POLAND

Area .............. 388,000 sq. km.
Population (XII. 1932) .......... 32,638,000
Density per sq. km. .......... 84.1
Length of land frontier .......... 5,390 km.
Length of sea-coast .......... 46 km.
Length of railway system (XII. 1930) .......... 19,890 km.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

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 for Military Affairs, and issues decrees concerning matters within the competence of the Higher Command which are not reserved for the legislature.

1. COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

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

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

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

It is composed of:

The Prime Minister, representing the President; the Ministers for Military Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Interior, 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 recommen-
dation 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 FOR MILITARY AFFAIRS.

In time of peace, the Minister for Military Affairs 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 Minister for Military Affairs has an exclusive right to give 
orders to the armed forces, and also presides over the Military 
Prosecutions Office.

The Ministry for Military Affairs 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 admi-
    nistration.
(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 Minister for Military Affairs 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 second Under-Secretary of State deals 
with all questions relating to administration, supplies, the budget 
and industrial mobilisation. The first Under-Secretary of State 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 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 second 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.
(d) Medical Services.
(e) Works.
(f) Justice.

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 Minister for Military Affairs 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: Training and Operations;
Fourth Bureau: Supply Services, Communications and Transit.
—. —. Military boundaries.

▲ Army corps headquarters.
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 DISTRICTS.**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Military Districts</th>
<th>Headquarters</th>
<th>Military Districts</th>
<th>Headquarters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>Warszawa (Warsaw)</td>
<td>Sixth</td>
<td>Lwów</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Lublin</td>
<td>Seventh</td>
<td>Poznań</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>Grodno</td>
<td>Eighth</td>
<td>Toruń</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>Łódź</td>
<td>Ninth</td>
<td>Brześćn/B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth</td>
<td>Kraków</td>
<td>Tenth</td>
<td>Przemyśl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each military district is under a general, who is given the title of Army Corps District Commander and exercises territorial authority, under the Minister for Military Affairs, over the troops in the district.

As a rule, all military formations stationed in his command are under his authority. Central institutions and military schools within the military district 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 district.

The officer in command of a military district 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.

**COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.**

1. Higher Formations.

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

Each infantry division comprises: 1 divisional headquarters staff, 3 regiments of infantry (or mountain light infantry), 1 regiment of light artillery and 1 company of telegraphists.

The commander of an 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 district 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 district.

The 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.

2. Arms and Services.

**Infantry.**

- 84 regiments of infantry.
- 6 regiments of light mountain infantry.
- 1 manœuvre battalion.
- 3 battalions of light infantry.
- 3 tank regiments.
- 1 armoured group.

Each regiment of infantry (or light mountain infantry) comprises:

- 1 regimental headquarters;
- 1 headquarter company;
- 1 artillery platoon, 1 signal platoon, 1 pioneers platoon, and 1 mounted infantry platoon;
- 3 battalions of 4 companies each, including 1 machine-gun company.

A machine-gun company consists of:

- 1 company headquarters;
- 2 machine-gun platoons;
- 1 accompanying platoon.

The 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 consist of:
1 regimental headquarters;
1 signal section;
1 training company;
2 battalions of 2 or 3 companies;
1 heavy motor machine-gun company;
1 tank park.

The armoured group consists of:
1 group headquarters;
1 signal platoon;
1 training squadron;
1 armoured park;
2-3 squadrons.

Cavalry.

3 regiments of light horse.
27 regiments of lancers.
10 regiments of hussars.
10 squadrons of pioneers.

A cavalry regiment consists of:
1 regimental headquarters;
1 signal troop;
4 line squadrons;
1 machine-gun squadron;
1 reserve squadron.

A motor machine-gun group consists of:
1 group headquarters;
1 signal 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

Artillery.

11 artillery commands (groupements).
31 regiments of field artillery.
1 independent group of field artillery.
10 regiments of heavy field artillery.
1 regiment of motorised artillery.
1 regiment of heavy long-range artillery.
1 regiment and 6 independent groups of anti-aircraft artillery.
13 groups of horse artillery.
2 groups of armoured trains.
1 artillery range-finding group.
1 group of foot artillery.

An artillery command (*groupement*) consists of 1 command headquarters and a variable number of independent regiments or groups of artillery.

**Field Artillery.**

A regiment of field artillery comprises:
1 regimental headquarters;
1 signal section;
3 groups of artillery of 3 batteries each.

**Heavy Field Artillery.**

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

**Motorised Artillery.**

The regiment of motorised artillery consists of:
1 regimental headquarters;
1 signal platoon;
3 groups of 2 batteries each.

**Heavy Artillery.**

The regiment of heavy long-range artillery consists of:
1 regimental headquarters;
1 signal section;
3 groups of 3 batteries each.

**Anti-Aircraft Artillery.**

The anti-aircraft artillery regiment consists of:
1 regimental headquarters;
3 artillery groups of 2 or 3 batteries each;
1 technical group;
1 machine-gun company.
The 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.

The 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._

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

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

_Engineers._

4 brigades of sappers.
8 battalions of sappers.
1 bridging battalion.
2 railway bridging battalions.
1 electro-technical battalion.
1 engine battalion.
2 signal groups.
4 telegraph battalions.
4 telegraph battalions—cadres.
1 radiotelegraph regiment.

A brigade of sappers comprises 1 brigade headquarters and a variable number of battalions.
A battalion of sappers comprises $\mathbf{1}$ battalion headquarters, $\mathbf{1}$ signal platoon, $\mathbf{1}$ training company, $\mathbf{4}$ sapper companies and $\mathbf{1}$ park.

The bridging battalion consists of $\mathbf{1}$ battalion headquarters, $\mathbf{1}$ signal section, $\mathbf{1}$ training company, $\mathbf{3}$ bridging companies, $\mathbf{1}$ river navigation company and $\mathbf{1}$ park.

A railway bridging battalion comprises $\mathbf{1}$ battalion headquarters, $\mathbf{4}$ railway bridging companies, $\mathbf{1}$ training company, and $\mathbf{1}$ park.

The electro-technical battalion consists of $\mathbf{1}$ battalion headquarters, $\mathbf{2}$ searchlight companies, $\mathbf{2}$ electro-technical companies, $\mathbf{1}$ training company, $\mathbf{1}$ hydro-technical company and $\mathbf{1}$ park.

The engine battalion consists of $\mathbf{1}$ headquarters, $\mathbf{1}$ training company, $\mathbf{2}$ engine companies and $\mathbf{1}$ park.

**Signal Troops.**

A signal command consists of $\mathbf{1}$ command headquarters and a variable number of independent signal regiments or battalions.

A telegraph battalion consists of : $\mathbf{1}$ battalion headquarters, $\mathbf{1}$ training company cadre and $\mathbf{3}$ telegraph companies.

A telegraph battalion cadre consists of : $\mathbf{1}$ cadre headquarters and $\mathbf{1}$ signal training company cadre.

The radiotelegraph regiment consists of $\mathbf{1}$ regimental headquarters and $\mathbf{3}$ battalions.

A radiotelegraph battalion consists of : $\mathbf{1}$ battalion headquarters, $\mathbf{1}$ training company, $\mathbf{1}$ training company cadre, $\mathbf{1}$ radiotelegraph company, and $\mathbf{1}$ mounted detachment.

**Air Force.**

$\mathbf{2}$ air commands (*groupements*).

$\mathbf{6}$ flying regiments.

$\mathbf{2}$ 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 :

$\mathbf{1}$ regimental headquarters ;

$\mathbf{1}$ port detachment ;

$\mathbf{1}$ training group ;

$\mathbf{2}$ or $\mathbf{3}$ flying groups of $\mathbf{2}$ or $\mathbf{3}$ flights each ;

$\mathbf{1}$ aviation park.

(b) A balloon battalion consists of :

$\mathbf{1}$ battalion headquarters ;

$\mathbf{1}$ training company ;

$\mathbf{1}$ observation balloon company ;

$\mathbf{2}$ barrage balloon companies ;

$\mathbf{1}$ balloon park.
Air Material.

(1931.)

Number of aeroplanes .......... 700
Total horse-power .......... 262,290

Horse Transport Service.

The horse transport service consists of two groups and eight group cadres. Each group consists of headquarters, 1 training squadron, 1 training workshop, 1 recruit squadron and 1 park. Each group cadre consists of headquarters and 1 park.

Motor Transport Service.

The motor transport service consists of 3 groups and 7 group cadres. Each group consists of headquarters, 1 training column, 1 training column cadre, 1 transport column and 1 park. Each group cadre consists of headquarters and 1 transport column.

Services.

1. Recruiting Service.—Recruiting duties are performed by 10 inspectors of recruiting and 125 recruiting offices.

2. Remount Service.—The remount service is conducted by 55 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:
- 1 technical armaments institution,
- 1 army anti-gas institution,
- 1 army establishment for supplies of armaments, with the principal and auxiliary depots.

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 organisation with depots.
- The transport service is also placed under the Director of Intendance.

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 services are organised as follows:
- The medical stores, with 1 depot,
- 10 district hospitals,
- 1 military sanatorium,
- 1 veterinary hospital.
6. Engineer Service.—This service is under the head of the engineer department and the district engineer officers.

The engineering services are organised as follows:
The Technical Engineering Institute,
The engineering stores, 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 is organised as follows:
The Technical Institute of Aeronautics,
The army aircraft stores, 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.

### SUMMARY TABLE OF UNITS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Brigade</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Artillery batteries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery:</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Long</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-air</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Horse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air force</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armoured arm:</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armoured cars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armoured trains</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including 12 independent brigades.
2 Including 3 light infantry battalions.
3 Eight groups, 6 of which independent.
4 Groups.
5 Including 3 wireless telegraphy battalions.
6 Armoured train.
GENDARMERIE, FRONTIER GUARD, POLICE.

The police forces in Poland consist of:

1. Gendarmerie;
2. State Police Force;
3. Frontier Surveillance Corps;
4. Frontier Guard.

The gendarmerie is under the Minister for Military Affairs. The State police force and the frontier surveillance corps are under the Minister of the Interior. The frontier guard is under the Minister of Finance.

I. GENDARMERIE.

The gendarmerie is a military organisation for the maintenance of public order and safety.

The men are armed with carbines; the N.C.O.s and officers with revolvers and swords. The men receive individual military training and special training for the gendarmerie.

Recruiting is by conscription (compulsory service for two years); for N.C.O.s by voluntary enlistment. The effectives are included in the totals for the armed forces.

2. STATE POLICE FORCE.

The State police force is a homogeneous body, 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 independent police of the Voivodie of Silesia is not under the chief of the State police.

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 5 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 firearms and the sword.

Policemen are normally armed with revolvers; in the villages they have carbines. The mounted police have sabres and revolvers.

**Budgetary Effectives of the State Police Force.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.C.O.s and men</td>
<td>30,774</td>
<td>30,442</td>
<td>28,042</td>
<td>28,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>31,663</td>
<td>31,331</td>
<td>28,864</td>
<td>30,746</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including the police of the Silesian Palatinate.
3. **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 corps is wholly under the Minister for the Interior.

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 individual arm for dismounted members of the force is the carbine; the collective arm is the machine rifle and machine gun (in small numbers); the armament of the mounted force is the carbine and the sword; the corps has no tanks, motor vehicles, aircraft or artillery.

The frontier surveillance corps is organised in 6 brigades, each with a variable number of regiments; each regiment has a variable number of infantry battalions and cavalry squadrons. Recruiting is by conscription (compulsory service for about two years).

**Budgetary Effectives of the Frontier Surveillance Corps.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>924</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>859</td>
<td>873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank and file</td>
<td>25,532</td>
<td>25,746</td>
<td>26,639</td>
<td>26,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26,456</td>
<td>26,611</td>
<td>27,498</td>
<td>27,512</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **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, for preference from men who have done their military service.

The frontier guard is divided into inspections, commissariats and posts. The guards are armed either with carbines or with revolvers.

**Budgetary Effectives of the Frontier Guard.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher grade officials</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower grade</td>
<td>5,477</td>
<td>5,382</td>
<td>5,308</td>
<td>5,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,752</td>
<td>5,657</td>
<td>5,571</td>
<td>5,571</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **Rural Police, Forest Guards, etc.**

In certain communes there are unarmed gardes-champêtres. There are also factory guards normally armed with a revolver (a certain number have carbines), prison guards with revolvers and carbines (each large prison also has one or two machine guns) and forest guards with sporting guns.
RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

I. Compulsory Service.

General military service is compulsory in Poland.

It consists of:

(a) Service in the active army;
(b) Service in the reserve;
(c) Service in the territorial army.

(a) Service in the active army lasts for two years. In actual practice it is eighteen months in the infantry, armoured trains, gendarmerie and medical corps; nineteen months in the artillery (except horse artillery); twenty-four months in the engineers and air force; twenty-four months in the cavalry and horse artillery, and twenty-five months in the navy. All men who have completed their twenty-first 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 fourteen weeks in all, and not exceeding six weeks on any one occasion; reserve officers may be called up for trainings not exceeding thirty-six weeks in all, and not exceeding eight 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 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 or 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 for Military Affairs 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 ten 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 thirteen months; the other categories serve for five 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 two years, and in case of war until demobilisation.

6. TRAINING.

Training consists of:

1. Training of men belonging to the annual contingent or to the reserve;
2. Training of professional officers and soldiers;
3. Physical training;
4. General education.

(1) 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 thirteen months; also re-engaged non-commissioned officers who have reached the third grade in rank and have served as re-engaged non-commissioned officers for six years with the colours.

In addition, all regular officers who have retired from the regular army without qualifying for a pension are regarded as reserve officers. They are exempted from the training required of the ordinary reserve officers.

(2) Re-engaged non-commissioned officers are trained in special schools, the courses lasting for from five to ten 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 three years: one year general courses and two years special courses, except in the Engineering School, where the course lasts four years, and the Medical Service where the course lasts six years for physicians and four years for chemists.

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

There are also 3 infantry N.C.O.s schools and one school for aviation N.C.O.s for young men under 18 years of age. After completing their instruction they perform the normal military service and subsequently engage as regular N.C.O.s.

(3) Physical training in the army is administered by the Office for 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 for physical training and military preparation, under which is placed the district physical training centre. The physical training in each unit is directed by a special officer or N.C.O.

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

7. PHYSICAL TRAINING AND PREPARATORY MILITARY TRAINING.

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 Institute and the district physical training centres.

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

The period of military preparation is in the first case two years, excluding six weeks' training in camp; it is three years in the second case. Individual training is given during the first year of preparation; for the rest of the time, training is in detachments.

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

8. MILITARY TAX.

Men exempted from military service must pay a military tax.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

(a) Pre-Military Schools.

Infantry N.C.O.s school.
Air force N.C.O.s school.
3 cadet corps.

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

Infantry N.C.O.s school.
School for N.C.O.s in the training centres (cavalry, artillery, tanks, engineers, signals, gendarmerie).
Training centre for air force N.C.O.s
Central school for N.C.O.s of the veterinary service.

(c) Schools for Regular Cadet-Officers.

General course for cadet officers of all arms.
School for cadet-officers of infantry.¹
School for cadet-officers of cavalry.¹
School for cadet-officers of artillery.¹
School for cadet-officers of engineers.
Schools for cadet-officers of the air force.¹
Schools for cadet-officers of the medical service.¹

(d) Reserve Cadet-Officers' Schools.

Reserve artillery cadet-officers' school.
Schools for reserve cadet-officers in training centres (cavalry, sappers, signallers).
School for reserve cadet-officers in the air force officers' training centre.
School for reserve cadet-officers in the medical training centre.

¹ These schools belong to the corresponding training centres.
(e) Specialist and Advanced Schools. (For regular officers and N.C.O.s.)

Training centre for infantry.
Training centre for cavalry.
Training centre for artillery.
Training centre for tanks.
Training centre for sappers.
Training centre for signallers.
Training centre for air force officers.
Training centre for air force N.C.O.s.
Training centre for gendarmerie.
Medical training centre.

(f) Higher Schools.

Centre of Higher Military Studies.
Higher War School.
Higher War School—Intendance Course.

EFFECTIVES.

I. EFFECTIVES OF THE LAND ARMED FORCES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Effectives</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Other Effectives who have completed at least 24 months of service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>265,980</td>
<td>17,895</td>
<td>36,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36,985</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—The conscript private soldiers consist of 193,050 in service in the active army and 18,050 reservists called up for training for a period of one month.

II. EFFECTIVES OF THE FORMATIONS ORGANISED ON A MILITARY BASIS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Effectives</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Other Effectives who have completed at least 24 months of service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26,611</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>4,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,985</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>4,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31,675</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>27,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64,271</td>
<td>2,028</td>
<td>36,547</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. EFFECTIVES OF THE AIR ARMED FORCES.

Total effectives ... ... ... ... ... 7,919
Effective who have completed at least twenty-four months of service ... ... ... ... ... 2,415

17,090 professional officers and 805 reserve officers (average number) called up for training for a period of 6 weeks.

34,585 professional non-commissioned officers and 2,400 reserve non-commissioned officers (average number) called up for training for a period of one month.

This figure comprises 655 professional officers, 52 reserve officers who have served for a period of 6 weeks (making an average of 6), 1,754 professional soldiers, 5,144 conscript soldiers, 3,105 reservists who have served for a period of 6 weeks (making an average of 360).
The figures in the following tables differ in character from the figures in the preceding tables. These two kinds of returns are not comparable with each other.

**Officers:**

- Marshal: 1
- Generals: 128
- Colonels: 476
- Lieut.-Colonels: 875
- Majors: 2,468
- Captains: 5,990
- Lieutenants: 6,550
- 2nd Lieutenants: 1,417

Total: 17,905

Regular N.C.O.s: 37,000

Privates: 211,110

Cadets at the officers' schools:

Grand total: 266,015

---

**V. SUMMARY TABLE OF BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES OF THE LAND ARMY.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>18,292</td>
<td>18,292</td>
<td>17,905</td>
<td>17,905</td>
<td>17,905</td>
<td>17,905</td>
<td>17,905</td>
<td>17,905</td>
<td>17,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.C.O.s</td>
<td>38,248</td>
<td>37,722</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>37,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>213,746</td>
<td>234,586</td>
<td>208,500</td>
<td>209,863</td>
<td>210,589</td>
<td>210,966</td>
<td>210,966</td>
<td>211,110</td>
<td>211,110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 270,286 290,600 263,405 264,768 265,494 265,871 265,871 266,015 266,015

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**II. Navy.**

**ORGANISATION.**

The navy consists of:

(a) The Directorate of the Navy;
(b) The high seas fleet;
(c) The river flotilla;
(d) The cadres of the navy;
(e) The cadres of the river flotilla;
(f) The Naval Officers' School;
(g) The Central Naval Depot;
(h) 1 battalion of naval infantry.

1 Including cadets at the officers' schools.
The high seas fleet includes a fleet higher command which is under the Minister for Military Affairs, a torpedo-boat group (2 destroyers and 5 torpedo-boats), a submarine group (3 submarines), a training group (2 gunboats and 4 mine-sweepers), 4 auxiliary vessels, 1 seaplane group and the school for petty officer specialists.

The naval port of Gdynia is under the fleet higher command.

The river flotilla includes a headquarters, 6 monitors, 5 river gunboats, hydroplanes, river-planes and the school for petty officer specialists.

The naval port of Pinsk is under the commander of the flotilla.

LIST OF UNITS.
(1932.)

A. THE FLEET.

2 destroyers:
1. Wicher (1928) Normal displacement, 1,540 metric tons.
   Dimensions, 338.6 x 33.5 x 10.1 feet.
2. Burza (1929)

3 submarines:
1. Wilk (1929) Normal displacement, \( \frac{980}{1,250} \) metric tons.
   Dimensions, 269.0 x 18.0 x 14.7 feet.
2. Rys (1929)
3. Zbik (1930)

5 torpedo-boats:
2. Krakowiak (1917)
3. Podhalanin (1917)
4. Slazak (1917)
5. Mazur (1915)
   Standard displacement, 360 tons. Dimensions, 203.4 x 21 x 7.2 feet. 2 torpedo tubes.

Miscellaneous: 2 gunboats, 4 mine-sweepers, 1 surveying vessel, 1 transport, 2 training-ships (total tonnage: 16,984).

B. THE RIVER FLOTILLA.

6 monitors and 8 river gunboats (total tonnage: 1,140).

SUMMARY TABLE OF NAVAL UNITS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 destroyers</td>
<td>3,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 submarines</td>
<td>2,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 torpedo-boats</td>
<td>1,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,840</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EFFECTIVES.
(1931.)

Total effectives .......... 3,108
Officers .......... .................. 275

NAVAL PROGRAMME.

The budget for the year 1932-33 contains credits for:
1 mine-layer;
4 mine-sweepers (exempt vessels).

These vessels are now building.

The budget for the year 1933-34 contains credits for:
2 destroyers;
6 submarines.

These vessels will be laid down during 1933.

III. Expenditure on National Defence.

I. Estimated Expenditure for the Year 1931-32.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land forces</th>
<th>Naval forces</th>
<th>Air forces</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zloty (ooo,ooo's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective</td>
<td>628.4</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War material</td>
<td>175.4</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure not divisible among the above sub-heads</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>943.2</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>78.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes.—1. The above figures correspond to the budget estimates for the year 1931-32.

2. The expenditure on land forces includes expenditure on formations organised on a military basis. These are: the Frontier Surveillance Corps, 59.2 million zloty; the Frontier Guard, 23.1 million zloty; and the State Police Force, 125.6 million zloty.

2. Budget Expenditure for the Years 1928-29 to 1933-34.

The data in the table below are in continuation of those given in earlier editions of the Armaments Year-Book. These data should not be compared with those in the foregoing table, which are based on the answer of the Polish
Government in response to the Council's request for information concerning the state of its armaments (see Preface, p. 4).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Provisional results</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td>Draft estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Military and Naval Affairs</td>
<td>851.2</td>
<td>849.5</td>
<td>775.0</td>
<td>761.3</td>
<td>832.7</td>
<td>822.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit on military undertakings</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>870.3</td>
<td>866.0</td>
<td>778.4</td>
<td>763.3</td>
<td>840.0</td>
<td>829.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index numbers of:
- Wholesale prices (1927 = 100)
- Retail prices: Cost of living (1927 = 100)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Interior: Frontier surveillance corps</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>58.3</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>41.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Finance: Frontier guard</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Average, April 1932 to February 1933.
2. February 1933.
3. March 1933.

NOTES.—1. Expenditure on the air force is included in the budget of the Ministry of Military and Naval Affairs.

2. Expenditure on the Frontier Surveillance Corps is shown in the budget of the Ministry of the Interior. Expenditure on the frontier guard is shown in the budget of the Ministry of Finance. This expenditure has been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td>Draft estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Interior: Frontier surveillance corps</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>58.3</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>41.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Finance: Frontier guard</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Military pensions are shown in the State budget under the special heading "Pensions" and war pensions under "War Pensions". They were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td>Draft estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military pensions</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>40.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War pensions</td>
<td>156.7</td>
<td>155.7</td>
<td>161.0</td>
<td>163.5</td>
<td>157.0</td>
<td>137.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>