CHINA

Armed Forces: General Information.

I.

Army.

A. Total armed forces consist of one hundred and ten divisions.

B. Effectives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers in service of provincial Offices</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gendarmerie: Officers</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gendarmes</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,607,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Material in military service:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rifles</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbines</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field guns</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain guns</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic rifles</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pistols</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Estimated expenditure on military armaments:

The most recently estimated figure is 207,000,000 Chinese dollars.

E. Recruiting System:

Service in the National Army is mainly voluntary for the present, though a form of conscription is enforced in certain provinces. The enlistment of soldiers is generally limited to the population of the interior provinces of China. Soldiers serve three years with the colours, and then pass into the First Reserve for three years. During this period, they are supposed to put in a month's drill per annum. At the expiration of their service in the First Reserve, the men are drafted into the Second Reserve. Their obligation is then decreased to a month's drilling in alternate years. At the expiration of their time in the Second Reserve, the men receive their final discharge and are no longer liable to military service.

1 As on January 1st, 1923.
Recruits must be between 20 and 25 years of age, must be at least 5ft. 6in. in height (except in the Southern Provinces) and must be able to lift a weight of about 133 lb.

There is as yet no uniformity of systems for the training of non-commissioned officers.

II.

Navy.

LIST OF UNITS
(1925)

Protected Cruisers:

1. Ying Jui (1911)

2. Chao Ho (1911)

3. Hai Yung (1897)
4. Hai Chou (1897)
5. Hai Chen (1898)
6. Hai Chi (1898)


Destroyers:

1. Chien Kang (1912)

2. Tung An (1912)

3. You Chang (1912)

4. Hu Peng, or No 7 (1907-08)
5. Hu E, or No 8 (1907-08)
6. Hu Ying, or No 9 (1907-08)
7. Hu Chun, or No 10 (1907-08)
8. Su, or No 4 (1895)
9. Chen, or No 2 (1895)

10. Lieh, or No 3 (1895)
11. Chang, or No 1 (1895)

Torpedo Boats:

10. Lieh, or No 3 (1895) 62 tons. 3 torpedo-tubes.
11. Chang, or No 1 (1895)
Torpedo Gunboats:
1. *Chien Wei* (1902)
2. *Chien An* (1900)
3. *Fei Ying* (1895) Displacement, 850 tons.

Miscellaneous:
32 units (gunboats, river gunboats, transport, despatch vessels, training ship, etc.).

III.

**Budget Expenditure on National Defence.**

A. **NOTES ON BUDGET PROCEDURE.**

(1) The fiscal year covers the period July 1st to June 30th.

(2) No budget estimates have been drawn up since those for 1919-20, which have in fact been adopted as a standard for the financial policy of the Federal Government.

B. **DEFENCE EXPENDITURE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>1919-20</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military expenditure</td>
<td>129,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval expenditure</td>
<td>9,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>138,783</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures are probably higher than the actual expenditure owing to the fact that the provinces remit only a small portion of the receipts collected to the Central Government, which suffers from lack of funds.

**Sources.**

Communication from the Government on August 1st, 1923.

*The China Year-Book, 1919.*

*Jane's Fighting Ships, 1925.*

Memorandum submitted in 1924 by the Chinese delegation, for use of the Committee on Allocation of League Expenses.