ROUMANIA

Area ............. 295,000 sq. km.
Population (VI. 1933) ........ 18,652,000
Density per sq. km .......... . 63.2
Length of railway system (XII. 1931) .... 11,219 km.

ORGANISATION AND COMPOSITION OF THE ARMED FORCES.

The armed forces of Roumania include the land army, the air force and the navy. They are under the Ministry of National Defence.

The land armed forces include the active army (with permanent cadres), the reserve and the militia. The allotment of militia contingents is fixed by the mobilisation plan. These contingents are formed into units in accordance with the requirements for guarding and defending the national territory, and into depot units behind the lines.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The King is head of the armed forces of the Crown. In time of war, he may delegate the supreme command to a general officer.

It is the duty of the Ministry of National Defence to prepare army operations and to supply the army with all that it requires for national defence. It is responsible for the control, administration and supervision of the whole army.

The Ministry of National Defence consists of:

Organs of higher control, command and preparation.

1. The Under-Secretariat of State for the Air.
2. The Supreme Army Council.
3. The Army General Staff.
4. The General Inspectorates of the Army.
Organs of technical and administrative control.

1. The General Secretariat of the National Defence Ministry.
2. The General Inspectorate of Territorial Commands.
3. The Technical Inspectorate-General of the Army.
4. The General Inspectorates of the following arms: infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, and navy.
5. The General Inspectorates of the Medical Service and Intendance Service.
6. The Directorate of Personnel.
7. The Audit Department.
8. The Accounts Department.
9. The Directorate of the Veterinary Service.
10. The Directorate of Military Schools.
11. The Litigation and Claims Office.
12. The Supreme Court of Military Justice.

The Under-Secretariat of State for the Air consists of the Under-Secretary of State for the Air, the Director-General, the Technical Directorate, and the Air Directorate.

The Under-Secretariat of State for the Air controls:

The military air force;
The civil aviation;
The Central Institute of Meteorology.

The Supreme Army Council is a permanent organ attached to the Ministry of National Defence.

It is consulted on all questions concerning the organisation and preparation of the army for war, draft military laws or draft laws affecting national defence; changes in armaments, supplies of war material, and, in general, all questions which the Minister considers it expedient to submit to it.

The Supreme Army Council is composed of:

(a) President: the Prime Minister;
(b) Members: the former Prime Minister, the Grand Voivode of Albei-Juliei, the Marshals, the Ministers of Military Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Industry and Trade, Public Works and Communications, Finance, Agriculture and State Property, Social Welfare and the Interior.

When technical questions are dealt with, the Technical Inspector-General of the Army sits on the Council.

Similarly, when air questions are dealt with, the Under-Secretary of State for the Air sits on the Council.
The Army General Staff comprises the following subdivisions:

Organisation and mobilisation;
Intelligence and counter-espionage;
Operations, services, training, transport;
Historical service and chancellery ("adjutantură").

The following are attached to the General Staff: the General Staff Advisory Board, the War Material Board, and the Military Training Board.

The General Staff has under its orders the Secretariat of the Supreme National Defence Council, the Staff College, the Institute of Military Geography, the section for military training in polytechnic schools, the Military Museum, and the General Staff Troop Division.

The Inspectorates-General of the Army supervise and control the training and preparation for war of the army commands, units and services assigned to them each year.

The Technical Inspectorate-General of the Army consists of the Technical Inspector-General, the Staff, the Technical Directorate, the Stores Directorate, the Directorate of Military Chemistry, and the Technical Advisory Board.

The Technical Inspectorate-General of the Army has under its orders the advanced military technical school, the gas schools, the technical units, establishments, and depots, and the gas training centre.

TERRITORIAL MILITARY AREAS.

The country is divided into seven military areas, corresponding to the seven Army Corps Commands. The military areas are delimited by Royal Decree in accordance with man-power available for recruiting purposes, mobilisation requirements and the territorial division of the country.

Each military area is placed under the command of the corresponding army corps commander.

The army corps commander assists in the maintenance of public order in the area, if requested by the civil administrative authorities.

In each military area there also exists, subordinate to the General Staff, a district army corps staff. This staff is charged with the registration and control of men, matériel and animals required for mobilisation purposes, and with the preparation and execution of mobilisation plans.

The Divisional Command deals with all questions relating to the administration, preparation for war and discipline of units and auxiliary services.

The Army Inspectorates-General include two or more army corps besides other units and formations, and are responsible for all preparation for war. The areas of the Army Inspectorates-General are fixed by Royal Decree.
COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

1. HIGHER FORMATIONS.

7 army corps, consisting of 2 to 4 divisions of infantry or light infantry each, besides non-divisional services and formations; each infantry division consists of 1 or 2 brigades of infantry comprising 2 or 3 regiments, 1 brigade of artillery, and unbrigaded troops and services.

1 corps of light infantry, of 2 divisions; each division consists of 1 light infantry brigade and 1 mountain artillery brigade.

1 guard division, consisting of 2 brigades (infantry and light infantry), 1 artillery brigade, and 1 Royal escort regiment.

3 cavalry divisions and 1 independent division of cavalry; each cavalry division consists of 2 or 3 cavalry brigades of 2 or 3 regiments each, 1 regiment of mounted artillery, 1 battalion of light infantry, machine-gun units, motor-traction units and services.

Total:

22 infantry divisions, each consisting of 3 infantry regiments, 1 artillery regiment and 1 howitzer regiment (the Fourth Division has 5 regiments, of which 2 belong to the light infantry brigade).

2 light infantry divisions, each consisting of 3 light infantry groups, 3 groups of mountain artillery and 1 regiment of mountain howitzers.

4 cavalry divisions, each consisting of 4 regiments of Red Hussars, 2 regiments of Black Hussars and 1 group of horse artillery.

2. ARMS AND SERVICES.

Infantry.

88 regiments. ¹

4 light infantry battalions.

6 light infantry groups.

4 tank regiments.

24 divisional machine-gun companies.

The infantry, guard or light infantry regiment consists of 3 battalions of 4 companies each, including 1 machine-gun company; the light infantry battalion consists of 4 companies; the light infantry group of 2 battalions.

Armament:

Officers: carbine, sword, revolver.

Men: rifle and bayonet (or carbine and revolver), machine-rifle, machine-gun, supporting artillery (37- or 53-mm. guns).

¹ 4 regiments of the Guard, 8 of light infantry and 76 of infantry.
Cavalry.

1 regiment of the Royal escort.
12 regiments of Red Hussars.
12 regiments of cavalry.
7 army corps cavalry regiments, each possessing 1 train squadron.
1 light cavalry group.

The cavalry regiments are composed of 2 or 3 groups of 2 or 3 squadrons each.

Armament:

Officers: sabre, revolver.
Men: carbine, sabre, lance, revolver, automatic rifle, machine-gun, supporting artillery (37-mm. guns).

Artillery.

2 artillery regiments of the Guard.
21 field artillery regiments.
21 howitzer regiments.
4 regiments of mounted artillery.
6 groups of mountain artillery.
2 regiments of mountain howitzers.
7 heavy artillery regiments.
22 heavy artillery groups.

The artillery regiments are composed of 3 groups of 2 or 3 batteries each.

Engineers.

3 railway regiments of 3 battalions each.
3 signal regiments of 3 battalions each.
1 mountain signal battalion.
1 bridge train regiment of 4 battalions.
7 field engineer regiments of 3 battalions each.
1 mountain engineer regiment of 2 battalions.
1 motor traction regiment of 3 battalions.
6 fortification battalions.

Chemical Arm.

4 anti-gas regiments.

Services.

7 administrative battalions.
8 repair workshops.
8 medical companies.
Armament, engineers, intendance service, etc.
SUMMARY TABLE OF UNITS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Army Corps</th>
<th>Divisions</th>
<th>Regiments</th>
<th>Battalions, independent</th>
<th>Companies, independent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher units</td>
<td>8¹</td>
<td>28²</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9²³</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Artillery:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field ⁵</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain ⁶</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6 gr. + 2 reg.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mounted</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guard</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-aircraft</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Including 1 light infantry corps.
² Of which 22 infantry divisions, 2 light infantry divisions and 4 cavalry divisions.
³ Including 4 tank regiments.
⁴ Machine-gun companies.
⁵ Including howitzers.

FACTORIES PRODUCING ARMAMENTS AND WAR MATERIAL.

The following establishments are State-owned:

- Artillery arsenal (for repairs);
- Engineer arsenal (for repairs);
- Army arsenal (infantry ammunition).

AIR FORCE.

Questions relating to the Air Force come within the province of the Under-Secretariat of State for the Air, attached to the Ministry of National Defence (see chapter "Organs of Military Command and Administration"). A Supreme Air Council is attached to the Under-Secretariat for the Air; its duty is to advise on the general trend of air policy, supplies for and the supervision and organisation, etc., of all military, civil and private aviation, the co-ordination of all organs of control and administration with a view to the rationalisation and development of aviation, the allocation of the national aviation fund, etc. The Minister of National Defence acts as President of the Supreme Air Council; in his absence this office is filled by the Under-Secretary of State for the Air. The Council consists of:

- The Secretary-General,
- The Commander of the Air Force,
The Director of Civil Aviation,
The Commander of the Air Defence of the territory,
The Technical Director,
The Director of Aeronautics,
The Delegate of the General Staff,
The Delegate of the General Technical Inspectorate,
The Director of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce,
The Director of the Central Institute of Meteorology.

The Air Force is controlled and administered by the Commander of the Air Force, who is the organ of command and administration. The Air Force Headquarters consist of:

The Air Division Headquarters,
The Air Force Territorial Headquarters,
The Aeronautical Flights Headquarters,
The Aeroplane Flights Headquarters,
The Balloon Headquarters,
The Anti-Aircraft Headquarters,
The Headquarters of Flying Schools and Training Centres.

An Air Force Advisory Board is attached to the Air Force headquarters.

The Air Force units consist of flights comprising groups of aeroplanes, seaplanes and balloons in varying numbers; mixed or homogeneous flights of aeroplanes or seaplanes consisting of groups composed of at least two sections; balloon flights consisting of groups composed of at least two balloon companies; anti-aircraft regiments comprising divisions consisting of at least two batteries and machine-gun units, and independent aeroplane, balloon and anti-aircraft groups. In peace-time the units are grouped in aeronautical squadrons, aeroplane squadrons, balloon squadrons, and anti-aircraft brigades. The aeronautical squadron consists of flights of aeroplanes or seaplanes and balloons, and anti-aircraft regiments.

The aeroplane squadron consists of two or three flights of aeroplanes or seaplanes. The anti-aircraft brigade consists of two or three regiments, and the balloon squadron of two or three flights.

The largest formation is the air division, which consists of a varying number of squadrons, brigades, and in some cases of ungrouped units.

The Air Force is composed as follows:

I. **Headquarters**:

The Air Force Headquarters;
2 Air Division Headquarters;
1 Territorial Air Headquarters;
4 Aeronautical Squadron Headquarters;
1 Naval Aeronautical Squadron Headquarters;
I. Aeroplane Squadron Headquarters;
II. Anti-Aircraft Headquarters;
III. Balloon Headquarters;
IV. Headquarters of Flying Schools and Training Centres.

II. Units:

1 flight of aeroplanes of the Guard;
3 flights of mixed aeroplanes;
1 flight of fighting planes;
1 flight of bombing planes;
1 flight of mixed seaplanes;
4 flights of balloons;
8 anti-aircraft regiments;
1 naval balloon group.

AIR MATERIAL.

(1931.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of aeroplanes</th>
<th>Horse-power</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Note.—The number of aeroplanes of the land army also includes all kinds of training aeroplanes, together with aeroplanes on order and those undergoing trials.

III. Flying Training Centre:

Headquarters; corps of instructors; 1 depot flight; 1 flight of specialists (including 1 meteorological section, 1 wireless section, 1 motor and hangar section, 1 air photography section); 1 scouting flight; 1 observation flight; 1 experimental flight; and 1 flight for reserve N.C.O.s; park with workshops.

IV. Aviation Schools:

1. Special aviation training courses, consisting of training headquarters, 1 depot flight and 2 flights for candidate N.C.O.s;

2. Gunnery and bombing courses, consisting of headquarters; 1 depot flight; 1 training flight and 1 parks and workshops flight;

3. Military pilots' course and advanced course, consisting of training headquarters; 1 depot flight; 3 pilots' flights; 2 advanced flights and 1 parks and workshops flight;

4. Course for military aviation mechanics, consisting of training headquarters; 2 training companies; 1 training flight and 1 company of airmen.
POLICE FORCES.

Rural Police.

The strength of the rural police depends on the importance and wealth of each commune.

The men of the rural police are, in principle, armed with pistols. The greater part of them, however, are not armed.

Men are recruited by voluntary engagement for a period of at least 2 years.

Communal and Municipal Police.

Communal and municipal police are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior.

The budgetary effectives of these police forces for 1934-35 (including the municipal police of Bucharest) are 14,262 officers and policemen, civil officials and public guards. The policemen of the communal and municipal police are armed with pistols; a certain number of them are also armed with carbines.

Men are recruited by voluntary engagement for a period of at least 3 years.

The policemen of the communal and municipal police receive individual and special training.

Port Guards.

The total strength is 125 men.

Forest Guards.

The Forest Guards are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Crown Lands.

The total strength of the Forest Guards is 6,024, of which 60 to 70 per cent are armed with shotguns.

Men are recruited by voluntary engagement from among the candidates who have accomplished their military service.

Prison Guards.

The Prison Guard is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice.

The total strength of the Guard is 1,702 guards.

The individual arms of the guards consist of rifles, revolvers and bayonets.

The Prison Guards receive a contract for a period of 3 years.

Finance Guard.

The Finance Guard is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance.

The total strength of the Guard is 213.

The individual arms consist of carbines and revolvers.

Men are recruited from among the candidates who have accomplished their military service. The engagement is for 4 years.

State Police Forces.

The State police forces, which are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior, include the gendarmerie and the Frontier Guard.

The gendarmerie is composed of three general sub-inspectorates of gendarmerie; eleven regional inspectorates of gendarmerie; thirteen training centres for gendarmes; one regiment of foot gendarmes.

Gendarmerie units receive their instruction, in the first instance, from the Ministry of the Interior, and are directly subordinate to the latter. At the same time, they collaborate with the executive authorities and are responsible for carrying out the orders of the Ministry of National Defence in localities in which there is no military garrison command.
The budgetary strength of the gendarmerie for 1934-35 is 30,785, including 565 officers.
The individual arms of the gendarmes consist of carbines.
The gendarmes are given individual and special training.
Men are recruited by voluntary engagement from among the candidates who have accomplished their military service. The engagement is for a period of at least 9 years.
The Frontier Guard is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of National Defence.
The Frontier Guard is composed of a corps headquarters, 4 brigades headquarters and 8 regiments of frontier guards.
Each regiment of frontier guards consists of a headquarters, 3 battalions, each consisting of 3 companies, 2 training battalions and 1 depot company.
The total strength of the Frontier Guard is 25,786, including 487 officers.
The individual arms of the frontier guards consist of rifles, bayonets and pistols, and the collective arms consist of machine-rifles (1 or 2 companies of machine-gunners per regiment) and auxiliary guns.
The frontier guards receive military and special training. The training is given by the officers and N.C.O.s of the Frontier Guard Corps.
Men are recruited in accordance with the Army recruiting regulations and the law for organisation of the Frontier Guard. The duration of service in the Frontier Guard is 3 years.

Similar Formations.

The similar formations include the military firemen, the formations for the guarding of railways and the guards of civilian prisons.
The Corps of military firemen is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of the Interior; its total strength is 1,385 (including 23 officers).
The military firemen are not armed.
Men are recruited in accordance with the Army recruiting regulations. The period of service is 2 years.
The strength of the formations for the guarding of railways is 5,593, of which 10 per cent are armed with rifles.
The guards of these formations receive individual training given by military personnel, and special training under the surveillance of the railway authorities.
Men are recruited in accordance with the Army recruiting regulations. The period of service is 2 years.
The strength of the guards of civilian prisons is 646.
The individual arms consist of rifles, bayonets and pistols.
The guards of civilian prisons receive individual military and special training.
Men are recruited in accordance with the Army recruiting regulations. The period of service is 2 years.

MOBILISATION, TERRITORIAL GUARD, MILITIA.

The army is mobilised in virtue of a decree which must subsequently be ratified by the legislative bodies. In time of peace, preparations are made in accordance with the regulations for the mobilisation of the army, the civil authorities and industrial establishments.
The railways, navigation services, air-transport services, telegraphs, telephones and land and air posts, and also all State institutions which are necessary for the army, may be mobilised in defence of the country, while preserving their own organisation.
As regards private institutions which are necessary to the army in
time of war, a special law lays down the conditions for their use; nevertheless, they are bound to comply with all census requirements and to submit to all measures of control necessary as preliminaries to mobilisation.

The employment of militia contingents is determined by the necessities of mobilisation. They are formed into units, as the duty of guarding and defending the country may require, and also into communication units in the rear of the operating troops.

RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

Military service is compulsory.

The army is recruited by calling up contingents, by voluntary engagements and by re-engagements.

The duration of military obligation is 29 years (between the ages of 21 and 50 inclusive): 5 years with the colours; 15 years in the reserve; 9 years in the militia.

The duration of service with the colours laid down in the Recruiting Law of 1929 is 2 years in the land army and 3 years in the air force, navy, frontier guards and gendarmerie.

For financial reasons, the duration of service with the colours is in reality 18 or 27 months, as the recruits are not incorporated on November 1st of each year in accordance with the provisions of the Recruiting Law, but are incorporated later, and during the two years’ service each soldier is entitled to from 75 to 80 days’ leave.

Young men who have at least passed the primary classes in a grammar school, a normal school, a higher or a primary professional school, only serve for one year and are trained as officers or N.C.O.s of the reserve.

In the case of young men who have passed through the seven classes of a primary school or have completed the course at a vocational school and who have complied with the stipulations of the Law relating to premilitary training, the period of service is reduced by six months.

On a decision by the Council of Ministers, the Minister of National Defence may call to arms for a limited period men belonging to the reserve contingents, either for training or for the temporary reinforcement of effectives.

For the same purpose, but only in virtue of a decree, men belonging to the militia may also be called on to serve for a period not exceeding thirty days in the year.

In the event of war, the mobilised units are supplemented by a contingent of reservists and militiamen.

Exclusion, exemption, postponement and dispensation.

The following categories are debarred from military service: men who have been sentenced to more than two years’ imprisonment by a penal court; men who have been sentenced for crime.
Young men who are disabled or physically unfit for service are exempted from service in any arm or branch.

Members of the Clergy, recognised as such by the Ministry of Public Education and Worship, are exempted from military service.

Young men may obtain postponement of service for a period not exceeding two years, on account of under-developed physique.

Young men completing their education may, on application, obtain postponement up to 27 years of age.

The following are provisionally exempted from service and placed in the militia: only sons, legitimate or adopted, or eldest sons who are the sole support of poor families.

Volunteers.

Young men between 18 and 21 may enlist as volunteers for a period of not less than three years, provided that they fulfil the conditions laid down in the Recruiting Law. In time of war, youths who have not been mobilised may not enlist voluntarily, except in the combatant arms.

Recruitment of Officers and N.C.O.s.

(a) Officers of the regular army.—Officers are recruited from cadets who have completed 7 and 8 classes in a secondary school or, in exceptional cases, among N.C.O.s of the regular army on the results of an entrance examination to the military schools.

The preparatory courses in the military schools last three years for all arms.

(b) Officers of the reserve are recruited among young men who perform only one year’s service, have taken the courses at the preparatory training schools for officers of the reserve, and have successfully passed the leaving examination.

(c) N.C.O.s.—N.C.O.s are recruited from young men leaving the N.C.O.s’ schools. Candidates are admitted to these schools by competitive examination.

(d) Sergeants and Corporals are appointed from among young men who have taken an N.C.O.’s course.

Each arm has its own schools.

Promotion.

(a) Non-Commissioned Ranks.

First-class privates may be promoted to corporal after not less than two months’ service.

Corporals may be promoted to sergeant after not less than four months service.

Sergeants may be promoted to staff-sergeant when they have served at least one year as re-engaged sergeant-instructors and have passed the course at the Army School for N.C.O.s.

Staff-sergeants may be promoted to the rank of regimental sergeant-major after at least two years’ service in the rank of staff-sergeant, and after passing the examination for the rank of regimental sergeant-major which is held once a year at army corps headquarters.
(b) **Officers.**

Promotions from the rank of captain to that of major, and from the rank of major to that of lieut.-colonel, are effected by seniority combined with selection, in the proportion laid down by the Law.

Promotions from the rank of lieut.-colonel to that of colonel, and from the rank of colonel to that of brigadier-general, are effected solely by selection, in accordance with the Law.

**PRE-MILITARY TRAINING.**

The object of pre-military training is to strengthen moral and national sentiments, to develop physical fitness and to teach young men the rudiments of military knowledge so as to enable them to assimilate military training more easily and more rapidly when they are called to the colours.

Pre-military training is compulsory for all young men of 18, 19 and 20.

The preliminary lists which are drawn up each year by the mayors include all young men who will have reached the age of 18 by December 31st of the following year.

Pre-military training actually consists of 40 to 50 courses a year, usually held on holidays, to which is added an annual period, lasting from 4 to 7 days, of camp training.

Pre-military training is controlled by the Ministry of National Defence through the General Staff.

Pre-military training is organised by the Inspectorate-General of Area Commands and the organs subordinate to that Inspectorate.

Collaboration between the Ministry of National Defence and other Ministries in regard to pre-military training is ensured through the following organs: a central committee with representatives in the Ministry of National Defence (Inspectorate-General of Area Commands); a regional committee attached to each area command and a municipal committee at the headquarters of each municipal inspector; departmental committees; praetorian committees and communal committees.

The pre-military training centres in each praetorship and the pre-military training sub-centres in each commune act as the executive organs of pre-military training.

The personnel of the pre-military training centres and sub-centres consists of: officers on the active list and pensioned officers formerly on the active list; reserve officers; young men whose service has been postponed for the first year following the completion of their military course and supernumerary N.C.O.s as well as N.C.O.s of the reserve (starting with the most recent contingents).

The training includes moral, physical and national education, civics and hygiene and elementary military instruction.

At the end of the period of training, each pupil receives one of the following certificates: (1) "Complete pre-military training"; (2) "Incomplete pre-military training" or (3) "No pre-military training"
(in the case of young men who have shown an insubordinate spirit or who have been absent more than 12 times without any adequate reason during each of the three years of pre-military training).

Young men who obtain the "Complete pre-military training" certificate enjoy the following advantages:

During the period of military service, the length of service required for promotion to the rank of first-class private, corporal and sergeant is reduced by one-half.

During the last year of military service, they may be sent back to their homes three or six months before the prescribed date, without, however, being exempted from manoeuvres and camp training.

EFFECTIVES OF THE ARMED FORCES.

I. AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF EFFECTIVES REACHED DURING THE YEAR 1931.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total effectives</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Other effectives who have completed at least 24 or 36 months of service¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land armed forces</td>
<td>240,501</td>
<td>14,185</td>
<td>11,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formations organised on a military basis²</td>
<td>62,947</td>
<td>1,125</td>
<td>8,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air armed forces</td>
<td>11,836</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,787</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Formations organised on a military basis : 36 months.
² Frontier guards and gendarmes.

Note.—The effectives shown in the table given above represent the figures based on the application of the organisation and recruiting laws in force.

2. BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES.

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

Officers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General officers</td>
<td>184¹</td>
<td>165¹</td>
<td>196¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant - Colonels</td>
<td>751</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>1,507</td>
<td>1,530</td>
<td>1,693</td>
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<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>4,034</td>
<td>4,324</td>
<td>4,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td>3,713</td>
<td>4,219</td>
<td>4,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Lieutenants</td>
<td>4,755</td>
<td>5,008</td>
<td>4,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandmasters</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15,724</td>
<td>16,596</td>
<td>16,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-engaged men</td>
<td>12,978</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,849</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Including 2 marshals.
ROUMANIA

N.C.O.s ........ 10,470 12,958 11,223
Other ranks ....... 97,154 111,831 111,849

Special troops:
(a) Men attached to the railway service 2,937
(b) Men attached to the prison service 646
(c) Men in active service for 320 days 1,236 1,200

SUMMARY TABLE OF BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>11,379</td>
<td>12,344</td>
<td>12,293</td>
<td>13,436</td>
<td>14,658</td>
<td>14,725</td>
<td>14,387</td>
<td>15,334</td>
<td>15,724</td>
<td>16,506</td>
<td>16,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>146,564</td>
<td>139,827</td>
<td>140,776</td>
<td>149,769</td>
<td>185,626</td>
<td>186,139</td>
<td>185,693</td>
<td>174,275</td>
<td>136,326</td>
<td>141,385</td>
<td>141,399</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Not including special troops.

II. Navy.

LIST OF UNITS.
(1934.)

Note.—The first date in brackets gives the date of the launching of the ship; the second that of its completion. The dash (-) signifies that the construction has not yet been completed or that the date of completion is not known.

Destroyers:
1. Regele Ferdinand I (1928-30)
2. Regina Maria (1929-30)
3. Mărăști (1919-)
4. Mărășesti (1918-)

Global displacement (4 destroyers), 5,700 tons.
Dimensions, 334½ x 31½ x 11½ feet. H.P. 48,000 = 34 kts. Guns : 5 4.7-inch ; 1 3-inch (A.A.) ; 6 torpedo-tubes (21-inch).

Dimensions, 309½ x 31 x 11½ feet. H.P. 45,000 = 34 kts. Guns : 5 4.7-inch ; 2 14-pdr. (A.A.) ; 4 tubes (17.7-inch).

3 torpedo-boats:
1. Sborul
2. Năluca (1913-14)
3. Zmeul

Total displacement (3 torpedo-boats), 645 tons.
Draught, 5 feet. H.P. 5,000 = 24 kts. 4 tubes (17.7-inch) : Sborul.

1 The men on railway service belong to the engineering units. After completing their theoretical training in those units, they are sent to the railways for practical training. These men are still on service with the colours and are regarded as belonging to the army. They can be recalled to their units at any time should military requirements make it necessary.

2 Refitted and re-armed in 1925-26.
Submarine:

*Delfin* (building) (1930-)  
Displacement, \( \frac{650}{900} \) tons. Dimensions, 225 × 19\( \frac{1}{2} \) × 12 feet. Speed \( \frac{14}{9} \) kts. 8 tubes (21-inch).

Supply ship:

*Constanta* (1928)  
Displacement, 1,750 tons. Dimensions, 255\( \frac{3}{4} \) × 37 × 13.1 feet. H.P. 2,000 = 13 kts. Guns: 2 4-inch.

Miscellaneous: 56 units (gunboats, monitors, patrol vessels, etc.).

**Summary Table of Naval Units.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Unit</th>
<th>Total Tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 torpedo-boats and destroyers</td>
<td>6,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 submarine</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 supply ship</td>
<td>1,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8,745</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Effectives.**

*(1931.)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Effectives</th>
<th>5,513^2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

^1 Black Sea Division and Danube Division.

^2 Including other effectives who have completed at least 24 months of service (re-engaged men and quartermasters).
III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

Up to and including 1932, the financial year coincided with the calendar year. In 1933-34, the financial year covers the period from April 1st to March 31st. For the intermediate period, January-March 1933, the budget for 1932 was applied by increasing the estimates of receipts and expenditure by one-fourth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932-33 15 months</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of National Defence (army, navy and air force):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary budget</td>
<td>7,535.7</td>
<td>7,044.8</td>
<td>8,151.2</td>
<td>4,463.4</td>
<td>4,891.7</td>
<td>5,294.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraordinary budget:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure on account of the year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrears from previous years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>535.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,579.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,535.7</td>
<td>7,044.8</td>
<td>8,151.2</td>
<td>4,998.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>11,329.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index numbers of retail prices:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of living (1913 = 100)</td>
<td>4,244</td>
<td>4,206</td>
<td>3,004²</td>
<td>2,512</td>
<td>2,278</td>
<td>2,228³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Including liabilities not paid.
² As from 1931, new series.
³ Average, April-December 1934.

NOTES.—1. Figures for 1932-33 include expenditure for the intermediate period, January-March 1933.

2. As from 1932, the general budget is divided into two parts—ordinary and extraordinary. Expenditure of the extraordinary budget represents arrears of previous years and for 1932 and 1934-35 certain extraordinary and capital expenditure proper also.

Of the arrears amounting to 4,456 million lei (shown in 1934-35), 1,808.8 million lei are on account of the years up to and including 1931 and 2,647.2 million lei on account of 1932-33 and 1933-34.

3. Expenditure for the instruction battalion of the gendarmerie was charged to the budget of the Ministry of the Army for 1930 and 1931, and as from 1932, to the budget of the Ministry of the Interior. This expenditure is included for 1930 and 1931 in the above figures; it was estimated at 151.5 and 137 million lei, respectively.

4. Expenditure on the gendarmerie is shown under the Ministry of the Interior and has been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revised estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gendarmerie</td>
<td>803.2</td>
<td>798.7</td>
<td>665.9</td>
<td>644.8</td>
<td>585.7</td>
<td>579.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Expenditure on frontier troops is charged to the budget of the Ministry of Finance. The figures (not included in the table above) are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Finance:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frontier troops</td>
<td>412.0</td>
<td>461.2</td>
<td>359.7</td>
<td>401.6</td>
<td>341.0</td>
<td>288.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Expenditure on certain special funds for pensions and allowances to military persons and their families charged to the Ministry of the Army is included in the above table. This expenditure has been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Army:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure on special funds</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Military and war pensions are charged, together with civil pensions, to the special budget of the general Pensions Fund. The grants by the State to this Pensions Fund appear under the Ministry of Finance. In addition to this, the State grants subsidies (under the Ministry of Labour, Public Health and Social Welfare) to societies for the purpose of war pensions. Military and war pensions have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pensions fund :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military pensions</td>
<td>457.0</td>
<td>524.9</td>
<td>682.0</td>
<td>634.9</td>
<td>638.7</td>
<td>634.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War pensions</td>
<td>1,089.6</td>
<td>1,605.7</td>
<td>1,520.0</td>
<td>1,492.6</td>
<td>1,232.0</td>
<td>1,059.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State subsidies to societies for the purpose of war pensions</td>
<td>151.9</td>
<td>139.9</td>
<td>93.4</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>40.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. On the other hand, the budget estimates for 1931 and 1932 show, on the receipts side, an item of 3,426 and 560 million lei, respectively, representing a saving in consequence of reductions in the salaries of State officials of the administration and public undertakings. From the total budget estimates of expenditure for 1934-35 there has been deducted a sum of 800 million lei, representing the probable savings during the year due to vacancies among personnel and rationalisation and simplification of the State administration.