CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Area .................. 140,000 sq. km.
Population (VI. 1936) ........... 15,187,000
Density per sq. km ....................... 108.5
Length of frontiers:
  with Germany ........ 1,539 km.
  with Poland ........ 984 km.
  with Hungary ...... 832 km.
  with Austria ...... 558 km.
  with Roumania .... 201 km.

Length of railway system (XII. 1930) .......... 13,611 km.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The army is under the President of the Republic, who under the Constitution is the supreme head of the army. In the event of war, the President of the Republic will appoint the Commander-in-chief of the army in the field.

I. SUPREME COUNCIL FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE STATE.

The Prime Minister presides over the Supreme Council; the other members of the Supreme Council are appointed from among the members of the Government by the President of the Republic on the Prime Minister's proposal. The following also attend the meetings of the Supreme Council in an advisory capacity: the Inspector-General of the Armed Forces, the Chief of the General Staff, and, in the case of a state of alarm, the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

The Supreme Council is called upon to ensure the defence of the State, and in particular to provide for the economic measures necessary
for the military security of the State. Among such measures, mention should be made of those relating to raw materials, agricultural and industrial production, food supplies for the armed forces and the civilian population, labour, financial policy, plans for the defence of the population against any external aggression, etc.

The Supreme Council for the Defence of the State is also required to examine important questions concerning the armed forces which the Minister of National Defence submits to it before they are discussed by the Government.

An *Inter-Ministerial Board* is attached to the Supreme Council as an auxiliary organ for the study of certain questions coming within the Council's province. This Board consists of representatives of the Prime Minister, all the Ministries and the Chancellory of the President of the Republic.

A *Secretariat* for the Defence of the State, under the Ministry of National Defence, is attached to the Supreme Council for the Defence of the State and to the Inter-Ministerial Board as an auxiliary service.

Lastly, mention should be made of the *Supreme Economic Office*, which receives from the Supreme Council for the Defence of the State instructions relating to all matters connected with the economic organisation of the State from the point of view of its defence.

2. COUNCIL OF WAR.

The Council is presided over by the Minister of National Defence and consists of the Inspector-General of the armed forces (Vice-President of the Council), the Chief and Deputy Chief of General Staff, four Commanders of military areas, and four general officers appointed for one year by special decree by the President of the Republic. The Council also consists of extraordinary members—viz., two Assistant Chiefs of General Staff and the Secretary-General of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for National Defence. The extraordinary members act as rapporteurs on subjects within their province, and form an executive section with the Deputy Chief of General Staff.

The Council is required to study questions concerning the organisation, training, mobilisation, armament, etc., of the army.

3. MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The Military Secretariat of the President of the Republic acts as a link between the President of the Republic and the Ministry of National Defence.
4. Inspector-General of the Armed Forces.

The Inspector-General is in supreme command of the armed forces; he acts as the auxiliary of the Minister for National Defence, and under his direct orders. He is appointed by the President of the Republic on the nomination of the Minister of National Defence, and attends the meetings of the Supreme Council for the Defence of the State in an advisory capacity.

He carries out the duties attaching to his office partly in person and partly through the inspectors of the various arms, and reports on the results of his inspections to the Minister for National Defence and the Chief of the General Staff.

5. General Staff of the Army.

The General Staff of the Army is under the direct authority of the Ministry of National Defence. The Chief of the General Staff is appointed by the President of the Republic on the nomination of the Minister of National Defence. He is assisted by one deputy-chief of Staff and two assistant chiefs of Staff.

The General Staff of the Army comprises:

- Department 1: Organisation;
- Department 2: Intelligence;
- Department 3: Operations;
- Department 4: Lines of communication and transport;
- Department 5: Military training and physical training.

Secretariat-general of the Inter-ministerial Committee for National Defence.
MILITARY AREAS.

The Czechoslovak Republic is divided into 4 military areas:

1. **Bohemia**: Prague Military Command.
   - 1st infantry division at Prague;
   - 2nd infantry division at Plzeň;
   - 3rd infantry division at Litoměřice;
   - 4th infantry division at Hradec-Králové;
   - 5th infantry division at Budějovice.

2. **Moravia and Silesia**: Brno Military Command.
   - 6th infantry division at Brno;
   - 7th infantry division at Olomouc;
   - 8th infantry division at Hranice.

3. **Slovakia, Western and Central**: Bratislava Military Command.
   - 9th infantry division at Bratislava;
   - 10th infantry division at Báňská Bystrica.

4. **Eastern Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia**: Košice Military Command.
   - 11th infantry division at Košice;
   - 12th infantry division at Užhorod.

The military areas are divided into divisional districts:

- 5 in Bohemia;
- 3 in Moravia and Silesia;
- 2 in Slovakia;
- 2 in Sub-Carpathian Russia.

Each military district has a divisional headquarters.

Czechoslovakia is divided into 48 recruiting districts: 20 in Bohemia, 12 in Moravia and Silesia, 13 in Slovakia and 3 in Sub-Carpathian Russia.

Each divisional district also serves as a district for the registering, classification and mobilisation of horses.

The Law of December 18th, 1936, set up seven army corps commands with headquarters at Prague (1st army corps), Hradec-Králové (2nd army corps), Brno (3rd army corps), Olomouc (4th army corps), Trenčín (5th army corps), Košice (6th army corps) and Bratislava (7th army corps).

The four territorial military commands enumerated above retain their functions of strategic command, all the other functions being exercised by the army corps commanders.
COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

The Czechoslovak army comprises the following:

1. **Arms.**

   Infantry, artillery, air force, cavalry, technical troops (engineers, telegraph).

2. **Services.**

   (a) Scientific and educational establishments;
   (b) Technical services.

   Equipment, aviation, technical troops, train, motor transport and works, medical, administration, legal, chaplains, recruiting, remounts, veterinary service, secretariat, and military bands.

**I. Higher Formations.**

Four military area commands (for composition of these units, see under "Military Areas").

The active army consists of 12 infantry divisions of 2 brigades each, 2 mountain infantry brigades, 12 light field artillery brigades, and 4 cavalry brigades.
The mountain brigades and cavalry brigades are not divisional troops. They have their own administrative staff and their headquarters are organised almost like those of a division.

2. ARMS AND SERVICES.

I. Arms.

I. Infantry.

(a) Infantry.

24 brigades of infantry;
48 regiments of infantry (12 being nucleus);
1 tank regiment;
1 training battalion;
4 battalions of cyclists.

Each infantry regiment comprises regimental headquarters, 1 auxiliary company, 1 technical company, 3 battalions (1 being nucleus), 1 depot.

Each battalion has 4 companies.
Nos. 4, 8 and 12 companies are machine-gun companies (1 being nucleus).

(b) Mountain Infantry.

2 brigades, composed of 4 regiments each of 3 battalions.

Mountain infantry regiments have the same composition as other infantry regiments.

(c) Frontier Battalions (frontier guard).

11 independent battalions.

Each battalion comprises battalion headquarters with intendance services, 1 technical company, 4 companies, 1 depot.

No. 4 company in each battalion is a machine-gun company.

Infantry Armament.

7.9-mm. Mauser rifle;
9-mm. revolver, Nickel model;
7.3-mm. light machine-gun;
8-mm. heavy machine-gun with tripod mounting.

(d) Cyclist Battalions.

4 independent battalions forming an organic part of the cavalry.

Each battalion comprises headquarters with intendance services, 4 cyclist companies (1 being nucleus) and a depot.

No. 4 company is a machine-gun company.
2. **Artillery** (12 brigades).

(a) **Light field artillery.**

12 brigades.
16 regiments of light field artillery, of which 4 (motorised) are not divisional troops.

3 groups of light mounted artillery.

Each regiment of divisional light field artillery comprises regimental headquarters, 3 groups of light field artillery and 1 depot group.

Each group of light field artillery consists of the group headquarters with administrative services and 3 batteries (1 a nucleus).

Each regiment of artillery, not divisional, comprises 6 batteries (2 are nucleus) and 1 depot group.

Each group of light mounted artillery comprises 3 batteries (1 is nucleus) and 1 depot battery.

(b) **Heavy field artillery.**

14 regiments of heavy field artillery, of which 2 are not divisional troops.

Each regiment of divisional heavy field artillery comprises regimental headquarters, 2 artillery groups and 1 depot group.

Each group of divisional heavy field artillery consists of group headquarters with administrative services and 2 batteries of heavy howitzers.

Each regiment of heavy field artillery, not divisional, has the same organisation as a divisional regiment.

(c) **Mountain artillery.**

2 regiments, included in mountain brigades, of 6 batteries, 2 of which are nucleus. Each regiment also has 1 depot group.

6 independent groups mountain artillery in 3 batteries, 1 being a nucleus, also 1 depot battery per group.

(d) **Heavy artillery.**

4 regiments.

Each regiment comprises regimental headquarters, 2 groups of heavy artillery and 1 depot group.

Each group consists of 2 heavy batteries.

(e) **Anti-aircraft artillery.**

The anti-aircraft artillery consists of 4 regiments, each of which comprises regimental headquarters, 3 groups of anti-aircraft artillery and 1 depot group.
The anti-aircraft artillery groups are independent administrative units combined in a regiment for tactical purposes.

Each group consists of group headquarters with administrative services, 2 anti-aircraft batteries and 1 searchlight battery.

(f) **Special artillery**: 1 regiment.

(g) 3 mechanical transport battalions (nucleus), making 15 companies in all.

**Artillery Armament.**

(a) **Field artillery.**

Light field artillery regiments:
- 8-cm. field gun, pattern 17;
- 10-cm. field howitzer, pattern 14.

Heavy field artillery regiments:
- 15-cm. howitzer, pattern 15; 10.5-cm. gun, pattern 15.

(b) **Mountain artillery.**

Mountain artillery regiments and detachments:
- 7.5-cm. mountain gun, patterns 14 and 25; 10-cm. mountain howitzer, pattern 13.

(c) **Regiments of heavy artillery.**
- 15-cm. gun (motor traction), pattern 15/16;
- 15-cm. howitzer (motor traction), pattern 15;
- 21-cm. mortars, pattern 18;
- 30.5-cm. mortars, pattern 16.

3. **Aviation.**

6 air regiments.

Each air regiment consists of 1-3 groups of 2 or 3 flights each. There are 36 squadrons in all.

**Air Material.**

(1937.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of aeroplanes</th>
<th>Total horse-power</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>566</td>
<td>269,069</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **Cavalry.**

4 brigades of 2 or 4 regiments;
11 cavalry regiments;
14 train squadrons (nucleus).

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1 This figure includes the number of aeroplanes laid down for the existing number of units on establishment. For budgetary reasons, this figure is less than the number of aeroplanes provided for in the final plan of the Czechoslovak air force. For the same reasons, there are no reserve machines in the units.

The Flying School has a further 141 aeroplanes for instructional purposes.
Each cavalry regiment consists of regimental headquarters, 2 groups of squadrons, 1 depot.
Each group of squadrons consists of headquarters with administrative services and 3 squadrons (of which 1 is a machine-gun squadron).

Cavalry Armament.

7.9-mm. Mauser rifle, with bayonet;
9-mm. revolver, Nickel pattern;
Cavalry sabre (the old Austrian sabre is being used provisionally).

5. Engineers.

6 engineer regiments (comprising 12 engineer battalions, 1 bridging, 1 river and 1 mechanics battalions) and 1 railway engineers regiment of 2 battalions.
The bridging battalion consists of 2 companies (1 being nucleus).
The river battalion includes the battalion headquarters, 1 mining company and 1 river navigation company.
The mechanics battalion includes battalion headquarters and 2 construction companies.

Army Telegraph Corps.

5 telegraph battalions containing 3 companies, 1 wireless company and 1 depot company.

II. Services.

(1) Technical Services.

The technical services comprise the following branches:
(a) Armaments: 3 central arms depots; central depots and train material.
(b) Technical air services: 3 central air depots with workshops.
(c) Technical engineer service: central depot and workshops.
(d) Technical army telegraph service: central depot and workshops.
(e) Technical railway engineers service: central depot.
(f) Technical motor transport service: workshops.
(g) Constructional service.

(2) Administrative Department.

This department is responsible for the supply of rations, clothing, etc., to the army, and for the army accounts.
(a) 12 divisional intendance depots.
(b) 1 clothing and bedding depot.

(3) Medical Corps.

There are 12 divisional hospitals:
1 hospital for disabled men.
8 bath establishments for disabled men.
3 medical depots.

An auxiliary medical company is attached to each of these hospitals.
(4) Veterinary Service.
(5) Remount Department.
(6) Military Justice Department.
(7) Chaplains Department.
(8) Recruiting Department.
(9) Secretariat.

**SUMMARY TABLE OF UNITS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Divisions</th>
<th>Brigades</th>
<th>Regiments</th>
<th>Battalions</th>
<th>Squadrons</th>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>Batteries</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>26¹</td>
<td>53²</td>
<td>169³</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>672⁴</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>75⁵</td>
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<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
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<td>3⁶</td>
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<tr>
<td>Light field</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>132⁷</td>
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<tr>
<td>Light mounted</td>
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<td>3 gr.</td>
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<td>Heavy field</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>66⁹</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mountain</td>
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<td>2+6 gr.</td>
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<td>30¹⁰</td>
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<td>Heavy</td>
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<td>15¹¹</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anti-aircraft</td>
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<td>Special</td>
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<td>Aviation</td>
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<td>Engineers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Army Telegraph</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>17</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

¹ Including 2 mountain.
² Including 4 mountain, 1 tank and 12 cadre regiments.
³ Including 1 tank battalion, 1 training battalion and 11 battalions of frontier guards, and 74 cadre battalions.
⁴ Including 93 machine-gun companies, 74 cadre machine-gun companies, and 222 cadre rifle-brigade companies, but excluding technical companies.
⁵ Including 4 armoured-car squadrons, 16 cyclist squadrons and 11 machine-gun squadrons, but excluding 11 depot squadrons and 14 train squadrons.
⁶ Mechanical transport units (nucleus).
⁷ Including 44 cadre batteries, but excluding depot batteries.
⁸ Including 3 cadre batteries, but excluding depot batteries.
⁹ Excluding depot batteries.
¹⁰ Including 10 cadre batteries, but excluding depot batteries.
¹¹ Including 14 searchlight batteries. Excluding depot batteries.

**NATIONAL DEFENCE GUARD.**

It is the duty of the Guard to watch over the inviolability of the frontiers of the State and the integrity of its territory, and to collaborate in maintaining public order, peace and security.

It consists of members of the gendarmerie, police guard, municipal security guard and soldiers, members of the Customs corps, and persons engaged in other forms of public surveillance.

The total effectives of the Guard are fixed by the Ministry of the Interior in agreement with the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Finance.

The Guard is a military organisation and receives military training.

Members of the Guard who are liable for military service are not called up for this service so long as they form part of this corps.
GENDARMERIE AND POLICE.

Although the gendarmerie and police corps have the appearance of being organised and trained troops, they cannot properly be classified as units organised on a military basis, capable of being used without necessity for mobilisation. The gendarmerie and police force have no machine-guns or similar weapons, no artillery or army service corps, no transport, and no equipment, for active service.

I. GENDARMERIE.

The gendarmerie, a formation military in appearance, for the maintenance of order and public safety in accordance with the law and with Government proclamations, is under the control of the Ministry of the Interior.

The members of the gendarmerie corps may be called up for military training in the military police establishment in liaison with the military authorities, provided that they are not above the age prescribed by law for all other reservists. They are subject, during this time, to military law and regulations. The gendarmerie is divided up into 66 subdivisions, the latter into 237 districts, and the said districts into 2,705 posts (1933).

The gendarmerie is recruited by voluntary enlistment; recruits enlist first for a period of not less than 4 years; when finally accepted, they remain in the service up to the age of 55-60 years. The performance of military service is compulsory in the case of these volunteers.

Members of the gendarmerie are armed with rifles, bayonets, pistols and swords.

The officers of the gendarmerie are recruited:

(a) Officers on active service: from the gendarmerie by promotion;
(b) Administrative officers: from the officers on the active and reserve lists.

The budgetary effective (1936) of the gendarmerie is 13,674 officers, N.C.O.s and men.

2. STATE POLICE.

A civilian body of State police, part of which is in uniform and part in plain clothes, is attached to the administrative authorities in the capital and in a number of provincial towns for ordinary police duties. The State police is under the Ministry of the Interior.

The force wearing uniform is recruited by open competition, and the plain-clothes force by voluntary enlistment.

All members of the force wearing uniform carry a sword and a pistol and, when necessary, a rifle. The Prague police has also 4 light machine-guns.

The force in plain clothes may be armed in case of need (e.g., when pursuing a criminal) with batons and pistols.

The budgetary effective (1936) of the force in uniform is 119 officials and 7,096 men, and that of the plain-clothes force 10 officials and 1,216 men.

3. RURAL POLICE, COMMUNAL POLICE, ETC.

The rural constabulary, the rural guards and the communal and municipal constabulary are not under the orders of the central authorities.

The prison guards (about 45 officials and 1,200 men) come under the Ministry of Justice and may be armed with rifles or revolvers.

There is, lastly, a revenue (Customs) corps, which is a civilian organisation under the orders of the Ministry of Finance (budgetary effective for 1934:...
754 officials and 5,310 men armed with revolvers or rifles of an old type), and the staff of the State forests and lands which comes under the Ministry of Agriculture (strength: about 1,100 officials and 1,300 men armed with shotguns or rifles).

RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

Military service in Czechoslovakia is universal and compulsory. Liability to military service lasts from the age of 20 to the age of 50.

All Czechoslovak nationals, and all persons who are permanently domiciled in Czechoslovakia and who cannot prove that they are of any other nationality, are bound to present themselves at the recruiting offices between January 1st of the year in which the person liable to military service reaches the age of 20 and December 31st of the year in which he reaches the age of 22.

Military service begins on the day of joining.

The armed forces of Czechoslovakia comprise:

(a) The active army: Regular service with the active army lasts two years.

(b) The first reserve which, in the event of war, brings the active army up to the prescribed strength and replaces casualties.

The first reserve includes all reservists up to December 31st of the year in which they reach the age of 40.

(c) The second reserve which is assigned to auxiliary duties at home, and may, in case of necessity, be used to replace casualties suffered by the active army in the course of operations.

There is also a supplementary reserve to which are assigned men liable to military service, but in excess of the annual contingent (70,000 men). They remain in the special reserve until they have reached the age of the first reserve.

The second reserve includes all reservists up to December 31st of the year in which they reach the age of 50.

Professional officers and adjutants belong to the reserve indefinitely.

Persons between the ages of 17 and 60 who are not liable to any military service are obliged, in case of war or mobilisation, to contribute to the national defence as far as their strength and abilities permit.

When, in time of peace, exceptional circumstances require it, the President of the Republic may, on the Government’s proposal, call up for active service, on special work and for the necessary period, reservists (in the first, second or supplementary reserve) of any age category.

Men who by reason of their age are no longer liable to military service may, with the consent of the military authorities, remain in the army. They may only be discharged at the end of each year. In case of mobilisation they are not discharged.
Men of the first reserve who have completed the period of active service with the colours, as laid down by law, or the prescribed period of military training, are liable to periods of training as follows: a four-weeks’ course during the third year following their transfer to the reserve; four weeks in the fifth year; three weeks in the seventh year; and three weeks in the ninth year following their transfer (fourteen weeks in all).

In the case of an introduction of a new weapon, and when the exigencies of national defence require it, men belonging to the first reserve may be called up, exceptionally, for a period of additional training of not more than four weeks.

Men belonging to the supplementary reserve are liable to a period of training lasting five months; in addition, they are liable to undergo the training which is compulsory for other reserves, and are also liable to special training for a period of four weeks.

Men who re-engage for one year are exempted from two of these courses, and men who re-engage for two years are exempted from them all.

Reserve officers are also required to attend training courses amounting in all to twenty weeks during the second, fourth, sixth, eighth and tenth years after their transfer to the reserve.

In exceptional circumstances, the President of the Republic may, on the advice of the Government, order the first three classes of the reserve to be recalled to the colours for a period which must not exceed that which is strictly necessary.

The recruiting law authorises the engagement of volunteers in the Czechoslovak army.

Volunteers, who must not be less than 17 years of age, are required to perform two years’ active service.

In the event of mobilisation, and in time of war, volunteers may also be engaged for the duration of the war.

In such cases the volunteers, if accepted, are required to serve until the general demobilisation.

Men of other than Czechoslovak nationality may not volunteer without the permission of the President of the Republic and of their home Government.

Exemptions.

The following may be exempted from military service:

1. Persons with families to support.

2. The owners of agricultural undertakings, provided this property has been acquired by inheritance, that it is the only—or at least the principal—means of subsistence of the person concerned, and that it is worked solely by the owner himself.

3. The owners of small industries and commercial enterprises, as well as other cases worthy of special consideration.
POSTPONEMENTS.

Pupils attending schools may be granted postponements until the age of 24, and students at higher educational establishments until the age of 26, and, in exceptional cases, until the age of 28.

CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Persons of both sexes between 25 and 50 years of age who are liable to pay the direct tax on income and have not done at least twelve weeks' military service must pay a contribution to national defence.

CADRES.

OFFICERS, N.C.O.S.

Training Establishments and Scientific Institutions.

Training Establishments:

- Higher Staff College;
- Military Academy;
- School of Practical Training;
- School of Infantry;
- School of Artillery;
- Air School;
- School of Cavalry;
- School of Engineers;
- School of Military Telegraphy;
- Motor School;
- Intendance School;
- Medical School;
- Courses for Officers in charge of Depots of Arms and Supplies;
- Schools for Reserve Officers;
- Training Centres for N.C.O.s;
- Ski-ing Course.

Scientific Institutions:

- Military Geographical Institute;
- War Archives and Museum;
- Military and Aviation Technical Institute.

SCHOOLS.

The schools and military courses may be divided according to their object as follows:

1. Schools for the training of professional officers;
2. Schools for the training of reserve officers;
3. Schools of practical training;
4. Information courses, and
5. Schools for the training of professional non-commissioned officers.

The chief schools for the training of professional officers are the Prague Higher Staff College and the Military Academy at Hranice. There are also schools of infantry, artillery, air force, cavalry, etc., making a total of ten schools.

Higher Staff College.

The Higher Staff College is the principal military college; it was formed with a view to the development of military science and to the training of staff officers. The period of training in the college is three years.

Military Academy at Hranice.

The Military Academy trains officers for the infantry, artillery, cavalry and other arms.

The period of training in the Academy is two years.
School of Practical Training.

The Artillery School of Practical Training was created with a view to completing and extending the practical training of the students. The period of training is ten months.

School of Infantry at Milovice.

Training in the conditions of modern warfare is given in this school (movements of troops and trench warfare). Courses for officers and N.C.O.s of infantry and other combatant arms.

School of Artillery at Olomouc.

The School of Artillery is the central establishment for the training of officers as gunnery instructors and for teaching the employment of artillery in war. A gas institute is attached to this school, where special courses are held for officers and N.C.O.s.

Air School.

The Air School gives officers of other arms wishing to enter the Air Force the necessary technical training to enable them to become pilots and observers. It also trains reserve officers, N.C.O.s and men as pilots, mechanics and machine-gunners.

School of Cavalry at Pardubice.

This establishment comprises:
- Courses for training cavalry instructors;
- Courses for reserve officers;
- Courses of farriery.

Motor School.

This school trains the personnel of the motor service, including regular officers, reserve officers, and, if necessary, the rank and file. This establishment comprises:
- Courses for regular officers in the artillery and mechanical transport service;
- Courses for reserve officers;
- Courses for N.C.O.s;
- Practical training course.

Intendance School.

This school trains officers for the intendance service. The period of training is three years.

Medical School.

The period of training is ten months.

Military Geographical Institute.

Sections: Astronomy and Surveying; Topography; Cartography; Printing; Economic and Technical Administration.
MILITARY EDUCATION.

Military education is compulsory for the pupils of all classes and grades of public school. It comprises: (a) military education—of the character, mind, and body—beginning at the same age as compulsory school attendance; (b) training in the emergency aid and defence services from September 1st of the year in which the pupil, of either sex, reaches the age of 14; (c) military instruction from September 1st of the year in which the pupil reaches the age of 17; girls are exempt from such instruction.

Foreigners permanently resident in Czechoslovakia are required to receive military education so far as international treaties and international law permit.

Military education is under the authority of the same Departments as the schools in which it is given—i.e., the Ministry of Education and National Economy or the Ministry of Agriculture, in consultation, according to the nature of the problems involved, with the Ministries of National Defence, Health, Physical Education, and the Interior.

An Interministerial Board of Military Education has been set up at the Ministry of National Defence. This Board is also attached, in an auxiliary capacity, to the Supreme Council for the Defence of the State.

Military education terminates at the age of 30, except for those undergoing training in civilian air-defence work, which terminates at the age of 50. Similarly, if the State interest so requires, military instruction proper may be continued until the age of 60.

Military preparation is provided outside the schools for those over the age of compulsory school attendance. Such preparation is organised by the Ministry of National Defence, in consultation with the other Ministries concerned. It is given to young men until called up for military service, and young women until the end of the year in which they reach the age of 21.

MUSKETRY TRAINING.

There are three organisations in Czechoslovakia which practise rifle-shooting as a sport:

(1) The Federation of National Guard Corps, with a total membership of 1,164 (at December 31st, 1932), of whom about a third has 48 hours’ rifle-practice in the year;

(2) The Shooting Association, with a membership of 28,000, 6,000 of whom have rifle-practice about once a week on the average;

(3) The Czechoslovak National Federation, with a membership of about 9,000, 3,000 of whom have rifle-practice once a week on the average.
DEFENCE AGAINST ATTACKS FROM THE AIR.

With a view to protection against attacks from the air, the owners of property on which are situated establishments employing a large number of workers or frequented by a large number of persons must take steps, in accordance with the authorities' decisions, to provide them with suitable shelters. Owners of new buildings must also see that suitable shelters are provided for the occupants.

The communes are required to adopt, at their expense and in accordance with the instructions of the supreme administrative authorities, measures with a view to constructing a sufficient number of public shelters and acquiring a stock of complete gas-masks of a type approved or fixed by the administration, and to keep the same in good condition.

The army is primarily responsible for military measures of defence against attacks from the air. Nevertheless, the owners of establishments which are of importance from the point of view of national defence may be required themselves to provide at their expense the necessary means of protecting those establishments.

COMPULSORY LABOUR SERVICE IN CASE OF ALARM.

All citizens may be called upon to assist personally in defending the State and in preparations to that end. State defence comprises all military or other measures (including the utilisation of the economic and other resources of the population) designed to ward off any danger to the sovereignty, independence, integrity, constitutional unity, republican and democratic organisation of the Czechoslovak Republic, or any act of aggression.

In case of alarm, it may be decided to introduce for a given period a compulsory labour regime applicable to persons engaged in those branches of industry which are essential for the normal working of national economic life.

The Government decides by means of decrees to what branches the compulsory labour regime shall apply. Persons employed in registered undertakings (i.e., undertakings entered in a special register kept by the Ministry of National Defence) or by other undertakings connected with State defence are liable to compulsory labour in case of alarm, without the promulgation by the Government of a special decree.

Compulsory labour service must be rendered in person, and individuals who are required to perform it may not employ a substitute. With the exceptions provided for by law, persons between the ages of 17 and 60 inclusive are liable to this service.

Services other than those provided for by law may be imposed in case of alarm, when the persons in question are capable of performing them without undue prejudice to their normal occupation.

EFFECTIVES.

I. AVERAGE DAILY EFFECTIVES.¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Branch</th>
<th>Total effectives</th>
<th>Officers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land army</td>
<td>171,839</td>
<td>10,221²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formations organised on a military basis</td>
<td>12,647⁵</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air force</td>
<td>6,609²⁷</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The Law of April 8th, 1927, fixes the annual contingent of recruits at 70,000 men, and at 72,500 men during the three months following the date on which it is called up.

[Notes continued on following page.]
2. Budgetary Effectives.

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

In addition to officers, non-commissioned officers and men, the effectives of the Czechoslovak army include unclassified supernumeraries consisting of deputy officers, sergeant-majors and adjutants.

The reservists referred to in the following table are men who, for family or other reasons, are called up for only a short period of military service (a few months).

[Notes continued from preceding page.]

2 The figures for the land army and the air force comprise, as the average daily effectives computed in accordance with Article 3 of the draft Convention of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference:

1. Professional officers (arms and services) ........................................ 9,672
2. Professional non-commissioned officers (arms and services) ............... 8,163
3. Non-commissioned officers serving for more than the statutory period .... 2,724
4. Men serving with the colours ..................................................... 140,000
5. Officers of the reserve called up for a course of training .................. 549
6. Reserve officers serving for more than the statutory period ............... 567
7. Professional non-commissioned officers transferred to the reserve and called up for a course of training ...................................................... 14
8. Men of the reserve called up for a course of training ........................ 14,572
9. Men belonging to the “Supplementary Reserve” ............................... 1,846
10. Students at the Military Geographical Institute ............................... 21
11. Men undergoing training as bandsmen ............................................. 320

Total .................................................................................................. 178,448

3 This figure comprises the average daily effectives of professional officers (arms and services) and officers of the reserve called up for a course of training.

4 The effectives of the gendarmerie are given for information.

5 This figure comprises as the average daily effectives:

(a) Gendarmerie officers doing administrative duties ............................ 143
(b) Gendarmerie officers forming the cadre of the force ....................... 266
(c) Gendarmerie officers of the Medical Service .................................. 4
(d) Gendarmerie officers of the Judicial Department ............................ 4
(e) Gendarmerie officers of the Supply Services .................................... 5
(f) Gendarmerie officers doing accountancy and supervisory work ......... 93
(g) Gendarmes .................................................................................. 12,040
(h) Gendarmes doing accountancy work ................................................ 92

Total ................................................................................................ 12,647

6 The men of the air force serving with the colours are mostly watchmen, mechanics and auxiliary personnel.

For budgetary reasons, the effectives of the Czechoslovak military air force fall below the figures laid down for the organisation of this arm.

7 This figure includes as the average daily effectives:

(a) Professional air force officers (arms and services) .......................... 387
(b) Professional air force non-commissioned officers (arms and services) 317
(c) Non-commissioned officers serving for more than the statutory period . 617
(d) Men serving with the colours ......................................................... 4,703
(e) Officers of the reserve called up for a course of training ................ 31
(f) Men of the reserve called up for a course of training ........................ 427
(g) Pilots in training ........................................................................... 147

Total .................................................................................................. 6,609
Officers:

Generals ........................................ 119
Colonels ........................................ 360
Lieutenant-colonels ......................... 885
Majors ........................................... 1,413
Captains ...................................... 4,214
1st lieutenants ................................... 1,808
2nd lieutenants ................................... 1,260

Total ........................................... 10,059

Supernumeraries, outside contingents .......... 8,480
Non-commissioned officers and men ............ 144,876
Reservists ...................................... 7,000

3. Summary Table of Budgetary Effectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1936</th>
<th>1937</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>10,079</td>
<td>10,079</td>
<td>10,079</td>
<td>10,059</td>
<td>10,059</td>
<td>10,059</td>
<td>10,059</td>
<td>10,059</td>
<td>10,059</td>
<td>10,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supernumeraries, outside contingents</td>
<td>8,816</td>
<td>8,816</td>
<td>8,816</td>
<td>8,480</td>
<td>8,480</td>
<td>8,480</td>
<td>8,480</td>
<td>8,480</td>
<td>8,480</td>
<td>8,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.C.O.s and men</td>
<td>111,106</td>
<td>111,106</td>
<td>111,539</td>
<td>110,106</td>
<td>99,498</td>
<td>102,995</td>
<td>98,984</td>
<td>99,123</td>
<td>144,876</td>
<td>144,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>130,001</td>
<td>130,001</td>
<td>130,434</td>
<td>128,645</td>
<td>118,037</td>
<td>121,534</td>
<td>117,523</td>
<td>117,662</td>
<td>163,415</td>
<td>163,415</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

II. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

The financial year coincides with the calendar year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1936</th>
<th>1937</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative budget :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of National Defence ..</td>
<td>1,281.1</td>
<td>1,197.3</td>
<td>1,315.3</td>
<td>1,463.6</td>
<td>1,328.0</td>
<td>1,347.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Finance :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund for acquisition of defence supplies .. ..</td>
<td>315.0</td>
<td>315.0</td>
<td>315.0</td>
<td>315.0</td>
<td>315.0</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence material and installation .. .. .. ..</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>158.3</td>
<td>94.2</td>
<td>360.0</td>
<td>438.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net deficit on military undertakings .. .. .. ..</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..</td>
<td>1,620.6</td>
<td>1,553.9</td>
<td>1,796.6</td>
<td>1,883.8</td>
<td>2,005.8</td>
<td>1,793.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index numbers of:

Wholesale prices (1929 = 100) | 75 | 72 | 74 | 77 | 77 | 83 1
Retail prices: Cost of living (1929 = 100) | 92 | 91 | 90 | 92 | 93 | 93.5 1

1 Average, January to March 1937.

Notes.—1. The expenditure of the Ministry of National Defence represents expenditure on the army and the air force.

2. Expenditure shown for "Defence material and installation" under the Ministry of Finance is covered by proceeds of loans.
3. The net deficit on military undertakings represents the final deficit after setting off the net surplus, if any, of some of them. The net deficit on each undertaking represents, in most cases, the investment expenditure covered by proceeds of loans and by cash reserves.

4. Expenditure shown in the table above does not include the following expenditure of a military character included in the Department, “President of the Republic”, in the Ministry of the Interior and in the Ministry of Public Works:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1936</th>
<th>1937</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of the President of the Republic:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military section</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Interior:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowances to families whose supporters are on military service</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisation of protection against air attacks</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Public Works:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance and repair of military buildings</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Military pensions are not charged to the budget of National Defence, but appear under the heading “Pensions”. War pensions are shown for the most part under the Ministry of Social Welfare, but a small part, not included in the figures above, appears under the Ministry of National Defence.

Expenditure on military pensions and war pensions has amounted to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1936</th>
<th>1937</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military pensions</td>
<td>238.9</td>
<td>225.8</td>
<td>209.4</td>
<td>213.1</td>
<td>226.1</td>
<td>246.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War pensions:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under the Ministry of Social Welfare</td>
<td>375.9</td>
<td>347.3</td>
<td>334.5</td>
<td>328.0</td>
<td>316.0</td>
<td>328.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under the Ministry of National Defence</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total War Pensions</td>
<td>385.9</td>
<td>357.5</td>
<td>346.0</td>
<td>340.7</td>
<td>328.0</td>
<td>340.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Expenditure on the gendarmerie is shown under the Ministry of the Interior. This expenditure has amounted to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1936</th>
<th>1937</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gendarmerie</td>
<td>281.3</td>
<td>263.8</td>
<td>258.2</td>
<td>260.7</td>
<td>290.2</td>
<td>291.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>