POLAND

GENERAL

Area: 388,328 sq. kilometres.
Population: Total, 28,000,000.
Per sq. km., 72.

Length of land frontiers: with Russia .......... 1,412 km.
with Roumania ........... 336 »
with Czechoslovakia ....... 917 »
with Germany .......... 1,662 »
with Danzig ............. 150 »
with Latvia ............. 124 »
with Lithuania .......... 410 »

Total ........ 5,011 km.

Coast-line ............ 105 »

Length of Railways (standard and narrow gauge) . . . 27,704 km.

I.

Army.

A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS

The supreme head of the army in time of peace is the President of the Republic. In war-time a General is appointed as Commander-in-Chief.

1. WAR COUNCIL.

The War Council is an advisory body for important military questions.
The Chairman of the War Council is the President of the Republic.
**Limited War Council.**

The Chairman of the **Limited War Council** is the Inspector-General of the Army.

The **Limited War Council** is in charge of military preparations and national defence. The Minister for War is bound by the decisions taken in these matters by the **Limited War Council**.

2. **MINISTRY FOR WAR.**

**Composition of the Ministry.**

The Minister for War is at the head of the Ministry for War. The Minister's Department deals with questions of representation and relations with the Civil and Parliamentary authorities.

The Ministry for War includes the following organs:

(a) **General Staff**;
(b) **The General Board of Administration**;
(c) **The General Supervisory Board of Administration for the Army**;
(d) **Departments I-X (Arms and Services)**;
(e) **Naval Board**.

(1) The General Staff deals with all questions of organisation, training, mobilisation, personnel and the general armaments scheme.

(2) The General Board of Administration is in charge of administration and army supplies in general, and deals with questions of military law and jurisdiction.

(3) The General Supervisory Board draws up the military budget and supervises the general administration of the army.

The chiefs of the General Staff, the Board of Administration and the General Military Supervisory Board co-operate directly with the Minister for War.

(a) **General Staff.**

The Chief of the General Staff has under him two Deputy-Chiefs. The second Deputy-Chief is also head of the Special War Council Department.

The General Staff is organised as follows:

(1) **Organisation Department:** Organisation Section;
    Mobilisation Section;
    Order of battle Section.

(2) **Intelligence Department:** Organisation Section;
    Section for Intelligence regarding Foreign Armies;
    Contre-espionnage defence Section.

(3) **Training Department:** Regulations Section;
    Military Schools Section;
    Reserves Section;
    Physical Training;
    General Training Section.
(4) Communications, etc.: Communications Section;
   Lines of Communication Section;
   Supplies Section.

(5) Personnel Department.
(6) Historical Department.

(b) *General Board of Administration.*

At the head of the Board of Administration is a General having the
title of Chief of Administration. He has under him two Deputy-Chiefs.

(c) *The General Supervisory Board of Administration for the Army*
*consists of:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bureau</th>
<th>I. Preparation of the Budget;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>»</td>
<td>II. Operation of the Budget;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>»</td>
<td>III. Administrative Control.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) *Departments (Arms and Services Departments).*

The Departments, which are under the Chief of the General Staff
and the Chief of Administration (each within the limits of his functions),
deal with all questions relating to the individual arms and services.

There are ten Departments, as follows:

- **Department I. Infantry:** Infantry;
  - Recruiting;
  - Gendarmerie.
- **Department II. Cavalry:** Cavalry;
  - Horse Transport;
  - Remounts;
  - Veterinary Service.
- **Department III. Artillery and Ordnance:** Artillery (troops);
  - Ordnance.
- **Department IV. Air Service.**
- **Department V. Engineers.**
- **Department VI. Technical Troops:** Liaison;
  - Motor Transport;
  - Railway Troops.
- **Department VII. Intendance.**
- **Department VIII. Army Medical Service.**
- **Department IX. Judge Advocate-General’s Department.**
- **Department X. Manufacture of war material.**

(e) *Naval Board.*

The Naval Board is in charge of all war and administrative services
connected with the navy.

The *main services of the central administration* are as follows:

1. Manufacture and repair of hulls and accessories.
2. Machines and boilers.
(3) Electricity.
(4) Armaments.
(5) Administrative Services.
(6) Personnel.
(7) Air Service.
(8) Medical Service.
(9) Religion.

Inspectors-General and Army Inspectors.

(1) There are two Inspectors-General for the army (Cavalry and Artillery) and an Inspector of Military Training: they are members of the War Council. They act on behalf of the Minister for War, but have no executive powers.

(2) The Army Inspectors, five in number, are members of the Limited War Council. Two Army Corps are combined into one group, for which one Army Inspector is appointed. Army Inspectors have no executive powers.

B. TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION

The territory is divided into ten Army Corps areas:

First, Headquarters: Warsaw;
Second, » Lublin;
Third, » Grodno;
Fourth, » Lodz;
Fifth, » Cracow;
Sixth, » Lemberg;
Seventh, » Posen;
Eighth, » Thorn;
Ninth, » Brest;
Tenth, » Przemysl.

Each army corps district is under the military command of a general, acting under orders from the Minister for War. As a rule, all military units stationed in the area are under the command of this general.

Schools and central institutions receive their orders regarding the use of material and technical training direct from the Minister, but all other matters come under the Army Corps Areas Headquarters.

Each officer in command of an army corps has a general staff, with five bureaux, as follows:

Bureau I. Organisation and Mobilisation;
Bureau II. Intelligence;
Bureau III. Training and Education;
Bureau IV. Material (Supplies);
Bureau V. Personnel.
Army corps area boundaries.

Army corps headquarters.
C. HIGHER UNITS

The army includes:
28 divisions of infantry of the line;
2 divisions of mountain troops;
10 brigades of cavalry.
Each *infantry division* consists of:
1 general staff;
1 divisional infantry headquarters and 3 regiments of infantry;
1 regiment of field artillery of 3 groups.
The commander of an infantry division is in command of the units of which that division is composed, but does not, as a rule, possess any territorial authority over military units outside his own garrison, except in special circumstances (in the event of a riot, insurrection, state of siege, etc.); in such a contingency, the commander of the army corps district may delegate to him part of his territorial authority, and the commander of the infantry division is then placed in command of all the units stationed in his area.

*A cavalry brigade* is composed of:
3 cavalry regiments; and
A group of horse artillery.
The commander of a cavalry brigade has theoretically the same powers as the commander of an infantry division.

D. ARMS

I. INFANTRY.

30 infantry divisional commands.

(a) The infantry is divided into 90 regiments, numbered 1-45 and 48-86, and including 6 regiments of Carpathian light infantry numbered 1-6.

(b) *An infantry regiment* is composed of:
Regimental Headquarters;
Liaison platoon and platoon of pioneers;
3 infantry battalions;
Cadre of depot battalion

(c) *An infantry battalion* is composed of:
Battalion headquarters;
3 line companies, each composed of:
(1) Company headquarters;
(2) 3 platoons;
(3) Administration section.

(d) A heavy machine-gun company consists of three platoons and 1 administrative section.
One of the regimental line companies also constitutes the regimental non-commissioned officers' school.
(e) Armament:

(1) Officers: Sword and revolver.

(2) Troops: Rifle or carbine; revolver; automatic rifle; light machine-gun; heavy machine-gun; 37 mm. gun; trench mortars; I. D. mortar; howitzers.

Each regiment possesses the following services: Quartermaster's department; Supplies service; Regimental transport; Medical service.

2. TANKS.

In time of peace the army contains 1 tank regiment, composed as follows:

- (1) Regimental headquarters;
- (2) 3 battalions;
- (3) 1 repair workshop;
- (4) 1 cadre of reserve battalion.

A tank battalion is composed of:

- The battalion headquarters;
- 2 tank companies.

The battalion headquarters includes the staff of the battalion commander, administrative section and the battalion transport.

A tank company consists of the company headquarters, telephone section (school), 3 platoons (the first and second of which are supplied with tanks), six 37-mm. guns, 4 machine-guns, administrative and transport section.

The tank units have no central workshops. For heavy repairs there are special tank departments in the central motor-repair shops.

3. CAVALRY.

Independent Cavalry.

The independent cavalry consists of 3 regiments of light horse and 27 regiments of lancers. These regiments are grouped in 10 cavalry brigades.

A regiment consists of:

- The regimental headquarters;
- 4 active squadrons;
- Machine-gun squadron;
- A troop of pioneers;
- Cadre of reserve squadron.

The regimental headquarters is composed of:

- The staff of the regimental commander;
- Administrative section, and transport.

An active squadron consists of:

- Squadron headquarters;
- 4 troops;
- Administrative and transport section.
A *machine-gun squadron* consists of:
The squadron headquarters;
4 heavy machine-gun troops (pack-carried);
2 heavy machine-gun troops (limber);
Administrative and transport section.

Each *independent cavalry regiment* possesses the following services:
Quartermaster's department (supplies and ordnance);
Medical service;
Veterinary service.

*Divisional Cavalry (Light Horse).*

The divisional cavalry consists of 10 regiments of light horse.

A *regiment of light horse* consists of:
Regimental headquarters;
3 squadrons of light horse;
Machine-gun school section (2 heavy machine-guns);
Regimental non-commissioned officers' school;
Cadre of reserve squadron.

The *regimental headquarters* consists of:
The staff of the regimental commander;
Administrative and transport section.

A *squadron of light horse* consists of:
Squadron headquarters;
4 platoons of light horse;
Telephone section;
Administrative section.

The organisation of medical and veterinary services and material is similar to that for independent cavalry regiments.

4. *Artillery.*

The artillery consists of:
30 regiments of field artillery;
10 regiments of heavy field artillery;
10 groups of horse artillery;
2 regiments of mountain artillery;
1 regiment of heavy artillery (stationed at Warsaw);
1 anti-aircraft regiment.

(a) *Field artillery.*

A *regiment of field artillery* consists of:
Regimental headquarters;
3 groups;
Cadre of liaison section;
Cadre of reserve battery.
The command of a regiment of field artillery is composed of:
The staff of the regimental commander;
Administrative and transport section.

A group of a field artillery regiment consists of:
The group headquarters;
3 batteries.

(b) Heavy field artillery.

A regiment of heavy field artillery consists of:
Regimental headquarters;
3 groups (of 3 batteries each);
Cadre of liaison section;
Cadre of reserve battery.

(c) Horse artillery.

A group of horse artillery consists of:
Group headquarters;
3 batteries;
Cadre of reserve battery.

A horse artillery group headquarters is composed of:
The staff of the officer commanding the group;
Administrative and transport section.

A battery of horse artillery consists of:
The battery headquarters;
Scout detachment;
Liaison section;
2 platoons;
Administrative and transport section.

The officer commanding a field artillery regiment is under the commander of the division to which his regiment belongs.
The officer commanding a regiment of heavy artillery is under the artillery commander of an army corps area.
The officer commanding a group of horse artillery holds rank equivalent to a regimental commander and is directly under a cavalry brigade commander.
The supply and medical and veterinary material services are organised on lines similar to those in infantry and cavalry regiments.

(d) Mountain artillery.

There are two regiments of mountain artillery:
A mountain artillery regiment consists of:
Regimental headquarters;
2 groups;
Cadre of liaison section;
Cadre of reserve battery.
A *mountain artillery group* consists of:
- Group headquarters;
- 3 batteries.

The supply and medical and veterinary material services are organised on lines similar to those in infantry and cavalry regiments.

(e) *Heavy artillery.*

For the time being, this consists of a single regiment stationed at Warsaw.

(f) *Anti-aircraft artillery.*

This arm is under reorganisation. It consists of a regiment of 4 batteries stationed at Warsaw.

E. TECHNICAL TROOPS AND TRANSPORT

10 regiments of field engineers;
1 technical (electrical) battalion;
1 battalion of bridging train;
1 chemical battalion;
3 regiments of liaison troops;
3 regiments of railway troops;
10 motor transport groups;
10 horse transport parks.

(a) *Field engineers.*

Field Engineers are divided into 10 regiments.

A *regiment of field engineers* consists of:
- Regimental headquarters;
- 3 battalions of field engineers.
- Cadre of reserve battalion (composed of cadre headquarters, depot and workshop).

A *field engineers battalion* consists of:
- Battalion headquarters and 2 companies of field engineers.

A *company of field engineers* consists of:
- 3 platoons of 3 sections each, a telephone section and an administrative section.

(b) *Technical (electrical) battalion.*

In time of peace the Polish Army has 1 technical battalion stationed at Novy Dwor.
The **technical battalion** consists of:
- Battalion headquarters;
- Two searchlight companies;
- Two companies of electricians;
- Cadre of reserve company;
- Mechanics’ and electricians’ school;
- Electrical depot and workshops.

The **technical battalion headquarters** consists of a staff, and an administrative and transport section.

(c) **Bridging battalion.**

There is one bridging battalion, stationed at Modlin. It consists of:
- Battalion headquarters;
- Two bridging companies;
- Mining and river navigation company;
- Cadre of reserve company;
- Technical material depot and workshop.

(d) **Chemical battalion.**

This is at present under reorganisation. The duties of the commander, the supplies of munitions, the organisation of the supplies and equipment service and the medical service will be constituted on the same lines as in the field engineer regiments.

(e) **Liaison troops.**

The liaison troops are grouped in three regiments.

The **first regiment of liaison troops** consists of:
- Regimental headquarters;
- Four telegraph battalions;
- Wireless battalion;
- Special telegraph company;
- Cadre of reserve company of telegraph and wireless battalions;
- A varying number of local telegraph platoons;
- Telegraph operation company.

The **second and third regiments of liaison troops** consist of:
- Regimental headquarters;
- Three telegraph battalions;
- Wireless battalion;
- Special telegraph company;
- Cadre of reserve company of telegraph and wireless battalions;
- A varying number of local telegraph platoons.

The **regimental headquarters of liaison troops** consists of the staff of the regimental commander, the administrative and transport section. A technical equipment depot and workshop are also attached to the regimental headquarters.

As regards personnel, the central wireless station forms part of the first regiment of liaison troops.
The cadre of a telegraph battalion reserve company consists of:

- The headquarters of the cadre;
- Area depot;
- Area workshop;
- Transport section.

There is also a permanent carrier-pigeon station, which, as regards personnel, is included in the reserve company of one of the telegraph battalions. There are, in addition, portable carrier-pigeon stations.

(f) Railway troops.

The railway troops are grouped in three regiments and have a section of line allotted for training purposes.

A regiment of railway troops consists of:

- The regimental headquarters;
- Two battalions;
- Cadre of reserve battalion.

One of the regiments also includes a special company.

Regimental headquarters consists of:

- The staff of the officer commanding the regiment;
- Administrative and transport section.

A battalion consists of:

- Battalion headquarters;
- Three companies of railway troops.

A company is composed of:

- Company headquarters;
- Four platoons;
- Administrative section.

The special company consists of:

- Company headquarters;
- Four platoons;
- Administrative section.

The railway training section includes:

- The headquarters of the section of line;
- Cadre.

The supplies, equipment and medical services are organised on lines similar to those in infantry regiments.

(g) Motor transport troops.

The motor transport troops consist of ten motor transport groups (one group for each army corps area).
A motor transport group consists of:

- Group headquarters;
- Column of light motors;
- Column of motor lorries, large and small;
- Group training column;
- Armoured car training column;
- Cadre of reserve column;
- Group depot.

The Warsaw Army Corps Area also has a central column of light cars and a column of lorries.

A motor group headquarters consists of:

- The staff of the officer commanding the group;
- Administrative section.

A column of light cars consists of:

- Column headquarters;
- The cars and requisite personnel;
- The column light repair-shops;
- Technical equipment depot;
- Administrative section.

A column of lorries consists of:

- Column headquarters;
- Four platoons;
- Light repair-shops;
- Technical equipment depot;
- Administrative section.

A motor training column consists of:

- Column headquarters;
- Four training platoons and light repair-shops;
- Technical equipment store;
- Administrative section.

The cadre of the reserve column consists of:

- Cadre headquarters;
- Personnel administration section;
- Arms and clothing depot.

A motor group depot consists of:

- Depot headquarters;
- Depot for motor transport material;
- Depot for accessories (tyres, petrol, oil, etc.);
- Workshop;
- Administrative section and garage.

The organisation of the supplies and equipment services and the medical services is the same as in other arms.
(h) **Horse transport.**

The horse transport services are divided into ten groups.

A group consists of:
- Group headquarters;
- Four or five squadrons;
- Transport depot and workshop;
- Cadre of reserve squadron;
- Cadre of veterinary station for the area;
- Transport columns.

**Group headquarters** is composed of:
- The staff of the officer commanding the group;
- Administrative and transport section.

A transport squadron consists of:
- Squadron headquarters;
- Two platoons;
- Administrative section.

The transport depot and workshop consist of:
- Headquarters of the depot and workshop;
- Depot;
- Workshop.

The transport columns are provisionally organised by special order as required.

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**F. AIR SERVICE**

**I. Aviation.**

There are three mixed aviation regiments, the first at Warsaw, the second at Cracow and the third at Posen.

An aviation regiment consists of:
- Regimental headquarters;
- A varying number of scouting, attacking and bombing groups;
- Cadre of reserve group;
- Flying school;
- Regimental park and hangars section;
- Training section;
- Aircraft wireless troops;
- Aircraft photographic troops;
- A varying number of meteorological stations.

The scouting group consists of:
- Group headquarters;
- Two squadrons of scouting aircraft.

The attacking group consists of:
- Group headquarters;
- Two or three squadrons of attacking aircraft with crews of either one or two men.
The *bombing aeroplanes group* consists of:
- Group headquarters;
- Three squadrons of night bombing aeroplanes;
- Searchlight section.

The *air reconnaissance squadron* and the *bombing squadron* consist of:
- Headquarters;
- Flying personnel;
- Personnel of the technical service;
- Administrative and transport sections.

The organisation of the supplies and equipment service, as also that of the medical service, is similar to that adopted in infantry regiments.

2. Balloons.

The balloonists are grouped into five battalions:
1. Posen, VIIth Army Corps;
2. Jablonna, 1st Army Corps;
3. Torun, VIIIth Army Corps;
4. Cracow, Vth Army Corps;

Each *balloon battalion* includes:
- Battalion headquarters;
- Two balloon companies;
- The battalion balloon park;
- Cadre of the reserve company.

Each *balloon battalion headquarters* consists of:
- Battalion headquarters staff;
- Transport section.

Each *balloon company* consists of:
- Company headquarters;
- Captive balloon with the necessary service personnel;
- Balloon defence section;
- A technical section.

The *battalion balloon park* consists of:
- Park headquarters;
- Depot;
- Workshops;
- Hydrogen plant;
- Transport section.

The organisation of the supply and equipment service, as also that of the medical service, is similar to that in other branches of the service. Hydroaviation is undergoing reorganisation.
G. GENDARMERIE

The gendarmerie consists of ten groups of military gendarmerie. The gendarmerie group consists of:
- Group headquarters;
- 3 to 5 platoons of gendarmes (the Warsaw army corps area has 8).

The cadre of the reserve squadron.
Each military gendarmerie group headquarters is stationed at the headquarters of the army corps area.

The cadre of the reserve squadron of military gendarmerie consists of:
- The military gendarmerie reserve-squadron cadre headquarters;
- The training section.

H. EFFECTIVES (BUDGETARY)

1. Officers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marshals</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generals</td>
<td>254</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>840</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-Colonels</td>
<td>1,670</td>
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<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>2,345</td>
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<td>Captains</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td>5,918</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second Lieutenants</td>
<td>1,846</td>
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<td><strong>Total: Officers</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,900</strong></td>
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2. Non-Commissioned Officers.

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<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Commissioned Officers</td>
<td>38,722</td>
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3. Other Ranks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other ranks</td>
<td>218,753</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total: Non-commissioned officers and other ranks</strong></td>
<td><strong>257,475</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand total: Officers, non-commissioned officers and other ranks</td>
<td>276,375</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
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<td>Central Administration</td>
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<td>Abroad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land forces</td>
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# SUMMARY TABLE OF COMMANDS AND UNITS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command/Unit</th>
<th>Divisions</th>
<th>Inf. Div. H.Q.s</th>
<th>Brigades</th>
<th>Regiments</th>
<th>Battalions</th>
<th>Battalion cadres</th>
<th>Machine-gun companies</th>
<th>Companies (ordinary)</th>
<th>Special companies</th>
<th>Training companies</th>
<th>Active squadrons</th>
<th>Machine-gun squadrons</th>
<th>Cadre squadrons</th>
<th>Pioneer platoons</th>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Battery</th>
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<td>Infantry</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 Of which 2 are light infantry.
2 Of which 6 are Carpathian light infantry.
3 3 Regiments of light horse and 27 regiments of lancers.
4 Sections.
5 Technical battalion stationed at Novy Dvor.
6 2 searchlight companies and 2 electro-technical companies.
I. SYSTEM OF RECRUITING

I. MILITARY OBLIGATIONS.

Every citizen of the Polish Republic is liable for military service. Every citizen must serve in person.

Military service consists of:

(a) Active service;
(b) Auxiliary service.

Active military service consists of:

(a) Service in the Regular Army;
(b) Service in the Reserve;
(c) Service in the Territorial Army.

The obligation to serve in the regular army commences as from January 1st of the year in which the person liable to military service reaches the age of 21.

Service in the regular army lasts for two years, counting from the date of entering the service (in the cavalry and horse artillery, two years and one month).

The Minister of War may, however, grant to men in the regular army who have received sufficient training a period of leave the length of which is determined by the Ministry.

Service in the reserve lasts from the time the person is freed from service in the regular army until the end of the year in which the person liable to military service reaches the age of 40.

During this period, men passed into the reserve are called up for various periods of training, not exceeding 14 weeks in all.

Men passed into the reserve are regarded as soldiers of the regular army who have been granted unlimited leave. The Government may at any time issue a decree calling them to the colours.

Service in the territorial army begins when the person liable to military service has been freed from service in the reserve and terminates at the end of the year in which the person reaches the age of 50.

In addition, all men who have not been exempted from active military service and who, when they come up before the medical examination board or later, were directly transferred into this service by the competent military authorities, belong to the territorial army.

2. EXEMPTIONS.

Members of the clergy of Christian and other denominations recognised by the State who, for census purposes, were included in the general levy are exempted from military service. Teachers in training colleges are also provisionally exempted.

3. POSTPONEMENT OF SERVICE.

The following are entitled to postponement of service:

(a) Persons who are the sole support of their family;
(b) Proprietors of agricultural estates acquired by inheritance, provided these estates are personally managed by the proprietor and are his sole source of livelihood;

(c) Persons undergoing courses of theoretical and practical studies.

Postponement of service is granted from year to year up to the age of 23. If the conditions required for postponement remain unchanged, the conscript is then incorporated in the regular army for five months, after which he passes into the reserve.

Postponement of service in the case of persons undergoing courses of theoretical and practical studies may be granted up to the age of 26.

Conscripts who have completed their studies in a State secondary school or in a private school recognised by the State are granted certain privileges on the ground of their education.

These conscripts serve in the regular army for 18 1/2 months.


All citizens from 17 to 28 years of age who have not been called to serve in the army may come forward as volunteers.

J. POLISH STATE POLICE ORGANISATION

The organisation of the national police is regulated by the Law of July 24th, 1919. Under this law, the Police Force is constituted as a national organisation for the purpose of ensuring public security, peace and order. It is also the executive organ of the central Government authorities and of the local authorities. The State Police is dependent on the Ministry of the Interior.

Members of the National Police Force are liable to civil jurisdiction. Disciplinary responsibility is regulated by the disciplinary regulations of September 16th, 1919, concerning the State Police Force. Previous military service is not an indispensable condition for entry into the State Police Force.

Members of the State Police Force wear a uniform and are armed with a sword, a revolver and, if necessary, a rifle (no fixed pattern). They are subject to military organisation and instruction, but this principle is only applied in that it makes for more complete uniformity, greater mobility, higher efficiency and stricter discipline. Instruction in fighting is not given. Officers of the Polish army enjoy certain privileges as regards admission to the ranks of the higher officials in the Polish Police Service— for instance, they are not required to have completed their secondary studies.

The military authorities have no authority over the police, and if necessary they communicate with these organisations through the administrative authority in the same way as any other civil authority. Members of the police force who have not completed their military
service are not exempted therefrom and as reservists they are only exempt from periods of training at their individual request under the same conditions as all other State employees.

The police force is organised in accordance with the administrative divisions of the State. The basic unit of the operating force is the "communal police stations" (of which there are 3,357, with an average of five policemen per station) and commissioners' offices in the more important towns. The large towns also possess local reserves, which may assist commissioners, escort arrested individuals, and so on. The six eastern provinces possess district reserves. These reserves total 360 and constitute at the same time training schools for the police service.

The patrolling of the frontiers of Lithuania, Latvia and Soviet Russia is carried out by the police and not by the Customs guard. This frontier district police force is divided into "stations", a certain number of which, connected together by direct telephonic communication, form, for the purpose of patrolling, a frontier police "group". The whole frontier police force in each district is in charge of the police commandant of the district, and as regards its operations it is under the control of the local administrative authority. From the point of view of organisation, the police force which carries out these frontier duties forms part of the general police.

The strength of the police force, in accordance with the draft budget of 1924, amounts to 902 higher-grade uniformed officers on active service (of whom 200 are posted on the frontier), 43,204 lower-grade officers on active service (of whom 9,654 are on the frontier), 265 higher officials of the Criminal Intelligence Department, and 2,436 lower-grade plain-clothes members of the Criminal Intelligence Department.

K. POLISH CUSTOMS GUARD

The Customs guard was organised under a Decree of the Council of Ministers, dated March 10th, 1920, inviting the Minister of Finance to undertake the protection of the frontiers from an administrative and Customs point of view, which protection had hitherto been afforded provisionally by military detachments. This Decree was passed by the Diet on January 20th, 1922.

The Customs guard is a civil organisation intended for the Customs protection of the frontiers, and it constitutes the executive organ of the Minister of Finance.

Candidates for the Customs guard must:

(1) Produce the documents provided for in the Civil Service Regulations; and

(2) Possess military training.

The work of the Customs guards is regulated in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations. Officers of the Customs guard have to conform to a discipline similar to military discipline.
A station consisting of a number of Customs guard officers — the number varying according to the Customs traffic in the station sector — forms one unit. The lower-grade officials are from four to six in number.

For duty the stations are under the various commissioners.

The administration and supervision of the Customs guards throughout the commissioner's area, which averages about 20 kilometres, form part of the duties of the Customs guard commissioner, who is generally assisted by a higher-grade official with the rank of deputy-commissioner.

The various commissioners are under inspectors.

The administration and supervision of the service throughout the inspector's area, which includes an average of four or five commissioners' districts, form part of the duties of the inspector of the Customs guard, assisted by several subordinate officers for office work and, if necessary, by an assistant having the rank of commissioner.

The inspectors are subordinate to the Director of Customs in his capacity as the authority to whom an appeal lies in Customs matters.

From the point of view of organisation, detached units do not exist in the Customs guard.

In accordance with the draft budget for 1924, the Customs guard consists of 320 higher officials and 8,019 subordinate officials.

II.

Navy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Total tonnage</th>
<th>Depreciated tonnage¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battleships and Battle Cruisers</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast-defence Ships and Monitors</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft-carriers</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers and Light Cruisers</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torpedo-boats and Destroyers</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2,125</td>
<td>710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Craft²</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,125</td>
<td>870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3,250</td>
<td>1,580</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Budgetary Effectives in 1923.

Sea Service | 2,150.

Shore Service

¹ Depreciated tonnage (on January 1st, 1924), is calculated as follows:

(1) For battleships, battle cruisers, coast defence ships, monitors, aircraft carriers and miscellaneous vessels, a reduction in original tonnage at the rate of 1/20 per annum from date of completion.

(2) For cruisers and light cruisers, a reduction of 1/17 per annum from date of completion.

(3) For torpedo craft and submarines, a reduction of 1/12 per annum from date of completion.

² Under the heading "Miscellaneous Vessels", only sloops, gunboats and river gunboats are shown.
### Industries capable of being used for War Purposes.

**Raw Materials and Manufactured Products.**
(Production, Imports, Exports)

#### I. FUEL
(thousands metric tons).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A. Coal.</th>
<th>B. Petroleum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hard Coal</td>
<td>Lignite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>6,412¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>7,572¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>22,200¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>36,096²</td>
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</table>

**Imports.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude</td>
<td>2,691</td>
<td>3,525</td>
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</table>

**Exports.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Crude Oil</th>
<th>Illuminating oil</th>
<th>Benzine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
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<td>56</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### II. ORE AND METALS
(thousands metric tons).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A. Ore.</th>
<th>Zinc</th>
<th>Lead</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1920</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1921</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1923</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Output.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1922</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>12¹</td>
<td>24¹</td>
<td>35²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>64¹</td>
<td>59¹</td>
<td>17¹²</td>
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**Imports.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1921</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>22⁴</td>
<td>0.2⁵</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Output of Polish territory but exclusive of Polish Upper Silesia.
² Including the production of Upper Silesia.
³ All kinds of coal.
⁴ Ore and pig-iron.
⁵ Ore.
POLAND

Iron Zinc Lead

**EXPORTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Zinc</th>
<th>Lead</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>20.5</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B. Metals.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pig Iron</th>
<th>Iron and Steel</th>
<th>Zinc</th>
<th>Lead</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>68.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>118.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>5.0</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pig Iron</th>
<th>Iron and Steel</th>
<th>Zinc</th>
<th>Lead</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>88.3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**EXPORTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pig Iron</th>
<th>Iron and Steel</th>
<th>Zinc</th>
<th>Lead</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**III. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS**

**(in metric tons).**

**A. Raw Materials.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Nitrate of Sodium</th>
<th>Salt</th>
<th>Sulphur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td></td>
<td>262,625</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td></td>
<td>302,000</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td></td>
<td>295,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Ore and pig iron.
2. Ore.
3. Of which, in 1920: 29,983 tons forge-pig; 12,158 tons cast iron and 469 tons kishy pig; in 1921: 44,064 tons forge-pig; 16,177 tons cast iron; 202 tons kishy pig.
4. Output of Polish territory but exclusive of Polish Upper Silesia.
5. Of which 67,598 tons in 1920 and 116,664 tons in 1921 were Martin; 7 tons in 1920 Bessemer; puddle iron blooms 780 tons in 1920 and 445 tons in 1921; cast steel 507 tons in 1920 and 923 tons in 1921.
6. Iron waste, rolled iron in bars, rails, special iron in sheets, fine sheets and stamped iron articles, cast iron and soft iron.
### Nitrate of Sodium, Chloride of Sodium, Sulphur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Nitrate of Sodium</th>
<th>Chloride of Sodium</th>
<th>Sulphur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>8,952</td>
<td>65,952</td>
<td>3,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1,777</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Nitrate of Sodium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1,227</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. Manufactured Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sulphate of Ammonia</th>
<th>Nitric Acid</th>
<th>Sulphuric Acid</th>
<th>Spirits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sulphate of Ammonia</th>
<th>Nitric Acid</th>
<th>Sulphuric Acid</th>
<th>Spirits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Imports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sulphate of Ammonia</th>
<th>Nitric Acid</th>
<th>Sulphuric Acid</th>
<th>Spirits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>1,880</td>
<td>1,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>8,472</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Exports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sulphate of Ammonia</th>
<th>Nitric Acid</th>
<th>Sulphuric Acid</th>
<th>Spirits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IV. VARIOUS PRODUCTS

(in metric tons).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cotton</th>
<th>Rubber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Imports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cotton</th>
<th>Rubber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>22,880</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>34,364</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>48,063</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Exports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cotton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sources.

Wojskowy Instytut Naukowo-Wydawniczy. Almanach Oficerski na rok 1923-24; Dział III. Warszawa, 1923. (Officer’s Almanac.)
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