ITALY

GENERAL

Area, 310,110 sq. km.
Per sq. km. 125.

Length of land frontiers:

- With France .................. Km. 487
- With Austria .................. » 420
- With the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes .................. » 220
- With Switzerland ............ » 724

Total land frontiers .................. » 1,851
Seaboard .......................... Km. 8,000

Length of railways, 20,118 kilometres.

I.

Army.

A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS

In accordance with Article 5 of the Constitution, the King is the supreme head of all the armed forces in time of peace and war.

In time of peace, the Minister of War is the supreme responsible authority for the administration of the forces, the preparation for war, the schools, institutes, services and other establishments connected with the Army and the defence of the country.

In time of war, the supreme command of the Army, unless assumed by the King in person, is entrusted to a general officer, the Commander-in-Chief, who is solely and exclusively responsible for the conduct of the war.

I. WAR OFFICE.

The War Office combines the functions of administration and technical direction, the General Staff being included amongst its branches. It is organised as follows:

(a) Department of the Minister. Questions specially reserved for the Minister and relations with Parliament.

1 Approximative figure, including the larger islands.
(b) **Department of the Under-Secretary of State.** Relations with Parliament.

c) **Section of War Office staff and civilian personnel.**

d) **Section for physical training, preparatory military training and military schools.**

e) **Office for the award of bounties, medals and war decorations.**

f) **Administrative department for officers.** Status, promotion, movements and discipline of officers in all arms and corps, except general and staff officers.

g) **Department for recruiting N.C.O's and men.** Recruiting services. Calling and recalling of men to the Colours. Discharges. General state of the forces. Status, promotion and discipline of N.C.O's. Discipline of rank and file.

h) **Ordnance, Engineer Corps and Mechanical Transport Service Department.** Small arms and ordnance and mechanical transport stores. Ordnance establishments and engineering workshops, etc.

i) **Intendance Services Department.** Supplies. Messing and forage. Clothing, accoutrements and general service material. Quartering.

j) **Administrative Services Department.** Regular pay and allowances of officers, N.C.O's and men. Compensation grants. Administration of the different corps. Pensions. Grants in aid, etc.

k) **Central Department of the Army Medical Service.** Organisation of the Medical Service. Personnel of the Medical and Pharmaceutical Service. Philanthropic societies. Army chaplains. Health statistics. Legal Medical Service. Hygiene and prophylaxis. Medical treatment. Medical, chemical and pharmaceutical services and stores.

l) **Cavalry and Veterinary Section.** Breeding of animals for the Army. Stud-farms. Purchase of animals. Inspection and training of animals. Remounts. Veterinary hygiene and prophylaxis. Veterinary personnel.

m) **General Staff.** (See below.)

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2. **General Staff.**

The General Staff is a department of the War Office and is organised in two Sections, divided into a certain number of offices with sub-offices. The General Staff also includes a secretariat.

*Operations Section. — Offices: Operations; Air defence; Training; Intelligence; Historical service.*

*Organisation and Mobilisation Section. — Offices: Organisation; Mobilisation; Recruiting and Promotion; Transport.*

The Chief of the General Staff is a general officer ranking as a G. O. C. army corps or division. He is directly subordinate to the Minister of War for all technical administrative questions; questions concerning preparation for war are, however, dealt with through the Inspector-
General of the Army, to whom the Chief of the General Army Staff must also first submit all particularly important matters of a technical administrative nature.

The duties of the Chief of the General Staff are divided into two categories, which he discharges through the offices under his orders:

(a) **Duties connected with preparation for war:**

1. Working out arrangements relating to the defensive organisation of the country and to possible military operations, — in agreement, if necessary, with the naval authorities.

2. Preparing documents concerning field formations, the mobilisation and concentration of the army, possible partial mobilisation, equipment and operations of the supply services.

3. Drafting communications to the technical authorities of the army on questions within their sphere.

4. Working out arrangements, in agreement with the Ministries concerned, for the protection of all lines of communication and possible cutting of the same, supervision and protection of the seaboard.

5. Working out the general regulations for army training, drawing up schemes for general manoeuvres and instructions for the usual field exercises.

6. Working out disciplinary and tactical regulations.

7. Historical and military studies and publications.

(b) **Technical administrative duties:**

1. Allocating the sums appropriated in the budget for national defence.

2. Working out arrangements relating to recruiting and army organisation, the military division of the country and the stationing of the various units.

3. General questions relating to promotion, position of officers and N.C.O.s, and to discipline.

4. Making arrangements for the organisation and work of the services in time of peace.

In war-time, the Chief of the General Staff becomes responsible solely to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, when mobilised. He leaves in the War Office the necessary personnel to ensure the uninterrupted direction of the work of the General Staff.

3. **Inspector-General of the Army.**

The Inspector-General of the Army, who is subordinate to the Minister of War and President of the Army Council, supervises in time of peace the defensive organisation of the country and the preparation for war of the military cadres and forces. He acts as supreme inspector of the troops, the technical services and military schools. He acts as supreme technical adviser to the Minister for all the principal questions referring to the posting, promotion, general status and discipline of general officers.
The Inspector-General is responsible for:

(a) Laying down the main lines upon which the preparations for war are to be carried out and in time of peace communicating, through the General Staff, to the authorities concerned, general instructions for the defensive organisation of the country, for the determination of the special instructions to be given to senior commanders during mobilisation and concentration and at the commencement of operations.

(b) Determining the field formation of the Army and the principles on which the mobilisation of the forces are to be arranged for and carried out, arrangements for the dumping of stores, and organisation of the various services.

(c) Arranging for the posting of general officers in the army when mobilised.

(d) Giving instructions, on the basis of the credits appropriated in the budget, for drawing up general schemes of general manoeuvres, field exercises by the technical branches, and combined manoeuvres by the Army and Navy.

In the discharge of his duties he is assisted by:

(a) The general officers nominated for army commands;
(b) The Central General Staff;
(c) Unattached General Officers for the various arms.

He may also consult the other members of the Army Council. In particular, he appoints one of these members to the command of the military schools and entrusts another member with the study of infantry questions.

The Chief of the General Staff is responsible for preparing and publishing measures which fall within the province of the Inspector-General. He must be kept in touch with the Government's general policy in all matters likely to affect the studies and preparatory arrangements mentioned above.

4. THE GENERAL OFFICERS APPOINTED TO COMMAND AN ARMY.

In accordance with the instructions received from the Inspector-General, the General Officers appointed to command armies carry out the requisite studies and supervise the measures for the organisation of the defence areas assigned to them and for the preparation of their respective armies for war. They are, moreover, personally responsible for inspecting the training and discipline of the large territorial units under their command.

5. UNATTACHED GENERAL OFFICERS FOR THE VARIOUS ARMS.

There are five unattached General Officers, one for each arm, namely:

Bersaglieri, Artillery,
Alpine Troops, Engineers.
Cavalry,
They are subordinate to the Inspector-General of the Army, and are responsible for giving advice, making arrangements and carrying out inspections in their arms and special branches.

6. ARMY COUNCIL.

The Army Council is an advisory body directly subordinate to the Minister of War, and is composed as follows:

(a) The Inspector-General of the Army;
(b) The four general officers nominated for an army command;
(c) Three other general officers commanding an army or army corps;
(d) The Chief of the Central General Staff.

The opinion of the Army Council must be sought on all the more important questions relating to organisation, recruiting, training, armament and equipment, mobilisation and concentration of the army in the event of war, promotion and other questions relating to officers and N.C.O.s, the defensive organisation of the country and, generally speaking, all important questions bearing on the organisation of national defence and the more important questions connected with the organisation of the Colonial forces and the defence of the Colonies.

By a joint decision of the Ministers of War and Marine, the Army Council meets in full session with the Board of Admirals whenever questions are discussed relating to coast defence, to the joint preparation and employment of the land and sea forces, or to military decisions concerning the Navy in any manner whatever.

The Army Council is suspended upon mobilisation and throughout the whole duration of the war.

7. THE SUPREME JOINT COMMISSION OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The Supreme Joint Defence Commission was set up to deal with the more important questions relating to the organisation of the various national activities and of the resources required for war.

The Commission includes an Executive Committee, certain advisory bodies and a secretariat.

The Executive Committee is composed of:
Chairman: The President of the Council of Ministers.
Members: The Ministers for Foreign Affairs, of the Interior, Finance, War, Marine, the Air Commissioner, the Minister for the Colonies, the Minister of Industry and Commerce.

The Chairman of the Army Council, the Chairman of the Board of Admirals, the Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force and the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for national mobilisation take part in the meetings of the Executive Committee in an advisory capacity.

The Executive Committee draws up the questions to be submitted for an opinion to the advisory bodies.
The advisory bodies of the Supreme Commission are:

(a) The Army Council,
(b) The Board of Admirals,
(c) The Supreme Air Board,
(d) A Preparatory Committee for national mobilisation.

In accordance with the orders received from the President of the Council of Ministers, the secretariat collates the questions to be submitted to the advisory bodies and subsequently to the Executive Committee, co-ordinates the work of the various sections of the Committee in regard to the preparation of national mobilisation, notifies the various Ministries of the Committee’s decisions and follows up the execution of these decisions.

8. PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL MOBILISATION.

This body was set up for the study of questions relating to the utilisation of all national activities and the preparation, organisation and use of the country’s resources for military purposes.

It consists of:

Chairman (appointed by Royal Decree),
8 Directors-General or Heads of Departments in the State Administrations, appointed by the Ministers of the Interior, Industry, the Colonies, Agriculture, Finance, Public Works, and by the Commissioner for the Mercantile Marine respectively,
The Director-General of the State Railways,
The Director-General of the Bank of Italy,
The Chief of the Army Central General Staff,
The Chief of the Naval General Staff,
The Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force,
The Director-General of the Air Force,

From 6 to 10 persons representing science, industry and national economic interests, appointed by agreement between the War Office, the Admiralty and the Air Board.

The Committee is subdivided into sections, according to the decision of the Chairman.

B. MILITARY DISTRICTS

The military administration of the various districts is carried out, as regards the general services, by the Headquarters of army corps and divisions.

Army Corps Commanders are responsible for supervising all matters relating to preparation for war and to the troops and services in the areas under their command. They are empowered to take direct action in all questions concerning the discipline, training and general service of the troops and preparations for mobilisation. In addition to
the Divisional Commanders stationed in the areas under their command, the Army Corps Commanders have under their orders:

The Army Corps Artillery Headquarters,
The Army Corps Engineer Headquarters,
The Army Corps Medical Service Headquarters,
The Army Corps Intendance.

Each Army Corps consists of two to four divisions and a variable number of detachments (Cavalry, Heavy Field Artillery, Heavy Artillery and Anti-Aircraft Artillery, various technical engineer units, etc.), which are directly subordinate to the Army Corps Commander.

The Divisional Commanders have under their orders, subject to the general instructions of the Army Corps Commanders, all troops stationed in their areas.

Each division consists in time of peace of one to three brigades of infantry of the line and a regiment of field artillery; it may also include certain Bersaglieri, Alpine and Mountain Artillery units.

In so far as concerns the special services, the military administration is carried out by:

The Artillery Directorate,
The Engineer Directorate,
Medical and Supplies Headquarters, and
The Military Tribunals.

All matters relating to recruiting and the calling-up of men to the colours are distributed according to the military areas, which number 106.

There are 30 territorial divisions, which are grouped in 10 territorial army corps headquarters:

I. Turin Army Corps
   Turin Division.
   Alessandria Division.
   Cuneo Division.

II. Milan Army Corps
   Milan Division.
   Novara Division.
   Brescia Division.

III. Verona Army Corps
   Verona Division.
   Padua Division.
   Trent Division.

IV. Bologna Army Corps
   Bologna Division.
   Ravenna Division.
   Treviso Division.

V. Trieste Army Corps
   Trieste Division.
   Gorizia Division.
   Pola Division.

VI. Florence Army Corps
   Florence Division.
   Genoa Division.
   Piacenza Division.

VII. Rome Army Corps
   Rome Division.
   Leghorn Division.
   Perugia Division.
   Cagliari Division.

VIII. Naples Army Corps
   Naples Division.
   Salerno Division.
   Catanzaro Division.

IX. Bari Army Corps
   Bari Division.
   Chieti Division.
   Ancona Division.

X. Palermo Army Corps
   Palermo Division.
   Messina Division.
C. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ARMY AND HIGHER UNITS

The regular Army is organised in 10 territorial army corps and 30 territorial divisions.

The regular Army is organised as follows:

(a) General Staff,
(b) Royal Carabiniers,
(c) Infantry,
(d) Cavalry,
(e) Artillery,
(f) Engineers,
(g) Air Force ¹,
(h) Military Districts,
(i) Army Medical Corps,
(j) Army Service Corps,
(k) Department of Military Administration,
(l) Army Veterinary Corps,
(m) Army Transport Service,
(n) Schools, courses, institutes, other establishments, etc.,
(o) Judge Advocate-General’s Department,
(p) Supreme Military and Naval Tribunal and Military Courts,
(q) Disciplinary Units, and Military Penal Establishments,
(r) Colonial Force.

In addition to the formations of the various arms and corps maintained permanently, there are other units which are formed upon mobilisation or may be formed temporarily for training; in cases of emergency, again, these units may be formed by drawing on the reserve. The number and organisation of these units are laid down by Royal Decree.

In the event of war, the armed forces of the State which are not incorporated in the Army establishment are also employed in the defence of the country.

D. GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.— ARMS AND SERVICES

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

The establishment of General Officers is as follows:

(a) The Inspector-General of the Army and the other General Officers who are members of the Army Council and are not invested with one of the commands mentioned below.

(b) The four General Officers nominated for command of an army.

(c) The first Aide-de-Camp to H.M. the King.

(d) The ten General Officers commanding the ten Territorial Army Corps.

¹ While still a part of the armed forces of the State, the Air Force is no longer incorporated as a unit in the Army, and has become an entirely independent force; a special Air Board, mention of which will be made later, has been set up.
(e) The President of the Supreme Military and Naval Tribunal.
(f) The General Officer commanding the Corps of Carabiniers.
(g) The Chief of the Central General Staff.
(h) The 30 General Officers commanding the 30 Territorial Divisions.
(j) The General Officers belonging to the various arms placed at the disposal of the War Minister.
(k) All other General Officers belonging to the combatant corps (A.D.C. to H.M. the King, Commandants of groups of legions of carabiniers, directors of groups of schools and carabinier cadet legions, officers commanding brigades, directors of Departments of the Central General Staff, officers commanding army corps artillery and engineers, the directors of schools, of the air force, of the military Geographical Institute, etc.), provided that they do not belong to the preceding categories.
(l) General Officers belonging to the technical artillery cadre.
(m) The surgeon-generals and the Intendant-General.

2. ROYAL CARABINIERS.

The Corps of Royal Carabiniers consists of:
(a) The General Officer Commanding.
(b) Seven headquarters of groups of legions.
(c) Headquarters of the group of schools and carabinier cadet legions.
(d) Two legions of carabinier cadets.
(e) 21 territorial legions.
(f) School of carabinier officer cadets.
(g) School of N.C.O. cadets.
(h) Technical police school for the civil services.
(i) 12 mobile carabinier battalions.
(j) Two squadrons of carabiniers.
(k) Special staff for the detective services.

3. INFANTRY.

The Infantry establishment is as follows:
(a) General Headquarters of the Grenadiers Brigade.
(b) 51 general Headquarters of brigades of infantry of the line.
(c) 3 general Headquarters of Alpine groups.
(d) 2 regiments of grenadiers.
(e) 102 line regiments.
(f) 12 Bersaglieri cyclist regiments.
(g) 9 Alpine regiments.
(h) 1 Tanks unit.

Each regiment has a regimental Headquarters, a depot, and a variable number of battalions.

The nine Alpine regiments consist of 27 battalions in all.

The Tanks unit consists of Headquarters, a depot, and the troops belonging to the unit.
4. Cavalry.

The Cavalry establishment consists of:

(a) 3 Cavalry Brigade General Headquarters.
(b) 12 cavalry regiments.
(c) 4 squadrons of "palafreniers".

Each cavalry regiment consists of Headquarters, two or three groups of squadrons (i.e., 4 to 6 ordinary or heavy squadrons in all) and a depot.

There are also 3 special cavalry depots — one each in Latium, Sicily and Sardinia.

5. Artillery.

The artillery consists of:

I. The Artillery establishment and the Territorial Artillery Services.
II. The Artillery Technical Service.

The Artillery establishment and the Territorial Artillery Services consist of:

(a) 10 Army Corps Artillery General Headquarters.
(b) 27 Field Artillery Regiments;
(c) 14 Heavy Field Artillery Regiments.
(d) 1 Horse Artillery Regiment.
(e) 3 Mounted Artillery Regiments.
(f) 10 Heavy and Coast Defence Artillery Regiments.
(g) 10 Anti-Aircraft Groups and a School of Anti-Aircraft Gunnery.
(h) 1 unit of "palafreniers".
(i) 10 Artillery Directorates with detached sections, the number of which is fixed by Royal Decree according to the exigencies of the Service. The number of detached sections at the present date is 17.

The Artillery technical service is organised as follows:

(a) Controller-in-Chief of artillery construction.
(b) A Controller of artillery tests, with a detached section and an office for compiling range tables.
(c) Certain artillery establishments, the number and character of which are determined by the exigences of the Service.

The artillery establishments are as follows:

2 military arsenals;
2 artillery workshops (1 to be disbanded);
2 small arms factories;
2 testing laboratories;
1 pyrotechnical laboratory;
1 gunpowder factory.

6. Engineers.

The establishment of engineers is as follows:

(a) A Controller-in-Chief of Engineer Construction;
(b) 10 Army Corps Engineer Headquarters;
(c) 10 Army Corps Engineer Groups;
(d) 1 Wireless Regiment;
(e) 1 Regiment of Bridge Train and Lagoon Troops;
(f) 1 Regiment of Railway Troops;
(g) 10 Engineer Directorates, and
   1 Independent Sub-Directorate (at Cagliari).
(h) Military Institute of Wireless Telegraphy and Electrotechnics;
(i) Military Engineering Workshop for wireless telegraphy and electrotechnics.
(j) Military Engineering Construction Workshops.

The Army Corps Engineer Units have: a headquarters, a battalion of field engineers, a telegraph battalion and a depot.

The Wireless Regiment consists of headquarters, 5 battalions and a depot.

The Regiment of Bridge Train and Lagoon Troops includes: headquarters, 3 battalions of bridge train, one battalion of lagoon troops and a depot.

The Regiment of Railway Troops includes: headquarters, 2 battalions, one group of operating troops and a depot.

7. Services.

(a) Army Chemical Service.

The duties of the Chemical Service are to study and test the chemical resources of warfare, particularly in their physiological effects on man and on animals, the anatomical and functional changes caused by them in the various organs of the body; to experiment for means of protection.

These studies and experiments are carried out with the assistance of the Navy, the Air Force and the scientific departments in the Ministries of Education, Industry and Commerce, Public Works and Agriculture.

The Service should consist of a Controller of the Army Chemical Service, with an analytical and experimental laboratory.

The Controller will apply to any Italian experts who are qualified by their special knowledge of chemistry, physiology, physics, etc., for assistance in his studies and experiments concerning chemical warfare.

(b) Army Medical Service.

The supreme administration of the Medical Service is entrusted to the Special Department for the Medical Service in the Ministry of War.

Each Army Corps includes a Medical Service Headquarters forming part of the Army Corps staff, to which it is subordinate as regards duties and discipline, although directly responsible to the Central Department in technical questions.

The Personnel of the Medical Service consists of:

Medical officers posted to the various units and medical establishments.
Pharmaceutical chemists with commissioned rank employed only in the medical establishments.

Administrative officers (attached to the general list of administrative officers) responsible for accountancy.

10 medical companies, one per Army Corps, consisting of the N.C.O.s and men required for the work of the medical establishments. They are commanded by medical officers and serve as mobilisation depots for field medical formations.

Each medical company includes a disinfection section responsible for all work connected with prophylaxis and hygiene.

The total establishment of the medical companies in peace-time is 6,400 other ranks.

This does not include men detailed for the medical service in the combatant units, who are selected from among the troops and usually consist of the following: a medical corporal-major (caporale maggiore) or lance-corporal (corporale aiutante) per battalion or equivalent unit, and two stretcher-bearers per company or equivalent unit.

The medical establishments are: 10 central military hospitals, 17 secondary military hospitals, 11 garrison infirmaries, 2 Army bathing establishments, 1 Army convalescent home, 1 chemical and bromatological laboratory and an Army chemical and pharmaceutical institute. The work of the latter is to prepare the medicines and miscellaneous stores required for the Medical Service. The other establishments are for the treatment and cure of the sick, and vary in title according to their importance and special object (bathing establishments and convalescent home).

There are also certain temporary sanatoria for the treatment of war cases of tuberculosis.

(c) Army Service Corps.

The Army Service Corps is responsible for all services of supply, clothing, quartering and finance.

The higher authority is the Department of Intendance Services in the Ministry of War. This includes the Office of the Quartermaster-General, who supervises the training of officers and men, the work of the various headquarters staffs and establishments, and is asked for an opinion on technical questions affecting the Army Service Corps.

Each Army Corps has an Army Service Corps Headquarters, which forms part of the Army Corps staff and superintends all Army Service Corps work in the district; the detached sections, which are generally posted to Divisional Headquarters, are subordinate to the above Army Service Corps Headquarters.

The personnel of the Army Service Corps consists of:

Army Service Corps officers posted to the various Army Service Corps Headquarters and establishments.

Supply officers posted to the various supply depots (messing and forage).

10 supply companies, one per Army Corps, consisting of the personnel posted to the supply depots.
The depots consist of: the central storehouses, the Army factories (for the manufacture of clothing and accoutrements), the bakeries, mills, biscuit factories, butcheries, food supply stores and barrack stores (barrack equipment).

(d) Department of Administration.

The work of this department is discharged by a special corps of officers known as administrative officers.

Each corps, institution, headquarters, and establishment has as a rule an Administrative Council responsible for directing and carrying out all business relating to interior economy.

The Administrative Councils have a twofold object according as they are considered in their relations with the War Office or from the point of view of their internal working; in the former aspect they are merely the agents of the central administration, while in the latter they are independent and self-contained administrative organs, possessing the necessary powers of direction, administration and control.

Each Administrative Council is presided over by the Officer Commanding the corps concerned, or by the head of the service, and includes a rapporteur, one or more other members, and a secretary.

In each Army Corps Headquarters staff there is an Audit Office under a colonel of the Administration Department with the title of Inspector of Accounts. The Office is responsible for all books relating to the service of administrative inspection and the auditing of the accounts of all units subordinate to Army Corps Headquarters.

After inspection by Army Corps Headquarters, the Army Corps accounts and all other books relating to the administration are forwarded to the Department of Administrative Services in the War Office.

The administration of the field army is governed by special provisions

(e) Army Veterinary Corps.

In peace-time the veterinary service is assured by a certain number of veterinary officers posted to the mounted regiments and Headquarters staffs of the larger units; there are, as a rule, two senior officers per regiment, a major of the veterinary corps for each Divisional Headquarters and a lieutenant-colonel for each Army Corps Headquarters. The regiments and the more important garrisons also have veterinary hospitals.

(f) Army Transport Service.

The Army Transport Service consists of:
10 transport groups;
1 motor-car factory.
Each transport group is organised in:
headquarters,
a depot,
a motor-transport group,
one group of train.
(g) The Geographical and Topographical Service.

The geographical and topographical service is carried on by the Military Geographical Institute, which is directly subordinate to the Central General Staff. It is commanded by a Divisional or Brigadier General and is staffed by 11 officers, 2 N.C.O.s and 40 men, together with certain clerks (geometers, geographers, cartographers and draughtsmen) and artificers.

The Military Geographical Institute is responsible for carrying out Government scientific work, and survey and graphical work for the Army and public administrations. The Institute consists of a directing staff, divided into three sections (military, secretarial, organisation of work), 6 divisions (trigonometry, topography, skilled draughtsmen, photo-technics) and 6 special offices.

The Geographical Institute is also responsible for making astronomical and nautical calculations and for graphical work on behalf of the meteorological service.

(h) Judge Advocate-General's Department.

In peace-time, military law is administered by the Army Corps territorial military courts, some of which have a detached section, and by the Supreme Military Court, which also acts as court of appeal from the naval military courts.

The territorial military courts consist of five members, the president and three members being officers and the fifth member, who acts as rapporteur (judge advocate), a member of the Judge Advocate-General's Department. The secretarial work is discharged by members of the Judge Advocate-General's Department.

The rank of the president and other members of the court varies according to the rank of the accused.

There is a preliminary examination office attached to each military court.

The personnel of the Judge Advocate-General’s Department consists of magistrates and registrars; the magistrates are appointed by competitive examination from among the ordinary magistrates.

(i) Cavalry Services.

These are under the Cavalry and Veterinary section of the War Office, which is responsible for all business relating to the breeding of horses, the examination and training of animals, remounts, extraordinary purchases in Italy and abroad, and also horse and stud shows and competitions in horsemanship. The stud service is under the general supervision of the unattached general officers for the cavalry and artillery.

The remount service is provided for by purchases made by War Office commissions for all corps, or by regimental commissions. The horses are sent to the units at the age of 5 years.

Young horses below this age are kept at the stud depots, where they are gradually broken in to Army life and food and receive their first training.
There are five stud depots with three detachments: Persano (Salerno) with detachment at Scordia, Fara Sabina (Latium), Grosseto (Tuscany) with detachment at Cecina, Mirandola (Emilia) with detachment at Fossano, Bobova (Sardinia).

There are also 8 stallion depots (Pisa, Catania, Ferrara, Crema, Ozieri, Reggio d’Emilia, Santa Maria di Capua Vetere, Foggia), which are under the Ministry of National Economy for all technical and administrative business and under the War Office for purposes of discipline. The stallions are sent at the proper season to one of the numerous studs existing in all parts of the country.

Cavalry and artillery officers and five remount squadrons are attached to the stud depots; there is also a lower-grade staff of civilian experts.

(j) Disciplinary Units and Military Penal Establishments.

These consist of the following:

Staff:
1 disciplinary battalion;
14 military detention barracks;
2 central military reformatories and 3 secondary reformatories;
1 central military gaol and 2 secondary gaols.

SUMMARY TABLE OF COMMANDS AND UNITS.

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</table>

1 Groups of Legions. There is also a group of schools and of carabinier cadet legions.
2 21 territorial legions and 2 cadet legions.
3 One of grenadiers.
4 Groups of Alpine troops.
5 Including 2 of grenadiers, 102 of the line, 12 of bersaglieri cyclist and 9 alpine.
6 Including 4 of grenadiers, 204 of the line, 24 of bersaglieri and 27 alpine.
7 Army Corps Artillery G. H. Q.
8 Including 10 Army Corps Engineer units (each of 1 field engineer and 1 telegraph battalion), 1 wireless regiment, 1 regiment of bridge train and lagoon troops, 1 regiment of railway troops.
9 Including 10 of field engineers, 10 telegraph and 5 wireless battalions, 3 of bridge train, 1 of lagoon troops, 2 of railway troops and 1 balloon battalion.
10 Supply companies.
## E. EFFECTIVES
### I. Establishment.

| Officers | General Officers | Colonels | Lieut.- Colonels |
|----------|------------------|----------|-----------------
|          | Command, Army or Army Corps | Command, Division | Command, Brigade | Surgeon-General | Intendant | Total | Command, Army or Army Corps | Command, Division | Command, Brigade | Surgeon-General | Intendant | Total |
| General Staff | 24 | 40 | 95 | 4 | 1 | 164 | 27 | 77 |
| Royal Carabiniers | | | | | | 127 | 79 | 206 | 214 | 152 | 366 |
| Royal Carabiniers for special duty | | | | | | 16 | 2 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 34 |
| Infantry | | | | | | 68 | 43 | 111 | 155 | 11 | 166 |
| Cavalry | | | | | | 27 | 6 | 33 | 33 | 11 | 44 |
| Artillery: | | | | | | 68 | 43 | 111 | 155 | 11 | 166 |
| Combatant Service | | | | | | 27 | 6 | 33 | 33 | 11 | 44 |
| Technical Service | | | | | | 27 | 6 | 33 | 33 | 11 | 44 |
| Engineers | | | | | | 27 | 6 | 33 | 33 | 11 | 44 |
| Army Medical Corps: | | | | | | 27 | 6 | 33 | 33 | 11 | 44 |
| Medical Officers | | | | | | 27 | 6 | 33 | 33 | 11 | 44 |
| Pharmaceutical chemists | | | | | | 27 | 6 | 33 | 33 | 11 | 44 |
| Army Service Corps | | | | | | 27 | 6 | 33 | 33 | 11 | 44 |
| Supplies | | | | | | 27 | 6 | 33 | 33 | 11 | 44 |
| Military Administration | | | | | | 27 | 6 | 33 | 33 | 11 | 44 |
| Army Veterinary Corps | | | | | | 27 | 6 | 33 | 33 | 11 | 44 |
| Unattached: | | | | | | 27 | 6 | 33 | 33 | 11 | 44 |
| Army Transport Corps | | | | | | 27 | 6 | 33 | 33 | 11 | 44 |
| Stud Service | | | | | | 27 | 6 | 33 | 33 | 11 | 44 |
| Staff Officers | | | | | | 27 | 6 | 33 | 33 | 11 | 44 |
| Officers at the disposal of the War Minister | | | | | | 27 | 6 | 33 | 33 | 11 | 44 |
| Chemical Service | | | | | | 27 | 6 | 33 | 33 | 11 | 44 |
| Miscellaneous (Unattached Personnel) | | | | | | 27 | 6 | 33 | 33 | 11 | 44 |

**TOTAL** | 24 | 40 | 95 | 4 | 1 | 164 | 238 | 130 | 513 | 420 | 190 | 1003

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1. These may be officers of the reserve, but not beyond one-quarter of the total.
2. Colonel or Lieut.-Colonel.
3. Lieut.-Colonel or Major.
4. Captain or Lieutenant.
5. These may partly consist of officers of the first reserve (de complément).
6. Not including 1st and 2nd Lieutenants of the first reserve (de complément).
7. Plus 5 who may be officers recalled for service.
8. Plus 20 who may be officers recalled for service.
### E. EFFECTIVES

#### I. Establishment.

| OFFICERS | N.C.O.s | Corpo- 
<p>|---|---|ral | and Men |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Majors</strong></th>
<th><strong>Captains</strong></th>
<th>1st and 2nd Lieutenants</th>
<th>TOTAL Officers</th>
<th><strong>Warrant Officers</strong></th>
<th><strong>Sgt. Majors or Srts.</strong></th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Posted to the General Staff, Corps and Units</strong></td>
<td><strong>Posted to G. H. Q. of larger units, schools, districts and establishments</strong></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>Bandmaster</strong></td>
<td><strong>Corporals and Men</strong></td>
<td>(Provided for in the budget)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>2102</td>
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<td>11649</td>
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<tr>
<td>818</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1543</td>
<td>2974</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>5515</td>
<td>5661</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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9 Lieutenant-Colonel or Major.
10 The Director of the Service is a Colonel or Brigadier-General.
11 There is no specific rank for the nine officers of the Chemical Service.
12 There are also 45 chief farriers.
13 Including 1,820 1st Class Warrant Officers and 3,140 2nd Class Warrant Officers.
14 Including 4,480 Corporals (Brigadiers) and 3,750 Lance-Corporals (Sous-Brigadiers).
15 Including 13,190 belonging to the Carabiniers (Police Corps).
16 Including 5,000 "appointés", 40,110 Carabiniers and 4,700 Carabinier Cadets.
ITALY

2. Budget Strength.

Officers ................. 18,000
N.C.O.s ................. 15,000
Other Ranks ............... 215,000
“Carabinieri Reali” ........... 60,000
Total .................. 308,000

3. Territorial Distribution of Armed Forces.

(a) Italy ................ 304,000
(b) Territories occupied on account of international obligations, including mandated territories ................ 1,000
(c) Colonies and Protectorates ........... 3,000
Total .................. 308,000

F. Armament

1. Armament in Service in the Units.

Rifles or carbines ............... 268,600
Pistols or revolvers ............... 81,400
Light machine-guns ............... —
Machine-guns .................. 1,818
Cannon, howitzers or mortars (less than 120 mm. in calibre) ........... 1,324
Cannon, howitzers or mortars (120 mm. and upwards in calibre) ........... 424
Tanks .................. 21

2. Production, Assemblage and Distribution of Military Stores.

(a) Artillery Stores:
Controller in Chief of Artillery Construction — Rome.
Controller of artillery tests — Nettuno (with detached section at Cirio and range tables compilation office at Turin).
Army arsenal — Turin.
Army arsenal — Naples (with section at Torre Annunziata).
Army artillery workshops — Piacenza.
Army artillery workshops — Turin (to be disbanded by degrees before December 31st, 1924).
Army small arms factory — Terni (with section of small arms factory at Gardone Val Trompia).
Army testing laboratory — Rome.
Army pyrotechnical laboratory — Bologna (with section at Capua).
Army gunpowder factory — Fontana Liri.

1 Does not include the colonial troops shown on the budget of the Colonial Ministry.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Army Service Corps H.Q.</th>
<th>Detached Sections</th>
<th>Central Depots</th>
<th>Mills</th>
<th>Bakeries</th>
<th>Military Workshops</th>
<th>Biscuit factories</th>
<th>Butcheries</th>
<th>Supply Stores</th>
<th>Barracks Equipment Stores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bologna</strong></td>
<td>Ravenna, Venice.</td>
<td>Bologna, Venice.</td>
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<td>Casalarta</td>
<td>Casalarta</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Florence</strong></td>
<td>Piacenza, Genoa.</td>
<td>Florence, Conegliano, Ligure, Piacenza.</td>
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<td>Florence, Piacenza, Genoa.</td>
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</table>

(c) Administrative Services.

(b) Engineer Stores:
- Military engineer telegraph and electro-technical workshops — Rome.
G. RECRUITING SYSTEM

1. Fundamental Principles.

All Italian subjects are liable to military service. Every Italian belongs to the recruits’ class of the year in which he is born; each class accordingly consists of all Italians of the male sex born between the first and last days of any given year.

In ordinary times recruits are enlisted in the year in which they complete 21 years of age.

In case of emergency they may also be called to the colours earlier.

2. Men debared for reasons of Character.

All men sentenced to penal servitude or solitary confinement in accordance with the common criminal code, provided that forfeiture for life of civil rights results ipso facto from such sentence or is pronounced in addition thereto, are debared from military service and are prohibited from joining the Royal Army.

3. Exemptions on account of Physical or Mental Incapacity.

Conscripts who are unfit for military service owing to physical or mental infirmity or defects, and conscripts who are less than 1.50 m. in height are exempted.

4. Recruiting Organisation.

The Minister of War issues the orders and exercises supreme supervision in regard to all recruiting services.

In Italy each prefect or sub-prefect is responsible for directing the recruiting service in his district.

The recruiting service abroad is entrusted to the Italian diplomatic and consular authorities.

The recruiting service is discharged in each province by a Recruiting Board, sitting at the capital of the province and presided over by the president of the Provincial Court. It includes two Provincial Councillors and two Army field officers or captains.

Each Recruiting Board appoints one or more Mobile Enlistment Commissions, which visit the capital of each district and inspect conscripts from all communes in the district.

The commissions are presided over by the Prætor of the District and include one Provincial Councillor and one Army officer. An Army medical officer is responsible for the work of medical examination. A civil servant, who is known as the Recruiting Commissioner, and acts as secretary, a carabinier officer and the syndic of each commune attend the meetings in an advisory capacity. Conscripts in the provincial capitals are inspected by the Recruiting Board.

The Recruiting Boards and mobile commissions decide whether men are to be enlisted, exempted, discharged on medical grounds or
put back, in accordance with the results of the inspection and the examination of the documents produced by the men concerned.

In case of doubt as to physical fitness, conscripts may be required to undergo a medical examination at one of the Army medical establishments.

All administrative recruiting duties are discharged by the Recruiting Offices, of which there is one for each province, under the direction of a Recruiting Commissioner, who, as stated above, also acts as secretary to the Recruiting Board. The recruiting commissioners are civil servants subordinate to the War Office and selected from retired officers according to qualifications.

Conscripts may appeal against the decisions of the Recruiting Board to the War Office, which reaches a decision after consulting a special commission.

Recruits are posted to the various corps on a national basis, except in the case of mountain troops, who are recruited territorially.

Each contingent supplies an average of 250,000 men fit for service with the colours.

5. Recruiting List: Calling up.

The recruiting list is compiled by the mayors in January of each year.

The list of conscripts is published by the mayors on February 1st each year and remains posted for 15 consecutive days.

The Municipal Council examines the recruiting list and makes any necessary corrections.

There are two periods for the enlistment of recruits.

The first period, the duration of which is fixed by the War Minister, constitutes the ordinary session, during which the Recruiting Boards make a final scrutiny of the lists, inspect each man individually and post recruits to the various services.

In the second period, which lasts until the beginning of the next period of enlistment, the Boards, which are specially summoned for an extraordinary session, inspect individually and post those recruits who could not be inspected or posted during the ordinary session; they also grant exemptions applied for by recruits who did not avail themselves of such right at the ordinary session.

6. Military Obligations: Duration of Service with the Colours.

Men liable to enlistment in the land forces and passed fit for service must join the Army and are personally liable for military service from the day on which their class is called up until December 31st of the year on which they complete 39 years of age; this rule, however, does not apply to officers, who are subject to special legal provisions.

A certain number of recruits, provided that they have no claim to exemption (e.g., reduction of period of service), may be posted to the Royal Navy. These recruits are chosen from men less than 1.60 m. in height.
Service with the Colours normally lasts 18 months from the day on which service actually begins.

By decision of the Recruiting Board, service may be reduced to three months in the case of young men able to adduce special family circumstances, e.g.:

1) Only son of a father in his 65th year, or unfit for work, or disabled and holder of a military pension.
2) Eldest son of a father in the same circumstances without other male child older than 16 years.
3) Only son of widowed mother (not re-married).
4) Eldest son of widowed mother (not re-married) without other male child over 16 years, etc.

Service with the Colours lasts three years in the case of corporals and lance-corporals in disciplinary detachments and military penal establishments and also in remount depots: band corporals and lance-corporals, corporal artificers in the battalion of Lagoon troops and privates of the category mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and also all corporals and privates in the various arms who are authorised to re-enlist, the Royal Carabiniers of all ranks (non-commissioned), volunteers in the different arms or corps and Royal Carabiniers authorised to re-enlist.

Service with the Colours lasts two years in the case of N.C.O.s desirous of promotion to the rank of sergeant.

7. Exemptions granted for financial or family reasons,

The Minister of War is authorised, in case of special circumstances, to take one or more of the following measures:

(a) To exempt from service with the Colours men entitled to reduced service;
(b) To exempt from service with the Colours all or certain of the conscripts who only just fulfil the requisite physical qualifications for military service;
(c) To grant a reduction of the period of service with the Colours, not exceeding one-sixth of such service, to a man liable for the ordinary period of service who has successfully passed the preparatory military training courses or shown special ability in the training received in his arm of the Service and has invariably shown good conduct, or whose family circumstances are similar to those mentioned above or has a brother, son of the same father, with the Colours, provided that the latter has engaged upon special terms (voluntary enlistment, extension of service, re-enlistment) or is a professional soldier, i.e. officer or N.C.O.

Conscripts born and resident abroad or expatriated before completing their sixteenth year to America, Oceania, Asia (not including Turkey), Africa (not including the Italian Possessions and Protectorates, Egypt, Tripolitana, Tunis, Algeria and Morocco), are inscribed in the recruiting
lists but are temporarily exonerated from service with the Colours for their period of residence abroad. In the event of a general mobilisation of the Army and Navy they are obliged to join up, except in cases specifically notified at such time, due allowance being made for the fact whether it is possible for them to return home in good time.

Conscripts who return to Italy before completing 32 years of age must report to the military sub-department concerned with a view to carrying out their military obligations.

8. Voluntary Enlistment.

Young men of Italian nationality may be authorised to enlist, on a voluntary engagement, in one of the services prior to the date fixed for their final examination and posting, provided that they comply with the following conditions:

(1) Have completed 18 years of age;
(2) Are unmarried, or are widowers without children;
(3) Are of the requisite physical standard;
(4) Have not been sentenced for criminal offence;
(5) Can produce a certificate of good conduct;
(6) Can produce evidence of father's consent;
(7) Can read and write.

Young men trained in the military schools may be incorporated in the Army upon completion of their seventeenth year.

In case of war volunteers may also enlist, but only for the duration of the war.

The enlistment of Italian volunteers in the detached corps in the colonies is governed by special regulations.

These volunteers are recruited from Italian subjects who have not performed their military obligations, soldiers with the colours and soldiers of the Reserve, provided that they are single or widowers and childless, have the requisite physical qualifications and are not more than 32 years of age (corporals and rank and file) or 41 years (other N.C.O.s). Service lasts two years, and may be extended for further periods of two years in Eritrea and one year in Libya.

The enlistment of native troops is voluntary. Preference is given to natives born in the colony, but a fixed proportion of natives of other districts may also be permitted to enlist. A native soldier is permitted to remain in the service as long as he has the necessary qualifications of physique and character. Native soldiers in Eritrea are transferred on expiration of their engagement to the reserve (colonial mobile militia), in which they serve until unfit for military service.

9. Men Called up in Anticipation of Their Class.

Conscripts who fulfil the requisite conditions for admission to the special shortened training courses for corporals may, upon application, be called up three months before their class and posted to any corps
specified by the Minister. They may be promoted corporal at the end of three months' service and discharged three months before other soldiers of their class.


Students at universities and at institutions of a similar standing who are entered on the recruiting lists may, in time of peace, obtain from the War Minister an order for postponement of enlistment up to their twenty-sixth year, provided that they can prove that they have attended a Government firing practice for at least one year. This condition does not, however, apply to young men who are domiciled in places where no firing practice has been held for at least two years.

II. Recalling to the Colours.

Soldiers on furlough may be recalled to the Colours either _en masse_ or in detachments according to class, arm or birthplace, corps, special service or military subdivision.

In order to ensure the proper control of reservists the War Minister is authorised to issue orders calling up men by means of special notices, such callings up to take place normally on a Sunday.

12. Re-enlistment.

N.C.O.s, corporals and privates placed finally on the reserve list who fulfil the following conditions may be authorised to re-enlist:

(a) If they belong to the corps of Royal Carabiniers, irrespective of rank, are not more than thirty-five years old and engage for a fresh period of three years;

(b) If they hold the rank of corporal or lance-corporal in a disciplinary unit, military penal establishment or remount depot or band-corporal or lance-corporal, or corporal farrier or corporal artificer in the battalion of lagoon troops, are not more than 35 years old and engage for a fresh period of three years;

(c) If they are corporals or privates in the different arms or corps and comply with the conditions mentioned in the preceding paragraph;

(d) If they are N.C.O.s in the various arms or corps with the rank of sergeant or sergeant-major, have been on the reserve for less than two years and fulfil the conditions laid down in the regulations;

(e) If they are corporals or privates in the Cavalry or Horse Artillery and desire to re-enlist, receiving the bonus provided for in the law, have been on the reserve for less than two years and undertake to serve for at least one year as a re-enlisted soldier.
H. PREPARATORY MILITARY TRAINING

The regulations for preparatory military training are purely provisional.

Preparatory military training is compulsory for two years from the age of 16; it is optional for a further period of two years.

Each boy undergoing training receives an individual army book in which are entered year by year the number of gymnastic and athletic exercises, the firing practices and field training exercises performed by him and a note of the marks obtained in the final examination.

The army book also contains four tables showing physical qualifications in which each boy himself enters the marks obtained in physical training.

Young men who have successfully passed a preparatory military training course are entitled, on the ground of special family circumstances, to a reduction of service to three months with the Colours, and in all cases, by virtue of a decision taken each year by the War Minister, to a reduction of one-sixth of the normal period of service.

I. CADRES

1. N.C.O.s.

The following are the ranks of first-class N.C.O.s:

- Maresciallo maggiore,
- Maresciallo capo,
- Maresciallo ordinario,
- Sergente maggiore (sergeant-major),
- Sergente (sergeant).

Second-class N.C.O.s:

- Caporale maggiore (corporal-major),
- Caporale (corporal),
- Appuntato (lance-corporal).

Corporals are selected from soldiers who have performed at least three months' service and have taken certain special examinations. Corporal-majors are appointed by selection from corporals who have performed at least two months' service in that rank.

Sergeants are appointed from officer-cadet corporals or N.C.O. cadet corporals or from corporal-majors performing at least 10 months' service with the Colours.

Sergeants are promoted sergeant-major after three years' service in the rank of sergeant and sergeant-majors are promoted maresciallo ordinario after not less than three months' service in that rank, according as vacancies arise in the regular establishment. A maresciallo ordinario is promoted maresciallo capo after four years in the former rank and maresciallo maggiore after another four years. The periods of years mentioned above during which N.C.O.s must serve in each rank may be
reduced by one year in the case of men considered fit for promotion by selection.

Promotions up to the rank of sergeant-major inclusive are made by the corps commander, and in the case of senior ranks by the War Office upon the recommendation of special promotion commissions.

2. Officers.

(a) Ranks.

The following are the ranks of officers:

General Officers
- General Officer Commanding-in-Chief
- General Officer Commanding an Army
- General Officer Commanding an Army Corps
- General Officer Commanding a Division

Senior Surgeon-General
Brigadier-General
Surgeon-General
Quartermaster-General
Colonel
Lieutenant-colonel
Major
Captain
Subalterns
Lieutenant
Second lieutenant

(b) Recruitment.

Regular Officers. — The present system of recruiting regular officers on the active list is governed by the following provisions:

Infantry and cavalry training takes place at the Modena Military Academy, and lasts for three years in the case of infantry officers and two years in the case of cavalry officers (cavalry officer cadets then pass one year at the Cavalry Advanced School at Pinerolo); artillery and engineer training at the Turin Military Academy, where the courses last four and five years respectively.

Upon the conclusion of his course a cadet is gazetted lieutenant on the active list.
Second lieutenants of the first Reserve (and lieutenants who renounce their rank), provided that they have completed at least three months' active service as officers in the first Reserve, are admitted to the above academies by competitive examination, the number of such admissions being fixed by the Minister of War according to circumstances. They must be not more than 25 years of age, must possess a secondary education certificate or a certificate from a technical college, or equivalent diploma, and must pass special written and oral examinations.

Appointments to commissions in the first Reserve are made from Italian subjects who have certain specified educational certificates and have successfully passed the courses in the schools for first Reserve officer cadets. Under a recent regulation all Italian subjects who have obtained the higher secondary school certificate must compulsorily declare their certificates and, if liable to military service, take the courses for first Reserve officer cadets.

First Reserve second lieutenants of the Medical and Veterinary Corps may be selected from first Reserve second lieutenants in any arm or corps who possess the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery, Chemistry and Pharmaceutics, or Veterinary Medicine, and have taken special examinations. Only men between the ages of 18 and 30 years can be appointed second lieutenants in the first Reserve.

Officers who are discharged from the Regular Active List and belong to one of the classes still liable to military service are, ipso facto, enrolled with their respective ranks in the first Reserve list.

The following retire from the category of officers of the first Reserve and may, upon application, be enrolled in the Reserve of officers with their respective ranks:

- Field officers upon reaching 58 years of age.
- Captains 52
- Subalterns 50

The following are the military obligations of officers of the first Reserve in time of peace.

(a) Newly appointed second lieutenants must perform their entire period of service in that rank with the colours; they must in all cases perform not less than three months' service as second lieutenants of the first Reserve.

(b) Officers of all ranks in the first Reserve may be called up for service whenever their class is called to the colours, or for special purposes in any other emergency.

(c) Officers of all ranks in the first Reserve may, however, be called up for service, with their consent, in any circumstances and for an indefinite period.

Officers of the first Reserve, irrespective of their antecedents, may be promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; in time of war they may also be promoted to higher rank, but solely on account of war service.
Upon mobilisation the officers of the first Reserve are called up conjointly with regular officers on the Active List for incorporation in the various corps.

Officers on auxiliary service are ex-regular officers on the Active List, discharged owing to superannuation or reduced efficiency, but still capable of military service.

They may be called up in time of peace either for special service or for home service, to replace officers on active service; and also, in time of war, for service with the field army.

Officers on special auxiliary service form a special category, which is only provisional, consisting of officers who, though not due for superannuation, apply to be placed on the Reserve in order to accelerate the post-war reduction of cadres.

Officers on special auxiliary service are retained in this special category until reaching the age-limit, after which they are transferred to the ordinary auxiliary service and are placed in the same position as officers transferred direct from the Active List.

The category of Reserve Officers consists of officers who retire from the Active List and are free from any subsequent military obligation, or who have completed the period of auxiliary service, and officers of the first Reserve who are superannuated in accordance with the above-mentioned regulations.

They are not obliged to serve in time of peace, but in time of war may be detailed for garrison service and, subject to their consent, to mobilised units.

(c) Promotion.

Officers are promoted as follows:

Officers must serve for the minimum period prescribed for each rank: second lieutenants and lieutenants, 3 years; captains, 4 years; Other ranks, 2 years.

Promotion may be by seniority or selection up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel inclusive. Promotion to the senior ranks is by selection alone, and only General Officers who have commanded an Army in war may be appointed to the rank of G.O.C.-in-C.

Promotion by selection for ranks up to lieutenant-colonel is at present limited as follows: promotions from lieutenant to captain, one-twelfth of the vacancies; promotions from captain to major, one-sixth of the vacancies. The ratio is one-third in the case of medical and veterinary officers.

Candidates for promotion by selection must take certain prescribed examinations.

A promotion commission, known as a "lower-grade" commission, decides upon an officer's fitness for promotion, whether by selection or by seniority; its decisions are then submitted for examination to a higher commission; the composition of the commission is fixed by the regulations and varies according to the rank of candidates.

Promotion to the ranks of colonel and general is decided by a single commission known as the Central Promotion Commission.
In certain ranks the decision as to fitness is subordinate to the result of special examinations or tests.

Since the abolition of the General Staff as a Corps and the foundation of the General Staff Branch, the considerable professional advantages enjoyed by Staff Officers have been withdrawn. In future only officers who obtain qualifying certificates upon the conclusion of the Staff College courses will be given professional advantages — the exact extent of which has not yet been determined.

An officer who has rendered the State services of extraordinary importance in the discharge of his duties may be promoted for exceptional merit, with seniority over all other officers of the same rank.

In war, extraordinary promotions for conspicuous gallantry may be made to all ranks of officers. Other ranks may be promoted second lieutenant for conspicuous gallantry.

**General Staff Branch.**

The General Staff Corps was abolished in 1920 and replaced by the General Staff Branch, which consists of a certain number of officers of the different arms from the rank of captain to that of colonel inclusive.

No regulations for the appointment of officers to the General Staff Branch have been promulgated since the abolition of the Corps. A recent decree merely lays down that officers who have obtained the Staff College certificate may be declared qualified after successfully passing a practical test in accordance with regulations to be made by the War Office, and upon a decision taken by a special Commission presided over by the Chief of the Central General Staff.

Pending the publication of the foregoing regulations, a certain number of officers, chosen among those who since the war have successfully passed the Staff College courses and certain special tests, have been appointed to the General Staff Service.

**Superannuation.**

The following table shows the various age-limits at present in force in the Italian Army:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>Generals and Combatant Corps</th>
<th>Non-Combatant Corps</th>
<th>Royal Carabiniers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Officer Commanding-in-Chief</td>
<td>No age-limit.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. O. C. Army and Army Corps</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. O. C. Division</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. O. C. Brigade</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-Colonel</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Schools.

The Army Schools are:

(a) Preparatory Schools: Military Colleges at Rome and Naples.

(b) Schools for officer cadets of the first Reserve and N.C.O. cadets (one per Army Corps), and training schools for regular officers on the active list: Infantry Academy, Modena; Artillery and Engineer Academy, Turin; Army Medical School, Florence.

(c) Advanced Schools: Infantry, Parma; Cavalry, Pinerolo; Artillery and Engineers, Turin.

(d) Central Schools: Infantry, Civitavecchia; Artillery, Bracciano; Engineers, Manziana.

(e) Higher Army training establishment: Staff College, Turin.

The Military Colleges give both military and civilian instruction; while military discipline is instilled into the pupils, the curriculum is identical with that of the civilian secondary schools, to which the colleges are assimilated.

Boys of between 14 and 17 years of age who have specified educational certificates and pass a special examination are admitted. Special facilities are granted to the sons of soldiers killed in the war. The courses last three years.

The Schools for officer cadets of the first Reserve and N.C.O. cadets were founded in 1920. Their object is to train a sufficient number of officers of the first Reserve and N.C.O.s to meet the heavy requirements caused by the war.

There is one school for each Army Corps, but not every school gives courses for each arm and special branch.

Candidates for admission must be in possession of a second-class secondary-school leaving certificate or an equivalent educational diploma; candidates who possess a certificate not lower than a 5th-class classical school (ginnasio) leaving certificate, or technical college degree, and who have passed certain prescribed entrance examinations, may also be admitted, except for the artillery and engineers. Preference is given in all cases to candidates for the artillery who are in possession of higher diplomas (university or equivalent degrees) for mathematics, physics, chemistry or engineering. The same applies to engineer candidates. The courses last seven months; cadets then serve for three months with their units in the rank of sergeant and complete the remainder of their compulsory service as officers of the first Reserve.

The N.C.O. cadet courses are given in the same schools as first Reserve officer cadet courses, but are kept entirely separate from them.

Candidates begin their service with their units, where they join a special corporals’ training course lasting four months. Those who qualify are promoted and sent to the N.C.O. cadet schools, where they take a course lasting three and a half months, after which those who again qualify are promoted corporal-major and sent back to their units. After two months’ service they may be promoted sergeant upon an engagement to serve for two years, inclusive of service already performed.
Men who do not undertake the above engagement serve on the same terms as the other members of their contingents with the rank of corporal-major.

*Advanced courses* for professional N.C.O.s belonging to mounted units are given from time to time at the advanced cavalry school at Pinerolo.

N.C.O.s who complete 2 years' service or more, and who engage to serve 2 years with the Colours after taking the course, are admitted to it. The course lasts about six months.

The main object of the *training schools* for regular officers on the active list is to impart the necessary military instruction for the discharge of the duties assigned to the junior ranks of officers. They are the *Military Academies* at Modena (for Infantry, Cavalry, Army Service Corps, Supplies and Administration) and at Turin (for the Artillery and Engineers). The courses last three years for the Infantry, Cavalry and Army Service Corps, four years for the Artillery and Engineers, and two years for the Intendance and Administrative Services.

*Second Lieutenants or Lieutenants of the Special Reserve* who are not more than 24 years of age, possess a secondary-school or equivalent certificate, and have passed the prescribed written and oral entrance examination, may be admitted.

After successfully taking the training courses, cadets are appointed to regular commissions as lieutenants on the active list.

*The Advanced Schools* for the various arms are not included amongst the schools intended for the formation of officers. They were used before the war as schools for giving advanced training to officers on the active list, more particularly training of a practical nature. They are still carrying on provisionally for the purpose of special advanced courses for junior officers commissioned during the war.

**Central Military Schools.**

There are three Central Schools, one for infantry (Civitavecchia), one for artillery (Bracciano), and one for engineers (Manziana).

The object of these schools is to impart the lessons learned during the war, more especially with a view to training officers in the leadership of infantry battalions, artillery units and divisional engineer troops. A second object is to inculcate a habit of mental discipline with a view to ensuring as close technical co-operation as possible between the various arms by means of the joint study of the main problems relating to the use of the different arms in battle.

The courses at the Central Schools last a little longer than a month, and comprise a total of 32 working days, devoted to lectures and practical demonstrations.

*Advanced Courses for General Officers and Colonels* are also given at the headquarters of the Central Schools (Civitavecchia), with a view to giving an idea of modern warfare as modified by the latest tactical inventions, in particular as it affects the small detachments of the various units. The courses last nine working days, during which lectures
are given and tactical operations carried out illustrating the most modern tactics of infantry in co-operation with artillery, engineers and Air Force. Lectures are also given on technical subjects peculiar to each arm, and on the more important problems of organisation under investigation in Italy and abroad.

The Staff College is intended to give higher military training courses, and serves to develop in officers the requisite capabilities and knowledge for appointment to the higher commands.

The Staff College also prepares officers for the General Staff Branch and constitutes an advanced study centre in close collaboration with the General Staff.

Lieut.-colonels, majors and captains (the latter must have at least 4 years’ service in that rank, and one year’s continuous service with an infantry, cavalry or engineer regiment) who obtain a favourable recommendation from a special commission and pass certain special written and oral tests are, upon application, admitted to the Staff College.

Courses in the Staff College last 3 years.

Officers who pass the courses successfully obtain certain professional advantages, which have still to be defined. After successfully passing a practical test, they may qualify for the General Staff Branch, upon the final decision of a special Commission presided over by the Chief of the General Staff.

Among the various schools intended to give special training to officers and other ranks, mention should be made of the following, some of which have already been referred to:

- Anti-Aircraft School;
- Tank Corps;
- Artillery Tests Commission;
- Military Institute of Wireless Telegraphy and Electrotechnics;
- Railway Courses at the Depot;
- Advanced Courses for the Mechanical Transport Service for officers of units provided with motor transport;
- Ski Courses for officers and other ranks in the mountain units;
- Travelling Courses for General Officers and Staff Officers.

Physical Training.

There has been a great development in Army physical training since the war. It is directed by the following central bodies: the Central General Staff Training Office, responsible for laying down the general lines, and the Section for Physical Training, Preparatory Military Training and Military Schools, which is a War Office department and is also responsible for supervising the national musketry courses.

The technical study and application of the physical training regulations are carried out by a central expert body and by subordinate expert bodies.

The central expert body is the Central Army Physical Training School in the Farnesina (Rome). It is responsible for giving officers a theoretical and practical knowledge of gymnastic exercises and games,
so as to enable them to impart the principles inculcated to others in a logical manner.

The subordinate expert bodies are the \textit{Divisional Physical Training Centres}. Each is commanded by a major, who acts as expert adviser to the G.O.C. Division. Their duties are as follows:

To keep abreast with the studies of and the standards and methods adopted by the Central School, and to impart them by means of the divisional training courses for officers and N.C.O.s;

To keep abreast of the progress of physical training in Italy by keeping in touch with civilian athletic associations and promoting its development;

To encourage a spirit of athletic rivalry between the various units in the division by means of army matches and championships, between individual competitors and teams, and by encouraging soldiers to compete in civilian matches;

To supervise the construction, upkeep and use of the divisional sports grounds, which civilian sports associations are also permitted to use.

The physical training of the Army is governed by special regulations; its object is to prepare the soldier for battle.

The programme is divided into three parts:

1. Training and development of individual capacities;
2. Practical application of training;
3. Games and further practical training.

Each regiment has a covered gymnasium with complete gymnastic apparatus.

Divisional and Army Corps matches are held each year for singling out competitors for the national Army championships.

\section*{J. MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER}

\textbf{Royal Carabiniers.}

The Corps of Royal Carabiniers is the only standing armed force recruited for the purpose of maintaining public order. It is subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior, and discharges throughout the whole of Italy such police duties and other duties pertaining to public order as are allocated to it by the orders at present in force. It also carries out the duties which formerly devolved upon the Royal Guard (Public Order) Corps and the corps of detective agents.

The establishment of this force consists of 75,000 men, 12,000 of whom are civilian agents with special duties, namely: experts trained in the technical work of surveillance and detection, and placed under the direct control of the authorities and officials of public order.

There is at Rome a technical Police School for the training of agents for this special work.

For the various commands and units of the Royal Carabiniers, see the chapter entitled \textit{"General Headquarters: Arms and Services."}
K. ROYAL REVENUE GUARD

The Royal Revenue Guard Corps is subordinate to the Ministry of Finance. It forms part of the military forces of the State and has the following duties:

(a) to prevent, suppress, and report smuggling and all breaches of or offences against the revenue laws and regulations;
(b) to protect the executive revenue officials;
(c) to supervise, on behalf of the State, the collection of the duties on commodities;
(d) to assist in the maintenance of public order and security and, in case of war, in military operations.

No member of the Royal Revenue Guard may be employed for any other purpose than service in the Corps.

The Royal Revenue Guard stationed in the colonies is under the colonial Governors, as in Italy it is under the Ministry of Finance.

The Corps is commanded by a General Officer on the Army Active List with the rank of G.O.C. Army Corps.

The G.O.C. has offices in the Ministry of Finance, and is assisted by a Second-in-Command with the rank of divisional general, a general officer of the Royal Army seconded to his service, a secretariat, a technical revenue and detective police bureau, and a technical administrative office.

He is entirely responsible for the direction and administration of personnel, and regulates the conditions of service in direct consultation with the heads of the various financial departments.

HEADQUARTERS AND UNITS.

The Royal Revenue Guard is organised as follows:

(a) Twelve territorial legions;
(b) One legion of Guard cadets and training units;
(c) A school for officer cadets and a school for N.C.O. cadets.

The territorial legions are subdivided into circles, companies, platoons ("tenenze"), sections and sub-sections; the cadet legion is organised in battalions and companies.

A legion is commanded by a colonel, a circle or battalion by a lieutenant-colonel or major, a company by a captain, a "tenenza" or platoon by a lieutenant or 2nd lieutenant, a section by a warrant officer (maresciallo capo) and a sub-section (brigade) by a N.C.O.

The cadet schools are commanded by a senior officer.

TRAINING, RECRUITMENT, AND RE-ENLISTMENT.

Service in the Corps is considered as equivalent in all respects to military service, and the men are exempted from being called to the Colours with their recruits' class.

1 Which are grouped in groups of legions.
In the case of recall to the Colours, men who have belonged to the Royal Revenue Guard may complete the period of service for which their class was recalled in the Guard, provided that they have not been dismissed or invalided from the service and that their conduct is satisfactory.

The Ministry of Finance, through the General Headquarters of the Corps, draws up in time of peace, in collaboration with the War Office and Admiralty, regulations for the preparation and training of the personnel for war, and also for the formation and employment of the special units of the Guard in military operations in the event of mobilisation. During the period of mobilisation soldiers belonging to the Royal Revenue Guard retain the uniform, rank and pay of the Corps.

Men are recruited for the Royal Revenue Guard:

1. by voluntary enlistment;
2. by selection among men called to the Colours, and by voluntary transfer of men from the Royal Army and Navy.

The enlistment of men in the Royal Revenue Guard under the terms of paragraph 2 is, however, in all cases, subordinate to the consent of the War Office and Admiralty, which retain the right to refuse permission for such enlistment in the case of certain classes of soldiers detailed for special duties and to suspend or limit such enlistment in the case of all other categories.

Candidates must be more than 18 and less than 30 years of age, except those transferred from the Army or Navy, who may enlist if not over 35 years of age.

Before finally entering the service, recruits undergo the prescribed military training in the cadet legion. The period of training is as a rule six months. If, during this period, a cadet is found in any way unfit for service in the corps, his contract may be cancelled.

An applicant passed fit undertakes to serve for three years.

N.C.O.s and men who have been discharged from the Corps may re-enlist upon application. They must engage for a further period of three years.

Upon the conclusion of three years’ service N.C.O.s and men may, provided that they still have the requisite physical and intellectual qualifications and have shown good conduct, obtain permission to remain in the service by re-enlisting for successive periods of three years each, in the case of men who have less than twenty-five years’ service and are less than forty-five years of age, and one year each if they have reached the above service and age-limits.

N.C.O.s and men who have not reached the above-mentioned service and age-limits and for reasons of health or conduct are unable to obtain permission to re-enlist for three years, may re-enlist for one year on probation.

**SPECIAL SERVICES.**

The Department is empowered to detail a contingent of men with special qualifications, not exceeding one-tenth of the establishment of the
Corps and of the expenditure appropriated thereto, for the Revenue and Detective Police Services.

For the administration of second-class Custom-houses and for the Customs internal services it may maintain, within the establishment limits mentioned above, 288 warrant officers (Marescialli Capi or Ordinarii) who have become unfit for active service, provided, however, that they have the requisite capacities and other qualifications laid down in the regulations. Men detailed for Customs service cannot be transferred to other branches.

**ESTABLISHMENT.**

**General Officers.**

1 Divisional General, Second-in-Command.
3 Brigadier-Generals commanding groups.

**Field Officers.**

14 Colonels.
85 Lieut.-Colonels and Majors.

**Captains and Subalterns.**

190 Captains.
368 Lieutenants and Second Lieutenants.

**N.C.O.s.**

500 1st Class Warrant Officers ("Marescialli").
1,200 2nd Class Warrant Officers ("Marescialli Capi" and "Ordinarii").
1,400 Sergeants (Brigadiers).
1,800 Lance-Sergeants (Sous-Brigadiers).

**Men.**

2,500 Guardsmen with lance rank ("appointés").
18,000 Guardsmen.
2,600 Cadets.

The General Officer Commanding has also at his disposal a general officer on the Regular Army active list to assist him in the various services and more especially in the military organisation and training of the corps.

**L. VOLUNTEER MILITIA FOR NATIONAL SECURITY ¹**

**I. CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONS.**

The Volunteer Militia for National Defence forms part of the armed forces of the State. Its members take the oath of allegiance to the

¹ In view of the fact that the regulations for the application of the provisions of the Decree of August 1st, 1924, referred to in this chapter have not yet appeared, it has not been possible to give more detailed information as to the voluntary militia in this volume.
King, and are subject to the same disciplinary and penal codes as members of the Army.

The Prime Minister, in consultation with the Ministers of War, Marine, the Colonies and Finance, and with the Commander-in-Chief of the Militia, will provide for the organisation of the Militia, having regard to the functions allotted to it.

The Militia is under the orders of the Prime Minister, and will perform such duties as he may from time to time deem opportune, both at home and in the Colonies. The Militia is permanently responsible for the preparatory military training of the army in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be issued by the Ministry of War, after consultation with the Militia command.

In all matters connected with the preparatory military training of the Army, the Militia will be under the direct control of the Ministry of War and of the territorial military authorities.

2. ORGANISATION.

The Militia will be organised as follows: General headquarters; 12 area headquarters; 3 independent groups of legions; 95 legion headquarters.

Each legion will comprise from 3 to 5 cohorts. Each cohort will consist of 3 centuries, and each century of 3 maniples.

The number of legions is variable, and will be determined annually in the budget estimates.

The Commander-in-Chief, area, independent group, and legion commanders, and officers and men personally attached to them, are permanently on service. All other officers and men will normally be regarded as on furlough.

Officers and men of the Militia serve on a voluntary footing, and (with the exception of those mentioned above) are paid only for the days on which they are serving with the Colours.

3. RECRUITMENT.

The Militia is recruited from Italian subjects who apply for enlistment; they are required to possess certain specific physical, moral and political qualifications, and to be between the ages of 17 and 50 years.

Applications for enlistment in the Militia by Italian subjects are submitted to the headquarters of the legion in whose area the applicant resides.

Applications must be accompanied by the following documents: Birth certificate; Police certificate; Discharge certificate, in the case of those who have already performed their military service.

4. CADRES.

The Militia has separate ranks corresponding to those in the other armed forces of the State. The commissioned ranks are as follows:
Consul-General, equivalent to G. O. C. Army Corps (Commander-in-Chief of the Militia). Consul, equivalent to General of Division (area commander or commander of independent group of legions). Proconsul, equivalent to Colonel (legion commander). Senior, equivalent to Major (cohort commander). Centurion, equivalent to Captain (century commander). Head of Maniple, equivalent to 2nd Lieutenant, or to Lieutenant in the case of officers holding that rank in the Army (maniple commander).

The officers of the Militia are drawn from officers in the various reserve classes of the Army, Navy and Air Force, who must themselves make application; heads of maniples may also be recruited from civilians and from platoon commanders in the Militia who are found to be qualified for such appointment.

The legal status of all officers will be determined by special legislation. At the time of incorporation, officers of the Militia will retain their rank and seniority in the reserve classes of the Army, Navy or Air Force from which they were drawn. The subsequent promotion of Militia officers will be governed by special legislative regulations similar to those in force for the other armed forces of the State. Officers of the Militia may be entrusted with commands higher than those pertaining to their actual rank.

Applications for admission to the Militia by reserve officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are submitted to the headquarters of the Militia. A commission composed of a Consul of the Militia (President), a Brigadier-General of the Army and a Proconsul of the Militia will consider each application, after examining the applicant's record of service and antecedents in civil life. The general officer of the army shall be appointed by the Ministry of War; the officers of the Militia by the Militia General Headquarters.

5. CALLS TO THE COLOURS.

When called to the Colours or called up for normal training by the military authorities, or when mobilised, those members of the Militia who are subject to the obligation of military service are incorporated in those Army, Navy, or Air Force units to which they belong. In the event of war those Militia units which consist of men exempt from military obligations will assist the field army in the defence of the State, either at home or in the Colonies, and will perform such special duties as may be allotted to them by the Ministry of War.

6. BUDGET.

All expenditure on the operations of the Militia is appropriated to the Budget of the Prime Minister’s Department.
II.

Air Force.

A. AIR BOARD

The Royal Air Force consists of all the military aviation troops in Italy and the Colonies; it has a separate uniform, separate badges of rank and other special distinctions.

All men in the Air Force are placed under the direction of the Air Board.

The Air Commissioner is vested with full powers of government as regards civil and military aviation (Army, Navy, and independent Air Force).

He is assisted by a Vice-Commissioner, who acts as his deputy in case of unavoidable absence, and to whom he is empowered to delegate all or part of his functions.

He is empowered to issue orders for the execution of measures within his competence. He is present, or is represented by the Vice-Commissioner, at the meetings of the Cabinet, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, on all occasions when questions concerning the Air Force are under discussion.

The personnel of the Royal Air Force is organised in three categories:

(a) Officers
(b) N.C.O.s
(c) Men

The following table shows the various commands in the Air Force and the equivalent Naval and Military ranks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Air Force Command</th>
<th>Naval or Military Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air Fleet Commander</td>
<td>Divisional Commander or Vice-Admiral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Divisional Commander</td>
<td>Divisional Commander or Vice-Admiral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Regiment (“Stormo”) Commander</td>
<td>Brigadier-General or Rear-Admiral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second in Command Air Regiment (“Stormo”)</td>
<td>Lieut.-colonel or Commander.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Commander</td>
<td>Major or Lieut.-Commander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flight Leader</td>
<td>Captain or Lieutenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>» Lieutenant</td>
<td>Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>» Sub-Lieutenant</td>
<td>Second Lieutenant or Midshipman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The stationing and establishment of detachments of the Royal Air Force attached to the Army, Navy or Colonial Ministry for training or active service are fixed in agreement with the Army and Navy General Staffs.

Although they remain an integral part of the Royal Air Force, these detachments come under the orders of the Army, Naval and
Colonial Headquarters to which they are attached, in all matters relating to their employment, discipline and local service.

Other Air Force detachments are subordinate to the territorial military authorities as regards their service with the territorial units (army corps or division).

The Air Board is responsible for taking all measures relating to the establishment of the Royal Air Force and the recruitment and training of personnel. The establishment of air units attached to the Army and Navy is fixed by agreement between the Air Board and the Army and Naval General Staffs as regards all matters connected with the type and number of machines and hydroplanes, and air stations and supply bases. The programme for the training of specialist detachments intended for service with the Army and Navy is drawn up in agreement with the Army and Naval General Staffs.

The Ministers of War and Marine may, after consulting the Air Board, temporarily second officers of the Air Force for the purpose of forming a nucleus of specialists in air warfare.

I. **AIR FORCE GENERAL HEADQUARTERS AND GENERAL INTENDANCE.**

The Air Board consists of:

(a) General Headquarters, Royal Air Force; and
(b) General Intendance, Royal Air Force.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force has the rank of a General Officer commanding an army corps or a Vice-Admiral Commanding-in-chief a squadron.

The Intendant-General has the same rank and status as the Commander-in-Chief.

(a) **General Headquarters:**

The Air Force General Headquarters consist of:

- A department for organisation,
- » » » training and operations,
- » » » intelligence,
- » » » personnel (recruiting and transfers),
- » technical department and material.

Its duties are as follows:

(a) Recruiting, training and employment of all Royal Air Force troops;
(b) Working out and developing the programme of the Air Force on the lines laid down by the Commissioners;
(c) Making the necessary arrangements, in agreement with the General Intendance, for mobilisation;
(d) Submitting, in agreement with the General Intendance, estimates for the normal establishment of personnel and of units under its orders;
(e) Keeping in touch, through the air attachés, with technical and military improvements made in foreign air forces;
(f) Determining military requirements from the point of view of technical improvements in aviation;

(g) Conferring with the General Intendance in regard to the establishment of air stations and the construction of the necessary military buildings;

(h) Making arrangements for technical tests and practical trials of an exclusively military nature;

(i) Recruiting, training and employing reserve personnel;

(j) Supervising the use of material drawn, in accordance with special schedules, from the General Intendance depots, and making arrangements for repairs which can be undertaken at the air stations with the materials at the disposal of the corps and units under its orders.

Air Force General Staff Corps.

This is a military corps subordinate to the Royal Air Force General Headquarters.

It discharges all duties connected with the general control of aircraft, and all other technical and military duties relating to the use of air material and the training and employment of all forces on the active or reserve lists subordinate to General Headquarters.

The corps is also responsible for all business connected with mobilisation.

The following is the establishment of officers for the Royal Air Force General Staff Corps:

- Commander-in-chief;
- Air Fleet Commander;
- 5 Air Divisional Commanders;
- 19 Regimental (stormi) Commanders;
- 21 Regimental Seconds-in-command;
- 37 Group Commanders;
- 110 Flight Leaders;
- 360 Flight Lieutenants;
- 172 Flight Sub-Lieutenants.

During the present period of organisation the Air Commissioner is empowered to make appointments gradually to three-quarters of the establishment of senior officers and to two-thirds of the establishment of junior officers.

(b) General Intendance.

The General Intendance of the Air Force consists of:

- A department in charge of aeronautical engineering and construction.
- A department in charge of training and air traffic.
- A department in charge of administrative services and personnel.
Its duties are:

(a) Working out and submitting the principles intended to serve as a basis for national and international air legislation by keeping in touch with the developments of the latter, and supervising their application.

(b) Encouraging and keeping in touch with all kinds of scientific and technical improvements in civil and military aviation at home and abroad.

(c) Making arrangements for the necessary tests, construction and supplies for the Royal Air Force and also for any repairs which may be required.

(d) Administering all buildings, aerodromes, air routes and auxiliary services of the Air Force; flying service, meteorological service, communications, liaison services, etc.

(e) Promoting the establishment of regular air routes and supervising their working.

(f) Training the flying personnel of the Air Force in aerial navigation and maintaining the standard of training of civil personnel.

(g) Co-ordinating, supervising and encouraging propaganda with regard to aerial sport and travel and all other civilian activities.

(h) Administering all civil and military personnel belonging to the Air Force.

(i) Working out and framing the Air Force budget; issuing regulations for the administration of the accounts of units and services under its orders; keeping in touch with and supervising this administration by means of periodical or special inspections.

Department in charge of aeronautical engineering and construction.

This department consists of:

- A section for the construction of machines;
- A section for the construction of engines;
- An armament section;
- An electrical and wireless section;
- A photographic section;
- A section for meteorological research;
- A supply section;
- A mobilisation and statistical section;
- A test section.

The department has also under its orders:

(1) A sub-department for land and building belonging to the Air Force, which is subdivided into six sections for the construction of Air Force buildings.

(2) An aeronautical construction establishment.

(3) Two district sections for aeronautical engineering and construction.

Department in charge of training and air traffic.

This department consists of:

- An air traffic office;
ITALY

A training office;
A meteorological section.

Department in charge of administrative services and personnel.

This department consists of:
   An administrative office;
The Paymaster's office;
   An office for military and civil personnel;
   An accountancy and auditing office.

Air Engineer Corps.

The Royal Air Engineer Corps is a military corps subordinate to the General Intendance.

Its duties are technical and consist, in general, in directing, supervising and inspecting the drawing up of designs for and the construction, rigging, reception, supply, equipment, armament and upkeep of air material, both movable and immovable, for the Air Force.

It is also responsible for the meteorological service, communications service and all other scientific and technical services relating to both State and privately-owned aircraft, and to the training of technical, military and civil personnel for employment as specialists in the various branches of the Royal Air Force.

All officers of the Air Engineer Corps must perform flying duty when ordered.

Military Supply Corps of the Air Force.

This Corps is also a military corps subordinate to the General Intendance.

Its duties, which are administrative and directive, are connected with the Air Force budget, the supply and use of material required for the development of all forms of aeronautical activity and the maintenance of the air units and the economic administration of the subordinate departments and services.

B. UNITS AND SERVICES OF THE AIR FORCE

The air fleet and air divisions are organised in:

   "Stormi" (regiments) of fighting planes.
   »   »   night bombing planes.
   »   »   day bombing planes.
   »   »   scouting planes.
   »   »   seaplanes.

A group of dirigibles.
A Royal Flying School, consisting of a Royal Flying Academy and an Advanced School for special subjects.
Centres (air depots) and subordinate services.
Pending a final decision as to the numerical composition of the units and services mentioned above, the following units will be subordinate to Air Force General Headquarters:

1 divisional headquarters.
6 " Stormi " (regiments).
17 groups of aeroplanes.
5 groups of seaplanes.
1 group of dirigibles.
1 Royal Flying Academy.
1 Advanced School for special subjects.
5 centres (depots).

The groups of aeroplanes and seaplanes are organised in a variable number of squadrons according to the exigencies of the service, on the basis of instructions received from the Air Board.

III.

Navy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Total Tonnage</th>
<th>Depreciated Tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battle ships and battle cruisers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>109.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast-defence ships and monitors</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>31.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft-carriers</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers and light cruisers</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>80.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers and torpedo-boats</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>64.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous craft</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>311.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NAVAL PERSONNEL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Other Ranks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sea Service</td>
<td>2,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shore Service</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,460</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Depreciated tonnage (on January 1st, 1924), is calculated as follows:

(1) For battleships, battle cruisers, coast defence ships, monitors, aircraft carriers and miscellaneous vessels, a reduction in original tonnage at the rate of 1/20 per annum from date of completion.

(2) For cruisers and light cruisers, a reduction of 1/17 per annum from date of completion.

(3) For torpedo craft and submarines, a reduction of 1/12 per annum from date of completion.

2 Under the heading " Miscellaneous craft ", only sloops, gunboats, and river gunboats are shown.
### IV.

**Colonies.**

**AREA AND POPULATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colony</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>119,000 sq. km.</td>
<td>405,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.4 per sq. km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>357,000</td>
<td>450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.3 per sq. km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somaliland</td>
<td>900,000 sq. km.</td>
<td>650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.7 per sq. km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripolitania</td>
<td>600,000 sq. km.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.6 per sq. km.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**A. MILITARY ORGANISATION OF THE ITALIAN COLONIES**

**I. GENERAL.**

The civil and military organisation of the Italian Colonies is directed by the various departments of State in the same manner as the Home Territory.

The King is the Head of the executive power in the Colonies also, and has right of pardon, etc. The main lines of colonial policy are determined by the Cabinet, which appoints the Governors and deals with questions affecting more than one department.

The Colonial Minister is empowered to decide all questions relating to each Colony individually; all civil and military officials in the Colonies are subordinate to him.

There is also a central advisory body, known as the Supreme Colonial Board, which is presided over by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and consists of various members chosen from the two Houses of Parliament and from the higher Government officials and of other persons not connected with the administration.

Each Colony is under a Governor, who is subordinate to the Colonial Minister; all the civil and military authorities in the Colony are under the orders of the Governor, whose jurisdiction extends to all branches of the Colonial administration.

The civil official immediately inferior to him in rank (the Secretary-General) deputises for the Governor when required.

The officers commanding the Colonial troops are appointed by Royal Decree after consultation between the War and Colonial Ministers.
and the Governor concerned. Military operations are only undertaken upon orders from the Governor, but the Commander of the forces is solely responsible in technical matters.

2. COLONIAL FORCES.

The Colonial Forces consist of Italian Colonial units enlisted voluntarily and native units; they may, in case of need, co-operate in operations conducted by home units.

The various Colonial Forces are grouped under the Royal Colonial Force Commands in Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, Eritrea and Somaliland, which are all similar in character, but are governed by separate regulations.

The Italian forces consist of officers, N.C.O.'s and men seconded from the Army, who volunteer or are ordered for Colonial service and volunteers who do not belong to the Army.

Officers may volunteer or may be ordered for service in the Colonies; in the former case they engage for 3 years, or for 4 years if they apply to be sent to Eritrea or Somaliland; in the second case they are only required to serve for 2 years.

Professional N.C.O.s and men who volunteer for the Colonies engage for 3 years; if ordered for colonial service, N.C.O.s must serve for 2 years and privates until they have performed the obligations of their class. Both categories may voluntarily re-enlist for one year, or, in Eritrea, for two years.

Native troops are enlisted voluntarily. Preference is given to natives of the Colony, but natives of other districts may also be enrolled.

The initial engagement is for 2 years, and men may re-engage from year to year so long as they have the necessary qualifications.

The following is the list of ranks of native soldiers:

Ascaro, equivalent to Private;
Muntaz, " " Corporal;
Buluc-basci, " " Sergeant;
Scium-basci, " " warrant officer (Maresciallo).

On the expiration of their period of service with the Colours, native soldiers in Eritrea are transferred to the Reserve and enrolled in the mobile militia until unfit for service.

3. ORGANISATION OF COLONIAL FORCES IN LIBYA.

The Governors of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica are directly responsible for the security and defence of their Colonies, the organisation, training and discipline of the colonial forces, the regular and emergency recruitment of soldiers in the territory under their jurisdiction, and the issue of regulations, after consultation with the War Office, as regards questions of rank and discipline in the colonial forces.
The forces in Tripolitania consist of:

Headquarters.

A detachment of Royal Carabineers and native Zaptie.

An Italian force composed of:
- 2 infantry battalions,
- 2 mounted infantry companies,
- 1 mountain artillery battery,
- 1 fortress artillery company,
- 1 artillery train company,
- 1 field engineer company,
- 1 motor transport column.

A native corps consisting of:
- 6 native infantry battalions,
- 2 cavalry squadrons,
- 2 mountain artillery batteries,
- 2 Mehari (camel) squadrons
and various services.

The Colonial force in Cyrenaica consists of:

Headquarters.

A detachment of Royal Carabineers and native Zaptie.

- 2 infantry battalions,
- 2 mounted infantry companies,
- 2 mountain artillery batteries,
- 1 fortress artillery company,
- 1 artillery train company,
- 1 field engineer company,
- 1 telegraph and wireless company,
- 1 motor transport column,
- 4 native infantry battalions,
- 3 cavalry squadrons,
- 2 native mountain artillery batteries,
- 3 native cavalry squadrons,
- 1 Mehari (camel) squadron.

The foregoing establishment may be changed in the course of specially important operations, for which colonial contingents normally stationed in Eritrea, and, in case of emergency, troops from the home country, may be employed.

4. Organisation of the Forces in Eritrea.

The forces stationed in Eritrea consist of:

Headquarters.

- 1 Royal Carabinier company,
- 1 light infantry company,
- 4 native battalions,
- 2 native machine-gun sections,
ITALY

1 native machine-gun squadron,
2 mountain batteries,
1 telegraph section,
1 engineer artificers' section,
1 motor transport section,
Various services.

The following may also be called on for the defence of the Colony: irregulars recruited under special provisions, and all natives who have not contracted any military obligation but are fit for service with the Colours.

5. The forces in Somaliland consist of 10 centuries of infantry and an artillery unit.

V.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A. Notes on Budget Procedure.

(1) The financial year covers the period from July 1st to June 30th. The various Ministers present their estimates for the next financial year to the Ministry of the Treasury before the end of September, and the budget must be submitted to Parliament during the second half of November. If the budget is not voted before the beginning of the financial year, the intervening period is provided for by means of a provisional budget law.

(2) Defence expenditure is accounted for in the following sections of the budget:

(a) Effective revenue and expenditure.

(b) Movement of funds.

The section "Movement of Funds" registers receipts from capital sources and expenditure for capital purposes other than construction of railways. In the budgets for 1923-24 and 1924-25 no military and naval expenditure is accounted for in this section, with the exception of a small amount in the budget of the Ministry of War, representing advances to certain officers for obtaining horses. Practically all defence expenditure is thus registered in the section "Effective Revenue and Expenditure," which is divided into ordinary and extraordinary revenue and expenditure.

(3) The budget is a gross budget, except as regards those undertakings which are carried on as independent concerns, e.g., the railways.

(4) In addition to the expenditure in the budgets of the Ministries of War and of the Marine, defence expenditure is charged to the Ministry of the Interior as regards aeronautics, and to the Ministry of the Colonies as regards military contributions to the Colonies. The expenditure for the Mercantile Marine is included in the budget of the Ministry of the Marine.
### B. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

I. Summary of Defence Expenditure (Gross).

**Table I.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>2,328,490</td>
<td>1,899,899</td>
<td>1,899,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>770,289</td>
<td>770,565</td>
<td>925,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Interior</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeronautics</td>
<td>95,300</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>399,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Colonies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military grants in aid to the Colonies.</td>
<td>196,730¹</td>
<td>206,055</td>
<td>195,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total defence expenditure</strong></td>
<td>3,390,809</td>
<td>3,076,519</td>
<td>3,419,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Index of defence expenditure</strong></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Index number of wholesale prices:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913 = 100</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>571²</td>
<td>566³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922-23 = 100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Defence expenditure reduced to pre-war price level</strong></td>
<td>584,000</td>
<td>538,000</td>
<td>604,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Index of defence expenditure reduced to pre-war price level</strong></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Estimates. Owing to the character of the expenditure in question it is probable that the estimates correspond very closely to the actual expenditure.
² Average July 1923 to June 1924.
³ June 1924.

**Notes.** — (a) The defence expenditure in the above table includes certain war charges and ordinary pension charges, but not war pensions. No charges for the public debt are included.

(b) Only the naval expenditure of the Ministry of the Marine is included, not the expenditure on the Mercantile Marine, which is also administered by the Ministry of the Marine.

(c) In the budget of the Ministry of War for 1924-25 savings have been effected in the appropriations for clothing and food, but these have been offset by increases, mainly in the items "Salaries and pensions".

In the budget for the Ministry of the Marine the increase is only in part due to increase in salaries and pensions, the greater part being on account of construction of new ships and other improvements in naval defence.

The expenditure for the Air Force has been doubled.
II. Analysis of Budget Expenditure.

Owing to important changes introduced in the budget system by the Fascist Government in connection with their financial reform, it has only been possible to make a detailed comparison between the estimates for 1923-24 and 1924-25 but not with the accounts for the preceding year.

I. Analysis of Defence Expenditure charged to the Ministry of War for 1923-24 and 1924-25.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2.</th>
<th>1923-24 Estimates</th>
<th>1924-25 Estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General administration</td>
<td>299,069</td>
<td>111,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions, etc.</td>
<td>82,805</td>
<td>106,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>1,150,537</td>
<td>1,167,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Carabiniers</td>
<td>417,014</td>
<td>480,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unforeseen expenditure</td>
<td>24,104</td>
<td>25,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War charges</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>5,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various military constructions</td>
<td>5,970</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement of funds:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances to officers for obtaining horses</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,899,899</td>
<td>1,899,919</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES. — (a) The greater part of the expenditure shown under "General Administration" represents temporary allowances on account of high cost of living.
(b) The item "Pensions" represents ordinary military pensions only, and not war pensions, which are charged to the Ministry of Finance.
(c) The main items of army expenditure are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3.</th>
<th>1923–1924</th>
<th>1924–1925</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries to officers and pay to soldiers</td>
<td>397,537</td>
<td>498,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>116,788</td>
<td>61,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>223,701</td>
<td>178,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forage, etc.</td>
<td>100,983</td>
<td>104,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barracks</td>
<td>26,867</td>
<td>25,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammunition</td>
<td>61,691</td>
<td>63,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>36,538</td>
<td>36,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automobiles</td>
<td>46,400</td>
<td>41,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>17,746</td>
<td>26,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>122,286</td>
<td>131,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,150,537</td>
<td>1,167,726</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 A part of the allowances on account of high cost of living is included in other expenditure under the heading "General Administration".
Military establishments (e.g., powder factory, arsenal at Turin, etc.) are not accounted for as independent organisations; their working expenses are charged to various army appropriations, such as salaries, ammunition, etc.

(d) The Royal Carabiniers, although a military corps, are primarily organised for the maintenance of internal order. In addition to the appropriations in the budget of the Ministry of War, there are several appropriations for the Royal Carabiniers in the budget of the Ministry of the Interior under the heading “Public Security”.

(e) “Unforeseen expenditure” represents funds granted to the Government with free right of disposal.

(f) The war charges represent the costs of troops abroad, i.e., army of occupation (3 million lire in the budgets for both 1923-24 and 1924-25) and allowances granted on account of diseases contracted during the war (5 million lire for 1923-24 and 2 1/2 million lire for 1924-25).

2. Analysis of Defence Expenditure charged to the Ministry of the Marine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1923-24</th>
<th>1924-25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lire (ooo’s omitted)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General administration</td>
<td>71,049</td>
<td>55,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions, etc.</td>
<td>32,030</td>
<td>48,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Schools</td>
<td>2,990</td>
<td>3,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lighthouses and signalling</td>
<td>4,235</td>
<td>5,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>660,226</td>
<td>812,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>770,565</td>
<td>925,046</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes. — (a) The greater part of the expenditure under “General Administration” represents temporary allowances on account of high cost of living. The pension service includes ordinary pensions only, and not war pensions, which are charged to the Ministry of Finance.

(b) The Lighthouse and Signal Service performs certain duties of a civil character.
(c) The main items of Navy expenditure are as follows:

**Table 5.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1923-1924</th>
<th>1924-1925</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers' salaries and seamen's pay</td>
<td>204,847</td>
<td>229,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>82,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Armaments</td>
<td>47,865</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td>88,700</td>
<td>88,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motors, etc.</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material for new construction</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material for upkeep of the Navy</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>74,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>40,814</td>
<td>83,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>660,226</strong></td>
<td><strong>812,565</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 A part of the allowances on account of high cost of living is included in other expenditure under the heading "General Administration".

The working expenses of naval establishments are charged to various appropriations, such as salaries, material for new construction, etc.

(d) The following table shows the civil expenditure in the budget of the Ministry of the Marine on account of the Mercantile Marine:

**Table 6.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1923-1924</th>
<th>1924-1925</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary expenditure</td>
<td>203,292,360</td>
<td>221,066,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraordinary expenditure</td>
<td>70,652,700</td>
<td>43,824,850</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The greater part of the expenditure represents subsidies for the construction of steamers and other vessels.

3. Aeronautics.

Since the year 1922-23 a special commissariat for aeronautics has been organised and the appropriations for this commissariat are voted in the budget of the Ministry of the Interior. It is also charged with the administration of civil aviation, but no distinction has been made in the budget between appropriations for military and naval aviation and for civil aviation. The total ordinary appropriations for 1923-24 amount to 196 million lire and the extraordinary appropriations to 4 million lire — total 200 million lire. In the budget for the year 1924-25 the ordinary appropriations have been increased to 393.7 million lire and the extraordinary appropriations to 5.3 million lire or 399 millions in all. (In the budget of the Ministry of Finance there is an appropriation of one million lire for aeronautics.) Of the 399 million lire, 72 millions represent salaries and allowances to military and civil personnel, 42 millions represent pay, clothing, and barracking of troops and 285 millions are devoted to upkeep and renewal of material and cost of buildings, air traffic and the aviation school.
(4) The following table shows the military expenditure charged to the budgets of the Colonies for 1923-24 and 1924-25:

**TABLE 7.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributions to the colonies towards their military expenditure:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Tripolitania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Cyrenaica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Tripolitania and Cyrenaica on account of transference of services which, up to July 30th, 1923, were carried on by the Ministry of War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Eritrea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Somaliland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lire (ooo's omitted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>92,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 1924-25 included in the contributions shown under (a) and (b).

The total military expenditure of the Colonies for 1923-24, as provided for in the special budget for each colony, is as follows:

**TABLE 8.**

| Tripolitania | 97,021 |
| Cyrenaica    | 69,281 |
| Eritrea      | 9,735  |
| Somaliland   | 3,394  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lire (ooo's omitted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,395</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This expenditure includes the charges for home troops serving in the Colonies.

**III. Receipts in connection with Military Expenditure.**

These are always accounted for on the revenue side of the budget. In the estimates for 1923-24 and 1924-25 the receipts to be collected by the Defence departments are not shown separately but with receipts from all departments.

**IV. Expenditure referring to Previous Years.**

(a) **Debt Service.** — No interest on or redemption of public debt is charged to the Defence budget.

(b) **Pensions.** — Ordinary pensions are charged to the Defence department under the heading "Debito vitalizio". Certain special allowances to necessitous soldiers, sailors and their dependents ("Mili-
tary assistance”), and war pensions, are charged to the Ministry of Finance. The appropriations under the different headings are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 9.</th>
<th>1923-24 Estimates</th>
<th>1924-25 Estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lire (ooo's omitted)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>82,805</td>
<td>106,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td>32,030</td>
<td>48,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Ordinary Pensions</strong></td>
<td><strong>114,835</strong></td>
<td><strong>154,901</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military assistance</td>
<td>51,700</td>
<td>51,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War pensions</td>
<td>1,351,700</td>
<td>1,034,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,518,235</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,241,106</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES.

(1) In the budget of the Ministry of the Interior the following appropriations are made for the maintenance of internal order:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 10.</th>
<th>1923-24 Lire</th>
<th>1924-25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ooo's omitted)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public security</td>
<td>82,680</td>
<td>109,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary Militia for national security</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>107,680</strong></td>
<td><strong>134,082</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A large part of the expenditure shown under the heading "Public security" represents expenditure for the Royal Carabiniers, which are mainly organised for the maintenance of internal order (see Note (d), page 549).

The volunteer militia for national security has been recruited from the Fascist organisation. In his speech in the Scala Theatre, Milan, on May 13th, 1923, the Finance Minister made the following statement with regard to this militia:

"The military system has now been completed by the establishment of the Militia for public security, set up by the President of the Council, the Head of the Fascist Movement, in order to suppress the military formations belonging to the different Parties (and this aim has been fully attained), to legalise and control the Fascists and to transform them from the instrument of a Party into an armed organisation under Government control, and to furnish the Fascist Government, during its hard task of reconstruction, with a trustworthy body of volunteers, trained and ready for any emergency".

(2) A part of the expenditure of the Commissariat for Aeronautics is for civil aviation.
VI.

**Industries capable of being used for War Purposes.**

**RAW MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS**
(Output, Imports, Exports).

I. **FUEL**
(in metric tons).

A. **Coal.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Soft Coal</th>
<th>Anthracite</th>
<th>Lignite</th>
<th>Various</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>123,460</td>
<td>28,402</td>
<td>1,571,735</td>
<td>16,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>91,310</td>
<td>22,926</td>
<td>1,026,035</td>
<td>3,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>168,920</td>
<td>26,423</td>
<td>745,402</td>
<td>5,476</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. **Petroleum.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Crude</th>
<th>Kerosine Oil</th>
<th>Benzine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>5,619,978</td>
<td>99,453</td>
<td>121,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>7,470,484</td>
<td>101,721</td>
<td>97,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>9,103,007</td>
<td>162,845</td>
<td>99,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>9,167,269</td>
<td>1217,109</td>
<td>114,078</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Imports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Crude</th>
<th>Kerosine Oil</th>
<th>Benzine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>5,619,978</td>
<td>99,453</td>
<td>121,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>7,470,484</td>
<td>101,721</td>
<td>97,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>9,103,007</td>
<td>162,845</td>
<td>99,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>9,167,269</td>
<td>1217,109</td>
<td>114,078</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th></th>
<th>Crude</th>
<th>Kerosine Oil</th>
<th>Benzine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>77,061</td>
<td>1,834</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>204,482</td>
<td>1,048</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>169,755</td>
<td>1,082</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>135,493</td>
<td>1,972</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 Including combustible residues.
2 All sorts of coal.
3 Including 8,121 tons and 25,464 tons imported in 1922 and 1923, and 43 tons and 145 tons exported in the same years.
## II. ORES AND METALS
(in metric tons).

### A. Ores.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Manganese</th>
<th>Copper</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Zinc</th>
<th>Nickel</th>
<th>Iron Pyrites</th>
<th>Tungsten</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>389,876</td>
<td>36,248</td>
<td>14,450</td>
<td>40,064</td>
<td>95,985</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>302,322</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>279,478</td>
<td>11,087</td>
<td>21,800</td>
<td>27,943</td>
<td>63,493</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>394,759</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>311,214</td>
<td>7,890</td>
<td>5,206</td>
<td>30,627</td>
<td>94,956</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>428,722</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IMPORTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Manganese</th>
<th>Copper</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Zinc</th>
<th>Nickel</th>
<th>Iron Pyrites</th>
<th>Tungsten</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1,607</td>
<td>28,637</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3,684</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1,054</td>
<td>11,496</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2,706</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9,353</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>1,235</td>
<td>20,760</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3,803</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>8,798</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>4,910</td>
<td>46,994</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>11,150</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>35,798</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EXPORTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Manganese</th>
<th>Copper</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Zinc</th>
<th>Nickel</th>
<th>Iron Pyrites</th>
<th>Tungsten</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,9784</td>
<td>9,858</td>
<td>93,543</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>57,479</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1,531</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>1,024</td>
<td>11,281</td>
<td>58,827</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>99,293</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>96,578</td>
<td>19,660</td>
<td>2,7424</td>
<td>8,562</td>
<td>132,925</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>122,310</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>85,230</td>
<td>7,255</td>
<td>3,3284</td>
<td>13,942</td>
<td>124,976</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>99,691</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. Metals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pig iron</th>
<th>Iron and Steel</th>
<th>Copper</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Zinc</th>
<th>Aluminium</th>
<th>Iron alloys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>88,072</td>
<td>773,7616</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>15,974</td>
<td>1,177</td>
<td>1,238</td>
<td>20,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>61,381</td>
<td>700,4337</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>12,494</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>15,599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>157,599</td>
<td>1,045,9868</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10,710</td>
<td>3,082</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>20,214</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
1 Including manganiferous iron: 90 tons in 1920, 5,980 in 1921 and 3,196 in 1922.
2 Including manganiferous iron.
3 Not including argentiferous copper, 1,759 tons in 1920, 1,240 in 1921 and 2,657 in 1922; argentiferous lead, 25,039 in 1921, 28,136 in 1922; argentiferous zinc, 3,458 in 1921, 2,098 in 1922; zinc and lead, 570 tons in 1920; 325 in 1921 and 668 in 1922.
4 Not including copper pyrites, 4,858 in 1920, 2,163 in 1922 and 38 in 1923.
5 Not including copper-colored iron pyrites, 19,267 in 1920, 53,140 in 1921 and 57,278 in 1922.
6 Including: Martin, 652,107 tons; Bessemer, 276; Robert, 2,000; Electric, 119,378.
7 Including: Martin, 574,340 tons; Bessemer, 270; Robert, 500; Electric, 125,323.
8 Including: Martin, 574,340 tons; Bessemer, 300; Robert, 400; Electric, 130,123; sundry: 64,576 tons.
### ITALY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pig iron</th>
<th>Iron and Steel alloys</th>
<th>Copper</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Zinc</th>
<th>Aluminium</th>
<th>Iron alloys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>IMPORTS.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>170,296</td>
<td>377,101</td>
<td>22,583</td>
<td>2,425</td>
<td>7,375</td>
<td>1,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>75,978</td>
<td>224,188</td>
<td>24,135</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>3,730</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>152,687</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>140,859</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **EXPORTS.** | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 1,010 | 15,922 | 6,791 | 4,641 | 140 | 754 | — |
| 1921 | 922 | 14,994 | 27,221 | 24,301 | 667 | 1,419 | — |
| 1922 | 757 | — | — | — | — | — | 1,791 |
| 1923 | 1,541 | — | — | — | — | — | 7,656 |

### III. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

*(in metric tons).*

#### A. Raw Materials.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nitrate of Soda</th>
<th>Salt</th>
<th>Sulphur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OUTPUT.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>653,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>422,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>653,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **IMPORTS.** | | | |
| 1920 | 49,205 | — | — |
| 1921 | 20,995 | 11,774 | 1,546 |
| 1922 | 39,356 | 9,236 | 3 |
| 1923 | 51,844 | 2,415 | 76 |

| **EXPORTS.** | | | |
| 1920 | 51 | 126,761 | 148,257 |
| 1921 | 548 | 81,036 | 71,833 |
| 1922 | — | 101,391 | 112,400 |
| 1923 | 5 | 114,114 | 214,795 |

---

1 Including semi-finished pig: 13,103 tons in 1920; 11,535 in 1921; 15,965 in 1922 and 8,668 in 1923.

2 Not including scrap: 9,636 tons in 1922 and 26,014 in 1923.

3 Not including pig, iron and steel scrap: 142,857 tons in 1920 and 66,619 in 1921.

4 Including semi-finished pig: 967 tons in 1920; 656 in 1921; 694 in 1922 and 1,226 in 1923.

5 Not including pig, iron and steel scrap: 1,064 in 1920 and 108 in 1921.
### B. Manufactures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sulphate of Ammonium</th>
<th>Nitrate of Ammonium</th>
<th>Cyanamide of Calcium</th>
<th>Nitric Acid</th>
<th>Sulphuric Acid</th>
<th>Alcohol Hectolitres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>8,043</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>26,900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Imports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sulphate of Ammonium</th>
<th>Nitrate of Ammonium</th>
<th>Cyanamide of Calcium</th>
<th>Nitric Acid</th>
<th>Sulphuric Acid</th>
<th>Alcohol Hectolitres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>7,058</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,622</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>86,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>4,448</td>
<td>417&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,348</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>11,031</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>1,458</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>15,587</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>5,013</td>
<td>1,394</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>647</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sulphate of Ammonium</th>
<th>Nitrate of Ammonium</th>
<th>Cyanamide of Calcium</th>
<th>Nitric Acid</th>
<th>Sulphuric Acid</th>
<th>Alcohol Hectolitres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4,073</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IV. VARIOUS PRODUCTS

(in metric tons).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cotton</th>
<th>Rubber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>741</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup> October to December.
Sources.

Communications from the Government.
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R. Decreto № 20 relativo all'alto Comando ed al Consiglio dell'Esercito. (Royal Decree No. 20 relating to the High Command and the Army Council.)
R. Decreto № 21 relativo all'istituzione di una Commissione suprema mista di difesa. (Royal Decree No. 21 relating to the appointment of a Supreme Joint Commission of Defence.)
R. Decreto № 448 che porta alcune modificazioni al R. Decreto 7 Gennaio 1923 № 12 sull'ordinamento dell'esercito relativamente all'arma dei carabinieri Reali. (Royal Decree No. 448 making certain modifications in the Royal Decree of January 7th, 1923, No. 12, on the organisation of the Army concerning the Royal Carabiniers.)
R. Decreto № 1527 col quale viene istituito un servizio chimico militare. (Royal Decree No. 1527 instituting a military chemical service.)
R. Decreto № 1432 apportante modificazioni al R. Decreto 27 Gennaio 1923, col quale si istituisce la Commissione Suprema mista di difesa. (Royal Decree No. 1432 introducing modifications into the Royal Decree of January 27th, 1923, setting up the Supreme Mixed Commission of Defence.)
R. Decreto № 490 che determina la circoscrizione territoriale militare del regno. (Royal Decree No. 490 providing for the division of the Kingdom into military territorial areas.)
Testo Unico delle leggi sul reclutamento del Regio esercito approvato con R. Decreto 24 Dicembre 1911 № 1497 (Disposizioni in vigore) e R. Decreto-legge 20 Aprile 1920 № 452. (Text of laws on army recruiting sanctioned by Royal Decree of December 24th, 1911, No. 1497 (Provisions in force), and by Royal Decree — Law of April 20th, 1920, No. 452.)
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Circolare № 449, 31 Mai 1923 — tabelle graduali numeriche di formazione del R. Esercito e dei servizi dipendenti dell'amministrazione della guerra. (Circular No. 449 of May 31st, 1923 — Establishments of army formations and services dependent on War Administration.)
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(Royal Decree No. 645 concerning the constitution of the Air Force.)

R. Decreto No 1680 concernente la riforma e unificazione dei corpi
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(Royal Decree No. 62 setting up an Air Force Commissariat.)

Decreto commissariale 22 Giugno 1923: costituzione del Comando gene-
rale della R. Aeronautica. (Commissariat Decree of June 22nd,
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