POLAND

Area .... 388,000 sq. km.
Population (XII. 1935) .... 33,823,000
Density per sq. km. .... 87.2

Length of land frontiers:
With Germany .... 1,912 km.
   of which: East Prussia .... 607 km.
With U.S.S.R. .... 1,412 km.
   ,, Czechoslovakia .... 984 km.
   ,, Lithuania .... 507 km.
   ,, Roumania .... 349 km.
   ,, Danzig .... 121 km.
   ,, Latvia .... 109 km.
Total .... 5,394 km.

Length of sea-coast .... 140 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, although he does not exercise the chief command in time of war.

In time of peace, the President of the Republic exercises the command of the armed forces through the Inspector-General of Armed Forces and the Minister for Military and Naval Affairs.

I. 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 relating to
national defence, etc.

The Committee of National Defence is presided over by the
President of the Republic; when he is unable to preside, the Inspector-
General of Armed Forces acts as his deputy.

It is composed of:

The Prime Minister; the Ministers for Military and Naval Affairs, Foreign
Affairs, Finance, Industry and Commerce, Interior, and also, without the right
to vote, the Chief of the General Staff, the Chief of the Army Administration
and the Deputy-Chief of the General Staff. 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.

The organ for preparing and executing the decisions of the Committee of
National Defence is the Secretariat of that Committee, attached to the Inspec-
tor-General of Armed Forces, and directed by the Deputy-Chief of the General
Staff.

2. MINISTRY FOR MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.

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

The Ministry for Military and Naval 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 Intendance Department.
(f) The Comptrollers’ Bureau.
(g) The departments or the chiefs of the different arms and services.
(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 and Naval 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 accordance 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; the following departments and personnel are also under his authority:

(a) Infantry.
(b) Cavalry.
(c) Artillery.
(d) Air Forces.
(e) War Supplies.
(f) O.C. Sappers.
(g) O.C. Signallers.

The second Under-Secretary of State is in direct charge of the General Administration Bureau and the Comptroller's Bureau; the following departments are also under his authority:

(a) Armament.
(b) Technical Department.
(c) Intendance.
(d) Medical Services.
(e) Works.
(f) Justice.

The headquarters of the armoured car services, of the gendarmerie and the Military Research and Publications Institute are directly under the first Under-Secretary of State.

3. Inspector-General of Armed Forces.

The Inspector-General of Armed Forces is called upon in time of war to assume the supreme command of the army. He directs the plans for the defence of the State and prepares the armed forces for the event of an armed conflict. It is his duty, in particular: to submit to the Government any proposals, and to make any suggestions, such as would contribute to the defence of the State; to prepare plans of operations, and of mobilisation; to give general directions to the Minister for Military and Naval Affairs regarding the military training of the armed forces; to supervise the military training of the armed forces; etc.

Directly subordinate to him are:

(a) the General Inspectorate of Armed Forces, with the Inspectors of Armies, the Generals of the Services, the Inspection Bureau and also the inspecting Generals;

(b) the General Staff.
MILITARY DISTRICTS.

Military boundaries.

Army corps headquarters.
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 Transport.

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 Institute of Military Geography.

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>Brześć 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 and Naval 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 one office and three independent sections: mobilisation and war material office, general section, personnel section and information section.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.¹

1. Higher Formations.

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

¹ November 1934.
Each infantry division comprises: one divisional headquarters staff, three regiments of infantry (or mountain light infantry), one regiment of light artillery and one 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: one divisional headquarters staff, three brigades, consisting of two regiments of cavalry each and two groups of horse artillery, one pioneer squadron and one telegraph platoon.

An independent cavalry brigade usually comprises: one brigade staff, two-four regiments of cavalry, one group of horse artillery, one pioneer squadron and one telegraph platoon.

2. Arms and Services.

**Infantry.**

84 regiments of infantry.
6 regiments of light mountain infantry.
1 maneuvre battalion.
3 battalions of light infantry.
6 battalions of tanks and armoured cars.

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 (in certain regiments the cadre of a reserve battalion) 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 maneuvre battalion consists of:
1 battalion headquarters;
1 artillery platoon, 1 signal platoon, 1 pioneers platoon and 1 mounted infantry platoon;
1 training company cadre;
3 light infantry companies;
1 machine-gun company;
1 cyclist company.
A light infantry battalion consists of:
1 battalion headquarters;
1 signal platoon;
3 companies of light infantry;
1 headquarters company with 1 pioneer group;
1 machine-gun company.

The battalion of tanks and armoured cars comprises:
1 battalion headquarters;
1 signal platoon;
1 training company;
2-4 companies of tanks and armoured cars.

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 pioneer squadron consists of 1 headquarters and 3 or 4 troops.

Artillery.

6 artillery commands (groupements).
31 regiments of field artillery.
2 independent groups 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 (2 trains each).
1 artillery range-finding group.
1 independent artillery range-finding battery.

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;
2 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 machine-gun company.

An independent anti-aircraft group comprises:
1 headquarters;
2-3 batteries also including technical services.

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;
3 artillery range-finding batteries.
Armoured Train.

The armoured-train group consists of:
1 train for instruction purposes;
1 train for ordinary purposes.

Engineers.

3 brigades of sappers.
8 battalions of sappers.
1 bridging battalion.
2 railway bridging battalions.
1 electro-technical battalion.
1 engine battalion.

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

The bridging battalion consists of 1 battalion headquarters, 1 signal platoon, 1 training company, 3 bridging companies, 1 river navigation company and 1 park.

A railway bridging battalion comprises 1 battalion headquarters, 4 railway bridging companies, 1 training company, 1 signal platoon and 1 park.

The electro-technical battalion consists of 1 battalion headquarters, 2 searchlight companies, 2 electro-technical companies, 1 training company, 1 hydro-technical company and 1 park.

The engine battalion consists of 1 headquarters, 1 training company, 2 engine companies and 1 park.

Signal Troops.

1 signal group.
4 telegraph battalions.
4 telegraph battalions cadres.
1 radiotelegraph regiment.

The signal command consists of 1 command headquarters and a variable number of independent signal regiments or battalions.
A telegraph battalion consists of: 1 battalion headquarters, 1 training company cadre and 3 telegraph companies.
A telegraph battalion cadre consists of: 1 cadre headquarters and 1 signal training company cadre.

The radiotelegraph regiment consists of 1 regimental headquarters and 3 battalions.
A radiotelegraph battalion consists of: 1 battalion headquarters, 1 training company, 3 radiotelegraph companies and 1 mounted detachment.
Air Force.

2 air commands (groupements).
6 flying regiments.
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:
1 regimental headquarters;
1 port detachment;
1 training group;
2 or 3 flying groups of 2 or 3 flights each;
1 aviation park.

(b) A balloon battalion consists of:
1 battalion headquarters;
1 training company;
1 observation balloon company;
2 barrage balloon companies;
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 4 group cadres. Each group cadre consists of headquarters, 1 training column, 1 transport column and 1 park.

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.

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.

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></th>
<th>Divisions</th>
<th>Brigades</th>
<th>Regiments</th>
<th>Battalions, squadrons or batteries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>90</td>
<td>273^2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>210^3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td></td>
<td>31 + 2 gr.</td>
<td>224</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy field</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy long range</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-aircraft</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 + 6 gr.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13^4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range-finding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20^5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air force</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armoured arm:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armoured cars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armoured trains</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Independent brigades.
2 Including 3 light infantry battalions.
3 Including 40 machine-gun squadrons and 10 squadrons of pioneers.

### 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 and Naval 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. In time of war, the State police becomes part of the armed forces as a militarised corps of the public safety service. 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.

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

<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>1932-33</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>28,042</td>
<td>28,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933-34</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>29,865</td>
<td>30,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934-35</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>28,592</td>
<td>29,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935-36</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>28,592</td>
<td>29,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936-37</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>27,942</td>
<td>28,716</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **Frontier Surveillance Corps.**

The Frontier Surveillance Corps, which forms part of the army, is responsible for the safety of the frontier districts and also performs the duties of a Customs guard.

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. In the selection of the personnel of the Frontier Surveillance Corps the Ministry of the Interior is assisted by the Departments of the Ministry for Military and Naval Affairs.

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).

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1 Including the police of the Silesian Palatinate.
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. In time of war, the Frontier Guard becomes part of the armed forces. Nevertheless, its organisation and armament and the training which it receives are not such as to enable the Frontier Guard to be used in time of war as a fighting force.

The Frontier Guard 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.

Revisiting the Budgetary Effectives of the Frontier Surveillance Corps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Rank and file</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1932-33</td>
<td>859</td>
<td>26,639</td>
<td>27,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933-34</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>26,639</td>
<td>27,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934-35</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>25,421</td>
<td>26,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935-36</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>25,421</td>
<td>26,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936-37</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>25,199</td>
<td>26,084</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, except in the cavalry and horse artillery, where the period is twenty-five months. In the navy it is twenty-seven months. 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 the case of recruits having undergone the second stage
of military preparation, the period of military service is three months shorter.

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.

By a Cabinet decision, men liable for auxiliary service may be compelled to undergo training for this service in peace-time, in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Minister for Military and Naval Affairs.

The auxiliary military service comprises the guard; signal, anti-aircraft and anti-gas services; a technical service; a medical service, etc.

Women between the ages of 19 and 45 inclusive may also be called up for auxiliary service if in time of peace they have received, as volunteers, complete training for this service, or if they enlist as volunteers in time of war.

Persons called up for auxiliary service must take the military oath on enrolment in their service unit. In peace-time, the Minister of the Interior may order a register to be kept of all persons apt to form part of an auxiliary service.

In order to enable all citizens fit for military service to be trained with the contingents of the active army, the Minister for Military and Naval 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 may also at their discretion 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 twelve 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 the prescribed period in whichever arm they enter, and, in case of war, until demobilisation.

6. **Military Tax.**

Men exempted from military service must pay a military tax.

7. **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.

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 twelve months.

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 three 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.

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.
Schools for cadet-officers of infantry.
School for cadet-officers of cavalry.
School for cadet-officers of artillery.
Schools for cadet-officers of engineers.
School for cadet-officers of the air force.
School for cadet-officers of the medical service.

(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.

(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 anti-aircraft 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.

Higher War School.
Higher War School—Intendance Course.

RIFLE CLUBS.

The Union of Rifle Clubs, which organises military preparation is maintained at the public expense. Its clothing, equipment and arms are obtained from the Government stores on temporary loan and for the sole purpose of musketry exercises or attendance on certain ceremonial occasions. The Union has no material of its own, that of which it has the use remaining State property. The Union's expenses form part of the military expenditure of the State.

1 These schools belong to the corresponding training centres.
2 Another Association whose activities partly include the organisation of military preparation (Group No. 1) is the Union of ex-Servicemen. Like the Union of Rifle Clubs it is maintained at the public expense.
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.

Preparatory military training is compulsory in the intermediate schools and voluntary in the higher schools and for those not in schools.

Physical training and military preparation are under the direction of the Minister for Military and Naval Affairs (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 Military and Naval Affairs 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.

Preparatory military training consists of two stages: the first stage comprises physical training and the rudiments of musketry; the second stage consists of preparatory military training in the strict sense of the term and specialisation in certain technical subjects (wireless telegraphy, electrical technique, topography).

Number of pupils in 1933:

Training in the schools: Training outside the schools:

First stage: 18,192. First stage: 77,131.
Second stage: 8,601. Second stage: 56,545.

MILITARY TRAINING OUTSIDE THE ARMY.

Military training outside the army was given to 58,984 men (1935) who completed a total of 1,073,142 days of training.
DEFENCE AGAINST AIR AND GAS ATTACKS.

If an air or gas attack is threatened, the Minister for Military and Naval Affairs may order anti-aircraft and anti-gas preparations to be made over all or part of the national territory.

In the area of military operations, this right belongs to the Commander-in-Chief.

The proclamation of a state of defensive preparation makes it obligatory, throughout the entire period of such preparation, to render effective personal military service and auxiliary services.

The authorities responsible for actual defensive preparations will be appointed, by decree, by the Ministers for Military and Naval Affairs and of the Interior, in agreement with the other Ministers concerned.

The Council of Ministers define by decree the powers of the authorities responsible for the preparation, the scope and nature of the defensive preparations, and, in peace-time, the duties of private persons and public bodies, institutions, and authorities in the following fields:

Organisation, training, and equipment of the personnel responsible for defence; concealment of localities, means of communication, industrial plant, public power-stations, and other installations of a public nature; training and organisation of the public for defence against air attacks; introduction of compulsory training and practical drill in defence in schools and educational establishments; supplying the public with anti-aircraft installations and devices.

EFFECTIVES.

(I934.)

I. EFFECTIVES OF THE LAND ARMED FORCES.

Total effectives ........................................... 266,005
Officers ....................................................... 17,905 ¹
Other effectives who have completed
at least 24 months of service ............... 37,000 ²
Recruits not trained ..................................... 20,000

Note.—The conscript private soldiers consist of 198,000 in service in the active army, 10,960 reservists called up for training for a period of one month—and 2,150 pupils in the cadet schools.

II. EFFECTIVES OF THE AIR ARMED FORCES.

Total effectives ........................................... 7,919 ³
Effectives who have completed at
least twenty-four months of service ........... 2,415

¹ 17,100 professional officers and 805 reserve officers (average number) called up for training for a period of 6 weeks.
² 34,600 professional non-commissioned officers and 2,400 reserve non-commissioned officers (average number) called up for training for a period of one month.
³ This figure comprises 687 professional officers, 52 reserve officers who have served for a period of 6 weeks (making an average of 6), 1,722 professional soldiers, 5,144 conscript soldiers, 3,105 reservists who have served for a period of 6 weeks (i.e., an average of 360).
III. Budgetary Effectives.
(1936-37.)

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marshal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generals</td>
<td>128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>476</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-Colonels</td>
<td>875</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>2,468</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>5,990</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td>6,550</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Lieutenants</td>
<td>1,417</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17,905</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Privates: 211,110

Grand total: 266,015

IV. 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.C.O.s</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>290,600</td>
<td>263,405</td>
<td>264,768</td>
<td>265,494</td>
<td>265,871</td>
<td>265,871</td>
<td>266,015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Navy.

ORGANISATION.

The navy consists of:

(a) The Directorate of the Navy;
(b) The high seas fleet;
(c) The river flotilla;
(d) The Naval Officers' School;
(e) The various naval establishments;
(f) 1 battalion of naval infantry.

The high seas fleet includes a fleet higher command which is under the Minister of Military and Naval Affairs.

1 Including cadets at the officers' schools.
The naval port of Gdynia is under the fleet higher command. The river flotilla includes a headquarters. The naval port of Pinsk is under the commander of the flotilla.

BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1935-36</th>
<th>1936-37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.C.O.s and men</td>
<td>5,070</td>
<td>5,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,495</td>
<td>6,091</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NAVAL PROGRAMME.

A programme including 4 destroyers, 4 submarines and 1 mine-layer is under consideration.

LIST OF UNITS.
(1935.)

A. THE FLEET.

2 destroyers (+ 2 building):

2 units (building)

1. Wicher (1928)
2. Burza (1929)

3 submarines¹:

1. Wilk (1929)
2. Rys (1929)
3. Zbik (1930)

5 torpedo-boats:

1. Kujawiak (1917)
2. Krakowiak (1917)
3. Podhalanin (1917)
4. Slazak (1917)
5. Mazur (1915)

Miscellaneous: 12 units (gunboats, surveying vessel, transport, mine-sweepers).

B. THE RIVER FLOTILLA.

6 monitors and 6 river gunboats.

¹ The construction of three new submarines has been authorised.
SUMMARY TABLE OF NAVAL UNITS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></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>1,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,779</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 destroyers building</td>
<td>4,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand total</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,199</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1935-36</th>
<th>1936-37</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 for Military and Naval Affairs</td>
<td>761.4</td>
<td>760.8</td>
<td>761.9</td>
<td>762.2</td>
<td>761.7</td>
<td>759.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit on military undertakings</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>763.4</td>
<td>768.0</td>
<td>768.2</td>
<td>768.5</td>
<td>768.0</td>
<td>768.1</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 (1929/30 = 100)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail prices: Cost of living (1929/30 = 100)</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>62.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Average, April-May 1936.

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

2. As from 1933-34, the general budget comprises a special section showing net figures of the special funds, of which the "Soldiers' billeting fund" is administered by the Ministry of Military and Naval Affairs. The gross expenditure of this fund has been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1935-36</th>
<th>1936-37</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>Soldiers' billeting fund</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By a decree of April 9th, 1936, a fund for national defence was created, but figures are not available.
3. 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>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1935-36</th>
<th>1936-37</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 Interior:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frontier surveillance corps</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Finance:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frontier guard</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Military pensions are shown in the State budget under the heading “Pensions” and war pensions under “War Pensions”. Certain expenditure relating to war invalidity is included in the expenditure of the Ministry of Social Affairs. Expenditure of this kind has been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1935-36</th>
<th>1936-37</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>Military pensions</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>39.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War pensions</td>
<td>164.3</td>
<td>132.5</td>
<td>126.9</td>
<td>107.1</td>
<td>103.2</td>
<td>100.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Social Affairs:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure relating to war</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invalidity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>