POLAND

GENERAL

Area .................. 388,390 sq. km.
Population (31. XII. 1927) . 30,212,900
Per sq. km. ........... 77.8.
Length of land frontier .......... 5,011 km.
Length of sea coast ................. 130 »
Length of railway lines (1926) ....... 19,496 »

I.

Army.

A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS

The President of the Republic is the supreme head of the entire armed forces; he does not however exercise the chief command in time of war.

In his capacity as chief of the armed forces he exercises his command through the Minister of War, and issues decrees concerning matters within the competence of the Higher Command which are not reserved for the legislature.

I. COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The Committee of National Defence is presided over by the President of the Republic.

The Committee of National Defence has to consider problems of national defence and draw up the general lines on which the organisation of the national forces with a view to mobilisation is to be carried out.

In particular, it is the duty of the Committee of National Defence to draft recommendations as to the general programme of work in connection with the preparation of national defence, bills concerning national defence, etc.

The Committee of National Defence is composed of:

The Prime Minister, representing the President; the Ministers for War, Foreign Affairs and Finance, and the Inspector-General of the Army. If the subject of the deliberations of the Committee bears on a question which is in the
province of some other Minister, the latter, at the invitation of the Prime Minister, shall take part in the Committee’s discussions on the same footing as the members. In particularly important cases the President of the Republic, on the recommendation of the Cabinet, may widen the Committee by calling in other persons. The Inspector-General of the Army is ex officio Rapporteur on all matters considered by the Committee of National Defence.

The Committee of National Defence can take no decisions without first hearing the opinion of the Inspector-General of the Army.

2. MINISTRY OF WAR.

In time of peace the War Minister is in direct command of the armed forces of the State, and is in charge of their administration. He is answerable for his official acts both as regards the Constitution and as regards Parliament. In time of peace the Inspector-General of Armed Forces and the General Staff are under his authority.

The War Minister has an exclusive right to give orders to the armed forces, and also presides over the Military Prosecutions Office.

The War Ministry comprises:

(a) The Minister’s Cabinet and the Headquarters.
(b) The Personnel Bureau.
(c) The General Organisation Bureau.
(d) The General Administration Bureau.
(e) The War Supplies Bureau.
(f) The Comptrollers Bureau.
(g) The Departments of the different arms and services (10 in number).
(h) The Directorate of the Navy.

The following are under the direct authority of the Ministry:

(a) The Minister’s Cabinet, which deals with questions of official entertainment and relations with the civil and parliamentary authorities.
(b) The Personnel Bureau, which deals with all matters relating to the personnel (appointments, decorations, etc.).
(c) The Corps of Comptrollers, which supervises the military administration.
(d) The office for physical development and the military training of young persons.

The War Minister is assisted by two Under-Secretaries of State, who command and administer the armed forces on his behalf, each within his own sphere and in compliance with the general instructions of the Inspector-General of Armed Forces and the Chief of the General Staff. The first Under-Secretary of State deals with all questions relating to administrations, supplies, the budget and industrial mobilisation. The second is in charge of the organisation and administration of the levies and instruction and military training (except advanced studies).

The first Under-Secretary of State is in direct charge of the General Administration Bureau and the Comptrollers’ Bureau; the following departments are also under his authority:

(a) Armament.
(b) Intendance.
(c) Medical Services.
(d) Works.
(e) Justice.
The second Under-Secretary of State is in direct charge of the General Organisation Bureau and the War Supplies Bureau; the following departments are also under his authority:

(a) Infantry.
(b) Cavalry.
(c) Artillery.
(d) Air Forces.
(e) Engineers.

3. INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF ARMED FORCES.

The Inspector-General of Armed Forces is a general and becomes commander-in-chief, when one is appointed. In time of peace he acts as permanent assistant to the War Minister for all questions relating to the preparation of the armed forces and of the State for defence in the event of an armed conflict.

The following are directly subordinate to the Inspector-General of Armed Forces:

(a) The General Inspectorate of Armed Forces,
(b) The General Staff,
(c) The Inspectors of Armies,
(d) The Centre of Higher Military Studies,
(e) The Military History Bureau,
(f) The Military Archives.

The Inspector-General of Armed Forces is assisted by an advisory body: the Committee on armament and equipment.

The General Staff deals with all questions relating to the organisation of defence, mobilisation, military intelligence, operations, manoeuvres, the training of the larger units, organisation of food and forage supplies, military communications and supply depots.

The General Staff comprises the following bureaux:

First Bureau: Organisation and Mobilisation;
Second Bureau: Information and Reconnaissance;
Third Bureau: Education and Operations;
Fourth Bureau: Supply Services, Communications and Transit.

The following are also subordinate to the Chief of the General Staff:

(1) The Military Section of the General Commissariat of the Polish Republic at Danzig, and the military attachés.
(2) The Staff College,
(3) The Higher Intendance College,
(4) The Institute of Military Geography,
(5) The Institute of Military Science,
(6) The Central Military Library.

The Inspectors of Armies inspect all corps of troops and have a staff of officers at their disposal.

B. MILITARY AREAS

The territory of the Republic is divided into 10 military areas:

First .......... Warsaw ; Sixth .......... Lemberg ;
Second .......... Lublin ; Seventh ........ Posen ;
Third .......... Grodno ; Eighth .......... Thorn ;
Fourth .......... Lodz ; Ninth .......... Brest-Litovsk ;
Fifth .......... Cracow ; Tenth .......... Przemysl ;
POLAND

MILITARY AREAS.

— — — Military boundaries.

▲ Army corps headquarters.
Each military area is under a general, who is given the title of Army Corps Area Commander and exercises territorial authority, under the War Minister, over the troops in the area.

As a rule, all military formations stationed in his command are under his authority. Central institutions and military schools within the military area receive their orders regarding the use of material and technical training direct from the Minister, but in all other matters they are under the commander of the area.

Each officer in command of a military area is assisted by a staff and heads of services. The staff consists of two bureaux and one section: a general bureau, a training bureau and an independent information section.

C. HIGHER UNITS

The Army consists in peace time of:
- 28 infantry divisions and 2 divisions of mountain troop;
- 4 divisions and 6 independent brigades of cavalry.

An infantry (or light infantry) division comprises:
- 1 staff, 3 regiments of infantry (or light infantry) and 1 regiment of field artillery.

The commander of an infantry (or light infantry) or cavalry division is in command of the units of which that division is composed but has, as a rule, no authority over units not belonging to his own division, except in special circumstances (sedition, state of siege, etc.); in such a contingency the commander of the area may delegate part of his territorial authority to a divisional commander. The latter is then placed in command of all the units stationed in his area.

A cavalry division comprises:
- 1 staff, 3 brigades, consisting of 2 regiments of cavalry each and 2 groups of horse artillery, 1 pioneer squadron and 1 automatic rifle squadron.

An independent cavalry brigade comprises:
- 1 staff, 3 regiments of cavalry, 1 group of horse artillery and 1 pioneer squadron.

D. ARMS

1. INFANTRY.

The Infantry consists of:
- 84 regiments of line infantry;
- 6 regiments of mountain troops;
- 2 battalions of light infantry;
- 2 machine-gun battalions;
- 1 tank regiment.

Each regiment of the line (or regiment of mountain troops) comprises:
- 1 regimental headquarters;
- 1 signal platoon and
- 1 pioneers platoon;
- 2-3 battalions of infantry (or mountain troops).
An infantry (or mountain-troops) battalion comprises:
1 battalion headquarters;
3 companies of infantry (or mountain troops);
1 heavy machine-gun company.

One of the line companies also constitutes the regimental non-commissioned officers’ school.
Each independent battalion (light infantry or machine-gunners) consists of:
1 battalion headquarters;
1 signal section;
1 pioneer section;
3-4 companies (light infantry or machine-gunners).
The tank regiment consists of:
1 regimental headquarters;
1 signal section;
3 tank battalions (of 3 companies each);
1 tank park.

2. CAVALRY.

The cavalry consists of 3 regiments of light horse, 10 regiments of hussars, 27 regiments of lancers, 5 automatic-rifle squadrons, 9 squadrons of pioneers and one remount depot.

A cavalry regiment consists of:
1 regimental headquarters;
1 signal troop;
1 heavy machine-gun squadron;
4 squadrons of the line;
1 reserve squadron.
Each heavy machine-gun squadron comprises:
1 squadron headquarters;
2 heavy machine-gun troops.

A line squadron comprises:
1 squadron headquarters;
4 troops.
Each automatic-rifle squadron consists of:
1 squadron headquarters and 2-3 troops.
Each pioneer squadron consists of:
1 headquarters and 3 or 4 troops.

3. ARTILLERY.

The artillery consists of:
30 regiments of field artillery;
10 ” ” heavy field artillery;
1 regiment of mountain artillery;
1 ” ” heavy artillery;
1 ” and 6 independent groups anti-aircraft artillery;
13 groups of horse-artillery;
1 group of armoured trains;
10 horse-transport squadrons (skeleton);
1 company of foot artillery.
Field Artillery.

A regiment of field artillery comprises:
- 1 regimental headquarters;
- 1 signal detachment;
- 3 groups.

A field artillery group comprises:
- 1 group headquarters;
- 3 batteries.

The commanding officer of a regiment of field artillery is under the commander of the division to which his regiment belongs.

Heavy Field Artillery.

A regiment of heavy field artillery consists of:
- 1 regimental headquarters;
- 1 signal section;
- 3 groups (of 3 batteries each).

The commanding officer of a regiment of heavy field artillery is under the commander of the artillery of the military area.

Mountain Artillery.

A regiment of mountain artillery consists of:
- 1 regimental headquarters;
- 1 signal section;
- 2 groups (of 3 batteries each).

Heavy Artillery.

A regiment of heavy artillery consists of:
- 1 regimental headquarters;
- 1 signal section;
- 3 groups (of 3 batteries each).

Anti-Aircraft Artillery.

An anti-aircraft artillery regiment consists of:
- 1 regimental headquarters;
- 1 signal detachment;
- 1 heavy machine-gun company;
- 1 observers detachment;
- 1 searchlight detachment;
- 1 motor-drawn group (with 3 batteries);
- 1 horse-drawn group (with 3 batteries).

Horse Artillery.

A horse-artillery group consists of:
- 1 group headquarters;
- 1 signal section;
- 3 batteries.

The commanding officer of a horse-artillery group is under the commander of the independent cavalry division or brigade to which his group belongs.
Foot Artillery.
A foot artillery company consists of:
1 company headquarters;
3 batteries.

The armoured-train group consists of 1 group headquarters and 3 trains.

4. ENGINEERS.

The engineer troops consist of:
10 regiments of field engineers;
2 » » railway troops;
2 signal regiments and 3 independent signal battalions;
1 wireless-telegraphy regiment;
10 motor-transport groups;
1 electro-technical battalion;
1 heavy bridging battalion.

A regiment of field engineers consists of 1 regimental headquarters, 1 signal platoon and 2 battalions of field engineers.
A field-engineers battalion consists of 1 battalion headquarters and 3 companies of field engineers.
A regiment of railway field engineers consists of 1 regimental headquarters and 1 headquarters of the railway training area and 3 battalions of railway field engineers (of 2 companies each).
A heavy bridging battalion consists of 1 battalion headquarters, 1 signal section, 2 heavy bridging companies and 1 mining and river navigation company.
An electro-technical battalion consists of 1 battalion headquarters, 2 searchlight companies, 2 electro-technical companies, 1 electro-technical depot and workshop and artificers' and electro-technicians' school.

Signal Troops.
A signal (telegraphy) regiment consists of 1 regimental headquarters, 1 specialists company and 3 battalions (of 3 companies each).
A radio-telegraphy regiment consists of 1 regimental headquarters, 1 specialists company and 2 battalions (of 4 companies each).

Motor-Transport Groups.
A motor-transport group consists of 1 group headquarters, 1 training column, 1 transport column and 1 motor-transport park.

5. AIR SERVICE.
The air force consists of:
6 aviation regiments;
1 naval aviation group;
1 balloon battalion;
1 meteorological company;
1 air service group.
(a) Each aviation regiment consists of:
   i. regimental headquarters;
   ii. signal platoon;
   iii. photographic platoon;
   iv. aviation park;
   v. training squadron, and
   2 or 3 groups of two squadrons each.

(b) The balloon battalion consists of:
   i. battalion headquarters;
   ii. signal platoon;
   iii. photographic section;
   iv. balloon park;
   v. 4 balloon companies;
   vi. specialists company.

(c) The air service group consists of:
   i. headquarters;
   ii. 3 air companies, and
   iii. school company with a reserve of line personnel
       and transport equipment.

E. SERVICES.

1. Recruiting Service.
   Recruiting duties are performed by 10 Inspectors of recruiting and 118 recruiting offices.

2. Remount Service.
   The remount service is conducted by remount commissioners and regional force inspectors.

3. Armament Service.
   The Armament Service is under the direction of the chief artillery and armament officers in each military area.
   The establishments of the Armament Service are the following:
   5 central arsenals;
   5 central munition establishments;
   10 regional armament establishments.
   The Armament Service also possesses:
   10 armament service groups (8 skeleton).
   The head of the Artillery Department also deals with trains and horse-transport columns.

   The Intendance Service is under the direction of the chief intendance officers of the military area.
   The Intendance Service establishments are:
   3 clothing and quarters establishments;
   30 military food and forage establishments.
   The Service also possesses:
   10 administration battalions (6 skeleton).

5. Army Medical Service.
   The Army Medical Service is under the direction of the chief army medical officers of the military area.
The Medical Service establishments are as follows:
1. central store;
2. military area dispensaries;
3. military hospitals.

The Service also possesses:
4. military area hospitals;
5. medical service battalions (5 skeleton).

6. Engineer Service: provided by the central establishments and the chief engineer officers and stores of the various areas.

7. Air Service: provided by the central establishments.

8. Works Department: deals with military buildings.

9. Department of Military Justice. This includes:
   1. higher military court;
   2. military-area courts;
   3. divisional courts;
   4. military prisons.

10. Chaplains Department: chaplains provided by the various religious denominations in the country.

F. MILITARY SCHOOLS

(a) Pre-Military Schools.

3 cadet corps.

(b) Training Schools (for regular officers).

- Infantry cadet officers' school.
- Cavalry
- Artillery
- Engineer
- Air
- Naval
- Medical

Cadet school for non-commissioned officers.
1 school of candidates for all arms.

(c) Schools for Advanced Training and for Specialisation.

Advanced courses for captains to qualify for promotion to the higher ranks.
- Infantry musketry school (Central Musketry School).
- Cavalry training centre.
- Artillery
- Sappers'
- Railway sappers' training centre.
- Signallers' training centre.

(d) Practical Training Schools.

- Tank and motor school.
- Gendarmerie school.

(e) Higher Schools.

- Centre of Higher Military Studies.
- Higher School of Military Science.
- Higher Intendance School.

(f) School for Chemical Studies (defence against chemical war).

(g) School for Gymnastics and Sports.
G. GENDARMERIE

The Gendarmerie is divided into ten military area groups. Each group of gendarmerie consists of one group commander and 2-5 gendarmerie sections.

H. SYSTEM OF RECRUITING

I. COMPULSORY SERVICE.

General military service is compulsory in Poland. It consists of:

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

(a) Service in the Regular Army lasts for two years, or, in the case of cavalry and horse artillery, two years and one month; and in the Navy 2 years and three months. In actual practice service does not exceed 18 months, for, on the expiration of this period, the men are sent off on indefinite leave. All men who have completed their 21st year are liable to be called up for service, irrespective of their nationality or of the denomination to which they belong. In case of a declaration of war, service begins at the age of 19.

(b) Immediately on completing their service in the Regular Army, men are transferred to the Reserve, in which they continue to serve until they reach the age of 40, or in the case of officers till they reach the age of 50. During this period reservists may be called up for various trainings not exceeding 14 weeks in all, and not exceeding 6 weeks on any one occasion; officers may be called up for trainings not exceeding 36 weeks in all, and not exceeding 8 weeks on any one occasion.

(c) The Territorial Army consists of men who have completed their term of service in the Reserve and also men who have been posted direct to that force as a result of legislative measures. Service in the Territorial Army continues till the age of 50 or, in the case of officers, till the age of 60; it does not involve army periods of training.

(d) In addition to the general compulsory military service there is an auxiliary compulsory service which applies to all male citizens between the ages of 17 and 60 not performing active military service and not belonging to the reserve or territorial forces. They are liable to be called up in case of war and mobilisation or, speaking generally, when required for the defence of the country. Women may also be admitted to this Service as volunteers.

In order to enable all citizens fit for military service to be trained with the contingents of the active army, the Minister of War may shorten the period of service, or may grant leave to a proportion of the men in order to fill their vacancies with new recruits.

2. EXEMPTIONS.

Members of the clergy belonging to denominations recognised by the Government of the Republic are exempted from service; when they are due to serve, they are transferred outright to the unarmed territorial forces till the age of 50.
3. EXCLUSION FROM SERVICE.

Any person who has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment exceeding three years is automatically excluded from military service. This exclusion remains effective for 10 years after the sentence has been served. The military authorities are also empowered to exclude from military service for a period of ten years any person who has been sentenced to three months’ imprisonment for acts against the State or against public order.

4. POSTPONEMENT OF SERVICE.

The following are entitled to postponement of service:

(i) Persons who are the sole support of their families;

(ii) Owners of farms, provided these farms have been acquired by inheritance and are the sole source of livelihood of the owners;

(iii) Students attending State higher and secondary schools or similar schools recognised by the State.

Postponement of service is granted for one year but is renewable up to the age of 25 according to the class of conscript attending the college. Men holding the baccalaureat and graduates serve in principle for 15 months; those who are not so qualified serve for 5 months and are then transferred to the reserve.

5. VOLUNTARY SERVICE.

Any Polish citizens from 17 to 21 years of age who have not been called upon to serve in the Army may offer themselves for service as volunteers; they serve under the same conditions as conscripts but may select the arm they prefer. Volunteers undertake to serve in the active army for 2 years, and in case of war until demobilisation.

6. TRAINING.

Training in the Army consists of:

(i) training of men belonging to the annual contingent or to the reserve;

(ii) training of professional officers and soldiers;

(iii) physical training;

(iv) general education.

(i) The men belonging to the contingent undergo training during their term of service in the Army; reservists during the periods of training in the Reserve.

Reserve non-commissioned officers are trained in the reserve non-commissioned officers’ schools while they are still serving in the army. Every regiment has a school of this kind, and the length of the course varies from three to seven months according to the arm.

Reserve officers are trained in the reserve officer cadet schools, the course lasting for six months.

To these schools conscripts are admitted who, by reason of their standard of education, are only held to serve for 15 months; also re-engaged non-commissioned officers who have reached the third grade in rank and have served as re-engaged non-commissioned officers for six years with the colours.
In addition, all regular officers who have retired from the Regular Army without qualifying for a pension are regarded as reserve officers. They are exempted from the training required of the ordinary reserve officers.

(2) Re-engaged non-commissioned officers are trained in special schools, the courses lasting for from 5 to 10 months according to the arm. Men who have passed through a reserve non-commissioned officers' school with the rank of corporal are admitted to the above schools. Re-engaged non-commissioned officers undertake an obligation, which is renewable, to serve for at least three years.

Regular officers are trained in the officers’ schools. These courses last for 2 years (one year in the School for Aspirant Officers and two years in the special schools, except in the Engineering School where the course lasts three years; courses in the Medical School last for 5 years).

During their service, regular officers attend advanced and special courses.

(3) Physical training in the army. For this purpose the military authorities arrange for systematic daily exercises and for games and sports; they also train instructors.

Physical training in the army is administered by the Office of Physical Education and Military Preparation of Youth.

The Central Military School of Sports and Gymnastics is the technical body responsible for physical training. This training is directed by a special officer in each military area. A physical training officer is attached to all line units.

(4) The general education of the men is given by means of special courses (reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, etc.). These courses are compulsory.

7. PREPARATORY MILITARY TRAINING.

The object of physical and military training is to increase the physical fitness of the population and to provide military training independently of that given in the units of the armed forces. Participation in these exercises is voluntary. In the secondary schools the pupils may be organised in school detachments. The school authorities decide whether such detachments shall be formed, but once a detachment is formed all the pupils in the corresponding classes are bound to belong to it.

Every detachment organised in a secondary school is commanded by an officer of the active army or by a reserve officer.

The Commander is a member of the school board.

8. MILITARY TAX.

The following are subject to the military tax:

(i) Men who are posted to the reserve (except in the year in which they are called on to undergo a period of training or are transferred to the regular army).

(ii) Men who are only fit for active service in case of a general mobilisation (except in the year in which they are called on to undergo a period of training or are transferred to the regular army).

(iii) Men who are classed as totally unfit for military service; those who pay no income-tax are, however, exempted from this tax.

The military tax is collected:

(a) As a “basic tax”.

(b) As a surtax on the income-tax.
For the three categories given above the highest basic tax is 10 to 20 zlotys. When the military tax takes the form of a surtax on the income-tax it is computed at the rate of 10 to 20 per cent of the aforesaid tax on all sources of income except salaries of officials, wages and retired pay.

In regard to the last-named categories of income, the surtax is 0.2% to 2% according as the incomes in question vary from 2,500 to 100,000 zlotys.

I. BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES 1928-29

Officers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marshals</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generals</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-Colonels</td>
<td>886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>2,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>5,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td>6,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd-Lieutenants</td>
<td>1,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>17,100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Non-commissioned officers: 37,000
Privates 1: 198,000
Pupils in Military Schools: 1,724

**Grand Total**: 253,824

J. FORCES ORGANISED ON A MILITARY BASIS BUT NOT FORMING PART OF THE ARMY

The Police forces in Poland consist of:

(1) State Police Force;
(2) Frontier Defence Corps;
(3) Frontier Guard.

The first two of these forces are under the Minister of the Interior; the third is under the Minister of Finance.

I. STATE POLICE FORCE.

The State Police Force is a homogeneous body, having a military organisation and intended to maintain order and preserve the security of the State.

In case of general or partial mobilisation, or when considered necessary in other circumstances by the Cabinet, the law provides that the Police force shall become an integral part of the armed forces of the State.

1 Including 2,000 under instruction as bandsmen.
The force is administered by the Chief of the State Police, who receives orders direct from the Minister of the Interior.

The Police forces in towns and villages are organised in communal Police detachments, and in the larger towns in commissariats of Police. There are 3,273 communal detachments and 184 commissariats of Police. This force is recruited by voluntary enlistment. Previous training in the army is not essential for admission to the Police force, nor are members of this force exempted from military service.

Intending members of the Police force are trained in special schools, the courses lasting for 3 months. For the training of the higher ranks there is a Police school which gives courses lasting for a year. Members of the Police force are not given military training; they are merely taught the use of fire-arms and the sword.

**Budgetary Effectives of the State Police Force 1928-29.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grades</th>
<th>Effectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher grades</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower grades</td>
<td>30,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>31,695</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Frontier Defence Corps.**

This body performs the duties of the Customs Guard and of the State Police Force on the north-eastern frontier of Poland, and is responsible for the safety of the frontier districts and the safeguarding of the political frontier.

This body is commanded by an officer with the title of Commander of the Frontier Defence Corps; he exercises powers similar to those of a corps commander in the Army.

The Commander of the Frontier Defence Corps exercises command through a staff organised on the lines of the staff of an army corps area.

The frontier is guarded by detachments of this force.

The dismounted members of this force are armed in the same way as the infantry, and the mounted force in the same way as the cavalry; the corps has no tanks, motor vehicles, aircraft or artillery.

**Budgetary Effectives of the Frontier Defence Corps (1928-29).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grades</th>
<th>Effectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank and file</td>
<td>25,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,617</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **Frontier Guard.**

The Frontier Guard is responsible for the economic protection of the frontiers of the Republic which are not defended by the Frontier Defence Corps. It is under the Commissioners of Customs, who form part of the Ministry of Finance. It is recruited by voluntary enlistment.

The Frontier Guard is a military organisation and is divided into Inspections, Commissariats and Posts.

**Budgetary Effectives of the Frontier Guard (1928–29).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grades</th>
<th>Effectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher grade</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower grade</td>
<td>5,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,059</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II.

**Navy.**

**LIST OF UNITS**

(1928)

**Gunboats:**

1. *Komendant Pilsudski* (1918-19)

2. *General Haller*

3. *Kujawiak* (1917)

4. *Podhalanin* 

5. *Slazak* 


There are also 2 torpedo-boat destroyers under construction.

**Summary Table of Naval Units**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Total tonnage</th>
<th>Depreciated tonnage</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>5</td>
<td>1,780</td>
<td>1,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Vessels*</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2,364</td>
<td>1,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,144</td>
<td>3,352</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Depreciated tonnage (on January 1st, 1928) 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.

---

1 The Naval units are divided into two main groups, namely:
1. The high sea fleet under a higher command established at Gdynia.
2. The river flotilla (on the River Pripyt in Polesia) under a command situated at Pinsk.
III.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A. Notes on Budget Procedure.

1. Up to and including 1926, the financial year coincided with the calendar year, but since 1927 it has been made to cover the period April 1st to March 31st of the following year.

The draft budget for 1926 was not adopted by the Legislative Chambers, but the State's financial scheme for that year was based on the budget for 1925 and submitted for the approval of the Chambers in the form of quarterly votes on account.

2. The budget of Poland is divided into three parts:
   (a) The Budget of Administration;
   (b) The Budget of Public Undertakings and State Domain;
   (c) The Budget of Fiscal Monopolies.

The Budget of Administration is a gross budget, while those of Public Undertakings, of State Domain and of Fiscal Monopolies are net budgets. Under the heading of expenditure in the two last-named budgets appear the net deficits, and under the heading of receipts, the net receipts.

3. Expenditure is divided into expenditure on personnel and on material, and also into ordinary and extraordinary expenditure. Ordinary expenditure contains the current expenses of State administration and cost-of-living allowances. The extraordinary expenditure consists chiefly of capital outlay.

B. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

I. Summary of Defence Expenditure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE I.</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Military and Naval Affairs</td>
<td>640.5</td>
<td>689.9</td>
<td>623.2</td>
<td>745.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit on military undertakings</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure on national defence</td>
<td>655.5</td>
<td>698.9</td>
<td>623.2</td>
<td>764.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of expenditure on national defence</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index number of wholesale prices: 1914 = 100</td>
<td>181¹</td>
<td>120²</td>
<td>117³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ New series, from January 1926. Index numbers for earlier years not yet calculated.
² Series revised on the basis of the new zloty.
³ Average, April to August 1928.

II. Analysis of Defence Expenditure.

1. The following table analyses the principal headings of expenditure on national defence charged to the budget of the Ministry of Military and Naval Affairs:
### Table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I. Central Office:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Pay of officers, non-commissioned officers and men.</td>
<td>9,140</td>
<td>10,879</td>
<td>11,399</td>
<td>15,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Various expenses for personnel</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>1,306</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Travelling expenses and allowances</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Vehicles</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Heating and lighting</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Office expenses</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Official publications</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Other expenses</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Upkeep and repair of buildings</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>II. Maintenance of the Army:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Pay of officers, non-commissioned officers and men</td>
<td>160,183</td>
<td>177,227</td>
<td>201,699</td>
<td>229,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Various expenses for personnel</td>
<td>1,717</td>
<td>5,381</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>2,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Travelling expenses and allowances</td>
<td>17,157</td>
<td>21,349</td>
<td>13,398</td>
<td>13,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Heating and lighting</td>
<td>25,212</td>
<td>17,650</td>
<td>19,361</td>
<td>18,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Office expenses</td>
<td>2,531</td>
<td>2,632</td>
<td>2,008</td>
<td>2,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Official publications</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Other expenses</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>1,041</td>
<td>1,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Provisions</td>
<td>76,382</td>
<td>75,836</td>
<td>79,193</td>
<td>105,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Forage</td>
<td>24,849</td>
<td>31,579</td>
<td>31,528</td>
<td>34,464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Supplementary expenditure for provisions</td>
<td>9,766</td>
<td>4,935</td>
<td>5,102</td>
<td>7,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Clothing</td>
<td>35,758</td>
<td>32,333</td>
<td>29,887</td>
<td>30,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Purchase of horses</td>
<td>5,137</td>
<td>4,755</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>6,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Care of material (guns, rifles, etc.)</td>
<td>4,344</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>5,055</td>
<td>4,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Preventive measures against fire</td>
<td>3,140</td>
<td>2,891</td>
<td>1,932</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Religious service</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>III. Armaments:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Arms</td>
<td>13,995</td>
<td>13,500</td>
<td>12,019</td>
<td>12,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ammunition</td>
<td>20,090</td>
<td>18,749</td>
<td>28,923</td>
<td>35,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Explosives</td>
<td>2,178</td>
<td>3,140</td>
<td>6,969</td>
<td>10,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Anti-gas apparatus</td>
<td>1,372</td>
<td>2,374</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>1,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IV. Aviation:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Upkeep and repair of buildings</td>
<td>15,708</td>
<td>22,441</td>
<td>13,633</td>
<td>18,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Fortifications</td>
<td>8,340</td>
<td>8,244</td>
<td>6,984</td>
<td>7,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Engineers' outfit</td>
<td>5,507</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>1,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>V. Engineering:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Upkeep and repair of buildings</td>
<td>44,407</td>
<td>22,289</td>
<td>15,674</td>
<td>23,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Administration of buildings</td>
<td>8,340</td>
<td>8,244</td>
<td>6,984</td>
<td>7,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Fortifications</td>
<td>5,507</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>1,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Engineers' outfit</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,667</td>
<td>1,146</td>
<td>1,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VI. Technical Services:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Motor vehicles</td>
<td>5,963</td>
<td>3,516</td>
<td>5,365</td>
<td>4,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Railway troops</td>
<td>3,337</td>
<td>2,383</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>1,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Telegraphs, telephones and wireless apparatus</td>
<td>2,142</td>
<td>5,242</td>
<td>2,506</td>
<td>2,762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Rolling-stock</td>
<td>3,414</td>
<td>2,642</td>
<td>4,957</td>
<td>7,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VII. Health and Veterinary Services:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Health Service</td>
<td>3,768</td>
<td>3,582</td>
<td>2,736</td>
<td>2,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Veterinary Service</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VIII. Instruction:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Health Service</td>
<td>3,768</td>
<td>3,582</td>
<td>2,736</td>
<td>2,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Veterinary Service</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IX. General Expenditure:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Provision supplies in reserve</td>
<td>108,400</td>
<td>142,035</td>
<td>91,955</td>
<td>100,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Topography</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Military courts</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Unforeseen expenditure</td>
<td>3568</td>
<td>3,895</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Museums, libraries, archives, etc.</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Special mission</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. French military mission</td>
<td>1,064</td>
<td>1,032</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Various expenses</td>
<td>988</td>
<td>2,213</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X. Navy:</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1927-28</td>
<td>1928-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Pay of officers, non-commissioned officers and men</td>
<td>2,589</td>
<td>3,557</td>
<td>4,368</td>
<td>5,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Various expenses for personnel</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Travelling expenses and allowances</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Vehicles</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Heating, lighting, etc.</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Office expenses</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Publications</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Other expenses</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Upkeep, repair and construction of buildings</td>
<td>1,023</td>
<td>5,964</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>2,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Provisions</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>958</td>
<td>903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Clothing</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Equipment</td>
<td>2,286</td>
<td>8,352</td>
<td>3,673</td>
<td>18,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Armaments</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Telegraph and telephones</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Hydrography</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Instruction</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Health Service</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. General expenditure</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Hydro-aviation</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total expenditure of the Ministry of Military and Naval Affairs | 640,500 | 689,000 | 623,222 | 744,966 |

**Note.** — The situation of military enterprises is estimated to have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927-28</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td>Zloty (ooo's omitted)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross receipts</td>
<td>17,086</td>
<td>17,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working expenses</td>
<td>17,086</td>
<td>17,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraordinary expenditure</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The budget for 1928-29 does not show any figures for military enterprises. There is estimated to have been a deficit on their working amounting to 19,120,000 zloty.

2. The following table shows the expenditure of the Ministry of Military and Naval Affairs divided into ordinary and extraordinary expenditure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>Ordinary expenditure</th>
<th>Extraordinary expenditure</th>
<th>Total expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>500,940</td>
<td>139,560</td>
<td>640,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>520,755</td>
<td>168,245</td>
<td>689,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927-28</td>
<td>623,222</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>623,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928-29</td>
<td>712,134</td>
<td>32,832</td>
<td>744,966</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. Receipts collected by the Various Departments of the Ministry of Military and Naval Affairs.

The receipts which appear in the budget of the Ministry of Military and Naval Affairs are derived from the sale of horses and disused material, repayment of costs of heating and lighting and officers' uniforms, sale of publications, museum entrance fees, military school fees, fines, etc. They are estimated to have amounted to 13,367,000 zloty for 1925, to 11,361,000 zloty for 1926, to 10,083,000 zloty for 1927-28 and to 10,266,000 zloty for 1928-29.

IV. Expenditure referring to Previous Years.

1. Debt Service. Service of public debt is not charged to the budget of the Ministry of Military and Naval Affairs.

2. Military Pensions do not appear in the budget of the Ministry of Military and Naval Affairs, but are shown under a separate heading, "Pensions".

The following table shows the estimates of military and naval pensions and war pensions for the years 1925 to 1928-29:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Budget Estimates</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military and naval pensions</td>
<td>10,600</td>
<td>10,400</td>
<td>13,100</td>
<td>23,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War pensions</td>
<td>66,900</td>
<td>82,000</td>
<td>101,500</td>
<td>130,046</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Zloty (ooo's omitted)