CZECHOSLOVAKIA

GENERAL

Area: ........................................ 140,356 sq. km
Population (31-XII-1925): ................. 14,438,971
          per sq. km.: ......................... 102.9

I.

Army.

A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS

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. 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.

| Departments | Political and Legal | General (Military) |
|             | Sections: Legal, political, administrative questions, etc. | Sections: Infantry, cavalry, medical, etc. |
| Air         | Technical         | Artillery and Armament |
|             | Sections: Telegraph, railway, motor transport, train, engineers, etc. | Sections: Organisation, equipment, technical, etc. |
| Administration | Special personnel service. | Sections: Commerce, industry, agriculture, etc. Clothing, etc. |

Special medical service.
Special medical service.
Special service for investigations and experiments.
2. GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY

(incorporated in the Ministry of National Defence).

Chief of General Staff, 1 deputy-chief of General Staff, 1 first and 1 second assistant chief of General Staff.

Department 1: Organisation and mobilisation;
   » 2: Operations;
   » 3: Intelligence;
   » 4: Lines of communication and transport;
   » 5: Military training;
   » 6: Physical training;
   » 7: Mental and moral training and propaganda;
   » 8: Languages.

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

B. MILITARY AREAS

The Czechoslovak Republic is divided into 4 military areas.

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

Subordinate commands

(2) Moravia and Silesia: Brno Military Command.
   6th infantry division at Brno;
   7th » at Olomouc;
   8th » at Mor. Ostrava.

Subordinate commands

(3) Slovakia, Western and Central: Bratislava Military Command.
   9th infantry division at Trnava;
   10th » at Báňská Bystrica;
   11th » at Košice.

Subordinate commands

(4) Eastern Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia: Užhorod Military Command.
Subordinate command: 12th infantry division at Užhorod.

The military areas are divided into divisional districts:
   5 in Bohemia;
   3 in Moravia and Silesia;
   3 in Slovakia;
   1 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, 12 in Slovakia and 4 in Sub-Carpathian Russia.

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

Area boundaries.
Divisional boundaries.
Area headquarters
Divisional headquarters.
C. SUBDIVISIONS OF THE ARMY

The Czechoslovak army comprises the following:

1. Arms.
   (a) Larger combatant units:
       Infantry, artillery, air force and cavalry;
   (b) Auxiliary units:
       Technical troops (engineers, telegraph and railway troops);
       Transport troops: train and motor transport corps.

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, and
       military bands.

D. HIGHER UNITS

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

The active army consists of 12 infantry divisions, 2 mountain infantry brigades, 1 light artillery brigade (not forming part of a division), 2 heavy artillery brigades and 3 cavalry brigades.

The mountain and cavalry brigades are not divisional troops. They have their own administrative staff and their headquarters are organised similarly to those of a division.

E. ARMS AND SERVICES

I. Arms.

   I. Infantry.

   (a) Infantry.
       24 brigades of infantry of the line;
       48 regiments of infantry;
       1 tank battalion

       Each infantry regiment comprises:
       - Regimental headquarters;
       - 1 auxiliary company;
       - 1 technical company;
       - 3 line battalions;
       - 1 reserve depot.

       Each line battalion has 4 companies. Nos. 4, 8 and 12 companies are machine-gun companies.
(b) Mountain Infantry.

2 brigades, each brigade being composed of 4 regiments of 3 battalions each. For administrative purposes, each battalion is a separate unit. Each mountain infantry battalion comprises:
- Battalion headquarters with administrative services;
- 1 mountain technical company;
- 4 mountain companies;
- 1 reserve mountain depot with administrative services.

The 4th company of each mountain battalion is a machine-gun company.

(c) Frontier Guards.

10 independent battalions. Each battalion comprises:
- Battalion headquarters with intendance services;
- 1 technical company;
- 4 companies;
- 1 reserve depot with administrative services.

No. 3 company in each battalion is a cyclist company, and No. 4 is a machine-gun company.

Infantry Armament.

8 mm. Mannlicher rifle, '95 pattern with bayonet;
7.9 mm. Mauser rifle (now the regulation rifle for the Czechoslovak army); will be gradually substituted for the Mannlicher.
8 mm. Mannlicher carbine, '95 pattern with bayonet.
9 mm. revolver, Nickel model.
8 mm. heavy machine-guns with tripod mounting, Schwarzlose pattern.
8 mm. light machine-gun with fork mounting, Schwarzlose pattern.

2. ARTILLERY (14 brigades).

(a) Light field artillery.

12 brigades.
16 regiments of light field artillery. Each regiment of light field artillery comprises:
- Regimental headquarters;
- 3 groups of light field artillery;
- 1 reserve battery with depot.

Each group of light field artillery consists of the group headquarters with administrative services and 3 batteries.

(b) Heavy field artillery.

14 regiments of heavy field artillery. Each regiment of heavy field artillery comprises:
- Regimental headquarters;
- 2 artillery groups;
- 1 reserve battery with depot.
Each group of heavy field artillery consists of group headquarters with administrative services, 2 batteries of heavy howitzers and one of heavy guns (one battery out of the three has a nucleus establishment), excepting 2 regiments which have 6 heavy howitzer batteries.

(c) Mountain artillery.

3 regiments of mountain artillery and 12 independent mountain artillery groups.
Each regiment of mountain artillery comprises:
- Regimental headquarters;
- 2 or 3 mountain artillery groups (7 groups in all);
- 1 reserve battery with depot.

Each mountain artillery group consists of:
- Group headquarters with administrative services;
- 3 mountain batteries of guns or howitzers.

Each independent mountain artillery group has also a reserve battery with depot.

(d) Heavy artillery (2 brigades).

5 regiments of heavy artillery.
Each regiment comprises:
- Regimental headquarters;
- 2-3 groups of heavy artillery (11 groups in all);
- 1 reserve battery with depot.

Each group consists of 2-3 heavy batteries (30 batteries in all).

(e) Special artillery.

The special artillery includes a regiment of trench mortars (Minenwerfer), anti-aircraft artillery and a reserve (gunnery and rangefinding) company.

The trench mortar regiment, of which only the cadres are organised, consists of regimental headquarters, a (training) battery of trench mortars and a reserve battery.

The anti-aircraft artillery consists of three regiments, each of which comprises:

(1) Regimental headquarters;
(2) 2 groups of anti-aircraft artillery;
(3) A searchlight group and a depot.

The anti-aircraft artillery groups are independent administrative units combined in a regiment for tactical purposes.

Each group consists of:
(a) Group headquarters with administrative services;
(b) 3 anti-aircraft batteries;
(c) 1 searchlight company;
(d) 1 reserve battery with depot.
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, pattern 15;
- 10 cm. mountain howitzer, pattern 16.

(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.

3 air regiments.
Each air regiment consists of:
A number of air battalions (generally 2) of 5 or 6 flights each (altogether 17 companies, including 3 balloon companies); 1 photography section, 1 reserve air battalion and 1 air park.

4. Cavalry.

3 brigades of 3 or 4 regiments, with 1 cyclist squadron each; 10 cavalry regiments.
Each cavalry regiment consists of:
- Regimental headquarters;
- 2 groups;
- 1 reserve group with depot.
- 3 cyclist squadrons are attached respectively to 3 of the cavalry regiments.
Each group consists of:
- Headquarters and administrative services;
- 3 squadrons (2 regular and 1 special).

The first group has two regular squadrons and 1 technical squadron.
The second group has 2 regular squadrons and 1 machine-gun squadron.
Each reserve group consists of 1 reserve squadron and 1 remount squadron.
A group of armoured cars belonging to a tank battalion is placed each year at the disposal of a cavalry brigade for a period of combined training.
Czechoslovakia

Cavalry Armament.

8 mm. Mannlicher carbine, pattern '95, with bayonet;
9 mm. revolver, Nickel pattern;
Cavalry sabre (the old Austrian sabre is being used provisionally).

5. ENGINEERS.

5 Engineer regiments (comprising 12 engineer battalions and 1 mountain engineer battalion, 1 bridging battalion, 1 mechanics battalion and 1 railway regiment of 2 battalions).

The bridging battalion includes:
1. Battalion headquarters with administrative services;
2. 2 companies of bridging troops;
3. A mining company;
4. A navigation company;
5. A technical company with stores depot;
6. A reserve company with depot.

The mechanics battalion includes:
1. Battalion headquarters with administrative services;
2. 3 construction companies (1-3);
3. A technical stores company with stores depot;
4. A reserve company with depot.

Army Telegraph Corps.

3 telegraph battalions containing 3 to 5 companies; 1 wireless company, 1 depot company and 1 signalling school (total, 12 companies).

Train.

5 battalions, 17 companies and 1 school.

Motor Transport.

3 motor transport battalions, existing as cadres only and consisting of 12 companies.
3 depot companies.
Motor transport schools.

II. Services.

(i) Technical Services.
The technical services comprise the following branches:
(a) Armaments: central arms depot at Prague and 12 divisional arms depots.
(b) Technical air services: technical air school; central air depot at Olomouc; central air factories at Prague.
(c) Technical engineer service: central depot and workshops.
(d) Technical army telegraph service: central depot and workshops.
(e) Technical railway service: central depot.
(f) Technical train service: central depot and workshops.
(g) Technical motor transport service: workshops at Prague and Trenčín.
(h) 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 depot and 1 bedding depot.

(3) Medical Corps.
There are 12 divisional hospitals, each with 1 auxiliary company attached:
1 hospital for disabled men;
8 bath establishments for disabled men;
3 medical depots.

(4) Veterinary Department.
(5) Remount Department: Stud farm and 3 horse-breeding depots.
(6) Military Justice Department.
(7) Chaplains Department.
(8) Recruiting Department.
(9) Secretariat.

F. GENDARMERIE AND POLICE

I. GENDARMERIE.

The gendarmerie is a corps organised on military lines for the maintenance of order and public safety in accordance with the law and with the Government proclamations. It is under the control of the Ministry of the Interior and its agents.

The President of the Republic may, in exceptional circumstances, and on the Government’s proposal, order the employment of the gendarmerie, the frontier guard and the revenue police for service in the armed forces.

The members of the gendarmerie are called up at specified intervals to undergo military training, particularly during the manoeuvres, and are subject during this time to military law and regulations.

The Ministry of the Interior, after consulting the Ministry of National Defence, takes any necessary decisions regarding the details of organisation, effectives, training, service regulations, equipment and armament, and regarding the part which the gendarmerie shall take in the defence of the country against a foreign enemy.

In the case of external danger threatening the State, a staff officer is attached to the gendarmerie.

The effectives of the gendarmerie are recruited from volunteers who have completed their military service; they enlist for a period of at least four years and must, in addition, serve for one year as recruits.

The officers of the gendarmerie are recruited:
(a) from the gendarmerie, by promotion;
(b) from the officers on the active and reserve lists.
The present strength (1927) of the gendarmerie is as follows:

(a) Administrative officers, 139; gendarmerie officers, 266; intendance officers, 63;
(b) Rank and file, 12,733.
(c) In Sub-Carpathian Russia: 924.

2. Police.

The Government has the power to form State police forces wherever it may be necessary.

There is a corps of State police which is stationed:

(a) At Prague, Liberec, Cheb, Karl, Vary, Mar, Lázňe, Plžen, Kladno;
(b) In Moravia and Silesia: at Brno, Jihlava, Znojmo, Mor. Ostrava, Opava;
(c) In Slovakia: at Bratislava, Košice, Komárno, Lučenec, Parkan, Prešov, Rožňava, Rim. Sobota, Zvolen;
(d) In Sub-Carpathian Russia: at Užhorod, Berehov, Munkačevo.

Strength (1927):
Administrative officials: 1,257;
Executive services: 13,456.
Sub-Carpathian Russia: 5,845.

3. Civil Guard.

A Civil Guard, part of which is in uniform and part in plain clothes, is attached to the administrative authorities for purposes of security. The force wearing uniform is armed and organised on a military basis. The force in plain clothes is not organised on a military basis, but may be armed according to requirements.

The force wearing uniform is placed under the orders of a command.

G. System of Recruitment

Military service in Czechoslovakia is universal and compulsory.
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 fourteen months. Young men recruited in 1926 and later are obliged to serve for four additional months in the active army.
(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 *special reserve* to which are assigned men liable to military service but in excess of the peace time 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 sergeant-majors belong to the reserve until they reach the age of 60.

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 special 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 (14 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 less than four weeks.

Men belonging to the special reserve are liable to a period of training lasting twelve weeks; 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 20 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 14 months' 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 cannot volunteer without the permission of the President of the Republic and of their home governments.

**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.

**H. EFFECTIVES**

**Budgetary Effectives (1927).**

**I. Officers.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Generals</th>
<th>Colonels</th>
<th>Lieutenant-Colonels</th>
<th>Majors</th>
<th>Captains</th>
<th>1st Lieutenants</th>
<th>Lieutenants</th>
<th>and Lieuts.</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Central Administration and higher commands</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>112</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>General Staff</td>
<td></td>
<td>260</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>403</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
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<td>260</td>
<td>172</td>
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<td>535</td>
<td>1,481</td>
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<td>747</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>481</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>129</td>
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<td></td>
<td>59</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
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<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>238</td>
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<td>Engineers 1</td>
<td>233</td>
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<td>55</td>
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<td>Medical Corps</td>
<td>238</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td>91</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>776</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>2,185</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>350</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,126</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>5,927</td>
<td>1,625</td>
<td>1,126</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>10,629</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Engineer, telegraph and railway troops.
2 Including motor transport corps.
3 Including 3,256 staff captains.

II. *Non-commissioned Officers and Men* ........... 116,383

III. *Horses* ........................................ 24,752

1 99,126 men from January 1st to March 31st, 1927; 39,126 from April 1st to September 30th; 99,126 from October 1st to December 31st; 20,000 (supernumeraries) from October 1st to November 30th.
I. CADRES

Officers, N.C.O.s.

Training Establishments and Scientific Institutions.

Training Establishments:

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

Scientific Institutions.

Army Geographical Service;
War Archives and Museum.

Schools.

Staff College.
The 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 auxiliary arms. The period of training in the Academy is two years.

Schools of Practical Training.
The Schools of Practical Training for infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers and the military telegraph and railway regiments were created with a view to completing and extending the practical training of the students. The period of training in these schools 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 at Cheb.
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:
School for training cavalry instructors.
School of cavalry practical training.
School for reserve officers.
School for cavalry N.C.O.s.
School of farriery.

Train School.
The Train School is attached to a train battalion.

Motor School.
This school is attached to one of the motor transport battalions and trains
the personnel of the motor service, including regular officers, reserve officers,
and, if necessary, the rank and file.
This establishment comprises:
School for regular officers in the motor service.
School for reserve officers.
School for N.C.O.s.
Practical training course.

Intendance School.
This school trains officers for the intendance service (who are recruited from
the train and motor services), and administrative services.
The officers of the principal arms and of the engineers and military telegraph
and railway regiments are only admitted in limited numbers.
The period of training is two years.

Medical School.
The period of training is eight months.

School of Gymnastics (Physical Training).
This school trains Physical Training instructors and fencing-masters. The
pupils of the school are drawn from officers and N.C.O.s.
There are two courses of five months each every year.

Military Geographical Institute.
Sections: Astronomy and Geodesy; Topography; Cartography; Printing; Economic and Technical Administration.

II.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A. Notes on Budget Procedure.

1. The financial year coincides with the calendar year. The budget is pre-
pared by the Administration in time to be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies
during the month of September or October. It is generally finally voted in De-
ember. If, by the end of the year, the budget has not yet been voted, the Govern-
ment must obtain from the Chambers a special authorisation for the intervening
period.

2. Until the year 1926 the budget was composed of two parts:
   (a) The administrative (general) budget.
   (b) The investment budget.

The administrative budget included the general expenditure and receipts
of the State, whilst the investment budget was charged solely with expenditure
on construction of any kind (houses, barracks, railways, etc). There were no
receipts credited to the investment budget, the Government obtaining the neces-
sary funds by means of long-term loans.
The 1926 budget represents a distinct reform, the investment budget having been incorporated in that of the administration.

3. The Czechoslovak budget was, until 1925, a gross budget. As from that year the receipts and working expenses of public undertakings, State domains and fiscal monopolies are not entered in the budget as in former years, but only net receipts and deficits shown.

4. Local authorities do not contribute to military expenditure.

5. Beginning with the financial year 1927 the structure of the defence budget was modified considerably. A "Fund for acquisition of defence supplies" was formed for the purpose of meeting expenditure incurred for completing stocks of war material and expenditure on construction of new barracks. The Fund will be maintained for a period of eleven years, including 1927, by means of annual contributions from the Ministry of Finance and may be increased by the proceeds of donations, collections, etc. It is administered by the Ministry of National Defence in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance.

Expenditure on national defence, as from 1927, thus consists of three classes:

(a) Expenditure in the ordinary budget for current requirements;
(b) Sums derived from the fund for development and improvements. These vary in amount but average about 315 million Kč;
(c) Expenditure on account of military enterprises.

B. BUDGET EXPENDITURE ON NATIONAL DEFENCE.

I. Summary of Defence Expenditure.

Table I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Closed Accounts</th>
<th>Estimates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1,905.2</td>
<td>1,653.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>1,445.6</td>
<td>1,400.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>1,760.6</td>
<td>1,715.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index number of defence expenditure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>1,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index numbers of wholesale prices:

- 1914 = 100
- 1925 = 100

Index of defence expenditure reduced to the 1925 price level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 This sum of 315 million Kč. appears under the heading of General Administration, treasury account.
2 Average, January to July 1928.
II. Analysis of Defence Expenditure.

The following table gives in detail the principal items of expenditure on national defence in the budget of the Ministry of Defence:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2.</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed Accounts Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koruna (ooo's omitted.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Central Administration</td>
<td>35,062</td>
<td>34,538</td>
<td>34,613</td>
<td>37,548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. National Defence:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers' salaries</td>
<td>406,524</td>
<td>402,709</td>
<td>407,851</td>
<td>420,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>99,005</td>
<td>87,388</td>
<td>70,210</td>
<td>79,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Staff</td>
<td>35,380</td>
<td>34,002</td>
<td>30,513</td>
<td>32,587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery and printing</td>
<td>20,736</td>
<td>18,479</td>
<td>18,994</td>
<td>19,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victualling</td>
<td>350,924</td>
<td>361,708</td>
<td>372,920</td>
<td>345,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs of administration and working expenses of repair workshops and of military stores</td>
<td>11,280</td>
<td>10,083</td>
<td>8,794</td>
<td>9,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing and bedding</td>
<td>97,564</td>
<td>84,892</td>
<td>41,322</td>
<td>45,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarters</td>
<td>24,433</td>
<td>25,297</td>
<td>24,898</td>
<td>23,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of horses</td>
<td>16,127</td>
<td>17,418</td>
<td>18,810</td>
<td>18,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse breeding</td>
<td>1,353</td>
<td>1,192</td>
<td>1,386</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical service, pharmaceutical supplies and sanitary service</td>
<td>21,367</td>
<td>18,432</td>
<td>15,359</td>
<td>15,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military courts and prison</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air service</td>
<td>112,099</td>
<td>80,239</td>
<td>58,890</td>
<td>65,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering service, railways and railway service</td>
<td>14,662</td>
<td>7,760</td>
<td>8,143</td>
<td>6,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>9,375</td>
<td>7,262</td>
<td>5,326</td>
<td>5,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegraph and telephone service</td>
<td>14,968</td>
<td>7,461</td>
<td>6,219</td>
<td>6,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automobiles</td>
<td>67,162</td>
<td>31,315</td>
<td>36,356</td>
<td>29,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>15,207</td>
<td>7,301</td>
<td>4,133</td>
<td>5,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guns, rifles and other arms, ammunition, optical instruments, etc.</td>
<td>267,521</td>
<td>145,264</td>
<td>16,670</td>
<td>16,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special armaments</td>
<td>15,065</td>
<td>4,523</td>
<td>3,961</td>
<td>2,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenals and artillery experiments</td>
<td>27,109</td>
<td>22,277</td>
<td>19,222</td>
<td>15,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shooting ranges</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosives</td>
<td>38,110</td>
<td>19,298</td>
<td>69,222</td>
<td>76,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammunition factory at Policie</td>
<td>5,079</td>
<td>4,898</td>
<td>4,410</td>
<td>3,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military academy</td>
<td>4,107</td>
<td>3,266</td>
<td>6,136</td>
<td>6,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military schools</td>
<td>7,237</td>
<td>5,432</td>
<td>5,959</td>
<td>7,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instruction and physical training</td>
<td>1,940</td>
<td>1,771</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>1,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical Institute</td>
<td>2,392</td>
<td>2,175</td>
<td>1,242</td>
<td>1,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commemoration of the Liberation Campaign</td>
<td>2,129</td>
<td>1,952</td>
<td>2,225</td>
<td>1,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Administration of War Graves</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manoeuvres</td>
<td>65,365</td>
<td>59,314</td>
<td>50,017</td>
<td>44,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling and transport</td>
<td>54,291</td>
<td>57,072</td>
<td>50,423</td>
<td>33,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>766</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenses</td>
<td>2,254</td>
<td>2,017</td>
<td>1,602</td>
<td>1,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of 2</td>
<td>1,813,950</td>
<td>1,535,600</td>
<td>1,367,895</td>
<td>1,345,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. French military mission</td>
<td>5,823</td>
<td>4,997</td>
<td>4,070</td>
<td>4,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Recruiting</td>
<td>1,210</td>
<td>1,113</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Relief to disabled soldiers and their families</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>15,811</td>
<td>13,647</td>
<td>12,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Investment expenses during the transitional period</td>
<td>1,356,288</td>
<td>53,721</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses not budgeted for:</td>
<td>12,858</td>
<td>6,804</td>
<td>25,408</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Reserves of clothing and equipment</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1,076</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Investment expenses: exploitation of military forests</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>1,905,244</td>
<td>1,653,660</td>
<td>1,445,633</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(2) Under the heading “Air Service” in Table 2 are included all expenses relating to the air force except officers’ salaries and the cost of manoeuvres.

(3) The following table shows the expenditure of the Ministry of Defence divided into ordinary and extraordinary expenditure:

**Table 3.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial year</th>
<th>Accounts</th>
<th>Ordinary Expenditure</th>
<th>Extraordinary Expenditure</th>
<th>Total Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>1,226,363</td>
<td>678,881</td>
<td>1,905,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Accounts</td>
<td>1,348,283</td>
<td>305,377</td>
<td>1,653,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td>1,394,903</td>
<td>59,730</td>
<td>1,445,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,388,270</td>
<td>11,730</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) Since 1925 only the net surplus or deficit on military undertakings, as the case may be, is entered in the defence budget.

The following table shows the receipts from and working expenses of military undertakings:

**Table 4.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Aircraft factory:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>10,518</td>
<td>13,017</td>
<td>13,429</td>
<td>17,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working expenses</td>
<td>10,381</td>
<td>12,942</td>
<td>13,179</td>
<td>17,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>+ 137</td>
<td>+ 75</td>
<td>+ 250</td>
<td>+ 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Military printing:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>1,887</td>
<td>2,199</td>
<td>3,766</td>
<td>4,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working expenses</td>
<td>1,812</td>
<td>2,192</td>
<td>3,766</td>
<td>3,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>+ 75</td>
<td>+ 7</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>+ 346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment expenses</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>+ 75</td>
<td>+ 7</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>+ 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Exploitation of military forests:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>1,446</td>
<td>4,420</td>
<td>1,603</td>
<td>6,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working expenses</td>
<td>1,420</td>
<td>4,420</td>
<td>1,603</td>
<td>5,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>+ 26</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment expenses</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>+ 26</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) The expenditure during the transitional period includes expenses in respect of Czechoslovak forces abroad (Czechoslovak Legionaries), for instance, social aid to sick and disabled soldiers and their families, etc.

(6) The expenditure on national defence charged to the Investment Budget consists of costs of construction of barracks and other buildings and shooting-ranges.

**III. Receipts collected by Defence Departments.**

Receipts of the Ministry of Defence are of two kinds:

(a) Receipts from military undertakings.

(b) Receipts collected by the Ministry of Defence in the course of its administration, mainly those derived from the sale of disused materials and official publications.
Receipts by the Ministry of Defence.

### Table 5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Receipts of administration of National Defence</td>
<td>49,386</td>
<td>40,516</td>
<td>37,725</td>
<td>35,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Net receipts of military undertakings</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total receipts</td>
<td>49,624</td>
<td>40,598</td>
<td>37,975</td>
<td>35,373</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IV. Expenditure referring to Preceding Years.

1. **Public Debt Service.** No interest on or amortisation of public debt is charged to the budget of national defence. It may be noted, however, that expenditure in the Investment Budget has been met from proceeds of loans.

2. **Military Pensions** are not charged to the budget of national defence but appear under the special heading "Pensions". The following table gives the total amount of military pensions, including allowances on account of high cost of living and allowances to surviving dependents.

### Table 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military pensions</td>
<td>174,294</td>
<td>181,050</td>
<td>183,253</td>
<td>185,984</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The amounts contributed by military personnel and paid into the Treasury towards pensions are as follows:

### Table 7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions of military personnel</td>
<td>17,013</td>
<td>17,458</td>
<td>17,780</td>
<td>18,876</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C. Supplementary Note.

State expenditure on civil aviation has amounted to:

### Table 8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure on civil aviation</td>
<td>8,083</td>
<td>15,742</td>
<td>21,496</td>
<td>33,504</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>