BULGARIA

Area ................. .. 103,000 sq. km.
Population (XII. 1936) ............ 6,254,000
Density per sq. km.................. 60.7
Land frontiers:
With Roumania (of which
397.3 km. along the Danube) 602.3 km.
With Turkey ........ 234.6 km.
With Greece ........ 485.7 km.
With Yugoslavia ...... 523.8 km.
Total seaboard............. 311.2 km.
Length of railway system (III. 1931) 2,990 km.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

1. Ministry of War.

The Ministry of War consists of the following:

Department of the Minister;
Army Staff;
Inspectorate of Artillery;
Inspectorate of Engineers;
Inspectorate of Cavalry;
Intendance and Administrative Services;
Budget and Accountancy Department;
Engineer Section;
Mechanic Section;
Military Section;
Powder and Explosive Section;
Motor-cars Section;

1 See military, naval and air clauses of the Treaty of Neuilly (Annex 1).
Military Justice;
Topographical Section;
Geodesic Section;
Cartographical Section;
Medical Service;
Veterinary and Remount Service;
Geographical Institute.

Staff of the Army.
The Staff deals with:

(a) The organisation of the army, the formation of units, recruiting, military training, etc.;
(b) Army supplies;
(c) The military situation in Bulgaria and the neighbouring countries;
(d) The organisation of the Military School and preparation of officers' cadres.

The Higher War Council, which is an advisory body, is convened by the Minister of War whenever the need arises.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

Infantry: 8 regiments of 3 battalions each.
A battalion consists of 1 staff, 3 infantry companies and 1 machine-gun company.

Cavalry: 3 regiments.
Each regiment consists of 4 squadrons and 1 machine-gun group. There are also 3 reserve groups, 1 for each regiment.

Artillery:
3 mixed field-artillery groups with 9 batteries.
2 field-artillery groups with 6 batteries.
3 unarmed groups with 9 batteries.
The unarmed groups guard fortified positions. Bulgaria possesses 5 fortified positions, 3 of which are situated in the interior of the country (Sofia, Choumèn and Vidin) and 2 on the coast (Varna and Burgas). Three of the armed groups are equipped with 2 field batteries and 1 mountain battery each. The other two are field groups.

Engineers:
3 battalions of pioneers.
2 cyclist battalions.
There are also 3 reserve groups, 1 for each battalion.
A battalion of pioneers consists of 1 staff, 2 companies of pioneers, 1 searchlight section and 1 bridging group.

A cyclist battalion includes 1 staff and 3 companies.

**Intendance**: 8 depots and 8 companies.

**Army Medical Service**: 3 medical depots, 8 hospitals.

**State Factory** for manufacturing and repairing army material.

### SUMMARY TABLE OF UNITS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Regiments</th>
<th>Battalions</th>
<th>Squadrons</th>
<th>Companies or groups</th>
<th>Batteries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3 3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery:</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortress</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5 4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>12 5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intendance</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including 24 machine-gun companies.
2 Three machine-gun groups.
3 Groups.
4 Including 2 cyclist battalions.
5 Including 6 cyclist companies.

### GENDARMERIE, FRONTIER GUARD, POLICE, ETC.

**Gendarmerie.**

The gendarmerie, which consists of mounted and unmounted gendarmes, is under the Ministry of War so far as its organisation, command, recruiting, administration, etc., are concerned; but it may not be used for military operations.

The distribution of gendarmerie forces over the various districts is arranged by agreement between the Ministries of War and of the Interior.

The number of officers must not exceed one-twentieth of the total strength of the gendarmerie, and that of non-commissioned officers and sergeants one-fifteenth of the strength.

It is recruited from:

(a) Cadets who, after completing their course at the Military School and taking a special course in the gendarmerie class, have obtained commissioned rank and have served in the army for at least a year;

(b) Officers of any arm of the active or reserve forces;

(c) Non-commissioned officers who are ex-gendarmes;

(d) Men between 18 and 30 years of age who have completed their military service and have received primary or, in certain cases, elementary education.

Persons desiring to enter the gendarmerie must undertake to serve for six years. The training in the use of individual arms is given by their immediate superiors. The arms are exclusively individual and consist of 6,300 rifles and 500 sabres and revolvers.

The gendarmerie consists of 1 staff, 16 unmounted departmental gendarmeries and 7 mounted gendarmerie groups composed of 4 squadrons.

Effectives (see the chapter on effectives).
Frontier Guard.

The frontier guard is a body composed of dismounted men. It is controlled by an inspectorate, attached to the Ministry of War. It is divided into 8 frontier sectors, to each of which 1 staff, 3 frontier detachments and a machine-gun platoon are allotted. Each frontier detachment is subdivided into 3 frontier sub-detachments.

Recruiting is effected on the voluntary system. Volunteers must enrol for a period of twelve years. They must have had at least one year's military training and have served for a year in the infantry.

The training in the handling of arms is given by the troops of the infantry regiments depots, before the transfer of volunteers to the frontier, and subsequently by their immediate superiors.

The individual arms are: 3,450 rifles and carbines (including those in depots), 280 pistols and sabres (including those in depots); the collective arms are: 45 machine-guns (including those in depots).

Effectives (see the chapter on effectives).

Police.

The police consist of the State police and the municipal police. The latter is controlled by the communal authorities under the supervision of the sub-prefects.

The State police organisation comprises the Directorate of the Police at the Ministry of the Interior, the district and sub-district police services, and those of towns having a prefecture of police.

A Government police-inspector is attached to the prefect of each district, and commissaries of police are attached to the sub-prefect.

The recruiting is based on voluntary engagement for twenty years. For 1937-38 the budgetary strength of the State police is 6,383.

Arms are exclusively individual and consist of 2,335 rifles and 3,685 revolvers and sabres.

The training in the handling of arms is given in the Central Police School at Sofia and police courses in the departmental headquarters.

There are also: (1) 510 Forest Guards armed with rifles; (2) 870 men of the Customs service armed with rifles, sabres and revolvers; (3) 560 agents of the Excise service armed with rifles, sabres and revolvers. The recruiting is based on voluntary engagement for ten years; (4) 345 men belonging to the Danubian and Maritime Police. The individual arms consist of 100 rifles and 10 revolvers; the collective arms consist of 10 guns of 10.5 cm., and 10 machine-guns. The recruiting is based on voluntary engagement for twelve years.

The training in the handling of arms is given by immediate superiors.

RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

Recruiting is based on the voluntary system. Enlistment is for twelve years. This period may be extended, but not beyond the volunteer's fortieth year of age. Volunteers may only enlist between the ages of 18 and 28.

There are 16 recruiting offices.

Recruiting of Non-Commissioned Officers.

Any private who has attended a special course for non-commissioned officers may be promoted to non-commissioned rank; men may also obtain the rank of non-commissioned officer after serving as non-commissioned officers on probation for one year.
Recruiting of Officers.

Officers are recruited from the cadets who have completed their course at the military school and are at least 20 years of age. The age-limits for officers are as follows:

- 45 for captains;
- 50 for majors and lieutenant-colonels;
- 55 for colonels;
- 60 for generals.

Officers and non-commissioned officers are engaged for twenty years. The proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers leaving the service before the expiry of their term of engagement may not exceed one-twentieth and one-fifteenth of the total number authorised each year. The proportion of men discharged may also not exceed each year one-twentieth of the total strength of non-commissioned officers and men with the colours in the corresponding category.

Military Tax.

The military tax is paid by all Bulgarians of 20 years of age who do not enlist voluntarily for personal service in the army.

DEFENCE OF THE POPULATION AGAINST AIR ATTACK.

The defence of the population against air and chemical attack is in the hands of the Government, which acts through the Ministry of War. All measures connected with this defence are centralised by the Army Staff, and are entrusted to a Central Committee for the Defence of the Country against Aerial and Chemical Attack, assisted by eight Area Committees (one attached to each of the military area commands), twenty-four District Committees (one attached to each volunteer recruiting office), and Garrison Committees and Communal Committees.

The Central Committee for the Defence of the Country against Aerial and Chemical Attack is under the orders of the Ministry of War; it consists of a Chairman (the Deputy Chief of the Army Staff), a Vice-Chairman (the Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior), a secretary (the Chief of the Chemical Services of the Army Staff), and a number of members representing various Ministries and associations.

Service for defence against aerial and chemical attack is compulsory. It consists of labour service (two days per annum) for persons of the male sex between twenty and fifty years of age, and training for a maximum period of fifty hours per annum for persons of both sexes between the ages of six and sixty.

The labour service consists of work for putting buildings and public edifices and installations in a state of defence against aerial and chemical attack. Training consists in the drilling of the people and their instruction in the use of equipment and implements for defence against aerial and chemical attack.

There is a Union of civilian associations for defence against aerial and chemical attack, which is under the supervision and direction of the Ministry of War; the Chairman and one third of the members of the Managing Committee of this Union are appointed by the Minister of War.
BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES.

(a) Effectives in 1937-38.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Army</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Non-commisioned officers</th>
<th>Other ranks</th>
<th>Officials and employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>919</td>
<td>11,891</td>
<td>654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>2,837</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>1,446</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various services</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>60¹</td>
<td>237¹</td>
<td>1,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,062</td>
<td>1,360</td>
<td>17,671</td>
<td>2,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gendarmerie and frontier guard</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>2,019</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General total</td>
<td>1,560</td>
<td>2,019</td>
<td>26,321</td>
<td>2,849</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Military School.

(b) Summary Table of Budgetary Effectives.

I. 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>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,007</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,006</td>
<td>1,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N C.O.s and men</td>
<td>19,291</td>
<td>19,302</td>
<td>18,915</td>
<td>18,971</td>
<td>18,975</td>
<td>18,957</td>
<td>19,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20,291</td>
<td>20,302</td>
<td>19,922</td>
<td>19,970</td>
<td>19,975</td>
<td>19,963</td>
<td>20,093</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Danube Flotilla.

4 patrol boats: Smyeli, Khrabry, Derzki, Strogi. 100 tons.
10 other units.
III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

Until and including 1933-34 the financial year covered the period from April 1st to March 31st. The 1934 budget covers a period of 9 months only. As from 1935, the financial year coincides with the calendar year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934 9 months</th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1936</th>
<th>1937</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>792.9</td>
<td>754.9</td>
<td>690.2</td>
<td>976.0</td>
<td>1,012.1</td>
<td>1,270.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leva (ooo,ooo's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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>59</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail prices: cost of living (1929/30 = 100)</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Average, January to March, 1937.
2 Average, January to April, 1937.

NOTES.—1. The figures in the table above include, in addition to expenditure relating to the army, the expenditure on the gendarmerie, the frontier guard and the coast guard.

2. In accordance with the terms of the Peace Treaty of Neuilly, Bulgaria has no navy and no air force.

3. Military pensions are charged, together with civil pensions, to a special pensions fund.

A special fund for assistance of war victims has been incorporated in the budget of the Ministry of War as from 1928-29. The figures above do not include the expenditure of this fund, which has amounted to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934 9 months</th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1936</th>
<th>1937</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance to war victims</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>39.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leva (ooo,ooo's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to these charges, war pensions are shown in the general budget under the Department of the Public Debt. The expenditure on war pensions has amounted to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934 9 months</th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1936</th>
<th>1937</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War pensions</td>
<td>345.9</td>
<td>290.8</td>
<td>219.7</td>
<td>293.5</td>
<td>287.0</td>
<td>261.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>