POLAND

GENERAL

Area ........................................ 388,000 sq. km.
Population (XII.1929) ........... 30,733,000
Density per sq. km. ................. 79.2
Length of land frontier ........... 5,390 km.
Length of sea-coast ................. 146 ,, 
Length of railway lines (XII.1929) . 19,533 ,, 

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.

It 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 or the chiefs of the different arms and services (10 in number).
(h) The Army audit corps.
(i) The Directorate of the Navy.

The following are under the direct authority of the Minister:

(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 personal questions relating to officers, regular N.C.O.s and civil officials.
(c) The Corps of Comptrollers, which supervises the military administration.
(d) The Field Army Episcopalian Chaplains Department.
(e) The Office for non-Catholic denominations.
(f) 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) Engineers.
(c) Intendance.
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.

The heads of the sappers and signals, and the headquarters of the armoured car services, of the gendarmerie and of the Central Military Library are directly under the second Under-Secretary of State.

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, and 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 Studies and Publications.

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

Army corps headquarters.
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.

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:

30 infantry divisions including 2 divisions of mountain troops;
1 division and 12 independent brigades of cavalry.

An infantry (or light infantry) division comprises: 1 divisional headquarters staff, 3 regiments of infantry (or mountain 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 divisional headquarters staff, 3 brigades, consisting of 2 regiments of cavalry each and 2 groups of horse artillery and 1 pioneer squadron.

An independent cavalry brigade comprises: 1 brigade staff, 2-4 regiments of cavalry, 1 group of horse artillery and 1 pioneer squadron.

D. ARMS

I. INFANTRY.

The Infantry consists of:

84 regiments of infantry.
6 regiments of mountain troops.
1 manœuvre battalion.
2 battalions of light infantry.
1 tank regiment.

Each regiment of infantry (or light mountain infantry) comprises:
1 regimental headquarters;
1 artillery platoon, 1 signal platoon, 1 pioneers platoon, and
1 mounted infantry platoon;
3 battalions.

An infantry (or mountain light infantry) battalion comprises:
1 battalion headquarters;
3 companies of infantry (or mountain light infantry);
1 machine-gun company.

An infantry (or mountain light infantry) company comprises:
1 company headquarters;
3 troops of light infantry.

A machine-gun company consists of:
1 company headquarters;
2 machine-gun platoons;
1 accompanying platoon.

A manœuvre battalion consists of:
1 battalion headquarters;
1 artillery platoon, 1 signals platoon, 1 pioneers platoon and
1 mounted infantry platoon;
1 training company cadre;
3 light infantry companies;
1 machine-gun company.

A light infantry battalion consists of:
1 battalion headquarters;
1 signal section;
3 companies of light infantry;
1 machine-gun company.

The tank regiment consists of:
1 regimental headquarters;
1 signal section;
1 training company;
3 battalions;
1 heavy motor machine-gun company;
1 tank park.

A tank battalion consists of:
1 battalion headquarters;
2 or 3 companies.
2. **Cavalry.**

The cavalry consists of:

- 3 regiments of light horse;
- 27 regiments of lancers;
- 10 regiments of hussars;
- 2 motor machine-gun groups;
- 9 squadrons of pioneers.

A cavalry regiment consists of:

- 1 regimental headquarters;
- 1 signal troop;
- 4 line squadrons;
- 1 heavy machine-gun squadron;
- 1 reserve squadron.

A line squadron comprises:

- 1 squadron headquarters;
- 4 troops.

A machine-gun squadron comprises:

- 1 squadron headquarters;
- 3 machine-gun troops.

A motor machine-gun group consists of:

- 1 group headquarters;
- 1 signals section;
- 1 training squadron;
- 3 motor machine-gun squadrons;
- 1 motor machine-gun park.

A pioneer squadron consists of:

- 1 headquarters and 3 or 4 troops.

3. **Artillery.**

The artillery consists of:

- 11 artillery commands (*groupement*);
- 30 regiments of field artillery;
- 1 manoeuvre regiment of artillery;
- 10 regiments of heavy artillery;

  - 1 ,, ,, mountain artillery;
  - 1 ,, ,, heavy artillery;

- 1 ,, and 6 independent groups anti-aircraft artillery

- 13 groups of horse-artillery;
- 2 groups of armoured trains;
- 1 artillery range-finding group;
- 1 company of foot artillery.
An artillery command (groupement) consists of a command headquarters and a variable number of independent regiments or groups of artillery.

**Field Artillery.**

A regiment of field artillery comprises:

1. regimental headquarters;
2. signal detachment;
3. groups of artillery.

A field artillery group comprises:

1. group headquarters;
2. batteries.

An artillery manoeuvre regiment comprises:

1. regimental headquarters;
2. signal platoon;
3. groups of artillery.

**Heavy Field Artillery.**

A regiment of heavy field artillery consists of:

1. regimental headquarters;
2. signal section;
3. groups (of 3 batteries each).

**Mountain Artillery.**

A regiment of mountain artillery consists of:

1. regimental headquarters;
2. signal section;
3. groups (of 3 batteries each).

**Heavy Artillery.**

A regiment of heavy artillery consists of:

1. regimental headquarters;
2. signal section;
3. groups (of 3 batteries each).

**Anti-Aircraft Artillery.**

An anti-aircraft artillery regiment consists of:

1. regimental headquarters;
2. artillery groups;
3. technical group;
4. heavy machine-gun company.

An anti-aircraft artillery group consists of:

1. group headquarters;
2. 2-3 batteries.
A technical group comprises:
1 group headquarters;
1 signal company;
1 search-light company;
1 listening and observation platoon.

An independent anti-aircraft-group comprises:
1 headquarters;
2-3 batteries.

Horse Artillery.

A horse-artillery group consists of:
1 group headquarters;
1 signal section;
2-3 batteries.

An artillery range-finding group consists of:
1 group headquarters;
1 optical range-finding battery;
1 sound range-finding battery;
1 training platoon;
1 telemeter platoon.

Foot Artillery.

A foot artillery company consists of:
1 company headquarters;
3 batteries.

An armoured-train group consists of:
1 group headquarters;
2 armoured trains.

4. Engineers.

The engineer troops consist of:
4 brigades of sappers;
8 battalions of sappers;
1 bridging battalion;
2 railway bridging battalions;
1 electro-technical battalion;
1 engine battalion;
3 signal groups;
1 signal regiment;
7 telegraph battalions;
1 radiotelegraph regiment.

A brigade of sappers comprises 1 brigade headquarters and a variable number of battalions.

A battalion of sappers comprises 1 battalion headquarters, 1 signal platoon, 1 training company, 4 sapper companies and 1 park.
A bridging battalion consists of 1 battalion headquarters, 1 signal section, 1 training company, 3 bridging companies, 1 river navigation company and 1 park.

A railway bridging battalion comprises 1 battalion headquarters, 4 railway bridging companies, 1 training company, and 1 park.

An electro-technical battalion consists of 1 battalion headquarters, 2 searchlight companies, 2 electro-technical companies, 1 training company, 1 hydro-technical company and 1 park.

An engine battalion consists of 1 headquarters, 1 training company, 2 engine companies and 1 park.

**Signal Troops.**

A signal command consists of 1 command headquarters and a variable number of independent signal regiments or battalions.

A signal regiment consists of 1 regimental headquarters and 3 battalions.

A signal battalion consists of 1 battalion headquarters, 1 training company, 1 training company cadre, 2 telegraph companies and 1 mounted detachment.

A telegraph battalion consists of: 1 battalion headquarters, 1 training company, 1 training company cadre, 2 telegraph companies, 1 mounted detachment and 1 park.

The radiotelegraph regiment consists of 1 regimental headquarters and 3 battalions.

A radiotelegraph battalion comprises: 1 battalion headquarters, 1 training company, 1 training company cadre, 1 radiotelegraph company, and 1 mounted detachment.

5. **Air Service.**

The Air Force consists of:

3 air commands (*groupements*);
6 flying regiments;
2 balloon battalions.

Each air command consists of a command headquarters and a variable number of independent air regiments and battalions.

(a) A flying regiment consists of:

1 regimental headquarters;
1 port detachment;
1 training group;
2 or 3 flying groups;
1 aviation park.

A flying group consists of a group headquarters and 2 to 3 flights.

(b) A balloon battalion consists of:

1 battalion headquarters;
1 training company;
6. HORSE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The Horse Transport Service consists of two groups and eight group cadres. Each group consists of headquarters, one training squadron, one training workshop, one recruit squadron and one park. Each group cadre consists of headquarters and one park.

7. MOTOR TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The Motor Transport Service consists of three groups and seven group cadres. Each group consists of headquarters, one training column, one training column cadre, one transport column and one park. Each group cadre consists of headquarters and one transport column.

8. GENDARMERIE.

The gendarmerie consists of ten groups. A gendarmerie group consists of one group command and three to eight gendarmerie platoons.

E. SERVICES.

1. Recruiting Service.

Recruiting duties are performed by ten Inspectors of recruiting and 123 recruiting offices.

2. Remount Service.

The remount service is conducted by 60 district inspectors of horses and by the horse remount establishment and the remount commissions.

3. Armament Service.

The armament service is under the direction of the head of the armament department and the district armament officers.

The establishments of the armament service are the following:

- Technical inspectorate of armaments,
- Technical armaments institution,
- Army anti-gas institution,
- Army establishment for supplies of armaments, with the principal and auxiliary depots.

The armament service also possesses ten armament detachments (including 8 cadres).

4. Intendance.

The intendance is under the direction of the head of the department and the district officers.

The following are the establishments of the intendance:

- Technical intendance institution,
- Army supplies depot with the principal and secondary depots.

The service also possesses ten administrative battalions, including six cadres.
5. **Army Medical Service.**

The army medical service is under the head of the medical department and the district medical and veterinary officers.

The medical establishments are as follows:
- Medical supplies establishment, with 1 depot,
- 10 district hospitals,
- 1 military sanatorium,
- 1 veterinary establishment.

The army medical service also comprises 10 battalions of medical troops, including 5 cadres.

6. **Engineer Service.**

This service is conducted by the head of the engineer department and the district engineer officers.

The engineering establishments are as follows:
- The technical engineering institution,
- The engineer supplies establishment, with the principal and auxiliary depots.

7. **Air Service.**

The air service is under the direction of the head of the air department.

The air service establishments are as follows:
- The technical air institution,
- The army aeronautical supplies establishment, with the principal depots,
- The principal meteorological station.

This service also comprises 1 air battalion.

8. **Works Department:** directed by the Chief Superintendent of Works and the District Superintendents of Works.

9. **Department of Military Justice.** This includes:
- 1 higher military court;
- 10 military-area courts;
- 30 divisional courts;
- 10 military prisons.

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

F. MILITARY SCHOOLS

(a) **Pre-Military Schools.**

N.C.O.'s' school.
Infantry Air-Force N.C.O.'s school.
3 cadet corps school.

(b) **Schools for Regular N.C.O.s.**

School for infantry N.C.O.'s.
School for N.C.O.'s in the training cadres (cavalry, artillery, tanks, engineers, signals, gendarmerie).
Training centre for air force N.C.O.'s.

(c) **Schools for Regular Cadet-Officers.**

General course for cadet officers of all arms.
Schools for cadet-officers of infantry.
Schools for cadet-officers of cavalry.
Schools for cadet-officers of engineers.
Schools for cadet-officers of the air force.
Schools for cadet-officers of the medical service.
Training centre for flying officers.
(d) *Reserve Cadet-Officers' Schools.*

School and 8 battalions of reserve infantry cadet officers.
Reserve artillery cadet-officers' school.
Schools for reserve cadet-officers in training centres (cavalry, sappers, signallers)
School for reserve cadet-officers in the flying officers, training centre.
School for reserve cadet-officers in the medical training centre.

(e) *Specialist and Advanced Schools.*
(For regular officers and N.C.O.s.)

- Experimental training centre.
- Central musketry training school.
- Training centre for cavalry.
- Training centre for artillery.
- Training centre for tanks.
- Training centre for sappers.
- Training centre for signallers.
- Training centre for flying officers.
- Training centre for flying N.C.O.s.
- Training centre for gendarmerie.
- Medical training centre.

(f) *Higher Schools.*

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

**G. 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 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 immediately transferred 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:

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

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

(3) 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. 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 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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) Physical training in the army is administered by the Office of Physical Education and Military Preparation of Youth, under which is placed the Central Institute of Physical Training. In each military district physical training is directed by the district office of physical training and military preparation, under which is placed the district centre of physical training. The physical training in each unit is directed by a specialist officer or N.C.O.

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

The object of physical and military training is to increase the physical fitness of the population and to provide military training for boys and for reserve officers and N.C.O.s outside the cadres of the armed forces.

Attendance at physical training and military preparation is optional.

Physical training and military preparation are under the direction of the Minister for War (office for physical training and military preparation) and the commandants of military districts (district officers in charge of physical training and military preparation). Military preparation is also entrusted to the commanders of infantry divisions (divisional directors of military preparation) and to the commanding officers of infantry regiments (regimental directors of military preparation, under whom are placed the heads of the military preparation areas).

The Minister for War has the assistance of a scientific council for physical training.

Physical training is directed by the Central Physical Training Institution and the district physical training centres.

Military preparation is carried out by military preparation units (comprising the school detachments, which consist of pupils of secondary schools), or by military preparation detachments, consisting of boys not belonging to the secondary schools.

Each military preparation unit is commanded by an army or reserve army officer belonging to the pedagogic council of the school.


The following are subject to the military tax:

1. 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).

2. 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).

3. 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.

H. 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 Surveillance 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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budgetary Effectives of the State Police Force 1929-30.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher grades ........................................... 853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower grades ............................................ 30,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ................................................... 31,311</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. FRONTIER SURVEILLANCE 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.

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

The Commander of the Frontier Surveillance 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budgetary Effectives of the Frontier Surveillance Corps (1929-30).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers .................................................. 924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank and file ........................................... 25,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total .................................................... 26,456</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 Surveillance 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 divided into Inspections, Commissariats and Posts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budgetary Effectives of the Frontier Guard (1929–30).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher grade officials .................................... 275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower grade .............................................. 5,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total .................................................... 6,059</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES

Officers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
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<td>Marshal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Generals</td>
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<td>128</td>
<td>128</td>
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<td>Colonels</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>476</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lieut.-Colonels</td>
<td>886</td>
<td>875</td>
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<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>2,331</td>
<td>2,468</td>
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<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>5,663</td>
<td>5,990</td>
<td>5,990</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td>7,115</td>
<td>6,550</td>
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<td>2nd-Lieutenants</td>
<td>1,351</td>
<td>1,417</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>17,905</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regular N.C.O.s</td>
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<td>37,000</td>
<td>37,000</td>
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<td>Privates</td>
<td>208,139</td>
<td>208,639</td>
<td>210,966</td>
<td>211,110</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pupils in Military Schools</td>
<td>1,724</td>
<td>1,950</td>
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<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>264,768</td>
<td>265,494</td>
<td>265,871</td>
<td>266,015</td>
</tr>
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</table>

II.

Navy.

A. ORGANISATION

The Navy consists of:

(a) The Directorate of the Navy;
(b) The Fleet;
(c) The River Flotilla;
(d) The Naval Cadre;
(e) The Naval Officers' School;
(f) The Central Naval Depot.

The Fleet consists of one Fleet Command, one group of torpedo craft (2 destroyers and 5 torpedo-boats), one group of submarines (3 submarines), one training group (2 gunboats and 4 mine-sweepers), four auxiliary vessels, one group of sea-planes and the specialist petty officers' school.

The port of Gdynia is under the Fleet Command.

The river flotilla consists of one Flotilla Command, six monitors, five river gunboats, hydroplanes, river-planes and the specialist petty officers' school.

The naval port of Pińsk is under the Flotilla Command.

1 Including the pupils at the officers' schools.
B. LIST OF UNITS
(1930)

A. THE FLEET.

2 Destroyers:
1. Wicher (1928)
2. Burza (1929)

Displacement: 1,540 tons. Dimensions: 338.6 × 33.5 x 10.1 feet.

3 Submarines:
1. Wilk (1929)
2. Rys (1929)
3. Zbik (1930)

Displacement: \(\frac{980}{1,250}\) tons. Dimensions: 269.0 × 18.0 x 14.7 feet.

5 Torpedo-Boats:
1. Kujawiak (1917)
2. Krakowiak (1917)
3. Podhalanin (1917)
4. Slazak (1917)
5. Mazur (1916)

Normal displacement: 375 tons. Dimensions: 196.9 x 21 x 7.3 feet.

Miscellaneous:

2 Gunboats:
1. Komendant Pilsudski (1920)
2. General Haller (1921)

Normal displacement: 342 tons. Dimensions: 182.1 x 23.0 x 7.9 feet.

4 Mine-Sweepers:
1. Czajka (1919)
2. Jaskółka (1919)
3. Mewa (1917)
4. Rybitwa (1917)

Normal displacement: 170 tons. Dimensions: 120.1 x 21.0 x 4.6 feet.

1 Training Ship for specialists (old cruiser):
Baltyk (1896)

Displacement: 8,100 tons. Dimensions: 429.8 x 63.6 x 24.6 feet.

1 Training Ship for cadets:
Iskra (1927)

Displacement: 500 tons. Dimensions: 139.4 x 27.0 x 10.1 feet.

1 Surveying Ship:
Pomorsanin (1890)

Normal displacement: 300 tons. Dimensions: 130.3 x 22.7 x 9.2 feet.

1 Transport:
Wilja (1906)

Normal displacement: 6,500 tons. Dimensions: 373.7 x 50.5 x 21.0 feet.
B. **The river flotilla.**

6 Monitors:

1. **Warszawa** (1922) 110 tons. Dimensions: 131.2 x 23.0 x 3.0 feet.
2. **Pińsk** (1922)
3. **Horodyszcze** (1922)
4. **Toruń** (1922)
5. **Kraków** (1924) 75 tons. Dimensions: 124.7 x 18.0 x 2.1 feet.
6. **Wilno** (1924)

5 River gunboats:

1. **Het. Chodkiewicz** 35 tons. Dimensions: 124.7 x 18.0 x 2.1 feet.
2. **Gen. Sikorski** 35 tons. Dimensions: 103.3 x 11.8 x 2.6 feet.
3. **Gen. Szeptycki** 90 tons. Dimensions: 139.1 x 21.3 x 1.2 feet.
4. **Adm. Dickman** 169 tons. Dimensions: 149.6 x 18.4 x 3.0 feet.
5. **Adm. Sierpinek** 60 tons. Dimensions: 147.6 x 16.4 x 1.3 feet.

---

**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>Coasts 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>7</td>
<td>4,930</td>
<td>3,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,940</td>
<td>2,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous vessels</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17,743</td>
<td>1,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>25,613</td>
<td>7,498</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Depreciated tonnage (on January 1st, 1931) 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 torpedoes and submarines, a reduction of 1/12 per annum from date of completion.

**River monitors, gunboats, river gunboats, minesweepers, training ships and transports.**
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.

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 I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Military and Naval Affairs</td>
<td>823.2</td>
<td>851.4</td>
<td>847.6</td>
<td>827.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deficit on military undertakings</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure on national defence</td>
<td>839.1</td>
<td>870.5</td>
<td>864.1</td>
<td>844.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index numbers of:</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale prices (January 1914 = 100)</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>96 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail prices: Cost of Living (January 1914 = 100)</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>116 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Average, April to December 1930.
2 Average, April 1930 to January 1931.

II. Analysis of Defence Expenditure.

1. The following table shows 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>1927-28</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I. Central Office:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay of officers, non-commissioned officers and men</td>
<td>11,399</td>
<td>15,183</td>
<td>11,042</td>
<td>13,384</td>
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<tr>
<td>Various expenses for personnel</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>177</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travelling expenses and allowances</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>657</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>318</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vehicles</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>54</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heating and lighting</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>306</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office expenses</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>230</td>
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<tr>
<td>Official publications</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>228</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>180</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upkeep and repair of buildings</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>II. Maintenance of the Army:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pay of officers, non-commissioned officers and men</td>
<td>201,699</td>
<td>229,573</td>
<td>239,383</td>
<td>277,734</td>
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<td>Various expenses for personnel</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>2,312</td>
<td>2,394</td>
<td>3,864</td>
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<td>Travelling expenses and allowances</td>
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<td>13,986</td>
<td>11,496</td>
<td>10,715</td>
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<td>Heating and lighting</td>
<td>19,361</td>
<td>16,950</td>
<td>17,822</td>
<td>18,111</td>
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<td>Office expenses</td>
<td>2,608</td>
<td>2,572</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Official publications</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>146</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>1,041</td>
<td>1,298</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>1,330</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td>79,193</td>
<td>105,912</td>
<td>103,004</td>
<td>98,829</td>
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<td>Forage</td>
<td>31,528</td>
<td>34,464</td>
<td>41,048</td>
<td>36,729</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplementary expenditure for provisions</td>
<td>5,102</td>
<td>7,603</td>
<td>7,376</td>
<td>10,560</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>29,887</td>
<td>30,806</td>
<td>46,480</td>
<td>39,979</td>
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<td>Purchase of horses</td>
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<td>6,790</td>
<td>7,344</td>
<td>7,344</td>
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<td>Care of material (guns, rifles, etc.)</td>
<td>5,055</td>
<td>4,655</td>
<td>4,448</td>
<td>4,798</td>
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<td>Preventive measures against fire</td>
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<td><strong>III. Armaments:</strong></td>
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<td>Arms</td>
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<td>12,034</td>
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<td>17,179</td>
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<td>Ammunition</td>
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<td>35,047</td>
<td>40,438</td>
<td>38,578</td>
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<td>Explosives</td>
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<td>10,241</td>
<td>10,801</td>
<td>9,769</td>
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<td>Anti-gas apparatus</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>1,132</td>
<td>3,919</td>
<td>6,057</td>
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<td><strong>IV. Aviation:</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13,633</td>
<td>18,642</td>
<td>23,339</td>
<td>21,854</td>
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<td><strong>V. Engineering:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction, upkeep and repair of buildings</td>
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<td>23,362</td>
<td>26,745</td>
<td>27,616</td>
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<td>Administration of buildings</td>
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<td>7,023</td>
<td>5,826</td>
<td>5,894</td>
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<td>Fortifications</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>1,651</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>1,513</td>
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<td>Engineers' outfit</td>
<td>1,146</td>
<td>1,076</td>
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<td><strong>VI. Technical Services:</strong></td>
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<td>Motor vehicles</td>
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<td>Railway troops</td>
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<td>Telegraphs, telephones and wireless apparatus</td>
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<td><strong>VII. Health and Veterinary Services:</strong></td>
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<td>Veterinary Service</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>215</td>
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<td><strong>VIII. Instruction:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,224</td>
<td>3,830</td>
<td>5,013</td>
<td>5,128</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>IX. General Expenditure:</strong></td>
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<td>Provision supplies in reserve</td>
<td>91,955</td>
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<td>100,230</td>
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<td>Military courts</td>
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<td>Unforeseen expenditure</td>
<td>6,000</td>
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<td>8,090</td>
<td>6,000</td>
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<td>French military mission</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>659</td>
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<tr>
<td>Various expenses</td>
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<td>241</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2 (continued).

<table>
<thead>
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<th></th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td><strong>Estimates</strong></td>
<td><strong>Zloty (ooo's)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Zloty (ooo's)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Zloty (ooo's)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Zloty (ooo's)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X. <strong>Navy</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay of officers, non-commissioned officers and men</td>
<td>4,368</td>
<td>5,248</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various expenses for personnel</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling expenses and allowances</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating, lighting, etc.</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>253</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office expenses</td>
<td>71</td>
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<td>53</td>
<td>47</td>
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<td>Publications</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upkeep, repair and construction of buildings</td>
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<td>2,851</td>
<td>3,528</td>
<td>3,057</td>
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<td>Provisions</td>
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<td>903</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
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<td>847</td>
<td>847</td>
</tr>
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<td>Equipment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Armaments</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegraph and telephones</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
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<td>Hydrography</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instruction</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Service</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>62</td>
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<tr>
<td>General expenditure</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydro-aviation</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure of the Ministry of Military and Naval Affairs</strong></td>
<td>623,222</td>
<td>744,966</td>
<td>794,777</td>
<td>827,096</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE.** — The situation of military enterprises was estimated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927-28</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimates</strong></td>
<td><strong>Zloty (ooo's)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Zloty (ooo's)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross receipts</td>
<td>17,530</td>
<td>60,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working expenses</td>
<td>17,530</td>
<td>60,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraordinary expenditure</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since 1928-29 the budget has not shown figures for military undertakings. Extraordinary expenditure on military undertakings resulted in net deficits of 19,120,000 zloty for 1928-29, of 19,500,000 zloty for 1929-30 and of 17,200,000 zloty for 1930-31.

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>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>
<tr>
<td>1929-30</td>
<td>759,634</td>
<td>35,143</td>
<td>794,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-31</td>
<td>786,341</td>
<td>40,755</td>
<td>827,096</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 have been estimated at 10,083,000 zloty for 1927-28, 3,775,905 zloty for 1928-29, at 3,500,000 zloty for 1929-30 and at 5,184,426 zloty for 1930-1931.

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 1927-28 to 1930-31:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Military and naval pensions</td>
<td>Zloty (ooo's)</td>
<td>13,100</td>
<td>23,275</td>
<td>24,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War pensions</td>
<td></td>
<td>101,500</td>
<td>130,046</td>
<td>134,070</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>