

HUNGARY

GENERAL

Area	92,720 sq. km.
Population	7,945,878 (1920)
per sq. km.	85.7.

I.

Limitation of the Armaments of Hungary in accordance with the Military, Naval, and Air Clauses of the Treaty of Trianon.

GENERAL CLAUSES

Universal compulsory military service is abolished. The Hungarian Army must be constituted and recruited by means of voluntary enlistment.

EFFECTIVES AND CADRES OF THE ARMY

1. The total number of military forces in the Hungarian Army must not exceed 35,000 men, including officers and depot troops.

2. Subject to the following limitations, the formations composing the Hungarian Army are fixed in accordance with the wishes of Hungary :

- (a) The effectives of units must be fixed between the maximum and minimum figures shown in Table IV.
- (b) The proportion of officers, including the personnel of staffs and special services, must not exceed one-twentieth of the total effectives with the colours, and that of non-commissioned officers must not exceed one-fifteenth of the total effectives with the colours.
- (c) The number of machine-guns, guns and howitzers must not exceed per thousand men of the total effectives with the colours those fixed in Table V annexed.

3. The Hungarian Army shall be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of order within the territory of Hungary and to the control of her frontiers.

4. The maximum strength of the Staffs and of all formations which Hungary may be permitted to raise are given in the tables annexed ; these figures need not be exactly followed, but must not be exceeded.

All other organisations for the command of troops or for preparation for war are forbidden.

5. All measures of mobilisation, or appertaining to mobilisation, are forbidden.

In no case must formations, administrative services or staffs include supplementary cadres.

The carrying out of any preparatory measures with a view to requisitioning animals or other means of military transport is forbidden.

6. The number of gendarmes, Customs officers, foresters, members of the local or municipal police or other like officials must not exceed the number of men employed in a similar capacity in 1913 within the boundaries of Hungary as fixed by the Treaty. The Principal Allied and Associated Powers may, however, increase this number should the Commission of Control referred to by the Treaty, after examination on the spot, consider it to be insufficient.

The number of these officials shall not be increased in the future except as may be necessary to maintain the same proportion between the number of officials and the total population in the localities or municipalities which employ them.

These officials, as well as officials employed in the railway service, must not be assembled for the purpose of taking part in any military exercises.

7. Every formation of troops not included in the tables annexed is forbidden.

RECRUITING AND MILITARY TRAINING

1. All officers must be regulars (officers *de carrière*).

They must undertake to serve on the active list for twenty consecutive years at least ¹.

2. The period of enlistment for non-commissioned officers and privates must be for a total period of not less than 12 consecutive years, including at least 6 years with the colours.

3. The proportion of officers and men discharged before the expiration of the period of their enlistment must not in any year exceed one-twentieth of the total strength fixed by the Treaty. If this proportion is unavoidably exceeded, the resulting shortage must not be made good by fresh appointments or enlistments.

¹ Officers serving at the time of the entry into force of the Treaty and retained in the Army must have undertaken the obligation to serve in it up to the age of forty years at least. Officers not retained must have been released from all military obligations.

SCHOOLS, EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, MILITARY CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

1. The number of students admitted to attend the courses in military schools must be strictly in proportion to the vacancies to be filled in the cadres of officers. The students and the cadres must be included in the effectives fixed by the Treaty.

Consequently all military schools not required for this purpose must have been abolished.

2. Educational establishments other than those referred to above, as well as all sporting and other clubs, must not occupy themselves with any military matters.

ARMAMENT, MUNITIONS AND MATERIAL.

1. The armament and the stock of munitions of the Hungarian Army must not exceed the figures fixed in Table V annexed.

2. The manufacture of arms, munitions and war material must only be carried on in one single factory, which must be controlled by and must belong to the State, and whose output has to be strictly limited to the manufacture of such arms, munitions and war material as is necessary for the military forces and armaments referred to in the Treaty. The Principal Allied and Associated Powers may, however, authorise such manufacture, for such a period as they may think fit, in one or more other factories to be approved by the Commission of Control.

The manufacture of sporting weapons is not forbidden, provided that sporting weapons manufactured in Hungary taking ball cartridge are not of the same calibre as that of military weapons used in any European army.

3. The importation into Hungary of arms, munitions and war material of all kinds is strictly forbidden.

The manufacture for foreign countries and the exportation of arms, munitions and war material are also forbidden.

4. The use of flame-throwers, asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all similar liquids, materials or devices being prohibited, their manufacture and importation are strictly forbidden in Hungary.

Material specially intended for the manufacture, storage or use of the said products or devices is equally forbidden.

The manufacture and importation into Hungary of armoured cars, tanks or any similar machines suitable for use in war are equally forbidden.

AIR CLAUSES

The armed forces of Hungary must not include any military or naval air forces.

NAVAL CLAUSES

1. Hungary has the right to maintain on the Danube for the use of the river police three patrol boats. The Principal Allied and Associated Powers may increase this number should the Commission of Control, after examination on the spot, consider it to be insufficient.

2. The construction or acquisition of any submarine, even for commercial purposes, is forbidden in Hungary.

CONTROL

The control of the execution of all Military, Naval and Air Clauses contained in the Treaty of Trianon has been entrusted to Inter-Allied Commissions.

Further, Hungary has undertaken to submit to any investigation which the Council of the League of Nations — acting, if need be, by a majority vote — may consider necessary.

TABLE I.

COMPOSITION AND MAXIMUM EFFECTIVES OF AN INFANTRY DIVISION.

UNITS	Maximum Effectives of each unit	
	Officers	Men
Headquarters of an Infantry Division	25	70
Headquarters of Divisional Infantry	5	50
Headquarters of Divisional Artillery	4	30
3 Regiments of infantry ¹ (on the basis of 65 officers and 2,000 men per regiment)	195	6,000
1 Squadron	6	160
1 Battalion of Trench Artillery (3 Companies)	14	500
1 Battalion of Pioneers ²	14	500
Regiment Field Artillery ³	80	1,200
1 Battalion Cyclists (comprising 3 Companies)	18	450
1 Signal Detachment ⁴	11	330
Divisional medical corps	28	550
Divisional parks and trains	14	940
TOTAL for an Infantry Division	414	10,780

¹ Each Regiment comprises 3 battalions of Infantry. Each Battalion comprises 3 Companies of Infantry and 1 Machine-gun Company.

² Each Battalion comprises 1 Headquarters, 2 Pioneer Companies, 1 Bridging Section, 1 Searchlight Section.

³ Each Regiment comprises 1 Headquarters, 3 Groups of Field or Mountain Artillery, comprising 8 Batteries; each Battery comprising 4 guns or howitzers (field or mountain).

⁴ This Detachment comprises 1 telegraph and telephone detachment, 1 listening section, 1 carrier-pigeon section.

TABLE II.

COMPOSITION AND MAXIMUM EFFECTIVES FOR A CAVALRY DIVISION.

UNITS	Maximum number authorised	Maximum Effectives of each unit	
		Officers	Men
Headquarters of a Cavalry Division	1	15	50
Regiment of Cavalry ¹	6	30	720
Group of Field Artillery (3 Batteries).	1	30	430
Group of motor machine-guns and armoured cars ²	1	4	80
Miscellaneous services		30	500
TOTAL for Cavalry Division		259	5,380

¹ Each Regiment comprises 4 Squadrons.

² Each group comprises 9 fighting cars, each carrying one gun, 1 machine-gun, and 1 spare machine-gun, 4 communication cars, 2 small lorries for stores, 7 lorries, including 1 repair lorry, 4 motor cycles.

NOTE. — The large Cavalry Units may include a variable number of regiments and be divided into independent brigades within the limit of the effectives laid down above.

TABLE III.

COMPOSITION AND MAXIMUM EFFECTIVES FOR A MIXED BRIGADE.

UNITS	Maximum Effectives of each unit	
	Officers	Men
Headquarters of a Brigade.	10	50
2 Regiments of Infantry ¹	130	4,000
1 Cyclist Battalion (3 Companies)	18	450
1 Cavalry Squadron.	5	100
1 Group Field or Mountain Artillery (3 Batteries)	20	400
1 Trench Mortar Company	5	150
Miscellaneous services	10	200
TOTAL for Mixed Brigade	198	5,350

¹ Each Regiment comprises 3 Battalions of Infantry. Each Battalion comprises 3 Companies of Infantry and 1 Machine-gun Company.

TABLE IV.

MINIMUM EFFECTIVES OF UNITS WHATEVER ORGANISATION IS ADOPTED
IN THE ARMY

(Divisions, Mixed Brigades, etc.).

UNITS	MAXIMUM EFFECTIVES (for reference)		MINIMUM EFFECTIVES	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Infantry Division	414	10,780	300	8,000
Cavalry Division.	259	5,380	180	3,650
Mixed Brigade.	198	5,350	140	4,250
Regiment of Infantry	65	2,000	52	1,600
Battalion of Infantry	16	650	12	500
Company of Infantry or Ma- chine-guns.	3	160	2	120
Cyclist Group	18	450	12	300
Regiment of Cavalry.	30	720	20	450
Squadron of Cavalry.	6	160	3	100
Regiment of Artillery	80	1,200	60	1,000
Battery of Field Artillery.	4	150	2	120
Company of Trench Mortars	3	150	2	100
Battalion of Pioneers.	14	500	8	300
Battery of Mountain Artillery.	5	320	3	200

TABLE V.

MAXIMUM AUTHORISED ARMAMENTS AND MUNITION SUPPLIES.

MATERIAL	Quantity for 1,000 men.	Amount of Munitions per Arm (rifles, guns, etc.)
Rifles or carbines ¹	1,150	500 rounds
Machine-guns, heavy or light	15	10,000 »
Trench mortars, light	2	1,000 »
Trench mortars, medium		500 »
Guns or howitzers (field or mountain)	3	1,000 »

¹ Automatic rifles or carbines are counted as light machine-guns.

NOTE. — No heavy gun, *i.e.* of a calibre greater than 105 mm., is authorised.

II.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A. NOTES ON BUDGET PROCEDURE.

1. The financial year covers the period from July 1st to June 30th. The reconstruction plan adopted by the Hungarian Government in agreement with a delegation of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations contains a detailed programme of revenue and expenditure for six-monthly periods up to the end of the year 1926.

2. The Hungarian budget is divided into: (a) the general administration budget; (b) the budget of monopolies; and (c) the budgets of the Public Undertakings. All defence expenditure is charged to the general administration budget.

3. In contrast to the practice hitherto adopted in the Hungarian budget system, the programme in the reconstruction plan is arranged according to the principles of net accounting, so that all receipts collected by the departments in the course of their activities are now set off against the corresponding expenditure.

4. It has not been possible to make a comparison between the military expenditure up to the end of June 1924 and the provision for the army in the detailed programme of the reconstruction plan, for the following main reasons:

(a) The expenditure up to the end of June 1924 had been expressed in constantly depreciating paper Korona, the conversion of which into gold Korona must necessarily be more or less arbitrary. In the reconstruction plan the expenditure is determined in gold Korona.

(b) Up to the end of 1924 the allocations in kind to officials (including army officials) were charged in one sum to the general budget (and thus not distributed over the various ministries).

In the new budget programme the system of allocations in kind to officials has been abolished and the ordinary salaries have been increased correspondingly.

(c) As noted above, the new programme is arranged according to the principle of net accounting, instead of gross accounting as in the old budget.

B. BUDGET EXPENDITURE ON NATIONAL DEFENCE DURING THE
FINANCIAL YEARS 1922-23 AND 1923-24.

	1922-23 Actual results	1923-24 Estimates
<i>Ministry of National Defence:</i>		
Million paper Korona	15,952.—	391,935.—
Gold Korona (millions)	34.9 ¹	64.— ¹

¹The rates of conversion used are those adopted by the Hungarian Government in its memorandum, namely:
For 1922-1923, 1 gold Korona = 457.1 paper Korona.
For 1923-1924, 1 gold Korona = 6,124.— paper Korona.

NOTES. — 1. These appropriations do not include charges for allocations in kind to army officials or pensions.

2. Receipts collected by the Ministry of National Defence amounted in 1922-1923 to 45,026,000 paper Korona or to 98,628 gold Korona.

C. BUDGET EXPENDITURE ON NATIONAL DEFENCE (NET) ACCORDING TO THE BUDGET PROGRAMME OF THE RECONSTRUCTION PLAN, ADOPTED BY PARLIAMENT IN APRIL 1924.

	July to Dec. 1924	Jan. to June 1925	July to Dec. 1925	Jan. to June 1926	July to Dec. 1926
	Gold Korona (000,000's omitted).				
Army :					
Expenditure for per- sonnel	13.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25
Other expenditure . .	21.15	21.15	18.55	18.55	18.50
Total	34.40	37.40	34.80	34.80	34.75
Yearly totals. . . .	71.80		69.60		69.50

NOTES. — 1. The figures in the table above do not include appropriations for pensions.

2. The increase in the "Expenditure for personnel" from the period July-December 1924 to the period January-June 1925 is not due to an increase in the numbers of the army but to an increase in salaries applying equally to civil and military officials (mainly for the purpose of compensating officials for the increase in rents in connection with the gradual abolition of rent restriction).

3. The expenditure for material (called "other expenditure" in the table) was estimated at 22.55 million gold Korona for the first half of the year 1924.

It will be seen that the expenditure for material is to be gradually reduced.

Sources.

Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Hungary, signed at Trianon, June 4th, 1920.

Exposé addressed to the Reparation Commission by the Minister of Finance, Tibor de Kállay, on May 4th, 1923, the figures being corrected according to the situation at the end of August 1923.

Law IV of the year 1924, regarding the re-establishment of budgetary equilibrium, with annexes.