I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The army is under the President of the Republic, who under the Constitution is the supreme head of the army. In the event of war, the President of the Republic will appoint the Commander-in-chief of the army in the field.

I. MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The Military Secretariat of the President of the Republic acts as a link between the President of the Republic and the Ministry of National Defence.
General (Military) Sections: Infantry, cavalry, medical, etc.
Artillery and Armament Sections: Organisation, equipment, technical, etc.
Air Sections: Organisation, equipment, etc.
Technical Sections: Telegraph, railway, motor transport, train, engineers, etc.
Administration Sections: Intendance, commerce, industry, agriculture, supervision, etc.
Political and Legal Sections: Legal, political, administrative questions, etc.

Special personnel service.

2. GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY
(incorporated in the Ministry of National Defence).

Chief of General Staff, 1 deputy-chief of General Staff, 1 first and 1 second assistant chief of General Staff.

Department 1: Organisation;
Department 2: Intelligence;
Department 3: Operations;
Department 4: Lines of communication and transport;
Department 5: Military training and physical training.

Secretariat-general of the Inter-ministerial Committee for National Defence.

MILITARY AREAS.

The Czechoslovak Republic is divided into 4 military areas:

(1) Bohemia: Prague Military Command.
Subordinate commands
1st infantry division at Prague;
2nd infantry division at Plzeň;
3rd infantry division at Litoměřice;
4th infantry division at Hradec Králové;
5th infantry division at Budějovice.

(2) Moravia and Silesia: Brno Military Command.
Subordinate commands
6th infantry division at Brno;
7th infantry division at Olomouc;
8th infantry division at Hranice.

(3) Slovakia, Western and Central: Bratislava Military Command.
Subordinate commands
9th infantry division at Bratislava;
10th infantry division at Báňská Bystrica.

(4) Eastern Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia: Košice Military Command.
Subordinate commands
11th infantry division at Košice;
12th infantry division at Užhorod.
The military areas are divided into divisional districts:

- 5 in Bohemia;
- 3 in Moravia and Silesia;
- 2 in Slovakia;
- 2 in Sub-Carpathian Russia.

Each military district has a divisional headquarters.

Czechoslovakia is divided into 48 recruiting districts: 20 in Bohemia, 12 in Moravia and Silesia, 8 in Western Slovakia and 8 in Eastern Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia.

Each divisional district also serves as a district for the registering, classification and mobilisation of horses.

**Military Areas.**

**Composition of the Army.**

The Czechoslovak army comprises the following:

1. **Arms.**

- Infantry, artillery, air force, cavalry, technical troops (engineers, telegraph).

2. **Services.**

   (a) Scientific and educational establishments;
   (b) Technical services.

Equipment, aviation, technical troops, train, motor transport and works, medical, administration, legal, chaplains, recruiting, remounts, veterinary, secretariat, and military bands.
I. Higher Formations.

Four military area commands (for composition of these units, see under "Military Areas").

The active army consists of 12 infantry divisions of 2 brigades each, 2 mountain infantry brigades, 12 light artillery brigades, 1 heavy artillery brigade and 4 cavalry brigades.

The mountain, heavy artillery and cavalry brigades are not divisional troops. They have their own administrative staff and their headquarters are organised almost like those of a division.

2. Arms and Services.

I. Arms.

I. Infantry.

(a) Infantry.

24 brigades of infantry;
48 regiments of infantry (12 being nucleus);
1 tank battalion;
1 training battalion;
4 battalions of cyclists.

Each infantry regiment comprises regimental headquarters, 1 auxiliary company, 1 technical company, 3 battalions (1 being nucleus), 1 depot.

Each battalion has 4 companies.
Nos. 4, 8 and 12 companies are machine-gun companies (1 being nucleus).

(b) Mountain Infantry.

2 brigades, composed of 4 regiments each of 3 battalions.
Mountain infantry regiments have the same composition as other infantry regiments.

(c) Frontier Battalions.

11 independent battalions.

Each battalion comprises battalion headquarters with intendance services, 1 technical company, 4 companies, 1 depot.

No. 4 company in each battalion is a machine-gun company.

Infantry Armament.

7.9-mm. Mauser rifle.
9-mm. revolver, Nickel model.
8-mm. light machine-gun with fork mounting, "Z.B." pattern.
8-mm. heavy machine-gun with tripod mounting, Schwarzlose pattern.
(d) **Cyclist Battalions.**

4 independent battalions forming an organic part of the cavalry. Each battalion comprises headquarters with intendance services, 4 cyclist companies (1 being nucleus) and a depot. No. 4 company is a machine-gun company.

2. **Artillery (14 brigades).**

(a) **Light field artillery.**

12 brigades. 16 regiments of light field artillery, of which 4 are not divisional troops. 3 groups of light mounted artillery.

Each regiment of divisional light field artillery comprises regimental headquarters, 3 groups of light field artillery and 1 depot group.

Each group of light field artillery consists of the group headquarters with administrative services and 3 batteries (1 a nucleus).

Each regiment of artillery, not divisional, comprises 6 batteries (2 are nucleus) and 1 depot group.

Each group of light mounted artillery comprises 3 batteries (1 is nucleus) and 1 depot battery.

(b) **Heavy field artillery.**

14 regiments of heavy field artillery, of which 2 are not divisional troops.

Each regiment of divisional heavy field artillery comprises regimental headquarters, 2 artillery groups and 1 depot group.

Each group of divisional heavy field artillery consists of group headquarters with administrative services and 2 batteries of heavy howitzers.

Each regiment of heavy field artillery, not divisional, has the same organisation as a divisional regiment.

(c) **Mountain artillery.**

2 regiments, included in mountain brigades, of 6 batteries, 2 of which are nucleus. Each regiment also has 1 depot group.

6 groups mountain artillery included in divisions of 3 batteries, 1 being a nucleus, also 1 depot battery per group.

(d) **Heavy artillery (1 brigade).**

4 regiments.
Each regiment comprises regimental headquarters, 2 groups of heavy artillery and 1 depot group. Each group consists of 2 heavy batteries.

(c) Special artillery.

The special artillery includes anti-aircraft artillery and 1 gunnery and range-finding company.

The anti-aircraft artillery consists of 4 regiments, each of which comprises regimental headquarters, 3 groups of anti-aircraft artillery and 1 depot group.

The anti-aircraft artillery groups are independent administrative units combined in a regiment for tactical purposes.

Each group consists of group headquarters with administrative services, 2 anti-aircraft batteries and 1 searchlight battery.

(f) 3 mechanical transport battalions (nucleus), making 15 companies in all.

Artillery Armament.

(a) Field artillery.

Light field artillery regiments:
8-cm. field gun, pattern 17;
10-cm. field howitzer, pattern 14.

Heavy field artillery regiments:
15-cm. howitzer, pattern 15; 10.5-cm. gun, pattern 15.

(b) Mountain artillery.

Mountain artillery regiments and detachments:
7.5-cm. mountain gun, patterns 14 and 25;
10-cm. mountain howitzer, pattern 13.

(c) Regiments of heavy artillery.

15-cm. gun (motor traction), pattern 15/16;
15-cm. howitzer (motor traction), pattern 15;
21-cm. mortars, pattern 18;
30.5-cm. mortars, pattern 16.

3. Aviation.

6 air regiments.

Each air regiment consists of 1-3 groups of 2 or 3 flights each.

Air Material.

(1931.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of aeroplanes</th>
<th>:</th>
<th>:</th>
<th>:</th>
<th>546</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total horse-power</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>263,069</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 This figure includes the number of aeroplanes laid down for the existing number of units on establishment. For budgetary reasons, this figure is less than the number of aeroplanes provided for in the final plan of the Czechoslovak air force. For the same reasons, there are no reserve machines in the units.

The Flying School has a further 141 aeroplanes for instructional purposes.
4. Cavalry.

4 brigades of 2 or 4 regiments;
11 cavalry regiments;
4 armoured car squadrons;
14 train squadrons (nucleus).

Each cavalry regiment consists of regimental headquarters, 2 groups of squadrons, 1 depot.

Each group of squadrons consists of headquarters with administrative services and 3 squadrons (of which 1 is a machine-gun squadron).

Cavalry Armament.
7.9-mm. Mauser rifle, with bayonet;
9-mm. revolver, Nickel pattern;
Cavalry sabre (the old Austrian sabre is being used provisionally).

5. Engineers.

5 engineer regiments (comprising 12 engineer battalions, 1 bridging and 1 mechanics battalions) and 1 railway engineers regiment of 2 battalions.

The bridging battalion includes battalion headquarters with administrative services, 1 company of bridging troops, 1 mining company, 1 navigation company and 1 depot.

The mechanics battalion includes battalion headquarters and 2 construction companies.

Army Telegraph Corps.

5 telegraph battalions containing 3 companies, 1 wireless company and 1 depot company.

II. Services.

(1) Technical Services.

The technical services comprise the following branches:

(a) Armaments : 3 central arms depots; central depots and train material.
(b) Technical air services : 3 central air depots with workshops.
(c) Technical engineer service : central depot and workshops.
(d) Technical army telegraph service : central depot and workshops.
(e) Technical railway engineers service : central depot.
(f) Technical motor transport service : workshops at Přelouč.
(g) Constructional service.

(2) Administrative Department.

This department is responsible for the supply of rations, clothing, etc., to the army, and for the army accounts.

(a) 12 divisional intendance depots.
(b) 1 clothing and bedding depot.
(3) Medical Corps.
There are 12 divisional hospitals:
1 hospital for disabled men.
8 bath establishments for disabled men.
3 medical depots.
An auxiliary medical company is attached to each of these hospitals.

(4) Veterinary Department.

(5) Remount Department: 2 stud farms and 1 horse-breeding depot.

(6) Military Justice Department.

(7) Chaplains Department.

(8) Recruiting Department.

(9) Secretariat.

**SUMMARY TABLE OF UNITS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Divisions</th>
<th>Brigades</th>
<th>Regiments</th>
<th>Battalions</th>
<th>Squadrons</th>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>Batteries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>26&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>53&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>169&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>672&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>75&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light field</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3 gr.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light mounted</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2+6 gr.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy field</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>—</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy</td>
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<td>—</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-aircraft</td>
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<td>—</td>
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<td>—</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Telegraph Corps</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup> Including 2 mountain.
<sup>2</sup> Including 4 mountain, 1 tank and 12 cadre regiments.
<sup>3</sup> Including 1 tank battalion, 1 training battalion and 11 battalions of frontier guards, and 74 cadre battalions.
<sup>4</sup> Including 93 machine-gun companies, 74 cadre machine-gun companies, and 222 cadre rifle-brigade companies, but excluding technical companies.
<sup>5</sup> Including 4 armoured-car squadrons, 16 cyclist squadrons and 11 machine-gun squadrons, but excluding 11 depot squadrons and 14 train squadrons.
<sup>6</sup> Including 44 cadre batteries, but excluding depot batteries.
<sup>7</sup> Including 3 cadre batteries, but excluding depot batteries.
<sup>8</sup> Excluding depot batteries.
<sup>9</sup> Including 10 cadre batteries, but excluding depot batteries.
<sup>10</sup> Including 14 searchlight batteries. Excluding depot batteries.

**GENDARMERIE AND POLICE.**

Although the gendarmerie and police corps have the appearance of being organised and trained troops, they cannot properly be classified as units organised on a military basis, capable of being used without necessity for mobilisation. The gendarmerie and police force have no machine-guns or similar weapons, no artillery or army service corps, no transport, and no equipment for active service.
The gendarmerie, a formation military in appearance, for the maintenance of order and public safety in accordance with the law and with Government proclamations, is under the control of the Ministry of the Interior.

The members of the gendarmerie corps may be called up for military training in the military police establishment in liaison with the military authorities, provided that they are not above the age prescribed by law for all other reservists. They are subject, during this time, to military law and regulations. The gendarmerie is divided up into 66 subdivisions, the latter into 237 districts, and the said districts into 2,705 posts (1933).

The gendarmerie is recruited on a voluntary basis; recruits enlist first for a period of not less than 4 years; when finally accepted, they remain in the service up to the age of 55-60 years. The performance of military service is not compulsory in the case of these volunteers.

Members of the gendarmerie are armed with rifles, bayonets, pistols and swords.

The officers of the gendarmerie are recruited:

(a) Officers on active service: from the gendarmerie by promotion;

(b) Administrative officers: from the officers on the active and reserve lists.

The budgetary effective (1934) of the gendarmerie is 12,657 officers, N.C.O.s and men.

2. STATE POLICE.

A civilian body of State police, part of which is in uniform and part in plain clothes, is attached to the administrative authorities in the capital and in a number of provincial towns for ordinary police duties. The State police is under the Ministry of the Interior.

The force wearing uniform is recruited by open competition, and the plain-clothes force by voluntary enlistment.

All members of the force wearing uniform carry a sword and a pistol and, when necessary, a rifle. The Prague police has also 4 light machine-guns.

The force in plain clothes may be armed in case of need (e.g., when pursuing a criminal) with batons and pistols.

The budgetary effective (1934) of the force in uniform 117 officials and 6,452 men, and that of the plain-clothes force 9 officials and 1,015 men.

3. RURAL POLICE, COMMUNAL POLICE, ETC.

The rural constabulary, the rural guards and the communal and municipal constabulary are not under the orders of the central authorities.

The prison guards (about 45 officials and 1,200 men) come under the Ministry of Justice and may be armed with rifles or revolvers.

There is, lastly, a revenue (Customs) corps, which is a civilian organisation under the orders of the Ministry of Finance (budgetary effective for 1934: 754 officials and 5,310 men armed with revolvers or rifles of an old type), and the staff of the State forests and lands which comes under the Ministry of Agriculture (strength: about 1,100 officials and 1,300 men armed with shotguns or rifles).

RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

Military service in Czechoslovakia is universal and compulsory. Liability to military service lasts from the age of 20 to the age of 50.
All Czechoslovak nationals, and all persons who are permanently domiciled in Czechoslovakia and who cannot prove that they are of any other nationality, are bound to present themselves at the recruiting offices between January 1st of the year in which the person liable to military service reaches the age of 20 and December 31st of the year in which he reaches the age of 22.

Military service begins on the day of joining.

The armed forces of Czechoslovakia comprise:

(a) **The active army**: Regular service with the active army lasts fourteen months.

(b) **The first reserve** which, in the event of war, brings the active army up to the prescribed strength and replaces casualties. The first reserve includes all reservists up to December 31st of the year in which they reach the age of 40.

(c) **The second reserve** which is assigned to auxiliary duties at home, and may, in case of necessity, be used to replace casualties suffered by the active army in the course of operations.

There is also a **supplementary reserve** to which are assigned men liable to military service, but in excess of the annual contingent (70,000 men). They remain in the special reserve until they have reached the age of the first reserve.

The second reserve includes all reservists up to December 31st of the year in which they reach the age of 50.

Professional officers and adjutants belong to the reserve until they reach the age of 60.

Persons between the ages of 17 and 60 who are not liable to any military service are obliged, in case of war or mobilisation, to contribute to the national defence as far as their strength and abilities permit.

When, in time of peace, exceptional circumstances require it, the President of the Republic may, on the Government’s proposal, call up for active service, on special work and for the necessary period, reservists (in the first, second or supplementary reserve) of any age category.

Men who by reason of their age are no longer liable to military service may, with the consent of the military authorities, remain in the army. They may only be discharged at the end of each year. In case of mobilisation they are not discharged.

Men of the first reserve who have completed the period of active service with the colours, as laid down by law, or the prescribed period of military training, are liable to periods of training as follows: a four-weeks’ course during the third year following their transfer to the reserve; four weeks in the fifth year; three weeks in the seventh year; and three weeks in the ninth year following their transfer (fourteen weeks in all).

In the case of an introduction of a new weapon, and when the exigencies of national defence require it, men belonging to the first
reserve may be called up, exceptionally, for a period of additional training of not more than four weeks.

Men belonging to the supplementary reserve are liable to a period of training lasting twelve weeks; in addition, they are liable to undergo the training which is compulsory for other reserves, and are also liable to special training for a period of four weeks.

Men who re-engage for one year are exempted from two of these courses, and men who re-engage for two years are exempted from them all.

Reserve officers are also required to attend training courses amounting in all to twenty weeks during the second, fourth, sixth, eighth and tenth years after their transfer to the reserve.

In exceptional circumstances, the President of the Republic may, on the advice of the Government, order the first three classes of the reserve to be recalled to the colours for a period which must not exceed that which is strictly necessary.

The recruiting law authorises the engagement of volunteers in the Czechoslovak army.

Volunteers, who must not be less than 17 years of age, are required to perform fourteen months' active service.

In the event of mobilisation, and in time of war, volunteers may also be engaged for the duration of the war.

In such cases the volunteers, if accepted, are required to serve until the general demobilisation.

Men of other than Czechoslovak nationality cannot volunteer without the permission of the President of the Republic and of their home Government.

**Exemptions.**

The following may be exempted from military service:

1. Persons with families to support.

2. The owners of agricultural undertakings, provided this property has been acquired by inheritance, that it is the only—or at least the principal—means of subsistence of the person concerned, and that it is worked solely by the owner himself.

3. The owners of small industries and commercial enterprises, as well as other cases worthy of special consideration.

**Postponements.**

Pupils attending schools may be granted postponements until the age of 24, and students at higher educational establishments until the age of 26, and, in exceptional cases, until the age of 28.
CADRES.

OFFICERS, N.C.O.s.

Training Establishments and Scientific Institutions.

Training Establishments:
- Staff College;
- Military Academy;
- Schools of Practical Training;
- School of Infantry;
- School of Artillery;
- Air School;
- School of Cavalry;
- School of Engineers;
- School of Military Telegraphy;
- Motor School;
- Intendance School;
- Medical School;
- Courses for Officers in charge of Depots of Arms and Supplies;
- Schools for Reserve Officers;
- Training Centres for N.C.O.s;
- Ski-ing Course.

Scientific Institutions:
- Army Geographical Service;
- War Archives and Museum;
- Military Technical Institute.

SCHOOLS.

The schools and military courses may be divided according to their object as follows:

1. Schools for the training of professional officers;
2. Schools for the training of reserve officers;
3. Schools of practical training;
4. Information courses, and
5. Schools for the training of professional non-commissioned officers.

The chief schools for the training of professional officers are the Prague Staff College and the Military Academy at Hranice. There are also schools of infantry, artillery, air force, cavalry, etc., making a total of ten schools, in addition to an engineering college.

Staff College.

The Staff College is the principal military college; it was formed with a view to the development of military science and to the training of staff officers. The period of training in the college is three years.

Military Academy at Hranice.

The Military Academy trains officers for the infantry, artillery, cavalry and other arms. The period of training in the Academy is two years.

School of Practical Training.

The Artillery School of Practical Training was created with a view to completing and extending the practical training of the students. The period of training in these schools is ten months.

School of Infantry at Milovice.

Training in the conditions of modern warfare is given in this school (movements of troops and trench warfare). Courses for officers and N.C.O.s of infantry and other combatant arms.
School of Artillery at Olomouc.

The School of Artillery is the central establishment for the training of officers as gunnery instructors and for teaching the employment of artillery in war.

A gas institute is attached to this school, where special courses are held for officers and N.C.O.s.

Air School.

The Air School gives officers of other arms wishing to enter the Air Force the necessary technical training to enable them to become pilots and observers. It also trains reserve officers, N.C.O.s and men as pilots, mechanics and machine-gunners.

School of Cavalry at Pardubice.

This establishment comprises:

- Courses for training cavalry instructors;
- Courses for reserve officers;
- Courses of farriery.

Motor School.

This school trains the personnel of the motor service, including regular officers, reserve officers, and, if necessary, the rank and file.

This establishment comprises:

- Courses for regular officers in the artillery and mechanical transport service;
- Courses for reserve officers;
- Courses for N.C.O.s;
- Practical training course.

Intendance School.

This school trains officers for the intendance service.

The period of training is three years.

Medical School.

The period of training is ten months.

Military Geographical Institute.

Sections: Astronomy and Surveying; Topography; Cartography; Printing; Economic and Technical Administration.

Military and Aviation Technical Institute.

MUSKETRY TRAINING.

There are three organisations in Czechoslovakia which practise rifle-shooting as a sport:

1. The Federation of National Guard Corps, with a total membership of 1,164 (at December 31st, 1932), of whom about a third has 48 hours' rifle-practice in the year;
2. The Shooting Association, with a membership of 28,000, 6,000 of whom have rifle-practice about once a week on the average;
3. The Czechoslovak National Federation, with a membership of about 9,000, 3,000 of whom have rifle-practice once a week on the average.
EFFECTIVES.

1. AVERAGE DAILY EFFECTIVES.¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Total effectives</th>
<th>Officers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land army</td>
<td>138,788</td>
<td>10,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air force</td>
<td>6,482</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Formations organised on a military basis ²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basis</th>
<th>Total effectives</th>
<th>Officers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12,647</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES.

The figures in the following tables differ in character from the figures in the preceding table. These two kinds of returns are not comparable with each other.

¹ The Law of April 8th, 1927, fixes the annual contingent of recruits at 70,000 men, and at 72,500 men during the three months following the date on which it is called up.

² This figure comprises, as the average daily effectives computed in accordance with Article 3 of the draft Convention of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference:

1. Professional officers of the land army (arms and services) 9,672
2. Professional non-commissioned officers of the land army (arms and services) 8,163
3. Non-commissioned officers serving for more than the statutory period 2,724
4. Men serving with the colours 106,922
5. Officers of the reserve called up for a course of training 549
6. Professional non-commissioned officers transferred to the reserve and called up for a course of training 14
7. Men of the reserve called up for a course of training 14,572
8. Men belonging to the “Supplementary Reserve” 1,846
9. Students at the Military Geographical Institute 6
10. Men undergoing training as bandsmen 320

Total: 138,788

³ This figure comprises the average daily effectives of professional officers (arms and services) and officers of the reserve called up for a course of training.

⁴ By way of indication, the effectives of the gendarmerie are given.

⁵ This figure comprises as the average daily effectives:

(a) Gendarmerie officers doing administrative duties 148
(b) Gendarmerie officers forming the cadre of the force 266
(c) Gendarmerie officers of the Medical Service 3
(d) Gendarmerie officers of the Judicial Department 2
(e) Gendarmerie officers of the Supply Services 4
(f) Gendarmerie officers doing accountancy and supervisory work 92
(g) Gendarmes 12,040
(h) Gendarmes doing accountancy work 92

Total: 12,647

⁶ The men serving with the colours are mostly watchmen, mechanics and auxiliary personnel. For budgetary reasons, the effectives of the Czechoslovak military air force fall below the figures laid down for the organisation of this arm.

⁷ This figure includes as the average daily effectives:

(a) Professional air force officers (arms and services) 387
(b) Professional air force non-commissioned officers (arms and services) 317
(c) Non-commissioned officers serving for more than the statutory period 462
(d) Men serving with the colours 4,703
(e) Officers of the reserve called up for a course of training 11
(f) Men of the reserve called up for a course of training 427
(g) Pilots in training 175

Total: 6,482
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Officers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generals</td>
<td>I11</td>
<td>I19</td>
<td>I19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-colonels</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>1,238</td>
<td>1,413</td>
<td>1,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>4,164</td>
<td>4,214</td>
<td>4,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st lieutenants</td>
<td>1,999</td>
<td>1,808</td>
<td>1,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd lieutenants</td>
<td>1,453</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>1,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10,079</td>
<td>10,059</td>
<td>10,059</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Non-commissioned officers and men

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>10,629</td>
<td>10,629</td>
<td>10,629</td>
<td>10,079</td>
<td>10,079</td>
<td>10,079</td>
<td>10,059</td>
<td>10,059</td>
<td>10,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>121,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>127,012</td>
<td>121,359</td>
<td>121,579</td>
<td>121,579</td>
<td>122,012</td>
<td>120,559</td>
<td>109,637</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

The financial year coincides with the calendar year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative budget:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of National Defence</td>
<td>1,437.5</td>
<td>1,381.9</td>
<td>1,396.0</td>
<td>1,281.1</td>
<td>1,242.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund for acquisition of defence supplies</td>
<td>315.0</td>
<td>315.0</td>
<td>315.0</td>
<td>315.0</td>
<td>315.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net deficit on military undertakings</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>53.4</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>28.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,793.1</td>
<td>1,701.5</td>
<td>1,764.4</td>
<td>1,620.6</td>
<td>1,585.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index numbers of:

| Wholesale prices (July 1914 = 100) | 913 | 811 | 738 | 682 | 658 | 647 |
| Retail prices: Cost of living (July 1914 = 100) | 744 | 746 | 713 | 700 | 693 | 681 |

1 New series.
2 January 1st, 1934.
3 Month of December 1933.

NOTES.—1. The expenditure of the Ministry of National Defence represents expenditure on the army and the air force.
2. The fund for acquisition of defence supplies is shown under the special heading "Treasury".
3. The net deficit on military undertakings represents the final deficit after setting off the net surplus, if any, of some of them. The net deficit on each undertaking represents, in most cases, the investment expenditure covered by proceeds of loans and by cash reserves.
4. Expenditure shown in the table above does not include the following expenditure of a military character included in the Department, “President of the Republic”, in the Ministry of the Interior and in the Ministry of Public Works:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department of the President of the Republic:</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Military section</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Ministry of the Interior:                   |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Allowances to families whose supporters are on military service | 4.8  | 4.4  | 5.6  | 4.0  | 4.4  | 4.4  |

| Ministry of Public Works:                  |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Maintenance and repair of military buildings | 25.8 | 28.7 | 31.3 | 29.5 |      | 23.3 |

1 Estimates.

5. Military pensions are not charged to the budget of National Defence, but appear under the special heading “Pensions”. War pensions are shown for the most part under the Ministry of Social Welfare, but a small part, not included in the figures above, appears under the Ministry of National Defence.

Expenditure on military pensions and war pensions has amounted to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Military pensions</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>War pensions:</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under the Ministry of Social Welfare</td>
<td>439.7</td>
<td>423.4</td>
<td>407.2</td>
<td>375.9</td>
<td>366.1</td>
<td>316.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under the Ministry of National Defence</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total War Pensions</td>
<td>451.4</td>
<td>435.2</td>
<td>420.4</td>
<td>385.9</td>
<td>376.1</td>
<td>326.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Expenditure on the gendarmerie is shown under the Ministry of the Interior. This expenditure has amounted to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gendarmerie</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                |      |      |      |      |      |      |

7. None of the expenditure for 1934 in the tables above takes into account the reduction in salaries stipulated in the Finance Act, under the terms of which a readjustment is to be effected.