I. Army.

ORGANISATION AND COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

The armed forces of Hungary consist of the land army. Hungary has no military air force. The land army is under the control of the Ministry of National Defence, which includes the Commander-in-Chief of the army and the inspectors of arms.

The Hungarian army has no reserves, the peace effectives being also the effectives of the mobilised army.

1. Higher Units.

7 mixed brigades.
2 independent cavalry brigades.

The 1st brigade has its headquarters at Budapest, the 2nd at Székesfehérvár, the 3rd at Szombathely, the 4th at Pécs, the 5th at Szeged, the 6th at Debrecen and the 7th at Miskok.

Each mixed brigade consists of 2 infantry regiments, 1 cyclist battalion, 1 cavalry squadron, 1 artillery group, 1 signal company, 1 horse-transport detachment and 1 motor-transport detachment.

The army also includes the following independent formations:

5 artillery batteries;
3 engineer battalions;
1 armoured-car detachment.

2. Arms and Services.

Infantry.

14 infantry regiments.
7 cyclist battalions.

Each infantry regiment consists of 3 battalions of 4 companies each, 1 of which is a machine-gun company. One independent

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1 See military, naval and air clauses of the Treaty of Trianon (Annex I).
machine-gun company, i trench-mortar company, i technical company and i signal company are also attached to each regiment.

Each cyclist battalion consists of 3 companies.

The total establishment is:

126 rifle companies;
56 machine-gun companies;
14 trench-mortar companies;
21 cyclist companies;
14 signal companies;
14 technical companies.

Cavalry.

4 regiments divided into 23 squadrons (including 8 machine-gun squadrons).

Artillery.

7 mountain artillery batteries.
7 field artillery batteries.
7 howitzer batteries.
5 mounted artillery batteries (including 2 anti-aircraft batteries).

There are also 14 artillery companies (7 trench companies and 7 range-finding companies).

Engineers.

3 pioneer battalions (7 companies).
9 signal groups.
Motor-transport detachments, bridge-train detachments, etc.
There is also an armoured-car detachment.

GENDARMERIE, POLICE, FRONTIER GUARD, ETC.

1. Gendarmerie.—The gendarmerie is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior. The system of recruiting is based on voluntary engagement. Duration of service: twenty years for officers and six years for men, renewable after expiration. The professional training is given by officers of the gendarmerie. The individual arms consist of rifle, pistol and sabre; the collective arms consist of 14 machine-rifles in the mobile guard.

The maximum effectives authorised by the law are: 750 officers and 14,250 men wearing uniform and furnished with arms; in addition: 100 administrative employees.

2. State Police.—The State police is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior, and is divided into police in the city of Budapest and police in other towns. The method of recruiting is the same as that for the gendarmerie. The duration of professional training, theoretical and practical, is ten months. The training of police recruits is given in a special course under
the jurisdiction of the police organisation. This course is permanent. The
individual arms of the State police consist of pistol and sabre; the collective
arms consist of 3 armoured cars, each having 1 machine-gun.

The maximum effectives authorised by the law are: 1,800 officials and
13,200 men wearing uniform and furnished with arms. The headquarters
personnel number 2,327, including 1,898 officials.

3. Frontier Guard. — The Frontier Guard is under the jurisdiction of the
Ministry of Finance. The method of recruiting is the same as that for the
gendarmerie. The training, which is given by officers of the Frontier Guard,
is theoretical and practical and includes, as well as elementary military
training, Customs training. The duration of the elementary training is six
months. The individual arms consist of sabre and pistol for officers and
N.C.O.s, and rifle, bayonet or pistol for men. The collective arms consist
of a certain number of machine-guns and machine-rifles in each district.

The maximum effectives authorised by the law are: 650 officers and 7,150
men wearing uniform and furnished with arms. In addition: headquarters
staff of 569 men.

4. Finance Guard.—The Finance Guard is under the jurisdiction of the
Ministry of Finance. This corps is armed with sabres and pistols and has a
maximum of effectives authorised by the law of 3,750 men, including 350
officials.

5. Rural Guards.—The Rural Guards are unorganised and have an
approximate strength of 1,000 to 2,000 men.

6. River Police.—The River Police is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry
of the Interior and has a maximum of effectives authorised by the law of
2,000 men, including 120 officers and not including 275 employees. The
individual arms of the police consist of rifles or pistols for men, and pistols
and sabres for officers and N.C.O.s. The collective arms consist of 24 guns and
35 machine-guns. The method of recruiting is the same as that for the gen-
darmerie.

7. Parliament Guard.—This corps is under the jurisdiction of the President
of the House of Representatives and has a strength of 31 men, including
2 officers, armed with sabres and pistols.

8. Municipal Tax Guard of Budapest.—This corps is under the jurisdiction
of the Mayor of Budapest and has an approximate strength of 11 officials and
490 guards; the officials alone are armed with sabres.

9. State Forest Guard.—This guard, which is armed with pistols and
shot-guns, is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture and has an
approximate strength of 247 men.

10. Prison Guard.—This corps, which is armed with sabres, pistols and
rifles, is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice and has an approximate
effective strength of 1,500 men including 70 officials.

11. Breeding-stud Service: under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agri-
culture. The approximate strength is 900 men, armed with sabres, including
70 officials and not including 170 administrative employees.

12. Rural Police and Communal Police: unorganised and unarmed, having
an approximate effective strength of 1,000 to 2,000 men.

Note.—In certain formations, the number of real effectives is less than that
of the effectives authorised, owing to financial difficulties.
RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

The recruiting system is based on the voluntary enlistment. The period of enlistment is twelve years. After a certain number of years, however, men may be sent on furlough.

The proportion of men discharged before the expiry of their engagement may not exceed one-twentieth of the total establishment of the army each year.

Men may continue in the service after the expiry of their engagement at the discretion of the military authorities. Men who thus extend their service must be granted their discharge at the end of the year in which they apply for discharge.

Recruiting of Officers.

Until July 1st, 1922, the officers of the Royal Hungarian Honvéd had to be chiefly recruited from among former regular officers.

Of the officers thus obtained, those under 38 had to serve at least until the age of 40; and those over 38 were required by law to serve for at least two years from the date of commissioning.

Young regular officers, on the war establishment of the Royal Hungarian Honvéd, are trained at the higher military school, where they study for four years.

The students of the Ludovika Academy at Budapest are included in the strength of the military forces of the Royal Hungarian Honvéd, but their active service in the Honvéd does not begin till they have passed the board of examiners.

BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>N.C.O.s and men</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1925-26</td>
<td>1,478</td>
<td>33,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926-27</td>
<td>1,885</td>
<td>33,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927-28</td>
<td>1,865</td>
<td>33,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928-29</td>
<td>1,919</td>
<td>33,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929-30</td>
<td>1,780</td>
<td>33,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-31</td>
<td>1,780</td>
<td>33,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931-32</td>
<td>1,781</td>
<td>33,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932-33</td>
<td>1,781</td>
<td>33,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933-34</td>
<td>1,781</td>
<td>33,255</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

II. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

The financial year covers the period from July 1st to June 30th.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ministry of National Defence</th>
<th>Closed accounts</th>
<th>Pengő (000,000's)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1928-29</td>
<td>1929-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index numbers of:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wholesale prices(^1) (1913 = 100)</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>105(^2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retail prices: Cost of living(^1) (1913 = 100)</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>112</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Gold index. \(^2\) New series. \(^3\) Average, July to December 1933.
Notes.—1. In accordance with the Peace Treaty of Trianon, Hungary has no air force.

2. The figures in the table above do not include military pensions which were charged, up to and including 1930-31, to the budget of the Ministry of National Defence. As from 1931-32, they are charged to a special section, "Pensions", of the general budget. War pensions appear in the budget of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour up to and including 1932-33 (estimates). This Ministry was then discontinued and in 1933-34 war pensions appear in the budget under the section "Pensions". Expenditure on military pensions and war pensions 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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pengő (ooo,ooo's)</td>
<td>Pengő (ooo,ooo's)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Military pensions</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>42.3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>18.2</td>
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