ROUMANIA

GENERAL

Area ............................................. 295,000 sq. km.
Population (1.1931) ............................. 17,820,000
Density per sq. km. ................................ 60.4
Length of railway system (XII.1929) .......... 11,130 km.

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 Ministry of the Army 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 the Army;
(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) Army Office guard (one battalion);

(k) Army 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. COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY AND OF THE HIGHER FORMATIONS

The army consists of:

7 army corps, consisting of 2 to 4 divisions of infantry each, besides non-divisional services and formations;

Each infantry division consists of 1 or 2 brigades of infantry, a brigade of artillery, and services;

1 corps of light infantry, of 2 divisions;

3 cavalry divisions and 1 independent brigade of Black Hussars; each cavalry division consists of 2 or 3 cavalry brigades, 2 or 3 groups of horse artillery, besides unbrigaded troops and services.

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

I. INFANTRY.

(a) **Number of units:**
- 21 infantry brigade headquarters, each consisting of 3 regiments;
- 2 light infantry brigade headquarters;
- 1 light infantry brigade, consisting of 2 regiments (at Bucharest).

Total:
- 66 regiments of infantry and light infantry;
- 12 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 4 battalions of 4 companies each, of which one 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.

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 brigade headquarters of Red Hussars.
- 4 brigade headquarters 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 brigade headquarters 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; 3 cadre field companies of 2 platoons each.

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 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 river-bridging 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 motor and 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 headquarters, 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:
   - 1 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 the Army (technical inspectorate of services): depots, workshops and other army establishments.

3. The services are:
   - Armament and ammunition service.
   - Engineers, works, and barracks service.
   - Intendance and administration service.
   - Health service (medical, pharmaceutical, and veterinary branches).
   - Military justice service.
   - Military chemical centre, etc.
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 the Army 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 Army Office in localities in which there is no military garrison command.

Effectives (1929):

- Officers .... 643
- Re-engaged men ... 6,465
- N.C.O.s. .... 7,080
- Corporals and privates 15,962

Total ... 30,150

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.

The Army is recruited:

(a) by calling up the annual contingent;
(b) by voluntary engagements;
(c) by re-engagements.

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.

Members of the Clergy, recognised as such by the Ministry of Public Education and Worship, are exempted from military service.

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. In time of war youths who have not been mobilised may not enlist voluntarily, except in the combatant arms.

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.

(b) Officers.

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.

III. Military taxes.

The following persons are liable to military taxes, in pursuance of special laws:

(a) Men debarred from military service, under Article 3 of the Recruiting Law, after serving their sentences;

(b) Men who have deliberately rendered themselves unfit for military service.

(c) Youths whose service has been postponed under Articles 27 and 33 of the Recruiting Law.

(d) Youths conditionally exempted, under Article 40 of the Law.

(e) Youths exempted on medical grounds under Article 28 of the Law.

(f) Men who have prevented their names from being entered on the census rolls compiled for recruiting purposes or have attempted to have themselves classified in a category to which they do not properly belong under Article 81 of the Recruiting Law.

3. Main Elements of the Army and Duration of Military Service.

The armed forces consist of:

The regular army with permanent cadres.

The 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, the frontier guards and the Gendarmerie;
18 years in the reserve, including 3 years in the reserve of the regular army, and
9 years in the militia.

Young men who have at least passed the primary classes in a grammar school, a normal school, a higher professional school, or a primary school only serve for one year and are trained as officers or N.C.O.s of the reserve.

Upon completing 19 years of age young men are at the disposal of the Army Office and are liable to be called up for preparatory training.

On a decision by the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of the Army 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 mobilised 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.
H. BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES
1929.

1. Officers (Budget of the Army 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 ............................................ 13,790

3. Rank and file, regulars

- N.C.O.s ................................................... 11,332
- Corporals and privates ................................ 146,292

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 ....................... 3,980

II.

Navy.

NOTA. — The first date in brackets gives the date of the launching of the ship; the second that of its completion. The dash (-) signifies that the construction has not yet been completed or that the date of completion is not known.

LIST OF UNITS
1930

Destroyers:

1. **Regele Ferdinand I** (1928-30)
   - Displacement 1,900 tons. Dimensions 334 1/2 x 31 1/2 x 11 1/4 feet. H.P. 75,000 = 34 kts. **Guns** : 5-4.7-inch, 1-3-inch. A. A., 6 torpedo-tubes (21-inch).

2. **Regina Maria** (1929-30)

3. **Mărăști** (1919-)

4. **Mărășesti** (1918-)

Normal displacement, 1,391 tons. Dimensions 300 1/2 x 31 x 11 1/2 feet. H.P. 45,000 = 35 kts. **Guns** : 5-4.7-inch; 4-14 pdr. A. A., 4 tubes (17.7-inch).

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1 Including 600 officers of the Medical 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.
5 Refitted and rearmed in 1925-26.
6 torpedo boats:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Displacement</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Max. speed</th>
<th>Fuel</th>
<th>Max. draught</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Vifor</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Naluca</td>
<td></td>
<td>266</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Submarines:

Delfin (building) (1927-1)

Displacement: \( \frac{650}{900} \) tons. Dimensions: \( 225 \times 19\frac{1}{2} \) x 12 feet. Speed: \( \frac{14}{9} \) kts.

Constanta (1927-1930)

Displacement: 2,300 tons. Dimensions: \( 253\frac{3}{4} \times 37 \) x 13\( \frac{3}{4} \) feet.

Miscellaneous: 56 units (gunboats, monitors, patrol vessels, etc.).

**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>Torpedo-boats and destroyers</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8,150</td>
<td>3,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>2,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous vessels</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6,145</td>
<td>835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>16,595</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,051</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Black Sea Division and Danube Division.

2 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 \( \frac{1}{20} \) 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.

1 Laid down.

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1 Laid down.
II.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A. Notes on Budget Procedure.

1. The financial year coincides with the calendar year.

2. 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.

4. In accordance with the law of February 7th, 1929, relating to the stabilisation of the currency, the administration of the State monopolies was entrusted to an autonomous body which was authorised to issue the 7 % stabilisation and development loan. In connection with that law the Government adopted a programme of reorganisation of budget procedure which was carried out in the budget for 1930. Thus the autonomous State Monopolies, public domains and undertakings have been entrusted to independent establishments organised on a commercial basis, with their own budgets. In the general budget appears only the net surplus or net deficit. In the same way a Road Fund, a general Directorate for Penitentiaries and a fund for "Redevances minières" have been established as autonomous bodies with their own budgets. The two former receive subsidies from the State budget for covering their deficits; the net receipts of the latter are entered in the general budget of the State.

5. Expenditure is divided into that on staff and that on material. As from 1930 a further distinction is made between ordinary and extraordinary expenditure. Receipts from State taxation, monopolies, public domain and undertakings and subsidies are classified according to their nature, whereas the administrative receipts of each department are shown according to departments.

6. Expenditure for national defence is shown under the Ministry of the Army, representing expenditure on the Army, the Air Force, the Navy and some minor sums in special funds devoted to pensions to disabled soldiers and to other special purposes. As from 1930 there is also included in the expenditure of this Ministry expenditure on the Instruction Battalion of the Gendarmerie which was formerly included in the expenditure of the Ministry of the Interior. In 1931 a new classification of the expenditure of the Ministry of the Army was adopted, showing separately that for the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Instruction Battalion of the Gendarmerie and the special funds.
ROUMANIA

B. BUDGET EXPENDITURE ON NATIONAL DEFENCE.

I. Summary of Defence Expenditure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE I.</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Lei (000,000's)</td>
<td>Voted estimates</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Army</td>
<td>7,249.1</td>
<td>7,589.1</td>
<td>7,424.5</td>
<td>8,941.2</td>
<td>10,052.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index numbers of:</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail prices : Cost of living (July 1914 = 100)</td>
<td>3,900</td>
<td>4,086</td>
<td>131 ²</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>126 ³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Month of July in each year.
² Since stabilisation, gold index.
³ Month of December 1930.

NOTE. — The figures for 1929 are provisional. Those for 1930 and 1931 represent the expenditure of the Ministry of the Army after deducting that for the Instruction Battalion of the Gendarmerie.

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 the Army for the years 1928-30:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 2.</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Army, Navy and Air Force:</td>
<td>Lei (000's)</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>4,599,901</td>
<td>4,617,657</td>
<td>5,051,689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forage, heating and lighting</td>
<td>677,619</td>
<td>726,282</td>
<td>888,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing and equipment</td>
<td>897,139</td>
<td>897,848</td>
<td>934,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arms and ammunition</td>
<td>506,288</td>
<td>487,388</td>
<td>372,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction and repair of barracks</td>
<td>162,424</td>
<td>168,024</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering material</td>
<td>41,942</td>
<td>43,800</td>
<td>28,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health service, dispensaries and veterinary service</td>
<td>50,245</td>
<td>50,245</td>
<td>40,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparatus for the geographical service</td>
<td>9,965</td>
<td>15,650</td>
<td>4,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical studies and experiments</td>
<td>17,410</td>
<td>16,345</td>
<td>10,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparatus, nautical machinery and instruments and material for the upkeep of technical institutions and of ships</td>
<td>40,350</td>
<td>48,511</td>
<td>48,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeronautic material</td>
<td>258,741</td>
<td>271,790</td>
<td>525,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport, missions and allowances</td>
<td>237,324</td>
<td>235,007</td>
<td>211,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants (to officers and cadets abroad, etc.)</td>
<td>58,224</td>
<td>62,260</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expenses</td>
<td>84,042</td>
<td>89,360</td>
<td>254,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instruction</td>
<td>180,648</td>
<td>191,089</td>
<td>70,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material for installations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total I</td>
<td>7,822,262</td>
<td>7,921,456</td>
<td>8,931,992</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For the sake of comparison the figures for 1930 have been adjusted as far as possible to correspond with the distribution of the items of the preceding years.

(2) The following table gives the main items of the defence expenditure charged to the budget of the Ministry of the Army for 1931.

### Table 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>Voted estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Army:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lei (ooo's)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Ordinary expenditure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Expenditure on staff:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay of officers, non-commissioned officers and civilians employed in the Army</td>
<td>3,517,358</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants (to officers and cadets abroad)</td>
<td>42,257</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indemnities for representation</td>
<td>2,087</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary staff</td>
<td>16,860</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowances for food, equipment and lighting</td>
<td>320,638</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay of men</td>
<td>71,311</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missions</td>
<td>68,857</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling expenses</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instruction</td>
<td>136,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Expenditure on material:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>1,135,052</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forage</td>
<td>284,578</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel, heating and lighting</td>
<td>232,366</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>220,022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammunition</td>
<td>285,575</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering material and communications.</td>
<td>20,006</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health service</td>
<td>36,512</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical service</td>
<td>969</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical studies and experiments</td>
<td>2,850</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monuments, cemeteries, etc.</td>
<td>53,272</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office supplies</td>
<td>10,783</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport of material</td>
<td>29,581</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenditure</td>
<td>79,383</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Various expenses:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidies and subscriptions</td>
<td>12,147</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various incidental expenses</td>
<td>13,455</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) State taxation on buildings and motor vehicles</td>
<td>1,280</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ordinary expenditure</td>
<td>6,618,289</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the sake of comparison the figures for 1930 have been adjusted as far as possible to correspond with the distribution of the items of the preceding years.
### TABLE 3 (continued).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931 voted estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lei (ooo's)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Extraordinary expenditure:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Expenditure on staff:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay of instructors</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Expenditure for:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of horses</td>
<td>83,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armament</td>
<td>978,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering material</td>
<td>182,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health service</td>
<td>44,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical service</td>
<td>2,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective material: apparatus and installations</td>
<td>101,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constructions</td>
<td>7,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Various expenses:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidies</td>
<td>4,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annuities for purchase of ground</td>
<td>3,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total extraordinary expenditure</td>
<td>1,913,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Exploitation of military farms, market gardens, etc.:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure on staff</td>
<td>9,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure on material</td>
<td>9,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total exploitation of military farms, market gardens, etc.</td>
<td>18,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Army</td>
<td>8,550,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Air Force:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Ordinary expenditure:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Expenditure on staff:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indemnities for representation</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary staff</td>
<td>2,839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowances for food, equipment and lighting</td>
<td>6,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay of men</td>
<td>3,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missions</td>
<td>15,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling expenses</td>
<td>2,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instruction</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>2,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Expenditure on material:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>57,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forage, heating and lighting</td>
<td>14,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>30,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammunition</td>
<td>7,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health service</td>
<td>1,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeronautic material</td>
<td>169,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport of material</td>
<td>4,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenditure</td>
<td>8,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Various expenses:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidies (to the International Aeronautic Federation)</td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various incidental expenses</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) State taxation on buildings and motor vehicles</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ordinary expenditure</td>
<td>348,649</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3 (continued).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1931 Voted estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lei (ooo's)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2. Extraordinary expenditure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure on material:</th>
<th>1931</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health service</td>
<td>636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeronautic material</td>
<td>900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerodromes</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenditure</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total extraordinary expenditure</strong></td>
<td>902,786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Air Force</strong></td>
<td>1,251,435</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### III. Navy:

1. **Ordinary expenditure**:

   **(a) Expenditure on staff:**
   - Indemnities for representation: 115
   - Temporary staff: 1,292
   - Allowances for food, equipment and lighting: 1,637
   - Pay of men: 2,178
   - Missions: 5,716
   - Travelling expenses: 827
   - Instruction: 2,000
   - Supplementary staff: 85

   **(b) Expenditure on material:**
   - Food: 33,596
   - Forage, heating and lighting: 5,107
   - Equipment: 13,476
   - Ammunition: 42,881
   - Communications: 1,200
   - Health service: 1,387
   - Hydrographic service: 428
   - Naval material: 34,229
   - Transport: 1,069
   - Other expenditure: 2,928

   **(c) Various expenses:** 280

   **Total ordinary expenditure:** 149,431

2. **Extraordinary expenditure**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure on material:</th>
<th>1931</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machines for clothing factories</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armaments</td>
<td>10,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>4,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health service</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrographic service</td>
<td>727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval material</td>
<td>72,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constructions</td>
<td>3,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenditure</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total extraordinary expenditure</strong></td>
<td>92,761</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Navy:** 242,192

#### IV. Gendarmerie:

**Ordinary expenditure**:

   **(a) Expenditure on staff:**
   - Pay of officers, non-commissioned officers and civilians: 62,186
   - Allowances for food, equipment and lighting: 3,930
   - Pay of men: 3,638

**Total Gendarmerie:** 242,192
TABLE 3 (continued).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1931</th>
<th>Voted estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lei (ooo's)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Expenditure on material:
- Food .................................. 49,649
- Forage ................................ 1,101
- Fuel, heating and lighting .......... 5,411
- Equipment ............................ 24,195
- Other expenditure .................... 1,042

Total gendarmerie ........................ 151,152

V. Special funds:

Ordinary expenditure:
(a) Expenditure on staff:
  - Endowment fund ................... 3,904
  - Fund for pensions of army mechanics .... 2,200
(b) Expenditure on material:
  - Endowment fund ................... 2,858
(c) Various expenses:
  - Various expenses and various minor funds .... 184

Total special funds ...................... 9,146

GRAND TOTAL ............................. 10,204,030

(3) 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>1928 (estimates)</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lei (ooo's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Lei ooo's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928 (estimates)</td>
<td>398,003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>412,003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>461,181</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>408,565</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Receipts collected by the Administration of the Ministry of the Army.

The receipts of the Ministry of the Army 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, fees paid by cadets in military schools, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lei (ooo's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Lei ooo's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Subsidies</td>
<td>21,210</td>
<td>21,210</td>
<td>19,548</td>
<td>20,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Payment by the Ministry of Communications</td>
<td>102,110</td>
<td>109,996</td>
<td>106,626</td>
<td>84,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Other receipts</td>
<td>32,072</td>
<td>32,986</td>
<td>166,669</td>
<td>68,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total receipts collected by the Ministry of War</td>
<td>155,327</td>
<td>164,192</td>
<td>52,843</td>
<td>173,139</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 the Army.

(2) Military pensions and war pensions are not shown in the budget of the Ministry of the Army. 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 were estimated at the following figures (war pensions including subsidies from the State budget to private societies for the purpose of war pensions):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Army Pensions</th>
<th>War Pensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Lei 360,000</td>
<td>Lei 1,550,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Lei 457,000</td>
<td>Lei 1,241,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Lei 524,895</td>
<td>Lei 1,745,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Lei 582,000</td>
<td>Lei 1,631,930</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.