KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA

Area . 247,542 sq. km.
Population (XII. 1932) . 14,280,000
Density per sq. km. . 57.7
Length of land frontiers:
With Italy . 279 km.
With Austria . 245 km.
With Hungary . 402 km.
With Roumania . 267 km.
With Bulgaria . 509 km.
With Greece . 238 km.
With Albania . 340 km.
Total . 2,280 km.
Length of coast-line . 1,589 km.
Length of railway system (1930) . 10,133 km.

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

The armed forces of Yugoslavia comprise the land army, the military air force and the navy, and are under the Ministry of the Army and Marine.

The army is distributed among the five army areas which make up the territory of the Kingdom. Each army area is divided up into three or four divisional areas, making in all sixteen.

Each army or divisional area is under a general officer, who exercises both the command of the troops and the territorial command.

Cavalry, air force and engineers are organised independently and are not attached to the army or divisional areas.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The King is supreme head of all the armed forces. In war time, he may, if he thinks fit, entrust the command of the field troops to a Field-Marshal or a general, who receives the title of Commander of
the Field Troops and who is responsible to the Minister of the Army and Marine.

I. MINISTRY OF THE ARMY AND MARINE.

The Minister of the Army and Marine commands and administers both the army and navy, in time of peace, with the assistance of the General Staff.

The Ministry of the Army consists of the following departments:

1. Staff Department;
2. Personnel Department;
3. Economic Department;
4. Technical Artillery Department;
5. Technical Engineering Department;
6. Army Medical Department;
7. Military Justice Department;
8. Army Veterinary Department;
9. Audit Department;
10. Naval Command;
11. Air Command.

2. MILITARY COUNCIL.

The Military Council is an advisory body attached to the Ministry of the Army and Marine for important military questions. It remains in office until general mobilisation is proclaimed and resumes office as soon as the general demobilisation of the army forces is declared.

The Military Council consists of three army generals of higher grade appointed by Royal Decree. It is presided over by the Minister of the Army and Marine if present at the meeting. When necessary and with the approval of the Minister of the Army and Marine, the Chief of the General Staff, the commanders, inspectors and other personnel of the Army and Navy may be summoned to meetings of the Council to give their opinion on the questions under discussion.

3. GENERAL STAFF.

The General Staff is the organ of the Minister of the Army and Marine. Its duty is to prepare the nation and the armed forces for the defence of the country and of its interests.

In peace time, the General Staff serves both for the army and the navy. At its head is the Chief of the General Staff. He directs the work of the General Staff, is responsible for the recruiting of its
personnel and studies measures for increasing the efficiency of the staff.

The General Staff comprises five sections—namely:

The Operation Section;
The Intelligence Section;
The Training Section;
The Communications Section;
The Historical Section.

4. Inspectorate of Troops.

There is an inspectorate attached to each of the principal arms. Inspectorates for any individual services may be created, if necessary. Inspectorates are organs of the Minister of the Army and Marine and are under its authority. As regards instruction, they work under the direct orders of the Chief of the General Staff.

There exist at present inspectorates of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

The commander of the navy, the commander of the air force and the commander of the engineers are the inspectors of the navy, air force and engineers respectively.

TERRITORIAL MILITARY AREAS.
COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

1. Higher Units.

16 infantry divisions.
2 cavalry divisions.

Each infantry division consists of 3 or 4 regiments of infantry, 2 regiments of artillery (as a rule), and certain services. Each cavalry division consists of 2 brigades of 2 regiments each, 1 cyclist battalion, 1 horse artillery group, and certain services.

There are also two fortresses, Boka Kotorska and Sibenik.

2. Arms and Services.

**Infantry.**

58 regiments, including one regiment of the Royal Guard.

The composition of regiments varies and may include 2, 3 or 4 battalions; each battalion has 4 or 5 companies, including 1 machine-gun company.

**Cavalry.**

10 regiments (including the 2 regiments of the Royal Guard).

Each regiment consists of 4 squadrons, 1 of which is a machine-gun squadron.

**Artillery.**

32 divisional artillery regiments (now in process of re-organisation).
5 army artillery regiments.
1 fortress artillery regiment.
1 Royal Guard artillery regiment.
2 horse artillery groups.
3 heavy artillery groups.
3 anti-aircraft artillery regiments.

In all:

56 field batteries;
37 mountain batteries;
61 howitzer batteries;
10 long-gun batteries;
9 heavy batteries;
4 horse batteries;
16 fortress artillery batteries (companies);
16 anti-aircraft artillery batteries;
5 direction-finding companies;
3 anti-aircraft machine-gun companies.

Total: 209 batteries and 8 companies.

Engineers.

2 sapper regiments.
2 bridge train regiments.
1 railway regiment.
1 liaison and intercommunication regiment.
1 carrier-pigeon battalion.

Air Force.

The air force command is the supreme authority as regards the command and administration of the air force and of the technical air services. It also acts as the inspectorate of the air force.

All commands and institutions relating to land aeronautics are under the air force command.

In peace time the air force command is under the Ministry of the Army and Marine, except as regards training, for which it is attached to the General Staff like the other inspectorates of the various arms and services.

The air force command comprises the following departments:
Staff (operations, training, personnel);
Technical department (technical office, supplies office, administrative office);
Engineering;
Air defence;
Civil aeronautics;
Intendance.

The air force consists of:
6 air regiments forming 42 flights;
2 special air groups forming 6 flights;
2 seaplane groups forming 7 flights;
1 balloon battalion (3 companies);
4 pilots' schools and a number of other special schools.

AIR MATERIAL.
(1931.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Total horse-power</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land army</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>269,585</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE.—The above figure represents the number of aeroplanes in commission in the present organic units, and does not include 263 training aircraft at present in commission, or a certain number of aeroplanes under construction included in the programme for the organisation of land aviation in peace time.

Staff Services.—See Chapter I, § 2.

General Economic Service.—This department, which has charge of supplies, includes the following sections: Intendance, Administration, and Auditing.

The Intendance Section is responsible for supplies of foodstuffs and material. The Administrative Section makes payments, provides clothing, administers the depots, etc.

The Audit Section is an organ under the immediate direction of the Minister of the Army and Marine. Its duty is to audit expenditure for the military budget.

Technical Service.—This Department includes the following sections: Technical Artillery Section; Technical Engineering Section; Technical Air Section; Geographical Section.

Army Medical Service.—The Army Medical Service consists of two sections, the Medical Section and the Pharmaceutical Section.

Department of Military Justice; Chaplains' Department; Veterinary Service; Department of Military Music.

**Summary Table of Units.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Army areas</th>
<th>Divisional areas</th>
<th>Divisions</th>
<th>Brigades or units of a similar rank</th>
<th>Regiments</th>
<th>Battalions (groups)</th>
<th>Flights</th>
<th>Squadrions</th>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>Batteries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher territorial units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air force</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Train</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Medical Corps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor troops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>697</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 One of the Royal Guard.
2 Including 134 machine-gun companies.
3 Including 2 of the Royal Guard.
4 Cyclist battalion (companies).
5 i of which are machine-gun squadrons.
6 Balloon companies.

**Gendarmmerie, Frontier Guards and Police.**

Gendarmmerie.

The gendarmmerie is under the Ministry of the Interior. It is attached to the army only as far as organisation and discipline are concerned. Although
it has a military aspect from the point of view of discipline, the gendarmerie is only an executive organ for the maintenance of order and for the judicial service of the State. The individual armament of the gendarmerie consists of a rifle, an automatic pistol and a sword (in the case of the Belgrade squadron). The collective armament consists of a number of automatic rifles, temporarily distributed among certain stations. The gendarmes are recruited by voluntary enlistment for a minimum period of three years, which may be renewed. The training is given by the gendarmerie N.C.O.s. There exists a school for N.C.O.s (duration of training: six months).

The gendarmerie is being re-organised. It is proposed to form a mobile gendarmerie battalion, to which the automatic rifles mentioned above will be served out.

It is for purely administrative reasons that gendarmerie stations and sub-stations are grouped into territorial companies (political areas), and these in turn into territorial gendarmerie regiments.

For 1934-35, the budgetary effectives of the gendarmerie consisted of 437 officers, and 17,490 N.C.O.s, corporals, and gendarmes.

Frontier Guard.

The frontier guards act chiefly as a police force and are also partly responsible for Customs supervision. From the point of view of discipline they are under the Ministry of the Army and Marine, but their duties bring them under the Ministries of the Interior (as regards frontier supervision), Finance (as regards Customs), National Economy and Agriculture.

Small groups of frontier guards are posted at intervals all along the frontier; sections and sub-sections exist only in the form of depots, which carry out the administrative duties and are responsible for supervision. The frontier-guard organisation does not include (except for the small groups and depots) any compact infantry and other organic units capable of taking part in modern military operations.

The guards are recruited by voluntary enlistment for a period of three years, which may be renewed. Special training for the maintenance of order at the frontier and discipline is given by frontier-guard officers. Their individual armament consists of a carbine and an automatic pistol.

For 1934-35, the budgetary effectives of the frontier guard numbered 8,381 officers, N.C.O.s and men.

State Police.

The State police, which constitutes the local police authority in the most important centres, is also under the Ministry of the Interior. The individual armament of the police consists of an automatic pistol, a carbine and a truncheon. The recruiting is based on voluntary engagement. The training is solely for special service of the police.

For 1934-35, the budgetary effectives numbered about 2,150 agents.

In addition to the State police there are rural guards and agents of the communal police and municipal police who are armed with sporting rifles or pistols and, in exceptional cases, with carbines of an old type.

The Ministry of Finance has revenue agents (Customs officials) under it; it is the duty of those agents to supervise the revenue from all indirect taxes and to suppress smuggling. Their individual armament consists of swords and pistols or carbines; their collective armament consists of four 37 and 47 mm. guns and 10 machine-guns on patrol craft. Their approximate strength is 5,170.

Lastly, there are forest guards (1,651 men) and prison guards (1,145).
RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

Military service is compulsory.
All subjects who are fit to serve are liable for personal service; they may neither send substitutes nor be exempted from service by the payment of a tax.
A military tax must be paid by men found unfit for service and by persons deprived of their civil rights. The latter category have to pay the tax and are, in addition, liable to serve in auxiliary services in rear of the army in case of mobilisation or war.
Military service begins at 20 years of age, and ceases at the age of 50.

Men liable to military service serve:

(a) In the active army from the age of 20 to the age of 40;
(b) In the reserve forces, from the age of 40 to the age of 50.

In case of mobilisation and war the Minister of the Army and Marine may, if necessary, in pursuance of a decision of the Cabinet, call up young men between 18 and 20 years of age for service in the army. The period served in the army is then deducted from the period of service in the permanent cadres.
In similar circumstances he may also, if need be, call up all persons of 17 to 55 years of age to serve in the army or for auxiliary work in the rear of the army, if they are fit for the latter form of service.

Service in the Permanent Units.

Under the law on the organisation of the army and navy, the period of service with the colours is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Normal period (Months)</th>
<th>Reduced period (Months)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air force</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under the law on the organisation of the army and navy, all officers of the reserve and reservists may be called up each year for a period of training as follows: four weeks during their service in the army of operations (from 20 to 40 years); two weeks during their service in the territorial reserve army (from 40 to 50 years).

1 For the army: eldest sons, sole supporters of families, and students; for the air force: trained pilots; for the navy: students.
2 Six months for seminarists.
3 Nine months for eldest sons, sole supporters of families and students.
Exemption from Active Service.

The following categories are exempt from active service:

(a) Men unfit for service;
(b) Men whose service has been postponed after they have attained 27 years of age;
(c) Sole supporters of a family who live by cultivating their own farms or by labour, and pay a direct tax of not more than 120 dinars.

Release from Active Service.

Soldiers belonging to one of the following categories are released from active service before the termination of their period of service:

(a) Soldiers who have become unfit for service;
(b) Soldiers temporarily unfit for service; they must rejoin if they become fit before reaching the age of 27;
(c) Soldiers sentenced to imprisonment or to hard labour who will not have completed their sentences before reaching the age of 27 years;
(d) Soldiers whose family or financial circumstances have changed may also benefit by the provisions of the present law.

Finally, the law provides in certain circumstances for the postponement of service in the case of men engaged in certain studies, in the case of sole supporters of families and in some other cases.

CADRES.

N.C.O.s.

The rank of corporal exists in all the arms and departments which are organised in units, both in the active army and in the reserve.

In order to be promoted corporal the soldier must serve six months and pass an examination on leaving the preparatory school attached to his unit.

The N.C.O.s are recruited from among soldiers who have completed the courses at the schools and special schools for N.C.O.s.

N.C.O.s who have completed their period of service may re-engage.

Officers.

Second lieutenants in the active army are recruited from among:

(1) Men who have completed their studies at the preparatory school of the Military Academy;

(2) Men who are Yugoslav subjects and have completed their studies at a foreign military school of the same class as the preparatory school of the Military Academy, if they apply to enter the national army in the course of the first year after they leave the school;
(3) Sergeant-majors:
   (a) Who have served in that rank for at least four years;
   (b) Who have been selected by their superior officers and have passed the examination for second lieutenants;

(4) Second lieutenants of the reserve and sergeant-majors of the reserve allowed by their superior officers to take the examination for the rank of second lieutenant in the active army.

Promotion.

Officers of all arms and all services may be promoted to a higher rank:
   (1) Up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, by seniority;
   (2) For ranks higher than that of lieutenant-colonel, by seniority and selection;
   (3) In the case of vacancies, after fulfilling the conditions below.

Conditions of Promotion.

Special conditions for the officers of the principal arms:
For the rank of second lieutenant: four years' service in the inferior rank.
For the rank of lieutenant: four years;
For the rank of captain (second class): three years;
For the rank of captain (first class): three years;
For the rank of major: four years;
For the rank of lieutenant-colonel: four years;
For the rank of colonel: four years;
For the rank of general in command of a brigade: three years;
For the rank of general in command of a division: four years;
For the rank of general in command of an army: must possess the necessary qualifications for exercising supreme command and must have commanded an army area for one year.

In war time a general in command of an army who has rendered distinguished services may be promoted field-marshall.

These conditions apply to officers of the various arms and the Staff service, whereas field officers (majors, lieutenant-colonels, and colonels) of the other services are promoted after five years' service in the same rank.

Reserve Non-Commissioned Officers and Officers.

(a) N.C.O.s.—The following are eligible as reserve N.C.O.s:
   (1) N.C.O.s who have left the active army with the rank of N.C.O.;
   (2) Any person liable to military service who obtains the rank of reserve N.C.O.

Reserve N.C.O.s may, if they apply to do so, and if their services are required, be incorporated in the active army, subject to certain conditions.
(b) Officers.—Reserve officers are recruited from among retired officers, students who have passed the examination for second lieutenant of reserve, and qualified N.C.O.s who have passed the examination for reserve officers.

Reserve officers over 50 years of age may also be called up if they are fit for military service. They are employed in rear of the army.

Military Schools.

(1) Military Schools for N.C.O.s (1,863 students in 1933-34).

There are schools for the non-commissioned ranks in the various arms, in the navy and in the Departments.

Troop schools for the preparation of N.C.O.s and petty officers are organised as need arises in the units belonging to the various arms and in the navy.

(2) Military Schools for Officers.

Schools for the Training of Officers:

- The Military Academy (1,026 cadets in 1933-34);
- The Naval School;
- The Administrative School;
- The School for Reserve Officers.

Schools for Higher Ranks:

- The Higher School of the Military Academy;
- Preparatory Courses for Staff Officers;
- Higher Intendance School (212 cadets in 1933-34).

Schools for the Advanced Training of Officers of the Principal Arms:

- The School for Infantry Officers;
- The Artillery School (585 cadets in 1933-34);
- The Cavalry School;
- The Engineers’ School;
- The Air Schools.

EFFECTIVES.

(1931 and 1934-35.)

1. Daily Average Effectives in 1931.

Land army, total effectives: 184,448, including 6,741 officers.
Air army, total effectives: 10,810.


The figures above include officers and men of the reserve called up according to law for a period of training, together with all civilian

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1 The disproportion between the number of officers and the total effectives is due to the fact that these cadres have not yet been brought up to the requisite number of officers.
clerical staff and workmen permanently employed in the army. This personnel is not included in the table of budgetary effectives hereunder.

I. **Officers**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field-Marshal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generals (army commanders)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisional Generals</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigadier-Generals</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-Colonels</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>2,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td>2,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Lieutenants</td>
<td>2,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,401</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. **N.C.O.s** 9,594

III. **Corporals and other ranks** 90,000

**Grand total** 107,995

3. **Summary Table of Budgetary Effectives.**

**Land Army.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>N.C.O.s and men</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1926-27</td>
<td>6,433</td>
<td>109,509</td>
<td>115,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927-28</td>
<td>6,641</td>
<td>100,900</td>
<td>107,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928-29</td>
<td>6,795</td>
<td>101,800</td>
<td>108,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929-30</td>
<td>7,052</td>
<td>103,393</td>
<td>110,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-31</td>
<td>7,527</td>
<td>104,222</td>
<td>111,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931-32</td>
<td>7,123</td>
<td>105,487</td>
<td>112,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932-33</td>
<td>7,758</td>
<td>89,324</td>
<td>97,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933-34</td>
<td>8,150</td>
<td>99,501</td>
<td>107,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>8,491</td>
<td>99,594</td>
<td>107,995</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**II. Navy.**

**LIST OF UNITS.**

(1934.)

Cruisers:

1. **Dubrovnik (1931)**


2. **Dalmacija (1899)**

   (Training-ship)

KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA

8 torpedo-boats:
T. i-T. 4 (1913-15)
T. 5-T. 8 (1913-15)

4 submarines:
1. *Hrabri* (1927)
2. *Nebojsa* (1927)
3. *Smeli* (1928)
4. *Osvetnik* (1929)

**Summary Table of Naval Units.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Total Tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 cruisers</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 torpedo-boats</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 submarines</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,512</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note.**—Authorised: about 50,000 tons in small vessels (coast defence), cruisers, destroyers and submarines, and about 50,000 tons in vessels of types to be determined later.

**Air Material.**

(1931.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total aeroplanes of the sea armed forces</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total horse-power</td>
<td>23,706</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above figure represents the number of seaplanes in commission in the present organic units, and does not include 34 training seaplanes at present in commission, or a certain number of seaplanes under construction included in the programme for the organisation of naval aviation in peace time.

**Budgetary Effectives.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Effectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1932-33</td>
<td>7,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933-34</td>
<td>6,288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934-35</td>
<td>6,978</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

The financial year covers the period from April 1st to March 31st.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Provisional results</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Army and Navy ..</td>
<td>2,309.0</td>
<td>2,413.6</td>
<td>2,187.8</td>
<td>2,016.3</td>
<td>1,804.4</td>
<td>1,943.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index numbers of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale prices (1926 = 100) ..</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail prices: Cost of living (July 1914 = 100) ..</td>
<td>1,819</td>
<td>1,654</td>
<td>1,523</td>
<td>1,374</td>
<td>1,191</td>
<td>1,114</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Index numbers represent average of calendar year.

NOTES.—1. Expenditure on the air force and on the frontier guard is included in the expenditure of the Ministry of the Army and the Navy.

2. Only a small amount of military pensions is included in the above figures (about 5 million dinars per annum).

3. The figures of closed accounts represent the payments effected on account of the budget during the financial year and an additional period of five months. Liabilities outstanding at the end of this additional period are paid from the "Working Capital Fund of the Treasury". Out of this fund is also paid expenditure not included in the budget. Such expenditure may be authorised by law or by a decision of the Executive, subject to covering sanction in the subsequent finance law, or special laws. It is impossible to ascertain the payments relating to national defence effected by this fund.

4. There are, moreover, certain special funds relating to national defence outside the budget and budgetary accounts (the fund for remounts and the Army transport corps and the fund for the construction and repair of houses for military personnel), but a portion of these funds is represented by transfers from the budget. Figures for these funds are not available.

5. Expenditure on the gendarmerie is not included in the figures above. It is charged to the budget of the Ministry of the Interior and has amounted to the following sums:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gendarmerie .. .. .. ..</td>
<td>361.8</td>
<td>368.1</td>
<td>347.1</td>
<td>350.7</td>
<td>344.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Military pensions and war disablement pensions are shown in the general budget under the heading "Pensions". Military pensions are shown
jointly with civil pensions. War disablement pensions have amounted to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisional results</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War disablement pensions</td>
<td>185.9</td>
<td>113.8</td>
<td>108.9</td>
<td>108.0</td>
<td>106.0</td>
<td>103.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>