts for whom military service of any kind may be considered, in
accordance with the information available, to be incompatible with their
conscience may be exempted from military service and employed for other
State work which cannot serve any military purpose.

The young recruits are entered upon the conscription rolls at the
age of 17, and receive their first military training between the ages
of 19 and 25. According to the present Army Act, which dates from
1932, the period of service in the principal branches of the army is five
months, apart from a few subsequent training periods of shorter
duration. For the cavalry and artillery and some of the other arms,
the period of service is somewhat longer.

Of the men fit for service, the following are trained annually:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the infantry regiments (except Life Guards)</td>
<td>3,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Guards</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the cavalry</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air force</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Train</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Technical corps .......................... 42
Captive balloon park ...................... 40
Hospital troops ........................... 70
Garrison troops .......................... 2,000
Intendance, army medical service, veterinary corps and auxiliary troops: as required.

Privates who, during the first period of training, are found unfit for service in the arm to which they have been allotted, but who are suited for service in the train or auxiliary troops, may be employed on duties of the above nature with their own units, or elsewhere in the army. They are made to serve for 200 days.
Vacancies which have occurred in a unit are filled by calling up a correspondingly greater number of men of the same or the next year’s levy to the arms concerned.

2. Training of Conscripts in the Various Arms.

The first training period lasts in the case of the various arms and services:

In infantry regiments ...................... 150
In the Life Guards ........................ 305
In cavalry squadrons ..................... 365
In cyclist squadrons ..................... 150
In armoured motor-car companies ......... 150
In the horse artillery:
    Gunners ................................ 150
    Artillery drivers ...................... 215
In the mechanised artillery ............. 150
In the anti-aircraft artillery ............ 150
In the engineers .......................... 180
In the air force ........................... 200
In the army service corps:
    Horse transport ....................... 60
    Motor transport ....................... 190
In the captive balloon park .............. 120
In the technical corps .................... up to 365
In the intendance corps .................. 150
In the hospital troops .................... 210
In the medical service .................... up to 6 months
In the veterinary corps ................... up to 6 months
In the garrison troops .................... up to 200 days
In the auxiliary troops ................... up to 200 days

The following are kept for a continuation course on the expiry of the first training period:

(a) 12 per cent of the strength of each class (chosen halfway through the training period) as cadet N.C.O.s; men so selected are trained for corporals and cornets.
This additional service lasts in the various arms:

In the infantry (except the Life Guards) .... 9 months for corporals and 12 months for cornets.

In the Life Guards ........... 4 months for corporals and 7 months for cornets.

In cavalry squadrons ......... months.

In cyclist squadrons .......... . 12 months.

In armoured-car companies .. .. .. .. 12 months.

In the artillery .. ....... months.

In the engineers .............. months.

In the air force .. .. .. .. .. .. 2 months.

In the intendance corps, 15 men are kept each year for 125 days to be trained as reserve accountants.

(b) Further, forty men from cavalry squadrons and all the men in transport companies are selected for additional training as privates: the men from cavalry squadrons for 2 months and the men from transport companies for 183 days. The forty men from cavalry squadrons are chosen from the volunteer recruits or by lot.

Men sent home on leave belonging to the infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers are recalled to do two additional training periods of 25 days each. Men sent home on leave from other arms and services may, as army requirements demand, be recalled to do two additional training periods of 25 days each.

The men from the Bornholm defence force are called back on three occasions for 14 days at a time.

3. Results of the Work of the Army Recruiting Boards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>29</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1911/15 average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fit for active</td>
<td>12,182</td>
<td>12,275</td>
<td>11,933</td>
<td>13,336</td>
<td>14,089</td>
<td>14,402</td>
<td>13,074</td>
<td>15,387</td>
<td>14,901</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service ....</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less fit, though</td>
<td>7,818</td>
<td>7,825</td>
<td>8,382</td>
<td>7,720</td>
<td>7,185</td>
<td>7,440</td>
<td>7,467</td>
<td>7,729</td>
<td>2,904</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capable of</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active service ..</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put back for re-</td>
<td>5,385</td>
<td>5,127</td>
<td>4,661</td>
<td>4,834</td>
<td>4,457</td>
<td>4,786</td>
<td>5,366</td>
<td>5,130</td>
<td>6,801</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>examination ..</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number</td>
<td>13,226</td>
<td>13,301</td>
<td>14,266</td>
<td>12,470</td>
<td>12,324</td>
<td>11,576</td>
<td>12,394</td>
<td>11,610</td>
<td>7,405</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of men unfit for</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>service ..</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total examined</td>
<td>38,611</td>
<td>38,528</td>
<td>39,242</td>
<td>38,360</td>
<td>38,055</td>
<td>38,204</td>
<td>38,301</td>
<td>39,856</td>
<td>32,011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number found</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unfit for service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per 100 men</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finally examined</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DENMARK

CADRES.

I. DIVISION OF PERSONNEL.

The personnel of the army consists, in addition to privates, of graded ranks and the personnel of the auxiliary services.

The graded ranks consist of:

1. The permanent graded ranks of the active army, divided into two groups: (a) officers; (b) officiants — i.e., N.C.O.s belonging to the special corps;
2. The permanent graded ranks of the reserve, divided into two groups: (a) officers; (b) N.C.O.s;
3. Officers of the territorial army;

The personnel of the auxiliary services consists of the employees of the intendance corps, doctors, medical attendants, veterinary surgeons, technical specialists, bandsmen, military artificers, etc.

2. ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTION AND TRANSFERS OF GRADED RANKS.

No one can become an officer or N.C.O. without having been trained as a private.

(a) **Conscript Officers and N.C.O.s.**

Lance-corporals and corporals are appointed by the commander of the unit. Cornets and second lieutenants are appointed by the War Minister. Appointments to the rank of second lieutenant are made from among cornets recalled for a period of training, cornets and N.C.O.s who have passed the second section examination of the officers' class at the Officers' School and sergeant-majors who have passed the Cornets' School or have been trained as airmen.

(b) **Permanent N.C.O.s of the Reserve.**

 Sergeants are appointed and discharged by the War Minister. This rank is recruited from corporals who have passed the Sergeants' School or had a special training in the air force. Sergeant-majors are recruited from sergeants who have passed the Sergeant-majors' School or had a special training in the air force.

Sergeant-majors are, on the expiry of the course at the Sergeant-majors' School, liable to serve for 60 days (in two periods of 30 days); similarly, sergeants must serve for 90 days (3 periods of 30 days). Reserve N.C.O.s must also serve in the event of mobilisation. Reserve N.C.O.s are discharged at the age of 40.

(c) **The Officiants.**

The officiants of the first and second grades are appointed, promoted and discharged by the King. The remaining grades by the Minister of War.
The officiants are recruited from sergeant-majors who have passed the officiant class in the Officers’ Schools. Officiants are promoted from one grade to another by selection.

In the General Staff, the air force, the technical corps and the supply corps, the officiants’ appointments are filled by officiants of units with not less than two years’ service in their grade. Officiants are discharged at the age of 55-65.

(d) Regular Officers of the Line.

Appointments, promotions and discharges of regular officers are made by the King.

Cornets who have passed the second section of the officers’ class in the Officers’ School may be appointed first lieutenants.

First lieutenants may be promoted “brevet-capains” in their own arms after four years’ service as first lieutenants.

First lieutenants, captains and lieutenant-colonels may be appointed to the General Staff after at least 2 years’ service in their respective ranks. The remaining officers’ appointments in the General Staff are filled either by officers from the arms or by promotions in the General Staff.

Officers are compulsorily retired as follows:

First lieutenants, at the age of 45
Brevet-capains, at the age of 50
Captains, at the age of 55
Lieut.-colonels and colonels, at the age of 65
Major-generals and lieut.-generals, at the age of 70

Officers are entitled to retire on pension at the following ages:

First lieutenants, at the age of 42
Brevet-capains, at the age of 47
Captains, at the age of 52
Lieut.-colonels and colonels, at the age of 60
Major-generals and lieut.-generals, at the age of 65

The above officers may also be allowed to retire on pension and be simultaneously transferred to the reserve (territorial army).

(e) Permanent Officers of the Reserve (Territorial Army).

Permanent officers of the reserve of the rank of captain or upwards are appointed, promoted and discharged by order of the King; lieutenants of reserve by the Minister of War. Appointments to the rank of permanent officer in the reserve can only be made at the request of the person concerned. Permanent officers of the reserve are liable to serve in the army for a period, up to thirty days annually (territorial army: 7 days annually or 14 days every 2 years), to be decided by the War Minister, and also, if required, during the mobilisation of the army. Colonels, lieut.-colonels and captains of the reserve are also liable to perform any administrative service connected with their duties as commanding officers.
ARMY SCHOOLS.

(a) Corporals' and Cornets' Schools are established for every arm or for parts of an arm.

(b) Schools for sergeants and sergeant-majors are established for every arm or corps and accept corporals who wish to be trained as sergeants and sergeants who wish to be trained as sergeant-majors. The period of training in these schools is 7 months. Men attending the sergeants' course have to undertake to serve at the conclusion of the school course for one year in the army and, if they pass the school examination, to remain available for service as sergeants of the reserve for six years.

Men attending the sergeant-majors' class must, on passing the school examination, undertake to serve in the army at the end of the course for two years, and to hold themselves available for service as sergeant-majors for four years.

(c) Lieutenants' Schools are established for each arm or for any part thereof. The period of training in these schools is 7 months.

The object of these schools is to train suitable second lieutenants, sergeant-majors, sergeants and cornets, as lieutenants of reserve.

(d) The Officers' School is intended to train the N.C.O.s belonging to the special corps (officiants) and officers in the active army, and to give officers in the active army more extensive scientific training.

The School consists of three classes: the officiants' class, the officers' class, and the special class.

The object of the officiants' class is to train N.C.O.s belonging to the special corps. Sergeant-majors who have served in that capacity for 2 years may be accepted as pupils. The instruction lasts for about 1 year and includes military subjects and general subjects.

The Officers' class consists of two sections. N.C.O.s may be admitted to the first section as students. The class is intended to give students preliminary training for entrance into the second section. The courses last for about 22 months.

Officers of the rank of cornet or of higher rank may be accepted for the second section of the Officers' class if they have passed a students' examination or a supplementary examination, or the examination in the first section. The object of the second section is to give pupils the training which is required for regular officers in the line, especially with a view to service in smaller units. The courses last for about 2 years.

Regular officers of the line are accepted in the special class. The class is intended to give pupils a wider education. The training in this class lasts for not more than 4 years.

(e) Rifle shooting course.

(f) Artillery school.

(g) Physical training school.

(h) Riding school.

(i) Pioneers' and telegraphists' school.

(j) Aviation school.

PRE-MILITARY TRAINING.

There exists in Denmark no pre-military training properly so called. However, the training given in the volunteer corps may be termed "pre-military", since some of the young men who are members of the corps are subsequently called to the colours for compulsory military service.
MILITARY TRAINING GIVEN OUTSIDE THE ARMY.

Up to 1933, military training outside the army was given in certain volunteer corps which, under Article 91 of the Army Law, have been attached to the army. The following are corps of this kind which at present exist in Denmark:

- University Rifle Corps (Akademisk Skyttekorps);
- Rifle Corps of the Copenhagen District (Kobenhavns Amts Skyttekorps);
- The King's Own Rifle Corps (Kongens Livjaegerkorps);
- Copenhagen Voluntary Anti-aircraft Defence Corps (Kobenhavns Frivillige Luftforsvarskorps);
- Motor Cyclist Despatch Rider Corps (Motorordonnanskorps).

These various corps have a total of 875 active members. In the first three, the members receive the training of infantry soldiers and cyclists. The members of the voluntary anti-aircraft defence corps are mainly given musketry practice on aerial targets, and those of the motor-cyclist corps are trained as motor-cyclist despatch riders.

The training period of the members has varied somewhat in the different corps; it may be estimated at about 200-350 hours' training per man.

The question of the relations between the above-mentioned corps and the army is now under consideration.

The training given to the personnel of the frontier gendarmerie only includes individual rifle practice to the exclusion of any training for field service, tactics, liaison service and training of cadres by indoor (on the map) and outdoor exercises.

EFFECTIVES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>1935</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers on the active list</td>
<td>544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers of the reserve (performing military service 30 days annually)</td>
<td>249¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territorial army officers (7 days annually)</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.C.O.s belonging to the Special Corps (officiants)</td>
<td>589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeant-majors and sergeants doing military duty</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeant-majors and sergeants performing military duty only 30 days annually</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recruits of all arms and services, about</td>
<td>8,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Including 1 colonel, 66 captains and 182 lieutenants.
Since the Danish army is organised on a short-term-service basis (for the majority of recruits the initial training period does not exceed 150 days), the 8,500 men mentioned above represent, not an effective force constantly with the colours, but one which varies considerably according to the time of year.

Under war conditions, the army can be brought up to a total strength of about 100,000.

II. Navy.

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.

LIST OF UNITS.

(1935.)

Coast-defence ships :


20 torpedo-boats :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Date of launching</th>
<th>Displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Draught (feet)</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Tubes (18 inch)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Glمنت</strong></td>
<td>1933-34</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>7½</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Dragen</strong></td>
<td>1929-30</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>7½</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><strong>Makrelen</strong></td>
<td>1916-19</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>8½</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>2¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Hvalrossen</strong></td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Søridderen</strong></td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>6½</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Six units have 1 tube.

¹ Undergoing modernisation, 1935-36.
² Refitted 1934.
8 submarines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of launching</th>
<th>Displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Max. Draught (feet)</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Tubes (18-inch)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Daphne</strong></td>
<td>1925-26</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Rota</strong></td>
<td>1918-20</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Galatea</strong></td>
<td>1915-16</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Not including two units projected.
2 One has 5 tubes.

Miscellaneous: 16 units (minelayers, transport, etc.).

**Summary Table of Naval Units.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tons</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 coast-defence ships</td>
<td>10,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 torpedo boats</td>
<td>3,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 submarines</td>
<td>2,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,465</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Air Material.**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of aeroplanes</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total horse-power</td>
<td>11,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Effectives (1934-35).**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total effectives</td>
<td>1,398</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On completion of the scheme for the re-organisation of the armed forces of Denmark, the total effectives of the naval forces would be about 1,500 officers and seamen, including air forces attached to the State navy.

---

1 Including air force personnel. Including officers, warrant officers, mechanics, medical officers and officials.
### III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

The financial year covers the period April 1st to March 31st.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1935-36</th>
<th>1936-37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Kroner (ooo,ooo's)</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military establishments (deficit)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Interior (recruiting, medical inspection and billeting)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital movement</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>42.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index numbers of:

- Wholesale prices (1929-30 = 100)...
- Retail prices: Cost of living (1929-30 = 100)...

1. Average, April to June 1936.
2. April 1st, 1936.

### NOTES.

1. Expenditure on the air force is included in that of the Ministry of War and the Ministry of the Marine.

2. The figures of the defence budgets are shown net, as the administrative receipts are set off against expenditure. The total receipts of the army and the navy deducted in this way amounted to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1935-36</th>
<th>1936-37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Kroner (ooo,ooo's)</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. The figures in the table above do not include expenditure on pensions or on interest and depreciation, charged to the budgets of the Ministry of War and the Ministry of the Marine. This expenditure on pensions amounted to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1935-36</th>
<th>1936-37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Kroner (ooo,ooo's)</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 1931-32 and again as from 1935-36, these amounts represent only contributions which are transferred to the budgetary chapter containing provision for pensions. From 1932-33 to 1934-35 inclusive, the above amounts represent the full charges for military pensions except the portion covered by deductions from pay.
Military disablement pensions are shown under the Ministry for Social Welfare. They have amounted to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1935-36</th>
<th>1936-37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Military disablement pensions of the Province of Schleswig</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary military disablement pensions</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. The expenditure of the Ministry of the Marine shown above represents only that on naval services and not on civil services charged to that Ministry. The expenditure on civil services comprises that on lighthouse service, coast-guard, pilotage, salvage service, hydrographical and meteorological service. This expenditure amounted to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1935-36</th>
<th>1936-37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil services under the Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. The salaries of the Ministers of War and the Marine—amounting to about 18,000 Kroner each—are not included in the expenditure of those Ministries, but in that of the Ministry of State (Presidence of the Council).

6. The State contributes to private rifle clubs. This contribution, charged to the Ministry of the Interior, amounts to 0.1 million Kroner each year.