AUSTRIA

Area .......... 84,000 sq. km.
Population (VI. 1936) ...... 6,758,000
Density per sq. km. .... 80.5
Length of railway system (end of 1933) ..... 6,716 km.

I. Army.

REORGANISATION OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

The enlargement of the army, which was begun in 1934 and continued in 1935, necessitated a fresh grouping of the forces in large units.

Since the summer of 1935 the Federal Army has consisted of seven divisions, one fast-moving division, air forces and various formations directly attached to the army.

A series of new units has been created by the fusion of existing units and to some extent also by the constitution of fresh ones.

In all the infantry units bicycle scout groups and close-support gun platoons have been created as an experiment, and also in one regiment a machine-gun company mounted on small motor-cars, the general adoption of which is contemplated.

The reorganisation of the artillery is in progress. The existing brigade artillery groups have been transformed into light artillery regiments.

The "Luftschutzkommando" (air defence command), constituted in 1934, has been transformed into an air force command at Vienna, and aviation regiments Nos. 1 and 2, formed from the old training groups II and III, have been placed under its orders.

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.

1 See Military, Naval and Air Clauses of the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye (Annex I).
The Federal Ministry of National Defence has supreme control of the Federal Army and Military Administration. It is under the direction of a Minister who is responsible to the National Council.

**Organisations directly under the Federal Minister.**

**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.

**Section I.**

**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.**
AUSTRIA

SECTION III.
(Frontier Defence Section.)

OPERATIONS BRANCH.

Frontier defence, international and statistical questions.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

MOBILISATION BRANCH.

Settlement of all questions concerning mobilisation.

TELEGRAPH BRANCH.

AUXILIARY ORGANS OF THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

ARMY INSPECTION.

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

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.
(1937.)

The Austrian armed forces comprise the Standing Army (Federal Army and Military Assistance Corps) and the Front Militia.

A. Standing Army.

<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 battalion, 1 motor train group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Division (Vienna)</td>
<td>3 infantry regiments, 1 battalion of guards, 1 regiment of light artillery, 1 pioneer battalion, 1 telegraph battalion, 1 motor train group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command</td>
<td>Composition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</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 battalion, 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 battalion, 1 motor train group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 5 Styria Division (Graz)</td>
<td>1 infantry regiment, 2 regiments of Alpine infantry, 1 regiment of light artillery, 1 pioneer battalion, 1 telegraph battalion, 1 motor train group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 6 Salzburg, North Tyrol and Vorarlberg (Innsbruck) Division</td>
<td>1 regiment of Tyrolean fusiliers, 1 regiment of Tyrolean infantry, 1 battalion of Alpine infantry, 1 regiment of light artillery, 1 mountain howitzer battery, 1 telegraph battalion, 1 motor train group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 7 Carinthia and East Tyrol (Klagenfurt) Division</td>
<td>1 infantry regiment, 3 battalions of Alpine infantry, 1 light artillery regiment, 1 pioneer battalion, 1 telegraph battalion, 1 motor train group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Command | Composition
---|---
Salzburg Brigade Command | 1 infantry regiment, 1 light artillery regiment, 1 pioneer battalion.

Fast-moving Division (Vienna) | 1 mechanised infantry brigade (4 battalions), 2 regiments of dragoons, 1 battalion of tanks and armoured cars, 1 mechanised pioneer company, 1 mechanised telegraph battalion.

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

Unattached units | 1 artillery regiment (4 mechanised batteries), 1 bridging battalion, 1 pioneer section, 1 telegraph section, 1 remount section.

Arms and Services.

**Infantry:**

1 battalion of guards.
14 regiments of infantry and 3 regiments of Alpine infantry.
1 battalion of light infantry.
4 battalions of Alpine infantry forming a separate unit.
4 battalions of mechanised infantry.
1 battalion of armoured cars.
1 anti-aircraft machine-gun company.

Each infantry regiment consists of 3 battalions of 4 companies, one of which is a machine-gun company.

**Artillery:**

1 regiment of artillery forming a separate unit.
8 regiments of light artillery (including 1 mechanised regiment).
2 anti-aircraft defence sections.

Each artillery regiment consists of 3 sections with a total of 1 mountain howitzer battery, 2 field howitzer batteries, 1 mountain gun battery and 2 field gun batteries.
Cavalry:

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

Engineers:

7 battalions of pioneers.
1 bridging battalion.

Air:

2 regiments.

The Austrian Army has also seven telegraph battalions (including one mechanised) and 6 motor train groups.

B. Front Militia.

Note.—See below the provisions relating to the incorporation of the Front Militia with the Armed Forces.

Within the Patriotic Front 1 there is a voluntary formation (Front Militia), wearing uniform, and organised on military lines. This formation has legal personality.

The Front Militia forms part of the national defence forces. From the point of view of organisation, armament and equipment, it is under the Ministry of National Defence.

Among other duties, it is called upon to replace the Federal army in performing all services which can be undertaken by troops who have not been fully trained; it is also entrusted with the task of supplementing the training of men who have not served with the colours but have been trained by voluntary military societies, of giving pre-military training to young men from 18 to 21, and post-military training to the classes that served in the old army.

The Front Militia 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 members of the public safety services, may not belong to the Front Militia.

The organisation of the Front Militia comprises:

The General Command of the Militia for the whole of the Federal territory.
A Provincial Command in each province and at Vienna.
Area Commands at Vienna and in the large provinces. (There are four Area Commands at Vienna, in Lower Austria and Styria and three in Upper Austria.)
District Commands in all the administrative districts and in all the wards of Vienna.
Local Commands in all the communes which furnish a detachment of the Militia equivalent to at least a section (Zug). In smaller places which furnish detachments of less than a section but in which at least 10 militiamen are domiciled, a local chief of the Militia is appointed.

1 The Patriotic Front is a political association at public law.
The General Command, which is the supreme organ of the Front Militia, is responsible not only for central control but also for the uniform organisation of the administration and intendance. Under the orders of the General in Command of the Front Militia, the General Command is exercised by a field officer of the General Staff of the Federal Army, who acts as Chief of Staff.

The General Command consists of four sections and a secretariat: military office, personnel office, stores office and administrative office.

The military office, which is under the direct orders of the Chief of Staff, deals with all questions affecting military service in the proper sense of the term, such as organisation, training, command, equipment, mobilisation and demobilisation, and also with political questions.

The Territorial Commands are mainly responsible for organising the Front Militia and constituting tactical units in their areas. Pending the constitution of the higher formations of the Militia (i.e., groups, brigades, regiments) they are also required to maintain military discipline among the militias in their areas, to foster a spirit of patriotism and a military spirit, to organise or supervise military training, to take all necessary steps in the event of alarm and mobilisation; in particular, to see that all formations are taught to fight, to regulate the relations with the authorities, etc.

From the point of view of its employment, the Front Militia is divided into three categories, namely:

- The light infantry formations (Jägermiliz) (to which cavalry and artillery formations of the Militia may be added later);
- Territorial formations (Standmiliz);
- Special formations (Sondermilizen).

**Light Infantry Formations of the Militia.**

The light infantry formations of the Militia must be capable of performing even difficult tasks, and they are selected, trained and equipped to that end. They consist of volunteers between the ages of 18 and 50 who are fit for field service.

The smallest unit of the light infantry formations of the Militia is a section (Zug). Three sections and one machine-gun section constitute a company. From three to five companies constitute a battalion of the Militia. Several battalions form a brigade or group of the Militia. When it is considered expedient two or three battalions may also be organised as a Militia regiment. The formation of regiments is not, however, essential.

The tactical unit and the administrative unit is the battalion.

**The Territorial Militia.**

The Territorial Militia is intended to be employed locally, i.e., for garrison duty, guard service, and local protection; it also co-operates with the administrative organs in maintaining public order and security, etc.

The Territorial Militia consists of volunteers between the ages of 18 and 50 who, although they are fit for field service, are only able, for economic reasons, to perform territorial service, and also of men between the ages of 18 and 50 who are not altogether fit for field service, and volunteers between 51 and 60 years of age.

The organisation is similar to that of the light infantry formations of the Militia.

A recruiting depot is attached to each battalion of the Territorial Militia, primarily for the purpose of supplying and training, in the event of the mobilisation of the light infantry formations, the men required to keep those formations up to strength. The battalions of the Territorial Militia will also be required to organise auxiliary detachments of the gendarmerie, guard detachments and formations for local protection. Lastly, each battalion of the Territorial
Militia will organise "a reserve of personnel" to supply the personnel required to replace N.C.O.s and privates for special services (depot service, station service, censor's offices, etc.).

The battalions of the Territorial Militia are also grouped in regiments and brigades.

*The Special Militias.*

The Special Militias are entrusted with various important tasks for the conduct of war behind the fighting line. These include the air defence militia, the railway, postal and telegraph militia, the automobile militia, etc.

*Voluntary Military Training.*

Pending the formation of "training cadres" the local commands are responsible for training the Front Militia, while the District, Area and Provincial Commands are responsible for their control and inspection.

Only militiamen belonging to the local militias at present receive individual training, musketry instruction and training in small units.

**POLICE, GENDARMERIE AND CUSTOMS SERVICE.**

*Federal Police.*

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.

*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.

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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.

2 The establishment sanctioned by the Ambassadors' Conference was 3,200.
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, 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.

To qualify for promotion to the rank of officer, a candidate must have attended a middle grade school, have received military training in the army ranks for one year and have followed the courses of the Military Academy for three years.

Regimental N.C.O.s possessing certain qualifications may also be promoted to the rank of officer without complying with the foregoing conditions if they have served for ten years in the army and have completed the course for officers (2 years).

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 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 the Reserve.

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

Calling-up of the Reserve.

The reserve can only be called up in exceptional emergencies.

The power to call up the effectives on furlough (reserve) and to 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.

Reserve officers.

In April 1935, for the first time since the end of the war, the Federal Ministry of National Defence issued a decree permitting officers not serving with the colours (one year volunteers, officer-cadets, ensigns and officers of higher rank up to that of captain, as well as medical officers up to the rank of regimental medical officer) to apply for permission to take part at their expense and at their own risk in the Federal Army manoeuvres for a period of four weeks.

About 700 applications of this nature have been received from former regular and reserve officers of all social classes and all ages.

Officers not serving with the colours who have a good record and have taken part for at least four weeks in the Federal Army manoeuvres have been placed on the Federal Army lists.

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.

Compulsory Federal service for men called upon to serve in the armed forces includes, in addition to the obligation to report at the recruiting office, the obligation to perform the prescribed period of service with the colours and to serve in the reserve or the supplementary reserve.

Special regulations will be drawn up dealing with compulsory Federal service outside the armed forces.

All men liable for Federal service who have performed at least three months' military service and do not belong either to the effectives with the colours or the effectives on furlough of the armed forces are required to serve in the reserve. The other forms of service or training which can be assimilated to military service may be specified in military service regulations.

Compulsory service in the reserve includes the obligation to serve with the colours—the men being called up either in a body or individually—in the following cases:

(a) In the cases specified in the provisional Defence Regulations, and (b) for periods of training not exceeding a total period of twenty weeks and a period of four weeks each year.

All men liable for Federal service who do not belong either to the reserve, the effectives serving with the colours or the effectives on furlough of the armed forces, are required to serve in the supplementary reserve.

Under certain conditions, and provided they are fit for military service, supplementary reservists may be called up for three months' military training.

PREPARATORY MILITARY TRAINING OF YOUTH.

Preparatory military training was introduced in the higher elementary schools and in the secondary schools, including various extension schools, during the 1935/1936 school year.

All male pupils between the ages of 10 and 14 and some of those between the ages of 15 and 18 receive preparatory military training.
### BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES.¹ (1936.)

**Officers:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generals</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major-Generals</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-Colonels, Majors, Captains and Lieutenants</td>
<td>1,362</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**N.C.O.s**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.C.O.s</td>
<td>2,277²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rank and file**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rank and file on temporary short-term service (Class A)</td>
<td>10,883</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>25,739</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.

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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.
AUSTRIA

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.

Incorporation of the Front Militia with the Armed Forces.

The Front Militia was incorporated with the armed forces on July 14th, 1937. The Austrian armed forces thus comprise at the present time the Standing Army (Federal Army and Military Assistance Corps) and the Front Militia.

The Front Militia includes a general militia and special militias. Recruitment for the general militia is by means of voluntary enlistment.

Units drawn from the Standing Army are attached to the general militia for the purpose of constituting organs of command and formations (cadre of the militia).

The General Commanding the Front Militia is appointed on the proposal of the Federal Government or of the Federal Minister empowered for the purpose, and is under the direct orders of the Federal Minister for National Defence.

Applicants for admission to the general militia must be male Austrian nationals, members of the Patriotic Front, between the ages of eighteen and sixty (completed years in both cases).

The Chancellor of the Confederation decides upon the calling up of the general militia for the following purposes:

(a) Protection of the frontiers of the Confederation;
(b) Protection of constitutional forms and maintenance of order and public safety at home; and
(c) Rendering of assistance in exceptionally grave calamities and emergencies.

The principle of voluntary enlistment applies to men belonging to the general militia, provided they do not form part of effectives of the standing army on furlough, and are not liable to service in the reserve and in the replacement reserve.

Members of the general militia may, by means of an administrative decision taken by the Federal Minister for National Defence or by the commanding officer appointed by him for that purpose, be discharged therefrom if their retention in the service appears undesirable from the standpoint of military interests.
Persons who belong to the Front Militia may, upon voluntary application, be enrolled in the standing army as privates (graded) or as N.C.O.s on temporary service. Such persons shall be considered as being men on active service from the time at which their service begins; service shall continue for one year, subject to prolongation by the Federal Minister at their request.

The calling up of extraordinary militias may be decided upon by the Federal Minister for National Defence in agreement with the Federal Minister (member of the Federal Government, Burgomaster of Vienna) concerned with the training of this special militia.

The special militias are entrusted with special functions within the framework of the institutions for which, or within which, they have been formed. Their military obligations are governed by the provisions applying to the general militia; similarly, recruitment is by means of voluntary enlistment.

## II. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

The budget year coincides with the calendar year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Closed accounts</th>
<th>Estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Schillings (ooo,ooo's)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>126.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>86.1</td>
<td>209.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>104.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>122.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>126.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>209.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Schillings (ooo,ooo's)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>53.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>53.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>53.3</td>
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<td>53.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes.—1. 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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Closed accounts</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>53.1</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Average, January to April 1937.