I.

Army.

A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS

The King is head of the armed forces of the Crown. In time of war he may delegate the supreme command to a general officer.

1. The Supreme Council of National Defence is the permanent authority responsible for the organisation of national defence.

2. The War Office deals with all matters relating to the preparation for war and the administration of the armed forces, and is responsible, in close co-operation with the General Staff, for the organisation, training and mobilisation of the armed forces and for the working-out of plans of campaign.

The War Office consists of:

(a) The Minister of War;
(b) The Secretariat of the Minister;
(c) The General Secretariat;
(d) The Supreme Army Council;
(e) Three Army Inspectorates-General;
(f) The General Staff, which includes:
   Chief of the Army General Staff;
   The Secretariat of the Chief of the Army General Staff;
   1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Offices;
   Secretariat of the Supreme National Defence Council;
   Staff College;
   Military Museum;
   Eighth General Staff Train Group;

(g) Ten Technical Inspectorates of arms and services, with their advisory committees: infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, navy, medical service, intendance, arms and ammunition, military training, air force;

(h) Seven Branches: maps, personnel, auditing, accountancy and pensions, remounts and intendance for central establishments;
(i) Twelve Directorates: infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, navy, medical, intendance, arms and ammunition, army training, air force, technical, military lands;

(j) War Office guard (one battalion);

(k) War Office printing section.

B. TERRITORIAL MILITARY AREAS

1. The country is divided into seven military areas, corresponding to the seven Army Corps Commands. The military areas are delimited by Royal Decree in accordance with man-power available for recruiting purposes, mobilisation requirements and the territorial division of the country.

Each military area is placed under the command of the corresponding army corps commander.

The army corps commander assists in the maintenance of public order in the area, if requested by the civil administrative authorities.

2. In each military area there also exists, subordinate to the General Staff, a district army corps staff. This staff is charged with the compilation of statistics and the supervision, registration and control of men, matériel and animals required for mobilisation purposes, and with the preparation and execution of mobilisation plans.

3. The Divisional Commander deals with all questions relating to the administration, preparation for war and discipline of units and auxiliary services.

4. The Army Inspectorates-General include two or more army corps besides other units and formations, and are responsible for all preparation for war. The areas of the Army Inspectorates-General are fixed by Royal Decree.

C. HIGHER UNITS

7 army corps, consisting of three divisions each and units and services not included in the establishment of a division:

1 corps of light infantry, of 2 divisions;

3 cavalry divisions and 1 independent brigade of Black Hussars.

Total: 21 infantry divisions, each consisting of 3 infantry regiments, 1 artillery regiment and 1 howitzer regiment (the Fourth Division has 5 regiments, of which 2 belong to the light infantry brigade);

2 light divisions, each consisting of 3 light infantry groups, 3 groups of mountain artillery and 1 regiment of mountain howitzers;

3 cavalry divisions, each consisting of 4 regiments of Red Hussars, 2 regiments of Black Hussars and 1 group of horse artillery.

D. ARMS AND SERVICES

I. ARMS

1. INFANTRY

(a) Number of units:

21 infantry brigades, each consisting of 3 regiments;

2 light infantry brigades;

1 light infantry brigade, consisting of 2 regiments (at Bucharest).
Total:
66 regiments of infantry and light infantry;
12 mountain light infantry battalions;
3 cyclist companies;
1 tank regiment.

(b) **Composition of units**:

**Infantry and light infantry regiments**:
- Regimental Headquarters;
- 1 specialist company;
- 2 to 3 battalions of 3 companies each;
- 1 machine-gun company;
- 1 depot company.

The 1st Regiment consists of Headquarters, 1 specialist company,
3 battalions of 3 companies each and 1 machine-gun company.

**Infantry battalion**:
- Headquarters;
- 3 companies;
- 1 specialist company;
- 1 machine-gun company.

**Light infantry battalion**:
- Battalion Headquarters;
- 3 companies;
- 1 machine-gun company;
- 1 depot company;
- 1 specialist company.

**Tank regiment**:
- Regimental Headquarters;
- 1 tank battalion (consisting of
- 2 companies of tanks and 1 transport company);
- 1 artificers company;
- 1 depot company.

(c) **Schools**:
- 2 training schools for regular and reserve officers;
- 2 reserve-officers training schools;
- 2 schools for infantry non-commissioned officers;
- 1 special infantry school.

(d) **Training Centres**:
- Training centre for infantry;
- Training centre for light infantry.

(e) **Military Colleges**.

(f) **Infantry Armament**:
- Officers: carbine, sword, revolver.
- Men: rifle and bayonet (or carbine and revolver); machine-
  rifle; machine-gun; supporting artillery (37 or 53 mm. guns).

2. **Cavalry**.

(a) **Number of units**:
- 6 brigades of Red Hussars.
- 4 brigades of Black Hussars (one independent).

Total:
- 12 regiments of Red Hussars;
- 1 regiment of the Royal Escort;
- 8 regiments of Black Hussars not included in the establishment
  of a division (1 to each army corps);
8 train groups not included in the establishment of a division (1 group to each army corps and one for the light infantry corps).

(b) Composition of units:

Red Hussar Regiments:
Regimental Headquarters; 1 specialist squadron; 2 groups of 2 squadrons each; 1 machine-gun squadron; 1 depot squadron.

Black Hussar Regiments:
Regimental Headquarters; 1 specialist troop; 3 groups of 2 cadre squadrons each; one machine-gun cadre squadron; 1 depot squadron.

Regiment of the Royal Escort:
Regimental Headquarters; 1 specialist troop; 1 group of 2 squadrons; 1 dismounted group of two squadrons, one of which is a cadre squadron; 1 machine-gun section; 1 depot squadron.

Train groups:
Group Headquarters; 4 squadrons; 1 depot troop.

(c) Schools:
1 army cavalry school; 1 special cavalry school.

(d) Training Centres:
Cavalry training centre, including 1 group of machine-gun motor-cyclist and armoured cars.

(e) Armament:
Officers: sabre, revolver.
Men: Carbine, sabre, lance, revolver, automatic rifle, machine-gun, supporting artillery (37 mm. guns).

3. Artillery.

(a) Number of Units:
21 artillery brigades of 2 regiments each, including one field artillery regiment, one howitzer regiment and 2 mountain artillery brigades of 3 groups.

Total:
21 field artillery regiments;
21 howitzer regiments;
3 groups of horse artillery;
6 groups of mountain artillery;
2 regiments of mountain howitzers;
7 heavy artillery regiments (one per army corps; not included in the establishment of a division).

(b) Composition of Units.

Field Artillery Regiment:
Regimental Headquarters; specialist battery; 3 groups and a depot battery.
Field Artillery group:
  Group Headquarters; 2 or 3 batteries.

Howitzer Regiment:
  Regimental Headquarters; 1 specialist battery; 2 groups and a
depot battery.

Field Howitzer Group:
  Group Headquarters; 2 batteries.

Horse Artillery Group:
  Group Headquarters; 1 specialist section; 2 horse batteries;
  1 depot battery.

Mountain Artillery Group:
  Group Headquarters; 1 specialist section; 3 mountain batteries
  1 depot battery.

Mountain Howitzer Regiment:
  Regimental Headquarters; 1 specialist battery; 2 groups of 2
  batteries; 1 depot battery.

Mountain Howitzer Group:
  Headquarters; 2 batteries.

Heavy Artillery Regiment:
  Regimental Headquarters; specialist battery; 2 groups of 3
  batteries; 1 mortar battery; 1 depot battery.

Heavy Artillery Group:
  Group Headquarters; 3 batteries.

(c) Schools.

Training School for regular and reserve artillery officers.
Training School for artillery officers and N.C.O.s.
Special Artillery School.
Artillery Training Centre.

4. Engineers.

(Comprising field engineers, transport troops and signals.)

(a) Number of Units.
  1 Railway Brigade.
  1 Specialist Brigade.
  Total:
  2 Railway Regiments;
  1 Signals Regiment;
  1 Bridge Train Regiment;
  7 Field Engineer Regiments not included in the establishment
  of a division (1 per army corps);
  2 Mountain Engineer Battalions.

(b) Composition of Units.

Field Engineers Regiment:
  Regimental Headquarters; one field engineers battalion; one
  transport battalion; depot company.
Field Engineers Battalion:
Battalion Headquarters; 3 normal field companies of 2 platoons each; 3 cadre field companies.

Mountain Engineers Battalion:
Battalion Headquarters; depot company; 2 normal field companies (each consisting of 3 field platoons); 1 signals company; 1 light-signalling company.

Regiment of Railway Troops:
Regimental Headquarters; depot company.
2 Railway Battalions, comprising:
Battalion Headquarters; 4 operating companies; 1 narrow-gauge railway battalion, consisting of: 1 normal company; 1 cadre company; 1 bridging company and a second bridging company (cadres only).
1 Railway Construction Battalion, comprising:
Battalion Headquarters; 4 railway construction companies.

Signals Regiment:
Regimental Headquarters; depot company, signals battalion (consisting of battalion headquarters, 3 wireless telegraph companies, 2 telegraph companies, 1 carrier-pigeon section).
1 Searchlight Battalion (consisting of battalion headquarters and 2 searchlight companies).
1 Labour Company.
1 Photograph and Cinematograph Section.

Regiment of Bridging Troops:
Regimental Headquarters; depot company; 1 battalion of stream-bridging troops (consisting of battalion headquarters, 4 companies — each of 2 platoons).
1 River-Bridging Battalion (consisting of battalion headquarters and 4 companies — each of 2 platoons).

(c) Schools.
Engineer Schools Headquarters:
Army Engineer School.
Technical Engineer School.
Training School of Field Engineering.

5. AIR FORCE.
The Air Force consists of all flying and anti-aircraft units subordinate to the Department of the Technical Air Inspector, who has under his command:
1. Air Force Headquarters;
2. Headquarters of Aviation Schools or Training Centres;
3. Supreme Air Directorate:
   - Civil Aviation Department;
   - Meteorological Department;
   - Arsenal and depot for aviation material.

Flying and Balloon Units.

(a) 3 Groups of Scouting Planes, each consisting of:
   - Group Headquarters; 1 depot flight; 1 specialists flight (including:
     - liaison and signals section; section for air photography and
     - meteorology; machine-gun section; engine hangar and training
     - section); 4-5 normal scouting flights; 1 park with workshops.

(b) Fighting Squadron.
   - Squadron Headquarters; depot flight; specialists flight; group of
     bombing planes (consisting of: Group Headquarters; 2 normal
     flights); 2 groups of fighting planes (consisting of Group
     Headquarters; 3-4 normal flights); 1 park with workshops.

(c) National Flying Service, consisting of:
   - Group Headquarters; depot flight; 6 aerodromes.

(d) Naval Flying Group.
   - Group Headquarters; depot flight; seaplane flight; park.

(e) Balloon Group, consisting of:
   - Group Headquarters; depot company; 6 balloon companies;
     1 workshops company and one factory.

(f) Flying Training Centre:
   - Headquarters; corps of instructors; depot flight; flight of specialists
     (including 1 meteorological section; 1 wireless section; 1 hangar
     section; 1 air photography section); 1 scouting flight, 1 observation
     flight; 1 experimental flight and 1 flight for reserve N. C. O. s; park with workshops.

(g) Aviation Schools:
   1. Special aviation training courses, consisting of training head-
      quarters, 1 depot flight and 2 flights for candidate N. C. O. s.
   2. Gunnery and bombing courses, consisting of headquarters; 1 depot
      flight; 1 training flight and 1 parks and workshops flight.
   3. Military pilots' course and advanced course, consisting of training
      headquarters; 1 depot flight; 3 pilots' flights; 2 advanced flights
      and 1 parks and workshops flight.
   4. Course for military aviation mechanics, consisting of training
      headquarters; 2 training companies; 1 training flight and 1
      company of airmen.
(h) Air Arsenal:
Arsenal Headquarters; technical services; administrative services; battalion of airmen.

(i) Air Matériel Depot consisting of:
Depot Staff, 8 sections, accountancy service.

(j) Ammunition depot, consisting of Headquarters and a guard company.

(k) 2 Artillery Anti-Aircraft Regiments, consisting of:
Regimental Headquarters; 1 motor-transport group with 2 batteries; 1 horse-transport group with 2 batteries; 1 stationary group with 2 batteries; 1 semi-mobile railway group with 4 batteries; 1 specialist group, consisting of 1 machine-gun company, 1 search-light company, 1 depot battery and workshops.

(l) Effectives (1927):

Officers . . . . . . 595 (including 498 combatants).
Re-engaged men . . . 454.
Rank and file . . . Included in the budget of the land army.

II. SERVICES

In peace time the Army Services are divided into two categories:

1. Services not included in the establishment of a division, but consisting of Army Corps troops:

Administrative battalion of 3 companies per Army Corps;
Army Corps repair workshop;
Army Corps arms and ammunition depot;
Medical company (consisting of garrison hospitals, a sanatorium, sick-wards, dispensaries and an Army Corps medical depot);
Military courts;
Local military prisons and headquarters.

2. Services directly under the Ministry of War (technical inspectorate of services): depots, workshops and other army establishments.

E. FRONTIER GUARDS AND POLICE FORCE

Frontier Guards.

The Ministry of Finance is responsible for the guarding of the frontier and has at its disposal a corps of frontier guards.

These troops are formed into a frontier-guard corps, consisting of:

Corps headquarters;
Training-brigades headquarters;
2 frontier-guard brigades headquarters;
1 training-brigade headquarters;
4 regiments of frontier guards, each consisting of:
- regimental headquarters;
- 3 frontier battalions, each consisting of 3 frontier companies;
- 2 training battalions;
- 1 depot company.

These troops are under the Ministry of War as regards recruiting, posting of officers, and equipment.

Effectives (1929): 1,228 officers, N.C.O.s., rank and file and officials.

Police Force.

The Home Police is under the Ministry of the Interior, which has a gendarmerie corps at its disposal.

The gendarmerie corps consists of:
- The Corps headquarters,
- 4 gendarmerie brigade headquarters,
- 11 gendarmerie regiments,
- A gendarmerie regiment at Bucharest.

The gendarmerie regiments include training battalions and territorial companies. These forces are distributed throughout the country, their duty being to maintain public order.

Gendarmerie units receive their instruction, in the first instance, from the Ministry of the Interior, and are directly subordinate to the latter. At the same time they collaborate with the executive authorities and are responsible for carrying out the orders of the War Office in localities in which there is no military garrison command.

Effectives (1929):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-engaged men</td>
<td>6,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.C.O.s</td>
<td>7,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporals and privates</td>
<td>15,962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,150</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F. RECRUITING

I. RANK AND FILE.

(a) *Territorial division for recruiting purposes.*

The seven military areas are divided into seventy-two recruiting districts.

The recruiting districts of each military area are under the area commander.

(b) *General provisions.*

Military service is universal and personal. All Roumanians, without distinction of race, language or religion, are liable to military service.

Men are recruited either by military areas or throughout the country as a whole.

Nationals of a foreign country may not serve in the army.
(c) Exclusion, exemption, postponement and dispensation.

The following categories are debarred from military service:

Men who have been sentenced to more than 2 years' imprisonment by a penal court; men who have been sentenced for crime.

Young men who are disabled or physically unfit for service are exempted from service in any arm or branch.

Young men may obtain postponement of service for a period not exceeding two years, on account of under-developed physique.

Young men completing their education may, on application, obtain postponement up to 27 years of age.

The following are provisionally exempted from service and placed in the militia: only sons, legitimate or adopted, or eldest sons who are the sole support of poor families.

(d) Volunteers.

Young men between 18 and 21 may enlist as volunteers for a period of not less than three years, provided that they fulfil the conditions laid down in the Recruiting Law.

2. Cadres.

I. Recruitment.

(a) Officers of the regular army.

Officers are recruited from cadets who have completed 7 and 8 classes in a secondary school or, in exceptional cases, among N.C.O.s of the regular army on the results of an entrance examination to the military schools.

The preparatory courses in the military schools last two years for all arms.

(b) Officers of the reserve are recruited among young soldiers who perform only one year's service, have taken the courses at the preparatory training schools for officers of the reserve, and have successfully passed the leaving examination.

(c) N.C.O.s (re-engaged).

These are recruited from N.C.O.s who have completed the course at an N.C.O's school.

(d) Sergeants and Corporals are appointed from among young soldiers who have taken an N.C.O's course.

Each arm has its own schools.

II. Promotion.

(a) Non-Commissioned Ranks.

First-class privates may be promoted to corporal after not less than two months' service.

Corporals may be promoted to sergeant after not less than four months' service with the colours.

Sergeants may be promoted to staff-sergeant when they have served at least one year as re-engaged sergeant-instructors and have passed the course at the Army School for N.C.O.s.

Staff-sergeants may be promoted to the rank of regimental sergeant-major after at least two years' service in the rank of staff-sergeant, and after passing the examination for the rank of regimental sergeant-major which is held once a year at army corps headquarters.
Promotions from the rank of captain to that of major, and from the rank of major to that of lieut.-colonel, are effected by seniority combined with selection, in the proportion laid down by the Law.

Promotions from the rank of lieut.-colonel to that of colonel, and from the rank of colonel to that of brigadier-general, are effected solely by selection, in accordance with the Law.

3. MAIN ELEMENTS OF THE ARMY AND DURATION OF MILITARY SERVICE.

The armed forces consist of:
- The regular army with permanent cadres.
- The regular army reserve.
- The militia.

The duration of military obligation is for 29 years between the ages of 21 and 50. This period is divided as follows:
- 2 years in the regular army or 3 years in the navy;
- 18 years in the reserve and
- 9 years in the militia.

Upon completing 19 years of age young men are at the disposal of the War Office and are liable to be called up for preparatory training. On a decision by the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of War may call to arms for a limited period men belonging to the reserve contingents, either for training or for the temporary reinforcement of effectives. For the same purpose, but only in virtue of a decree, men belonging to the militia may also be called on to serve for a period not exceeding thirty days in the year.

In the event of war, the mobilised units are supplemented by a contingent of reservists and militia men.

G. MOBILISATION, TERRITORIAL GUARD, MILITIA

The army is placed upon a war footing in virtue of a decree which must subsequently be ratified by the legislative bodies. In time of peace, preparations are made in accordance with the regulations for the mobilisation of the army, the civil authorities and industrial establishments.

The railways, navigation services, air transport services, telegraphs, telephones and land and air posts, and also all State institutions which are necessary for the army, may be mobilised in defence of the country, while preserving their own organisation.

As regards private institutions which are necessary to the army in time of war, a special law lays down the conditions for their use; nevertheless, they are bound to comply with all census requirements and to submit to all measures of control necessary as preliminaries to mobilisation.

The employment of militia contingents is determined by the necessities of mobilisation. They are formed into units, as the duty of guarding and defending the country may require, and also into communication units in the rear of the operating troops.
I. Officers (Budget of the War Office).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Officers</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-colonels</td>
<td>761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>1,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>4,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td>4,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Lieutenants</td>
<td>3,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musicians</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>14,729</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Re-engaged men

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>13,790</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Rank and file, regulars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.C.O.s</td>
<td>11,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corporals and privates</td>
<td>146,292</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Rank and file, serving temporarily:

   (a) 6,500 men (attached to the railway service), serving in all 2,133,300 days.

   (b) 646 (attached to the penitentiary service).

5 Civilian officials employed by Army

   **Total** 3,980

II.

Navy.

(I929)

The Navy is under the command of a technical naval inspectorate which also has under its orders the department of the Naval Director.

I. MARITIME DIVISION.

1. Headquarters.

2. Maritime naval force, consisting of:

   - 2 destroyers, 1,900 tons (launched in 1928 and 1929);
   - 2 destroyers (1918-19; 1,391 tons);
   - 6 torpedo-boats (1913-15; 262-266 tons);
   - 4 gunboats (1916-17; 351-450 tons);
   - 1 submarine, $\frac{650}{900}$ tons. (Not including one submarine building);
   - 5 anti-submarine patrol-boats (M.A.S.);
   - 3 tugs;
   - Artillery training centre (land);
   - Torpedo-boat training centre (land);
   - 1 submarine depot ship (2,300 tons), under construction.

---

1 Including 600 medical officers of the Reserve called up for one month's service and 16 second lieutenants attached to the railway service.
2 Including 830, called up for 6 months.
3 Including 1,434 musicians.
4 Including 910 privates taken from the excess numbers of the contingent.
3. Fixed maritime defences, consisting of:
   Headquarters;
   Wireless station;
   Mine-laying group (mine torpedo).

4. Naval maritime base, consisting of:
   Headquarters;
   Auxiliary vessels;
   Maritime Institute;
   Workshops and depot;
   Service vessels.

5. Naval Training School, consisting of:
   Headquarters;
   Preparatory training section;
   Practical training section;
   Section for N.C.O.s of the reserve.

II. DANUBE DIVISION.

1. Headquarters of the Division.

2. Naval river force, consisting of:
   Headquarters;
   7 monitors (2 of 550 tons, 4 of 680 tons and 1 of 450 tons);
   7 patrol boats;
   Service vessels (auxiliary).

3. Fixed river defences, consisting of:
   Headquarters;
   Auxiliary vessels.

4. Naval river base, consisting of:
   Headquarters;
   Depots and workshops;
   Group of wireless ship-stations;
   Auxiliary vessels.

5. Naval arsenal, including:
   A school for mechanical and electrical engineers.

### SUMMARY TABLE OF NAVAL UNITS 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Total Tonnage</th>
<th>Depreciated Tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Torpedo-boats and destroyers</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8,162</td>
<td>4,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>2,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous vessels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,860</td>
<td>942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>16,322</td>
<td>7,390</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Black Sea Division and Danube Division.
2 Depreciated tonnage (on January 1st, 1930) 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 $\frac{1}{20}$ per annum from date of completion.
   (2) For cruisers and light cruisers, a reduction of $\frac{1}{17}$ per annum from date of completion.
   (3) For torpedo craft and submarines, a reduction of $\frac{1}{12}$ per annum from date of completion.
3 Under the heading Miscellaneous vessels, gunboats and monitors are shown.
II.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A. Notes on Budget Procedure.

(1) The financial year coincides with the calendar year.

(2) The general budget for 1925 included all State receipts and expenditure. As from January 1st, 1926, a General Pensions Fund was created with a special budget of its own. Pension payments are accordingly transferred to that Fund. The receipts of the Fund consist of a 10-per-cent deduction from the salaries of State officials and of subsidies granted by the State, recorded under expenditure in the general budget.

(3) The budget of Roumania, until that for 1926, was a gross budget, gross receipts and expenses of public undertakings being shown therein. Since the beginning of 1926 the railways and, since 1927, the postal, telegraph and telephone services have become independent organisations, and the budget shows only the net receipts or deficit, as the case may be.

B. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

I. Summary of Defence Expenditure.

Table I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Closed accounts</th>
<th>Budget estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lei (ooo,ooo's)</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>5,626.7</td>
<td>6,904.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index numbers of:</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail prices: Cost of living ¹ (July 1914 = 100)</td>
<td>3,390</td>
<td>3,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Month of July in each year.
² Since stabilisation, gold index.
II. Analysis of Defence Expenditure.

(i) The following table gives details of the principal headings of defence expenditure charged to the budget of the Ministry of War:

**TABLE 2.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I. Army, Navy and Air Force:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay of officers, men and civilians employed in the army; maintenance of troops and of cadets in military schools</td>
<td>2,511,201</td>
<td>3,532,189</td>
<td>4,599,901</td>
<td>4,617,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forage, heating and lighting</td>
<td>542,872</td>
<td>653,480</td>
<td>677,619</td>
<td>726,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material: Clothing and equipment</td>
<td>686,925</td>
<td>894,176</td>
<td>897,139</td>
<td>897,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arms and ammunition</td>
<td>323,350</td>
<td>456,363</td>
<td>506,288</td>
<td>487,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction and repair of barracks</td>
<td>97,065</td>
<td>161,658</td>
<td>162,424</td>
<td>168,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering material</td>
<td>21,850</td>
<td>42,375</td>
<td>41,942</td>
<td>43,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health service, dispensaries and veterinary service</td>
<td>31,965</td>
<td>56,285</td>
<td>50,245</td>
<td>50,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparatus for the geographical service</td>
<td>4,427</td>
<td>8,264</td>
<td>9,065</td>
<td>15,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical studies and experiments</td>
<td>6,450</td>
<td>13,370</td>
<td>17,410</td>
<td>16,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparatus, nautical machinery and instruments and material for the upkeep of technical institutions and of ships</td>
<td>31,785</td>
<td>42,927</td>
<td>40,350</td>
<td>48,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeronautic material</td>
<td>159,350</td>
<td>179,925</td>
<td>258,741</td>
<td>271,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport, missions and allowances</td>
<td>151,108</td>
<td>233,843</td>
<td>237,324</td>
<td>235,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants (to officers and cadets abroad, etc.)</td>
<td>42,879</td>
<td>66,241</td>
<td>58,224</td>
<td>62,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expenses</td>
<td>42,401</td>
<td>92,890</td>
<td>84,042</td>
<td>89,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instruction</td>
<td>395,544</td>
<td>463,716</td>
<td>180,648</td>
<td>191,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total I.</strong></td>
<td>5,019,172</td>
<td>6,897,702</td>
<td>7,822,262</td>
<td>7,921,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>II. Army Endowment Fund:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowment Fund</td>
<td>4,442</td>
<td>5,336</td>
<td>6,209</td>
<td>6,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund for pensions of Army mechanics</td>
<td>949</td>
<td>1,048</td>
<td>1,935</td>
<td>2,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special fund created by private persons</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total II.</strong></td>
<td>5,478</td>
<td>6,478</td>
<td>8,238</td>
<td>9,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand total, I and II.</strong></td>
<td>5,024,650</td>
<td>6,904,180</td>
<td>7,830,500</td>
<td>7,930,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 As the details of the closed accounts for 1926 are not available, the table shows those of the estimates.

(2) Expenditure on frontier troops is charged to the budget of the Ministry of Finance. The figures are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lei (ooo's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>304,952</td>
<td>355,971</td>
<td>398,003</td>
<td>412,003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. Receipts collected by the various Defence Departments.

The receipts of the Ministry of War are made up of:
(1) Subsidies from urban districts on account of the Fire Brigade.
(2) Payment by the Ministry of Communications for work done by the Railway Corps.
(3) Other receipts from the sale of disused material, dividends, gifts, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Subsidies</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>21,210</td>
<td>21,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Payment by the Ministry of Communications</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>102,110</td>
<td>109,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Other receipts</td>
<td>22,500</td>
<td>43,519</td>
<td>32,007</td>
<td>32,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total receipts collected by the Ministry of War</td>
<td>23,105</td>
<td>44,124</td>
<td>155,327</td>
<td>164,192</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. Expenditure referring to Previous Years.

(1) Debt Service. No interest on or redemption of debt is charged to the budget of the Ministry of War.
(2) Military pensions and war pensions are not shown in the budget of the Ministry of War. Since 1926 they have appeared in the special budget of the General Pensions Fund which has become an autonomous institution. The grants by the State to the Pensions Fund are shown in the general budget. In addition to the State grants, the receipts of the General Pensions Fund are derived from contributions of 10 per cent deducted from salaries of employees and from certain surtaxes. Army pensions and war pensions amounted to the following figures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army pensions</td>
<td>135,000</td>
<td>213,500</td>
<td>360,000</td>
<td>457,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War pensions</td>
<td>986,400</td>
<td>1,287,357</td>
<td>1,550,857</td>
<td>1,241,494</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to this expenditure on pensions charged to the General Pensions Fund, disabled soldiers, war widows and orphans receive allowances which are charged to the budgets of certain private societies controlled and subsidised by the State.