NORWAY

Area .......... 323,000 sq. km.
Population (XII. 1935) 2,884,000
Density per sq. km. .. 8.9
Length of land frontiers:
With Sweden .. 1,650 km.
With Finland .. 920 km.
2,570 km.
Length of maritime frontiers 3,400 km.
Length of railway system (1936) 4,046 km.

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

The armed forces of Norway consist of the land army, the military air force and the navy; they are under the authority of the Department of Defence, which is the central organisation to which the administration of the army and navy is attached.

The armed forces of Norway are organised on the militia system with fixed cadres. The majority of recruits only remain with the colours from 60 to 84 days; in addition to the recruits' schools, Norway possesses a small permanent army.

The land forces of Norway are divided into the active army, the territorial army and the Landstorm; the territorial army and various other Norwegian forces which cannot be classified as combatant forces are never employed beyond the borders of the Kingdom without the consent of the Storting.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The King is Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the Kingdom. These forces may not be increased or reduced without the consent of the Storting. They may not be transferred to the service of foreign powers, and no soldiers of foreign powers, except auxiliary troops against hostile attack, may be brought into the Kingdom without the consent of the Storting.
The Landvaern (Landwehr) and the other Norwegian troops, which cannot be classed as troops of the line, may never be employed beyond the borders of the Kingdom without the consent of the Storting.

*The Department of Defence* is the central organisation to which the Administration of the army and navy is attached.

The Army Division is organised in 2 sections. The first section consists of 3 offices, dealing with army organisation and mobilisation, fortifications, ammunition, arsenals, etc., and a printing office. The second section consists of 2 offices and deals with military service, army finance, etc.

An Aviation Council is attached to the Department of Defence, comprising one representative of the military air force, one of the naval air force, and one of civil aviation. The members of the Council are nominated by the Department of Defence.

*General Staff.*—The General Staff comprises 3 services: (1) Liaison Service; (2) Mobilisation Service; and (3) Operations Service.

The Minister for Defence is also president of the Defence Council, which is composed as follows:

Minister for Defence;
Minister for Foreign Affairs;
Secretary-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs;
Commander-in-Chief of the Army;
Admiral commanding the Fleet;
President of the Council for industrial and economic mobilisation in case of emergency.

The Head of the Government may attend the meetings and preside over them if he thinks fit.

**COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.**


The 6 divisions are composed as follows:

1st Division with headquarters at Halden:

- 3 infantry regiments, 1 field artillery regiment,
- 1 divisional infantry N.C.O.s’ school, Fossumstrøket fortifications,
- 1 cavalry regiment with 1 cyclist squadron, Sarpsborg fortifications,
- 1 Fredriksten garrison,
- 1 Fredrikstad garrison.

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1 On March 1st, 1936.
2nd Division with headquarters at Oslo:

- 3 infantry regiments,
- The Royal Guard,
- 1 divisional infantry N.C.O.s' school,
- 1 cavalry regiment with 1 cyclist squadron,
- 1 field artillery regiment,
- Kongsveinger fortifications,
- Akershus garrison.

3rd Division with headquarters at Kristiansand:

- 2 infantry regiments, one of which comprises 1 cyclist company,
- 1 mountain artillery battalion,
- 1 divisional infantry N.C.O.s' school,
- Kristiansand garrison.

4th Division with headquarters at Bergen:

- 2 infantry regiments, one of which comprises 1 cyclist company,
- 1 divisional infantry N.C.O.s' school,
- 1 mountain artillery battalion,
- Bergenhus garrison.

5th Division with headquarters at Trondheim:

- 3 infantry regiments,
- 1 divisional infantry N.C.O.s' school,
- 1 cavalry regiment with 1 cyclist squadron,
- 1 field artillery regiment,
- 1 engineer battalion,
- 1 air section,
- Stjørdal and Verdal fortifications,
- Trondheim garrison.

6th Division with headquarters at Harstad:

- 2 infantry regiments,
- 2 independent battalions, one of which has 1 garrison company,
- 1 divisional infantry N.C.O.s' school,
- 1 mountain artillery battalion,
- 1 engineer battalion.

The army also includes the following non-divisional units: 1 engineer regiment, 1 anti-aircraft regiment, and 1 air battalion.

2. Arms and Services.

1. Infantry:

- 16 regiments;
- 2 independent battalions.

Each regiment is composed of 3 battalions of the line and 1 Landwehr battalion.

The Guard belongs to the infantry and consists of 4 companies.
2. **Cavalry.**

3 dragoon regiments of the line; Landwehr formations.

Each dragoon regiment of the line consists of 4 squadrons (including one machine-gun squadron), 1 cyclist squadron, 1 motor machine-gun squadron, 1 light trench-mortar section.

3. **Artillery:**

3 field artillery regiments;
3 mountain artillery battalions;
1 anti-aircraft regiment;
The Fossumstrøket fortress section.

As regards the Landwehr, formations are established in so far as personnel and material are available.

Each field artillery regiment consists of 1 mountain artillery battalion, 1 field-howitzer battalion and 1 field artillery battalion (reserve).

Each mountain artillery battalion is composed of three 75-mm. mountain-gun (howitzer) batteries.

4. **Engineers:**

1 regiment of engineers;
2 independent engineer battalions.

Landwehr formations are established in so far as personnel and material are available.

The regiment of engineers consists of 1 pioneer battalion and 1 telegraph battalion.

5. **Air Force:**

1 aviation regiment;
1 independent air squadron.

Number of aeroplanes: 72.

The aviation regiment consists of 1 fighting squadron and 1 reconnaissances squadron. The independent air squadron is composed of 1 fighting flight and 1 reconnaissance flight.

6. **Intendance Service:**

2 companies.

7. **Medical Service.**

The Medical Service consists of the Oslo Military Hospital and the Army Bacteriological Laboratory.

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1 At present, 1 battalion.
2 According to the 1933 organisation. As the organisation is not completed, the actual number is at present lower than the figure given.
8. Ordnance Service.

The Ordnance Service consists of the chief arsenal at Oslo, the arsenals in North Norway and at Raufoss, the arms works at Kongsvinger and the ammunition works at Raufoss.

### SUMMARY TABLE OF UNITS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Higher formations</th>
<th>Divisions</th>
<th>Regiments</th>
<th>Battalions</th>
<th>Squadrons</th>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>Batteries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>50¹</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18³</td>
<td>204²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-aircraft</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air force</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Not including 16 Landwehr battalions.
² Including 4 Royal Guard companies.
³ Including 3 machine-gun, 3 motor machine-gun and 3 cyclist squadrons.

### VOLUNTARY RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

The object of the voluntary rifle associations is to promote practical efficiency in marksmanship among the Norwegian people and thereby to qualify them for national defence.

Every rifle association, which must consist of at least ten active members, has a committee of at least three members, chosen at the annual meeting by the active members. All the rifle associations are combined in a general association, which, as a rule, covers a battalion district. The number of general associations is at present fifty.

Rifle associations must provide all youths from the year in which they attain the age of 15 until they reach military age with facilities for firing free of charge thirty shots under the supervision of a qualified instructor and using a fire-arm of the army model. The association receives an allowance from the State for the issue of ammunition and the use of the rifle-range. Rifle associations which have a range equipped from a State grant are on that account under obligation to provide training in which marksmanship is included, and to give riflemen in military service facilities for using the range to improve their marksmanship.

The State makes an annual grant for the administration of the rifle association, for national rifle meetings and for instructors' fees, and pays half of the expenses of recognised rifle-ranges. It also contributes to rifle associations by means of a grant, which is divided among the associations in accordance with the number of men firing thirty shots.

The number of active members in 1933 was 36,502, including 4,489 who took part in the marksmanship instruction without being members of a rifle association.

### POLICE FORCES.

Urban Police.—The effectives number approximately 2,100 officers and men, armed with truncheons. The arms not forming part of the normal equipment but in the use of which training is given consist of revolvers and wooden truncheons.
**Rural Police.**—The effectives number approximately 1,200 officers and men. The arms are the same as for the urban police.

**State Police.**—The effectives number approximately 80 officers and men, armed with truncheons, revolvers and carbines. Recruits receive training at the police school (Oslo).

**RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.**

Military service is compulsory and begins at the age of 20. The total period of liability for military service is 24 years: 12 years in the regular army and 12 years in the territorial army. Men of from 18 to 20 years of age and from 44 to 55 years serve in the Landstorm, which is only raised in case of national defence.

Conscripts enlisted in the army have to go through the recruits' school in their first or second year's service; the Crown may decide that in one or more units recruits' schools will be organised every two years for the simultaneous training of two annual contingents. It may also decide that men will go through the recruits' school in the year of their enlistment.

In principle, the minimum duration of military training for men belonging to the combatant arms is 84 days, which constitute a continuous period of instruction (recruits' school).

In the anti-aircraft artillery, military training is divided into a minimum of 70 days in the recruits' school and a further period of training during the seventh year of military service.

Stretcher-bearers are required to perform 120 days' service, including at least 60 days in the recruits' school; the remaining days are divided up according to requirements.

As a rule, the period of military service for other non-combatant effectives is the same as for combatant effectives of the same arm.

Officers and men liable for military service who are exempt under the Military Penal Code, section 35, paragraph 5, from punishment for evading or refusing to perform military service on account of genuine conscientious objections, perform civil work for the State during a period corresponding to the number of days of ordinary peace training in the infantry, with a deduction for any peace training which they have undergone, and with an addition of 50 per cent.

In lieu of extraordinary military service in peace time, they perform civil work for the same period as that for which they would have been required to do extraordinary service.

In case of war, they perform civil work for a period twice as long as that for which any part of their annual class is called up for service.

The King, or any person authorised by him, may decide that the period of civil work mentioned in the last two paragraphs shall be reduced.
Recruiting of the Army.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Young men whose names appear on the conscription rolls</th>
<th>Emigrated</th>
<th>Number of young men inspected</th>
<th>Distributed as under:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In the active army</td>
<td>In the auxiliary corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>29,999</td>
<td>1,882</td>
<td>20,065</td>
<td>13,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>32,909</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>21,910</td>
<td>14,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>33,160</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>21,967</td>
<td>12,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>32,185</td>
<td>1,061</td>
<td>20,498</td>
<td>11,811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>30,902</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>20,247</td>
<td>11,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>30,963</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>16,820</td>
<td>8,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>31,481</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>23,486</td>
<td>15,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>31,052</td>
<td>787</td>
<td>23,078</td>
<td>15,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>31,683</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>23,973</td>
<td>16,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>31,856</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>24,012</td>
<td>16,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>32,077</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>24,565</td>
<td>16,757</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 In pursuance of the decision of the Storting, dated March 22nd, 1926, only two-thirds of the men enrolled were called up during the years 1926 to 1931.

CADRES.

There are three different categories of officers in the Norwegian army:

(1) Permanent cadres;
(2) District cadres (called up during training periods);
(3) Cadres without pay (officers and N.C.O.s of the reserve).

The officers are recruited from the following schools:

Staff College (2 years' training);
Military Academy.

The Military Academy courses attended by the pupils drafted from a N.C.O. school last two years for permanent and district officers.

N.C.O.s are drafted from the following schools:

6 divisional infantry schools for N.C.O.s;
1 cavalry school for N.C.O.s;
1 artillery school for N.C.O.s;
1 engineering school for N.C.O.s;
1 school of musketry for infantry;
1 school of gunnery for field artillery;
1 school of gunnery for garrison artillery;
1 flying-school.

After two years' service, the N.C.O.s may be promoted to the rank of subaltern officer (without pay).
NORWAY

BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES. 1
(Permanent Personnel.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35 to 1936-37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>1,873</td>
<td>1,865</td>
<td>1,867</td>
<td>1,839</td>
<td>1,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.C.O.s and men</td>
<td>3,010</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,260</td>
<td>2,693</td>
<td>2,657</td>
<td>2,679</td>
<td>2,633</td>
<td>1,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of recruits called up in 1936-37 : 12,300.

II. Navy.

LIST OF UNITS.
(1936.)

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

Battleships (coast defence):

1. Norge (1900-1901)
   Displacement, 4,166 tons. Length, 301$\frac{1}{4}$ feet. Beam, 50$\frac{1}{4}$ feet. Draught, 17$\frac{1}{2}$ feet. H.P. 4,500 = 16.5 kts. Guns: 2 8.2-inch.; 6 5.9-inch.; 8 12-pdr.; 2 3-pdr. (A.A.).

2. Eidsvold (1900-1901)

3. Harald-Haarfjæra
   (1897-1898)

4. Tordenskyold (1897-1898)
   (Employed as training-ship.)

3 destroyers:

1. Garm (1913–)
   Displacement, 540 tons. Dimensions: $227 \times 23\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ feet. H.P. 7,500-8,000 = 27 kts. Guns: 6 12-pdr. 3 18-inch tubes.

2. Draug (1908–)

3. Troll (1910–)

25 torpedo-boats (including 8 patrol boats):

3 deep-sea vessels. Displacement, 220 tons. 4 18-inch tubes.
14 second-class vessels. Displacement, 70-92 tons. 2-3 18-inch tubes.
8 patrol boats. Displacement, 45-64 tons.

1 Including men assimilated to effectives and employees.
9 submarines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of launching</th>
<th>Date of completion</th>
<th>Displacement (tons)</th>
<th>H.P. Kts.</th>
<th>Torpedo-tubes (18-inch)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>B 1</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>B 2</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>B 3</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>14.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>B 4</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>B 5</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>B 6</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A 4-A 2</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>14.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>335</td>
<td></td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Miscellaneous: 15 units (minelayers, gunboats, etc.).

**Summary Table of Naval Units.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 battleships</td>
<td>16,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 destroyers</td>
<td>1,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 torpedo-boats</td>
<td>2,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 submarines</td>
<td>3,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>23,212</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Effectives (1936).**

Total effectives: 2,032

**Air Material (1936).**

Number of aeroplanes: 64

---

1 According to the 1933 organisation. As the organisation is not completed, the actual number is at present less than the figure given.
III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

The financial year covers the period July 1st to June 30th.

<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><strong>Closed accounts</strong></td>
<td>Kroner (ooo,ooo's)</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td>Draft estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Department of National Defence</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast artillery</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Department of Justice</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidy to a defence association</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence expenditure under the heading “Miscellaneous Expenditure”</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit on military undertakings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>39.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index numbers of:

- Wholesale prices (1929/30 = 100)
  - 1931-32: 83
  - 1932-33: 84
  - 1933-34: 84
  - 1934-35: 87
  - 1935-36: 90
  - 1936-37: 

- Retail prices: Cost of living (1929/30 = 100)
  - 1931-32: 91
  - 1932-33: 90
  - 1933-34: 90
  - 1934-35: 91
  - 1935-36: 93
  - 1936-37: 

\[1 \text{ Average, July 1935 to April 1936.}\]

**Notes.**

1. Expenditure on the air force is included in that of the army and the navy.

2. The above figures do not include expenditure for civil purposes charged to the budget of national defence. This expenditure has 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><strong>Closed accounts</strong></td>
<td>Kroner (ooo,ooo's)</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td>Draft estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army: Contribution to sport and rifle clubs, cartographic service, civil aviation</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy: Pilotage service, vessels for surveillance of the frontier, wireless service for naval bearings</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Military pensions are charged to a pensions fund. The State's contributions to this fund are charged partly to the Defence Department and partly to the Finance Department and to the Department of Social Welfare.
The figures in the table above do not include the State’s contributions to pensions, charged to the Defence Department, amounting to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</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>Army</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. In the general budget, under the heading “Various Expenses” is shown an item referring to supplementary salaries and pensions of State officials amounting to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</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>Estimates</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is impossible to ascertain what portion of these amounts refers to military personnel.