# FRANCE

## GENERAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area:</td>
<td>550,986 sq. km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population (in 1922):</td>
<td>39,210,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per sq. km.:</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of frontiers:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land frontiers with Germany:</td>
<td>307 Km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- the Saar:</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Belgium:</td>
<td>593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Italy:</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Spain:</td>
<td>669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Switzerland:</td>
<td>589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Luxemburg:</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total land frontiers:</td>
<td>2,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea-coast:</td>
<td>2,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total land and sea frontiers:</td>
<td>5,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of railway lines:</td>
<td>39,535 kilometres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## COLONIES

### NORTH AFRICA

**Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, Sahara.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area:</td>
<td>3,514,641 sq. km.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population:</td>
<td>13,830,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per sq. km.:</td>
<td>3.9</td>
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</table>

### WEST AFRICA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area:</td>
<td>3,791,200 sq. km.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population:</td>
<td>12,954,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per sq. km.:</td>
<td>3.5</td>
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### EQUATORIAL AFRICA AND THE CAMEROONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area:</td>
<td>2,687,190 sq. km.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population:</td>
<td>5,851,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per sq. km.:</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MADAGASCAR AND DEPENDENCIES
Area: 582,000 sq. km.
Population: 3,363,000
Per sq. km. 5.7

OTHER AFRICAN COLONIES
(SOMALILAND, RÉUNION, ETC.)
Area: 126,014 sq. km.
Population: 238,000
Per sq. km. 1.9

ASIA
(INDO-CHINA.)
Area: 710,842 sq. km.
Population: 19,122,000
Per sq. km. 27

INDIA
Area: 513 sq. km.
Population: 267,000
Per sq. km. 521

AMERICA
(ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.)
Area: 240 sq. km.
Population: 4,000
Per sq. km. 17

WEST INDIES
Area: 2,765 sq. km.
Population: 474,000
Per sq. km. 171

GUIANA
Area: 90,000 sq. km.
Population: 44,000
Per sq. km. 0.5

OCEANIA
Area: 34,651 sq. km.
Population: 138,000
Per sq. km. 3.8
I.

Army.

A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS

(i) SUPREME NATIONAL DEFENCE COUNCIL.

In accordance with Article 3 of the Constitution of 1875, all Armed Forces are under the authority of the President of the Republic.

It is the duty of the Supreme National Defence Council to examine all questions concerning national defence which require the co-operation of two or more ministerial departments.

The Supreme Council is convened by its President and meets at least twice a year, as a rule in April and October.

The President of the Republic may convene the Council whenever he deems necessary, and may assume its presidency whenever he thinks fit.

The Council consists of the following:

- President of the Council (President).
- Minister for Foreign Affairs;
  - of the Interior;
  - of Finance;
  - of War;
  - of Marine;
  - of Public Works;
  - for the Colonies.

The Vice-President of the Supreme War Council and the Vice-President of the Supreme Naval Council, when attending meetings of the Council, are regarded as members but do not vote.

A Technical Committee is appointed to study all questions which have to be submitted to the Supreme National Defence Council.

This Committee acts under the President of the Council, who appoints its Vice-President.

It includes:

- a representative of the President of the Council's Office;
- a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- the Director of Public Safety;
- a representative of the Ministry of Finance;
- the Chief of the General Staff of the Army;
- the Chief of the War Staff of the Navy;
- a representative of the Ministry of Public Works;
- a representative of the Ministry of Trade;
- a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture;
- a representative of the Ministry of Labour;
the General Officer President of the Advisory Committee on the Colonies;
a representative of the Department of the Under-Secretary of State for the Merchant Marine;
a representative of the Department of the Under-Secretary of State for Aeronautics;
the General Officer first Assistant-Chief of the General Staff of the Army;
the Admiral first Assistant-Chief of the Naval War Staff.

Representatives of the ministries on the Technical Committee are appointed by an order of the President of the Council on the proposal of the ministries concerned.

The members of the Committee may be convened to the meetings of the Supreme Council, but do not vote.

The members of the Technical Committee are divided into four sections, at the discretion of the President of the Council, who appoints their presidents.

These sections undertake, each in its own sphere, the study and preparation of matters falling under one of these four headings:

1. General organisation of the nation for war.
2. Conduct of war.
3. General supplies of the country, and transport of every kind.
4. Manufacture of every kind.

Each question is submitted to the Council by a rapporteur chosen by the President of the section.

Independently of the four above-mentioned sections, the Technical Committee includes, provisionally, the Aeronautical Section set up within the Supreme National Defence Council under the Decree of July 1st, 1921.

A permanent secretariat:

1. Selects the questions to be submitted to the Technical Committee of the Supreme Council.
2. Prepares and co-ordinates the work of the sections, assists the rapporteurs in obtaining data for the questions to be discussed and in drawing up the drafts for submission.
3. Notifies the ministerial departments concerned of the decision taken by the Government in accordance with the opinions expressed by the Supreme Council and supervises the carrying out of the decisions on behalf of the President of the Council.

The Secretariat, the composition of which is fixed by an order of the President of the Council, is placed under the direct control of the Under-Secretary of State attached to the President of the Council, who has, as his assistant, a General Officer appointed by the Minister of War.
2. Supreme War Council.

(a) Powers and Duties.

It is the duty of the Supreme War Council to advise on all matters connected with preparation for war and all measures which may affect the constitution of the army.

It must be consulted concerning the general organisation of the army, methods of instructing and training the troops, fundamental arrangements for mobilisation, plans for concentration, the establishment of new means of communications, the adoption of new war material and the general organisation of the fortresses.

(b) Composition.

The Minister of War, President.
The Marshals of France.
Not more than ten Divisional Generals ("généraux de division"), including the Chief of the General Staff.
The Divisional Generals who are members of the Council are chosen from among General Officers who have commanded an army corps for at least one year and are eligible for the command of an army group or an army on mobilisation.
The Deputy Chiefs of the General Staff are members of the Council, but do not vote.
The President of the Republic may convene a meeting of the Supreme War Council, and he may assume the presidency thereof whenever he thinks fit. In that case, the Prime Minister attends the meeting. The Minister of Marine may be convened.


The Field Marshal or Divisional General appointed to command the French armies in wartime receives in peacetime the title of Vice-President of the Supreme War Council.

He is the permanent inspector of the troops, services and military schools. He is responsible for the "Centre of advanced military studies" and the Staff College.

He has authority over the Divisional Generals who are members of the Council, and makes all the necessary proposals to the Minister of War concerning them in the matter of:

- the allocation of commands in peace and in war;
- the allocation of military inspectorates, enquiries, the direction of manœuvres, etc.

He is the technical adviser of the Minister in all matters connected with preparation for war, and he is consulted by the Minister on questions affecting the personnel of the General Officers.
The Divisional Generals who are members of the Supreme War Council are appointed in peacetime by the Minister to inspect troops of all arms, direct grand manoeuvres, military works and staff tours. The members of the Supreme War Council appointed to command an army group or an army in wartime receive beforehand in peacetime a written commission authority for one year ("lettre de commandement"). They have at their disposal a Staff to assist them in their work and inspections.

4. PERMANENT INSPECTORATES-GENERAL.

There are, in addition to the inspectorates-general referred to above, various permanent inspectorates-general for the different arms and services.

5. GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

The General Staff is placed under the authority of the Vice-President of the Supreme War Council.

It is directed by a General Officer who holds the rank of Chief of the General Staff of the Army. The latter is a member of the Supreme War Council, and he is the Chief of the General Staff designate for the Mobilised Armies. He is assisted by three Deputy Chiefs, one of whom, holding the rank of Divisional General, receives the title of First Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Army.

The First Deputy Chief remains with the Minister in case of mobilisation and, under the title of Chief of the General Staff of the Home Army, becomes Director of the General Staff Services of the army maintained within French territory.

The Chief of the General Staff and the three Deputy Chiefs are appointed by decree.

The Directors of Arms and Services are placed under the Chief of the General Staff as regards organisation of the army, the training of troops, mobilisation, armament, defence of the country and the supply of munitions.

The General Staff includes four bureaux:
1st bureau: Organisation and mobilisation of the army.
2nd bureau: Military statistics and study of foreign armies.
3rd bureau: Military operations and general training of the Army.
4th bureau: Railway and maritime transport and rear services.

The following are attached to the Army Staff:
the Investigation section (Africa-Orient-Colonies),
the Historical section,
the Administrative section,
the General Staff Personnel section.
the Cypher and Telegraphic Correspondence section.

6. CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Central Administration of the Ministry of War includes:
(a) The Minister's Secretariat, divided into a military branch and a civil branch.
(b) The General War Commissariat, which deals with the questions of physical education, sports and preparatory military training.

(c) The Secretariat-General, including:
   - Secretary's office,
   - general investigations department,
   - administrative section,
   - legislative section,
   - office for labour questions,
   - land and buildings and barrack office,
   - office for the sale of material abroad.

(d) The Service of the personnel and material of the Central Administration.

(e) The Staff of the Army.

(f) The Supervisory Department;

(g) The Department for litigious affairs and military justice;

(h) The Department of the Director of Infantry with a Tank section;

(i) The Department of the Director of Cavalry;

(j) The Department of the Director of Artillery;

(k) The Department of the Director of Engineers;

(l) The Department of the Director of Intendance;

(m) The Department of the Director of Explosives;

(n) The Department of the Director of the Medical Service;

(p) The Department of the Director of Colonial Troops;

(q) The Department of the Director of Army Air Services;

(r) The Department of the Director of Gendarmerie.

The composition of the above departments is variable.

Generally each department comprises:
   - The Office of the Director, and
   - Separate offices for personnel, material and special departmental questions.

7. MILITARY GEOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

This service deals with the preparation and publication of maps and geodesic, topographic and cartographic work in France, Algeria, Tunis, Morocco and Syria, and scientific research connected therewith; the investigation and manufacture of optical and surveying instruments for the Army.

8. COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS.

Besides the Supreme War Council, there are a number of committees and commissions, the principal of which are the following:
   - Supreme Military Commission for Railways,
   - Commission for Military Explosives,
   - Central Gunpowder Commission,
   - Advisory Commission on Colonial Defence,
B. MILITARY ORGANISATION

I. IN PEACE-TIME.

French army organisation is passing through a transition phase. Article 129 of the Finance Law, passed by the Chambers, authorises the Ministry of War, until such time as the law on the organisation of the army has been passed, to carry out such re-grouping of troops as may be deemed necessary to secure a satisfactory organisation of the army on a peace footing.

The organisation and the arrangements for the mobilisation of the armies are based on a division of the national territory and overseas possessions into mobilisation areas. At the head of each area there is a general officer.

The command in peace-time includes the following separate functions:

(1) The duties of a territorial command.

(2) The command of the troops stationed in the territory of the area.

In order, however, to ensure the necessary co-ordination between the local command and the troops in the area, the general officer commanding the area exercises authority in peace-time over the area and over the troops stationed therein. Certain officers commanding an area may be provided in peace-time with written commissions ("lettre de commandement") appointing them Army Corps Commanders.

The distribution of troops and their grouping is so arranged that the commands coincide as far as possible with mobilisation areas.

The same officer may, simultaneously, hold the command of a territorial area and the command of a number of units and larger formations as well as the various services.

The continental territory of France is divided into 19 areas, and each of these areas is itself divided into sub-areas.

The area headquarters are at:

(1) Lille.  
(2) Amiens.  
(3) Rouen.  
(4) Le Mans.  
(5) Orleans.  
(6) Metz.  
(7) Besançon.  
(8) Dijon.  
(9) Tours.  
(10) Rennes.  
(11) Nantes.  
(12) Limoges.  
(13) Clermont-Ferrand.  
(14) Lyons.  
(15) Marseilles.  
(16) Montpellier.  
(17) Toulouse.  
(18) Bordeaux.  
(19) Nancy.

Algeria forms the 19th area, the headquarters of which are at Algiers.

The General Officer Commanding the area with headquarters at Metz has the title of the Military Governor of Metz; the General Officer
Commanding the area of which the headquarters are at Lyons has the title of Military Governor of Lyons. Two generals, members of the Supreme War Council, are appointed in peace-time Military Governors of Paris and Strasburg respectively.

The General Officer Commanding an area has a headquarters staff and has under his orders the Directors of the Area Services; these are:

- Artillery.
- Engineers.
- Intendance.
- Medical Service.
- Veterinary Service.

The General Officer Commanding an area is responsible for:

- The Recruiting service and the arrangements concerning the reserves.
- The Command of the services and establishments in the area.
- The Gendarmerie.
- Military justice.
- Preparatory Military Training.
- The preparation of the various branches of national mobilisation.
- The discipline and health of troops stationed within his area.
- The maintenance of order and security in the area.

Each area possesses stores and depots of material of every kind required for mobilising the forces in the area.

In particular, each area possesses:

- 1 Artillery Park and one or more subsidiary parks;
- a varying number of Engineers' district offices;
- 1 area clothing and camp equipment depot;
- 1 depot of medical supplies;
- 1 area pharmacy;
- a varying number of hospitals, etc.

Each area also possesses one or more Courts martial.

Each sub-area possesses a recruiting office.

After mobilisation, the General Officer Commanding the area exercises authority over the depots and units remaining in his territory. If he is appointed to a command with the armies, his place is taken by a General of the Reserve or of the active list who has had the necessary training in peace-time to fit him for the command of the area.

The army on a war footing consists of Army Corps. Each Army Corps comprises a certain number of divisions and non-divisional units. Certain units need not be included in the Army Corps, but are placed under separate commands.
The General Officer Commanding an area is assisted by a Corps Headquarters Staff, which is organised, even in peace-time, in two sections — one known as the "Command Staff", which proceeds to the front with the troops on mobilisation, and the other known as the territorial staff, which remains in the area in order to direct the carrying out of mobilisation.

In areas in which the General Officer Commanding the area does not also command an Army Corps, the Headquarters Staff is also divided into two sections, but the former is on a smaller scale.

2. WAR-TIME.

In war-time a special command is constituted in each theatre of operations; and these operations are conducted by a General, who receives the title of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in the theatre of operations.

All the forces operating in several or all the theatres may be placed under the orders of a single head, who takes over the general direction of operations.

The composition of the Army in war-time is fixed according to the requirements of national defence and as the strength of the reserve permits.

Special corps may be formed out of French or native reservists, who are selected by reason of their civilian occupations; these corps may be employed either with the armies or for home service.

In principle the second-line reservists on mobilisation provide the lines of communication troops and, generally speaking, the troops required for the various national mobilisation services.

National mobilisation is ordered by a Decree of the Council of Ministers.

3. ORGANISATION OF THE COLONIAL ARMY.

(a) General.

The colonial troops are attached to the Ministry of War. A special department in the Ministry of War, under a Director, deals with all questions regarding the personnel, training and command of colonial troops as a whole, and with the administration and employment of that portion of these troops for which provision is made in the war budget.

The colonial troops have a special status and are provided for under a separate vote divided into two parts: one part, forming a special section of the Army Estimates, includes all expenses for colonial troops stationed in France and North Africa; the other part, forming a special section of the Colonial Estimates, includes all expenses for such troops stationed in the Colonies.

The Minister of War is charged with all matters relating to personnel, training and command of all the Colonial troops, as well as the organisation of those troops which are provided for under the Army Estimates.

In the Colonies, the command of the troops rests with the Governor of the Colony, to whom is entrusted all that concerns the defence of the Colony.
In principle, colonial troops are “autonomous”, that is to say, these troops cannot be placed under a command other than that of officers of the colonial armies. A number of exceptions are made to this principle: thus, colonial General Officers may be given commands in the home forces, and conversely, the home General Officers may be given command in the colonial armies. Similarly, permanent and temporary exchanges between officers of the home army and officers of the colonial army are permitted.

The cadres and corps of colonial troops will be made up of personnel who have acquired colonial status. This will confer special advantages in the matter of retirement, promotion, etc., but on the other hand will entail compulsory service in the colonies, alternating with periods in France. In the case of officers, colonial status will be acquired, on leaving the schools, by application to the Minister during their service, and by exchange; in the case of the rank and file, by enlistment or re-engagement.

(b) *Organisation and composition of the colonial troops.*

The colonial troops consist of:

1. A general staff;
2. A staff department;
3. Troops recruited partly from the French population and contingents furnished by the colonies subject to the recruiting laws;
4. Troops recruited from the native population in the various colonies and protectorates;
5. Special infantry and colonial artillery staffs;
6. A colonial recruiting service;
7. A department of military justice;
8. Administrative and medical services.

The European personnel of arms other than the infantry and artillery and of the various services which it may be necessary to send to the colonies and protectorates is provided from the home forces.

The personnel thus stationed in the colonies is not included in the ordinary cadres.

Natives recruited locally — officers, non-commissioned officers and men — may be incorporated in any units formed.

Colonial troops recruited from the native population are divided into special corps, the number, composition and name of which are fixed by decree according to the requirements of the service and the budget credits available.

(c) *Distribution of colonial troops.*

The colonial troops are distributed among: I, the theatres of operations abroad; II, garrisons in France, Algeria and Tunis (home service); and III, the colonies.

I. Colonial troops operating outside Europe are not grouped into formations distinct from those of the home troops.
II. Colonial troops stationed at home are distributed among the Commands and come for certain questions under the General Commanding the Area, for others under the Colonial Corps Commander (whose Headquarters are at Paris), according to the instructions given by the Minister of War.

III. The colonial troops in the colonies are divided into six groups, and in each group are placed together under a single higher command. These groups are as follows:

1st group. — Indo-China group.

Indo-China.

2nd group. — French West African group.

West Africa
(main colony)

| Senegal. |
| Senegambia and Niger territories. |
| French West African military territories. |
| French Guinea. |
| Ivory Coast. |
| Dahomey. |

3rd group. — East African group.

Madagascar (main colony).
Reunion.
The Comoro Islands.

4th group. — West Indian group.

Martinique (main colony).
Guadeloupe and dependencies.
French Guiana.

5th group. — Pacific group.

New Caledonia (main colony).
Tahiti.

6th group. — French Congo group.

French Congo

| Congo. |
| Chad Territory. |

The forces in each group are placed under the senior commanding officer, who exercises his command under the authority of the Governor-General or the Governor of the colony, the latter being responsible for the internal and external defence of the colonies of the group.

In each colony there is a Council of Defence entrusted with the study of questions of the military organisation and defence of the colony. This Council is presided over by the Governor-General or Governor and is composed of the responsible military authorities. The Council must, as regard special questions, be assisted by representatives of the various military and civil services of the colony whose opinions must be heard in the Council.
(d) Colonial reliefs.

I. Officers.

Officers are detailed for colonial service in rotation in the various arms or services, according to the position of their names on colonial service rosters kept at the Ministry of War. The period of service in a colony, not including time of travelling, varies from two to three years, according to the colony. Officers are permitted to extend this period for one year.

II. N.C.O.s and men.

In the case of other ranks, colonial service rosters are drawn up for each corps, except in the case of certain categories designated by the Minister. Rank and file are only entered on the roster when they have served six months with the colours and have completed their twenty-first year.

The period of service in a colony varies from two to three years according to the colony.

C. COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY

The army is composed of units recruited throughout the whole of the national territory and overseas possessions.

Colonial troops may be placed, outside the colonies, under the orders of officers of the home troops, and vice versa.

The active army consists of:

1. Troops of all arms, viz.:
   - home infantry,
   - colonial infantry,
   - cavalry,
   - artillery,
   - colonial artillery,
   - engineers,
   - air forces.

2. The general officers and the general services of the army, viz.:
   - the staff,
   - the supervisory services of the army administration.

3. Special staffs and supplementary cadres of special arms and services, viz.:
   Special staffs and supplementary cadres of the home infantry, colonial infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, and air services;
   - artillery service,
   - engineers service,
   - air service,
   - intendance,
   - army medical service,
   - veterinary service,
   - recruiting service,
   - military interpreters,
remount service,
geographical service,
meteorological service,
military justice,
physical training,
military schools,
the territorial commands, special services and auxiliary formations of North Africa and the Levant.
Explosives services,
Foreign missions.

(4) Gendarmerie.

D. HIGHER UNITS

The army stationed in Continental French territory and occupied European territories includes:
32 infantry divisions,
5 cavalry divisions,
2 air divisions.

Units not embodied in the larger units referred to above form part of the general reserves.

The establishment of an infantry division is:
3 infantry regiments or light infantry half-brigades,
1 artillery regiment consisting of 3 field artillery groups (75 mm.) and 2 heavy groups (155 mm. short).
The North African divisions have a special organisation.
The normal establishment of a cavalry division is:
3 brigades, of 2 cavalry regiments each,
1 group of 3 armoured-car squadrons,
1 divisional artillery unit, consisting of 2 groups of field artillery,
1 group of light cyclist troops.
The composition of the air division is given below.

E. ARMS AND SERVICES

I. ARMS.

I. INFANTRY.

(a) Home Army Infantry.
The home army infantry includes:
65 infantry regiments of 3 battalions each,
10 half-brigades of light infantry of 3 battalions each,
6 Zouave regiments of 3 battalions each,
30 North African tirailleur regiments of 3 battalions each,
3 machine-gun half-brigades, including in all 13 battalions,

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1 Composition as on July 1st, 1925.
2 Composition as on July 1st, 1925. The figures of the effectives given for the units are the average figures of the prescribed establishment.
5 groups of light cyclist troops,
4 regiments of the Foreign Legion, including altogether 17 battalions,
6 Saharan companies,
4 “Bataillons d’Afrique”, with a variable number of companies,
22 light tank regiments of 2 battalions each,
1 heavy tank regiment of 3 battalions,
8 companies of tank artificers.

An infantry regiment includes:
1 headquarters staff,
1 headquarters company,
3 battalions, consisting each of 3 companies and 1 machine-gun company.

The infantry regiment is armed with 12 Hotchkiss machine-guns per battalion, 6 machine rifles per company, rifles, carbines, and revolvers or automatic pistols.

Regiments are either of the normal type, possessing an establishment of 38 officers and 1,600 other ranks, or on the higher establishment of 50 officers and 2,200 N.C.O.s and men. A regiment of North African “tirailleurs” has an establishment of 2,500, of whom 500 are French.

Each machine-gun battalion consists of a staff, a headquarters platoon, 4 companies of two platoons, with 32 machine-guns.
Establishment: 14 officers, 500 other ranks.

Each group of cyclists includes a machine-gun platoon and 2 platoons of cyclists. Establishment: 5 officers, 280 rank and file.

Each tank battalion consists of 3 companies. Establishment: 18 officers, 458 other ranks.

(b) Colonial Infantry.

(i) Troops stationed in the home territory, the European occupied territories, North Africa and the Levant:

7 regiments of colonial infantry of 3 battalions each.
14 regiments of colonial “tirailleurs” of 3 battalions each.
8 native machine-gun battalions of 4 companies each, forming 3 half-brigades.

Establishment:

The establishments of the colonial infantry regiments are approximately the same as those of the corresponding regiments of home infantry (1,600 men in the case of regiments stationed in France, 2,200 men in the case of regiments on the higher establishment stationed with the Army of the Rhine).
(ii) Troops stationed outside Europe and the Mediterranean Basin:

3 regiments of colonial infantry, of which 2 are in Indo-China and 1 in China,
2 battalions of colonial infantry, one being in French West Africa and the other in French East Africa,
3 companies of colonial infantry: 1 in the Pacific group; 1 in Martinique; 1 in French Guiana,
12 regiments of colonial "tirailleurs" (native regiments): 5 in Indo-China of 3 battalions each; 4 in French West Africa of 2 battalions each; 2 in French Equatorial Africa: 1 of 3 and 1 of 2 battalions; 2 in French East Africa: 1 of 3 and 1 of 2 battalions,
7 battalions of independent "tirailleurs" in French West Africa,
1 battalion in French Equatorial Africa,
1 battalion in French East Africa.

Establishments:

Regiment of Colonial Infantry: 37 officers, 1,600 other rank and file.
Native Colonial Regiment: 49 European officers, 3 native officers, 500 European rank and file, 2,000 native rank and file.
Battalion of Colonial Infantry: 10 officers, 550 rank and file.
Native Colonial Battalion: variable, the average being 17 European officers, 1 native officer, 67 European rank and file, 800 native rank and file.

II. CAVALRY.

The cavalry includes:

Home army cavalry.

6 regiments of cuirassiers,
25 regiments of dragoons,
13 regiments of light horse,
6 regiments of hussars
(forming a total of 50 regiments).
(The Army Cadres Bill will reduce the number of these cavalry regiments.)
14 squadrons of mounted motor machine-gun troops.
17 remount groups.

African cavalry.

5 regiments of chasseurs d' Afrique,
13 regiments of spahis,
1 regiment of the Foreign Legion,
6 armoured-car squadrons,
7 remount companies for the remount service in Africa and the Levant.
Each cavalry regiment consists of:
- 1 headquarters squadron,
- 4 squadrons and
- 1 group of 8 machine-guns.

On a peace footing squadrons consist of 2 troops.
The peace establishment of a cavalry regiment is:
- 24 officers,
- 690 men,
- 672 horses.
The armament includes:
- carbine,
- bayonet,
- sword,
- 6 machine rifles per squadron,
- 4 machine-guns per regiment.

The establishment of the spahi regiments is as follows:
- 23 French officers, 8 native officers, 145 French N.C.O.s and men, 605 native N.C.O.s and men.

The establishment of a motor machine-gun squadron is:
- 3 officers and 79 other ranks.

Squadrons are organized in groups, there being one group of 3 squadrons for each cavalry division. A group is commanded by a lieutenant-colonel.

Provisional groups may be formed for operations outside the home territory.

III. ARTILLERY.

(a) Artillery stationed in the Home Territory, Occupied Territories, North Africa and the Levant.

The artillery consists of:
- 30 regiments of divisional artillery (two of which are colonial regiments), including 3 groups of two batteries of light artillery, and 2 groups of 2 batteries of heavy artillery.
- 2 regiments of mountain artillery, consisting of 3 groups of 2 batteries each.
- 12 regiments of horse-drawn heavy artillery (one being a colonial regiment), consisting of 4 groups of 2 batteries each.
- 5 foot artillery regiments, consisting of 3 groups of 2 batteries.
- 9 regiments of heavy tractor-drawn artillery, consisting of 4 groups of 2 batteries.
- 19 regiments of field artillery (transportable) of 4 groups of 2 batteries (of which one is a colonial regiment).
- 2 regiments of heavy artillery (on railway mountings), consisting of 4 groups of 2 batteries each.
- 5 regiments of anti-aircraft artillery, consisting of 5 groups of 2 batteries each, including: 3 groups of 2 motor batteries, 1 group of 2 platform batteries, 1 group of 2 searchlight batteries.
5 divisional cavalry artillery regiments, consisting of 2 groups of 2 batteries each.
1 direction-finding group.
6 independent African artillery groups (Algeria-Tunisia).
3 North-African (Morocco) artillery regiments.
1 Moroccan colonial artillery regiment.
1 Levant colonial artillery group of 4 batteries.
23 battalions of artillery artificers.
1 colonial artillery artificers company.
33 squadrons of train, of which 9 are native North African Squadrons, forming a total of 121 motor or horse-draught companies. One of the companies consists of a section of staff clerks of the Military Government of Paris.

(b) Artillery stationed in French Possessions outside the Mediterranean Basin.

2 regiments of colonial artillery in Indo-China,
1 regiment of colonial artillery in French East Africa,
2 batteries in French Equatorial Africa,
1 group of 3 batteries and 1 independent battery in French East Africa,
1 independent battery in Martinique,
1 mixed battery in China,
5 colonial artillery artificers companies (2 in Indo-China, 1 in French West Africa and 2 in French East Africa).

IV. ENGINEERS.

The Engineers consist of 15 regiments and 11 battalions, formed into corps as detailed below:

67 companies of field engineers,
28 companies of North African native field engineers,
5 companies of electro-mechanical engineers,
16 companies of bridging engineers,
5 detachments of cavalry division cyclist engineers,
28 companies of railway engineers,
6 companies of North African native railway engineers,
4 heavy bridge companies,
36 companies of telegraphists and wireless operators,
8 companies of North African native telegraphists and wireless operators,
1 carrier-pigeon company,
3 companies of engineer artificers.

In peace-time the Engineer Companies are organized in independent battalions, forming one unit, or into regiments.

The Field Engineers and the Electro-Mechanical Companies and the cyclist detachments constitute 9 regiments, besides 4 independent North African native battalions forming a single unit.
The Bridging Companies and Heavy Bridging Companies constitute 2 regiments.

The Railway Engineer companies constitute 2 regiments and 2 independent battalions forming one unit; one of these battalions consists of North African natives.

The Telegraph and Wireless Telegraph Companies constitute 2 regiments and 5 independent battalions (North African native).

In addition, for the requirements of the colonies, there are a varying number of mixed companies of native sappers: 2 companies in Indo-China, 1 company in French West Africa, 1 mixed company of colonial telegraphists in Indo-China and a detachment of telegraphists in the other colonies.

**Effectives.**

The establishment of the companies varies from 100 men in the Field Engineer Companies to 200 men in the Telegraphists and Railway Engineer Companies.

**V. AIR FORCES.**

(a) *Troops stationed in the Home Territory, the Occupied Territories, North Africa and the Levant.*

Two divisions:
- 1st Air Division;
- 2nd " "

Seven brigades:
- 1st Aeronautical Brigade; 4th Mixed Air Brigade;
- 2nd " " 5th " "
- 3rd Mixed Air Brigade; 6th Aeronautical Brigade; 11th Bombing Brigade.

**Algerian Air Command.**

The *First Division* includes:
- 1 aeronautical brigade; 2 air regiments, and 1 balloon battalion;
- 1 bombing brigade; 2 air regiments.

The *Second Division* includes:
- 1 aeronautical brigade, consisting of two aviation regiments, an independent aviation group, and 2 balloon battalions;
- 1 aeronautical brigade, consisting of 2 aviation regiments and 1 balloon battalion;
- 1 mixed air brigade, consisting of 1 aviation regiment and 1 balloon battalion.

**Non-Divisional Units.**
- 1 mixed brigade of 2 aviation regiments (Rhine);
- 1 mixed brigade, including 1 aviation regiment and 1 balloon battalion;
- 1 aviation regiment (Morocco);
- 1 aviation regiment (Levant);
- 4 independent aviation groups (Africa);
The Air Forces consist of:
14 aviation regiments,
5 independent air groups,

Giving a total of 132 flights, including:
42 observation flights,
32 battle flights,
20 day bombing flights,
12 night bombing flights,
8 flights in Algeria and Tunis,
10 flights in Morocco,
8 flights in the Levant.

2 balloon regiments, consisting of 3 battalions and 3 companies each.

16 air artificer companies organized in four groups.
1 meteorological company.

The flights are divided into battle, bombing and reconnaissance flights.
Aviation regiments are of two types:
Mixed regiments made up of battle, bombing and scouting flights;
Homogeneous regiments made up of heavy bombing flights.

Each aviation regiment or group includes:
Staff;
1 artificers company;
1 aviation park.

Each balloon regiment includes, in addition to the battalions:
Staff;
1 regimental artificers company;
1 balloon park.

(b) *Air troops stationed in the French Possessions outside the Mediterranean Basin.*

2 flights in Indo-China,
1 flight in French West Africa.

(c) *Normal establishment.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Headquarters and Independent Units</th>
<th>Aviation regiment consisting of three groups:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17 officers, 500 men.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aviation group:</td>
<td>7 officers, 240 men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balloon regiment:</td>
<td>17 officers, 240 men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groups of Air artificers:</td>
<td>17 officers, 1,200 men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meteorological company:</td>
<td>2 officers, 480 men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flight:</td>
<td>3 officers, 60 men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy bombing flight:</td>
<td>90 men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balloon company:</td>
<td>2 officers, 100 men.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Services.

I. General Services.

(a) Staff Services.

The work of the Staff is carried out by officers who have qualified for staff appointments, administrative officers of the Staff branch and clerks of the Staff and recruiting section.

The officers qualified for Staff appointments are drawn from officers who have passed the leaving examinations of the Staff College, and field officers and captains who have passed the qualifying examinations.

All qualified officers are attached to the Staff for two years and may then be posted to the permanent Staff or may return to their own arm.

Staff officers can only be appointed to the higher ranks after they have held, in their own arm, a command equivalent to their rank for at least two years.

The number of qualified officers employed on the General Staff is fixed by the Army Cadres Bill at:

- 53 colonels,
- 56 lieut.-colonels,
- 237 majors,
- 472 captains or lieutenants.

The staff of administration officers includes 194 officers who are responsible for office work and records.

(b) Army supervisory and administrative service.

Members of the supervisory service are recruited from all corps and services. This organisation is under the direct and sole authority of the Minister of War and only acts in his name. It is quite independent of the military chiefs and its grades in no way resemble the ordinary army ranks.

Its duty is to oversee and audit the accounts of the whole administrative work of the army.

It is recruited by competitive examination from officers of all arms.

II. Special Services.

(a) Artillery services:

The conduct of these services, in their various branches, is under the direction of the Officers commanding the corresponding artillery units.

The artillery establishments are:

- Area artillery parks and parks attached thereto,
- central reserve depôts of material,
- central reserve ammunition depots,
- 1 permanent inspectorate of the gun factories,
- Directorate and inspectorate of steel works,
- 6 constructional workshops,
3 manufacturing workshops,
3 arms factories,
Central school of military pyrotechnics,
1 military gun-powder factory,
1 cartridge factory.

(b) Engineer services:

44 engineer directorates, including a varying number of headquarter offices,
13 depots for engineers’ material,
1 railway school.

(c) Aeronautics services:

Technical inspectorate of aeronautics,
Directorate-General of aviation supplies,
4 special aviation depots,
4 general aviation storehouses,
2 air stations for maritime transit,
1 military meteorological park,
The army meteorological services.

Balloons.

1 central ballooning material store.

Anti-aircraft.

Central anti-aircraft establishment,
technical institute for instruction in anti-aircraft defence,
anti-aircraft defence school.

(d) Military intendance service:

The intendance services include:
the intendance corps, composed of general intendance officers
and military intendance officers,
The cadre of administrative officers:
27 sections of clerks and military administrative artificers
(including 6 North African sections).
The total strength of these sections includes:
3,500 French, and
5,500 natives;
The following are the intendance establishments:
10 supply depots,
special establishments,
testing factories,
14 clothing, camp equipment, and saddlery stores.
(e) **Army medical service:**

The army medical service includes:

(i) army medical officers, chemists and dentists;
(ii) a cadre of medical administrative officers;
(iii) 27 sections of hospital attendants (of which six sections are for North Africa) and a colonial section.

The total strength of the sections is:

3,500 French and
5,000 natives.

The following are the medical establishments:

- Military hydropathic hospitals;
- Central medical store depot;
- Central pharmacy;
- Docks;
- Storehouses of reserve material;
- Storehouses of reserve medicaments.

(f) **Physical training service:**

The object of the physical training service is to organise and carry out training before and after service in the active army and to create and maintain relations with the various unions, federations and societies for preparatory military training and sport, as well as to train the personnel of units, instructors, civilian gymnastic instructors, etc.

This work is under the direction of a High Commissioner for physical training, sport and preparatory military training in the Ministry of War. The High Commissioner is permanently authorised by the Minister to deal with the following questions:

- Organisation of physical training before and after service in the regiment.
- Preparation for military service (first stage).
- Relations with school societies and approved unions, federations and societies (approval entitles to special advantages, rewards, prizes, grants, etc.).
- Organisation (number, duration, curriculum) of the courses given at the Normal School of Gymnastics and Fencing and at the various physical training centres to school teachers and civilian professors of gymnastics.
- Legislative and budgetary questions connected with physical training.
- Organisation of athletic tests (mixed military and civil).
- Relations with other ministerial departments in all matters connected with the above-mentioned subjects.

The general staff of the army retains the responsibility for the physical training of the army and the High Commissioner is responsible for the centres of physical training and the Normal School of Gymnastics. He must co-operate with the Chief of the General Staff so as to secure the harmonious working of the services under their respective authority.
The organisation includes a physical training centre in each area and departmental branches composed of officers and non-commissioned officers drawn from all arms.

The total strength is:
138 senior officers;
114 subaltern officers, and about
600 non-commissioned officers.

(g) **Military schools.**

The military schools are:

1. **The pre-military schools:**
   - The Hériot military schools for boys;
   - The preparatory military schools (6 in number):
     - Rambouillet,
     - Les Andelys,
     - Tulle,
     - Autun,
     - Billon,
     - Saint-Hippolyte-du-Fort.
   - State secondary school for sons of officers (La Flèche).

2. **Training Schools:**
   - The practical flying school for N.C.O.s and men (Istres).
   - 2 gendarmerie preparatory schools for rank and file at Strasbourg and Moulins.
   - School for non-commissioned officers and candidates for commissioned rank (1 per arm):
     - Infantry at St. Maixent;
     - Cavalry at Saumur;
     - Artillery at Poitiers;
     - Engineers at Versailles;
     - Military administration at Vincennes.
   - Army medical service school at Lyons;
   - Gendarmerie school at Versailles;
   - St. Cyr Military College;
   - Ecole Polytechnique in Paris;
   - Technical schools (1 per arm):
     - Aviation at the Camp d’Avord;
     - Gendarmerie at Versailles;
     - Cavalry at Saumur;
     - Artillery at Fontainebleau;
     - Medical service in Paris;
     - Colonial medical service at Marseilles.

3. **Advanced Training Schools.**
   - Practical infantry musketry course (Châlons Camp);
   - Practical gunnery course (Mailly Camp);
   - Centre for the training of aviation specialists (Bordeaux);
   - Centre for balloon training (Versailles);
Technical centre for training in aerial shooting and bombing (at Cazaux);
Centre for tactical training in mountain warfare at Grenoble;
Centre for anti-aircraft defence training at Metz;
Centre for motor training at Fontainebleau;
Normal school of gymnastics at Joinville.

4. School of Higher Military Training:

(a) Intendance school in Paris;
(b) Higher technical schools, as a rule, one per arm;
(c) Staff College;
(d) Centre for the study of military science in Paris;
(e) Artillery tactical training centre at Metz.

(h) Territorial commands in Northern Africa.
Special services for North Africa and the Levant.
Auxiliary formations for North Africa and the Levant.

The territorial commands in North Africa include:
1. In Algeria: the southern territorial commands and districts.
2. In Tunis: the South Tunisian territorial commands.
3. In Morocco: the commands of the area, territories and districts.

The special services for North Africa and the Levant include:
1. Service of Algerian native affairs;
2. Service of Tunisian native affairs;
3. Intelligence service in Morocco;
4. Intelligence service in the Levant;
5. French Cadre of the Tabor of Tangier;
6. French Cadre of the auxiliary Moroccan troops (Sherifian Guard and Sherifian Company of Tangier);
7. French Cadre of the auxiliary troops of the Levant.

The auxiliary formations of North Africa include:
1. The mixed Moroccan Goums.
2. The Moroccan horse-breeding service.
The strength of these units is fixed each year by the Finance Law.

(i) Gunpowder and Saltpetre Service.
The gunpowder and saltpetre service includes a personnel with ranks of its own which are not in any way assimilated to ordinary military army ranks.

Establishments:
The central gunpowder laboratory;
3 refineries;
8 powder works.
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<tr>
<th>Divisions or Half-brigades</th>
<th>Battalions</th>
<th>Independent Squadrons</th>
<th>Independent Groups</th>
<th>Special Groups and batteries</th>
<th>Flights</th>
<th>Observations</th>
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**Summary Table of Commands and Units.**

1. Including 13 Machine-gun battalions and 4 "Battalions d'Afrique".
2. Light cyclists.
3. Saharan Companies.
4. Of which 9 are Machine-gun battalions.
5. Armoured cars.
6. Artillery batteries.
7. Artillery companies.
8. Of which 5 are searchlight groups.
9. Of which one is a direction-finding group.
10. Including 5 independent batteries and 5 companies of artillery companies.
11. Giving a total of 206 companies.
12. Air artillery.
13. Of which 3 are stationed in the colonies.
14. Meteorological company.

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**In Infantry.**

- **Home units; Colonial units; Tanks.**
- **Commands.**
- **Cavalry.**
- **Artillery.**
- **Engineers.**
- **Air Forces.**

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**Commands.**

- **Aviation units.**
- **Balloon units.**
F. GENDARMERIE

The Gendarmerie includes:

- a special staff;
- the Home Gendarmerie;
- the African Gendarmerie;
- the Republican Guard;
- the Colonial Gendarmerie.

The Home Gendarmerie is organised in legions, there being as a rule one legion to every territorial area. The 14th Corps, however, has a second legion and the 15th Corps a second and third legion. In Corsica the 16th Corps has a second legion, thus forming a total of twenty-four legions, to which must be added the legion of Alsace-Lorraine, the Paris legion and the Tunis Company.

The legions are grouped into six sectors, commanded by a colonel or a general officer.

The legions are divided into companies, there being normally one company to each department.

The Republican Guard, which is stationed at Paris, includes:

- A Staff.
- 3 Infantry Battalions of 4 Companies each, and
- 4 Squadrons of Cavalry.

Mobile Gendarmerie.

The Gendarmerie includes 46 mobile units allocated between the various legions.

Strength.

The strength of these Units is about:

- 1 officer,
- 40 men.

The Colonial Gendarmerie includes:

- One detachment in Martinique;
- » Guadeloupe;
- » Réunion;
- » New Caledonia;

Two detachments in Indo-China;

One detachment in French Guiana and the local police of the French colonies in India.

In addition there is the French Gendarmerie of the Army of the Rhine, forming a varying number of detachments.
G. CUSTOMS AND FOREST GUARDS

1. MILITARY CORPS OF CUSTOMS.

In time of peace, the Customs form a military corps, placed entirely under the authority of the Minister of Finances.

On mobilisation, the Customs personnel is placed under the orders of the Minister of War, under conditions fixed by decree.

2. MILITARY CORPS OF FOREST GUARDS.

This corps is in time of peace under the authority of the Minister of Agriculture. On mobilisation, the personnel is placed at the disposal of the Minister of War, as for the Military Corps of Customs.

H. RECRUITING SYSTEM

1. GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

(a) Liability, duration of service, exemptions, nationality.

Every French citizen is liable for personal military service.

The period of military service is the same for all. Its total duration is for 28 years, viz.:

- Active Army: $\frac{1}{2}$ years;
- Immediately available for military service though returning to civil life: 2 years;
- First line of reserve: $16\frac{1}{2}$ years;
- Second line of reserve: 8 years.

Each year the Government informs Parliament of:

1. The number of French professional soldiers in the Army.
2. The strength of native troops of all categories, with the number of professional soldiers.
3. Statement as to the replacement of military labour by civilian labour.
4. The position as regards the organisation of civil, economic and industrial mobilisation, to enable the Chambers, with full knowledge of the facts and with due regard to the external political situation, to consider any measures which they should take to effect a further reduction of the period of service.

After the 1925 class has been fully incorporated, the Government will announce to the Chambers the conditions in which the present law will be applied, and whether it considers it possible to reduce the period of service with the colours for the 1926 and following classes.

Apart from cases of absolute physical incapacity, there is only one exception to military service: the eldest son of a family of five or more children only serves for twelve months.
Every Frenchman, even though he is not obliged to serve under the above law, may be called upon in war-time to work in the economic and administrative services.

The army is recruited:

1. By the calling up of the annual contingent;
2. By enlistment, re-engagement and "commission" (long-term engagement); the period of extra service of an enlisted, re-engaged or long-service soldier is deducted from the time during which he must remain on the unattached list or must serve in the reserves.

In peace-time only Frenchmen and naturalised Frenchmen are admitted to service in the French army, but youths resident in France, who have been brought up for at least eight years by a French family, and who cannot prove their nationality, may be enrolled in a French regiment, while those who have not been eight years in a French family or boarding school are enrolled in regiments of the Foreign Legion.

On mobilisation, all young men who possess no nationality, but who are resident in France, must register at the town hall (mairie) of the place in which they reside.

(b) *Exclusion from the Army.*

Men who have been sentenced for certain offences are excluded from the Army:

Persons are not excluded by reason of sentences connected with acts of a political nature; in case of dispute, the Civil Courts decide whether or not the person concerned shall be excluded.

Excluded men serve in special sections for a period equal to that in the active army. These sections of excluded individuals are at the disposal of the War and Colonial Departments.

Men sentenced for certain other offences are sent to the African light infantry battalions.

Deferred sentences do not involve drafting into the African battalions, except in the case of *souteneurs*, but serious misconduct during service with the colours may lead to such transfer.

The following persons may, on the decision of the Minister, be drafted to the African battalions during their military service:

1. Soldiers condemned by a police court to less than six months' imprisonment for wounding, and less than one month's imprisonment for indecent behaviour committed in public.
2. Soldiers whose unsatisfactory conduct has a bad effect on discipline are posted to special disciplinary sections.
3. Soldiers sentenced to imprisonment or penal servitude for military crimes (treason, espionage, etc.) are sent to the African battalions when their sentence has been served, in order that they may complete their military service.

Soldiers of the African battalions and of special sections who distinguish themselves on active service, or who behave satisfactorily for a certain period, may be drafted back into a home service unit.

(c) Public services.

No person may be appointed to the public services of the State, the Departments or the Communes, or fill any elective office, unless he has complied with the Recruiting Law. The time passed with the colours in the case of officials is counted as equivalent to service in a civil capacity.

(d) Corps which form part of the army.

In war-time, every organised body under arms forms part of the Army, including the Veterans' Corps, which the Ministry of War is authorised to create in war-time and which will be recruited by the voluntary enlistment of men who have already discharged their full military obligations.

No soldiers of any rank have the right to vote when on service.

2. CALLING UP OF CONTINGENTS.

(a) Recruiting.

In each commune the mayor draws up every year a public list of young men who have attained or will attain the age of 19 during the year.

The names of men suffering from physical infirmity or disease which renders them unfit for military service are entered in a special list which is sent to the competent authorities.

(b) Incorporation.

The classes are incorporated by halves in the year following that of their recruitment, that is to say:

(1) in May, men born before the 1st of June of the year of the contingent;

(2) in November, men born after June 1st of the same year.

Persons who have become French by naturalisation or by decision of the Courts are grouped with the first class formed after their change of nationality and are incorporated at the same time as this class. They may not, however, be called upon to serve after they have completed their thirtieth year.

(c) Medical Examination.

A medical commission, consisting of 3 army medical officers, including 1 reserve medical officer, is formed before the public meeting
of the Revising Board, to conduct a preliminary examination of young men who so request. The commission examines each of these young men separately, notes their medical history and observes whether they are capable or not of serving in the various arms. This commission may request the Revising Board to send individuals about whom there is any doubt to military or civilian specialists or to place them under observation in a hospital. The names of young men who do not come before this Commission are sent up to the Revising Board as presumably fit for military service.

The Revising Board consists of the prefect (president), a member of the General Council and a member of the Council of the arrondissement — who must not be resident within the district (canton) in which the examination is held — together with a general or senior officer.

The Board is assisted by the officer in charge of recruiting and by an army medical officer, or, if the latter is not available, a medical officer of the reserve. The sub-prefect of the arrondissement and the mayor are present at the meetings and may make observations.

The Board visits the various districts. The men are called in by the president of the medical commission, who communicates the commission’s opinion concerning each of them as regards his suitability for service in the various arms or branches of the army. The Revising Board, after hearing the observations of the young men or their families, gives its decision in public. The Board decides in regard to all objections made and the reasons for exemption. Young men who do not come up before the Board are declared fit for service and incorporated into a unit. Immediately on their arrival they are medically examined. The Board classifies the men in 4 categories:

(1) fit for service in the active army;
(2) suffering from slight disability; fit for the auxiliary services in the active army;
(3) unsatisfactory physical condition; referred for subsequent examination;
(4) total physical incapacity — exempted from all forms of service.

Men classed in the second and fourth categories and men discharged in the course of military service by the Discharge Board have to undergo periodical examination, except those suffering from incurable defects.

The men classified as fit for auxiliary service undergo medical examination at certain intervals during their service in the active army and they may, as a result of such examination, be passed into the first category.

Persons who have been referred for later examination appear again before the Revising Board. If they are found to be fit they perform a year and a half’s service, otherwise the decision is again deferred or they are exempted. Those whose case has been postponed at the second examination must come up again to be examined the following year. If they are found to be fit, they perform one year’s service; otherwise they are exempted or decision is again deferred. Young men in whose case the decision has been deferred at the third examination
come up again the following year. If they are found to be fit, they serve for 6 months, otherwise they are finally exempted.

(d) Postponement.

When two brothers are called up together or are in the same class, they may, if they wish, serve one after the other.

In peace-time, postponement of incorporation may be granted to young men who so request in consideration of the fact that they are supporting a family, or for reasons connected with study, apprenticeship or financial considerations, or on account of residence abroad. Postponement is valid for one year and is renewable from year to year until the recruit is 25, or 27 in the case of medical students and students of pharmacy, dentistry and veterinary medicine.

Applications for postponement are submitted by the mayors, together with the opinion of the municipal council, to the prefect, who transmits them to the Revising Board, which takes a decision. Postponement does not confer any right to a reduction in the total period of service, and it is not granted in war-time.

The decisions of the Revising Board may not form the subject of any appeal to the ordinary courts. They may be disputed before the Council of State or revised by the Revising Board itself.

(e) Registration.

In every sub-area a register is kept containing the names of the young men entered on the district recruiting lists.

This register contains a copy of the young soldier’s finger-prints and the whole military history of the registered person from the time of his recruitment up to the date of his final discharge.

Every person entered in the general register receives a personal military identity card with his finger-prints and, after his discharge from service in the active army, a small book explaining his duties in case of mobilisation. The card is kept up to date, particularly as regards the transfer of the holder from one category of service to another.

3. MILITARY SERVICE.

(a) Transfer to the “ available ” class and to the reserve.

Soldiers who have served for the regulation period in each category pass automatically into the following category each year on May 10th and November 10th. The Government is authorised, if necessary, to retain with the colours men of the annual contingents who have completed 18 months’ service, provided that the Government subsequently explains its reason for so doing to the Chambers.

Under the same conditions men may be recalled to the colours by individual order during their two years on the unattached list, to whatever class they belong. The same applies to officers of the reserve.

Under the same conditions also, every man in the unattached list and in the first line reserve may be authorised to engage for 6 months;
i year or i8 months. In war-time transfers from one category to another only take place when a new class joins the colours.

Discharge may be postponed until the termination of hostilities. The Minister may call up before the normal date the whole of the last class which has been medically inspected.

(b) Posting.

Young men are posted to the different branches of the army in conformity with the rules laid down by the Minister.

The following are drafted into the navy:

(1) men shown on the maritime registers;
(2) men permitted to enlist or re-engage in the navy;
(3) men called up who have asked to be drafted into the navy;
(4) men posted to the navy at the request of the Minister of Marine.

(c) Service in the reserves.

Recall.

Men on the unattached lists and in the reserves rejoin their units in case of general or partial mobilisation ordered by decree and also if they are individually summoned or are called up for periodical training.

The recall to the colours may be ordered separately for the army and the navy, for one or more areas, arms or branches of arms, and for one or more or for all classes in any particular zone.

To obviate as far as possible the summoning of men in special temporary or local exigencies, they may be recalled individually.

Periods of Training.

Men on the unattached list or in the first line of reserves have to undergo periods of training not exceeding 8 weeks in all.

Soldiers of the second line of reserves undergo special training not exceeding 7 days in all.

Officers of the reserve, and N. C. O.s who have passed the examination for officers of the reserve, assistant doctors, etc., may be called up for periods not to exceed 4 months in all. At their request they may serve voluntarily for a period of 15 days with pay in the years in which they are not called up.

Frenchmen living abroad may be exempted from these periods of training. If necessary, the Government is authorised to maintain provisionally for longer than the regulation period the men who have been called up for training, provided it explains its reasons for so doing to the Chambers.

(d) Drafting to special service.

On mobilisation, no one may urge his occupation or employment as a reason for not fulfilling the obligations of the class to which he belongs.
The following categories may be drafted to a special corps consisting of reservists or may be employed in their peace-time occupation or profession or a similar occupation, with or without change of residence: men of the auxiliary service, men of the armed forces belonging to the second reserve whose professional skill is indispensable for meeting the needs of the Army or for the regular working of public departments or for the maintenance of the economic life of the country. When absolutely necessary, men of the armed forces belonging to the first reserve may also be detached for special duties, but only in order to meet the needs of the Army. The special arrangements referred to in this paragraph can only be made in the case of men who have carried on their vocation or occupied their post for at least two years as from the date on which they passed into the first reserve.

On mobilisation, all these men detached for special duties form part of the Army and are amenable to military law. They receive as basic pay the grants and allowances corresponding to their military rank. They may be relieved of their special duties and drafted into an ordinary unit; conversely, men mobilised with ordinary units may, if necessary, be allocated for special duties.

(e) Obligations of men on the unattached list and in the reserves.

Men in the "available" class or the reserves are regarded, on mobilisation or on being called up for periods of training, as soldiers of the active army and as subject to all the laws in force. In peace-time, they must keep the military authorities informed of their movements.

Every reservist, when he becomes the father of a child, passes as of right into the mobilisable class two degrees higher (in age) than his class at that time.

Every reservist who is the father of four children passes as of right into the second reserve.

Fathers of six children living are placed in the last class of the second reserve.

4. ENLISTMENT, RE-ENGAGEMENT, LONG-TERM ENGAGEMENTS.

(a) Enlistment.

All Frenchmen or naturalised Frenchmen, and young men who have been included in the lists or are permitted by law to serve in the French Army, may enlist.

The conditions for enlistment are as follows:

The candidate must:

1. be eighteen years of age;
2. be unmarried;
3. not have received any sentence involving service in the special units, must be in enjoyment of civil rights, must be of good character and, in the case of young men under twenty years of age, must have the consent of his father, mother or guardian.
Enlistments are only accepted for the colonial troops and the infantry, artillery, cavalry, engineer, air service and train corps.

A man may enlist in the home army for periods of three, four and five years. Enlisted men may choose their own arm and corps.

(b) 

Enlistment in anticipation of service.

Young men who are at least eighteen years old and possess a certificate of preparatory military training may, within the limits fixed by the Minister, enlist, in anticipation, for a period equal to the time of their active service.

Young men who are at least eighteen years old and who wish to settle in the colonies or abroad may enlist for two years and obtain leave at the end of eighteen months on condition that they leave France within the six months following their discharge and remain for five consecutive years in the country in which they have stated they wish to take up their abode.

(c) 

Enlistments for the duration of the war.

In war-time, any Frenchman whose class is not mobilised may enlist for the duration of the war in any unit he chooses. Foreigners of seventeen years of age and over may enlist for the duration of the war in any unit of the French Army. In the case of a European war, Frenchmen over seventeen may be accepted for enlistment.

(d) 

Re-engagement.

Soldiers in the active army who have served for at least six months may, with the consent of the Regimental Board or of the officer commanding the corps, re-enlist for periods of six months, one year, eighteen months, two, three, four and five years, renewable up to a maximum period of fifteen years' service.

Soldiers who have been discharged from military service may re-enlist for a minimum period of two years, provided such re-enlistment would not keep them in the service after they have reached thirty-six years of age.

In the home army the maximum number of N.C.O.s of any unit authorised to remain with the colours beyond the statutory period (enlistment, re-engagement, "commission") is fixed at three-fourths of the strength of this rank; in the case of corporals, two-thirds. In the native units and in the colonial troops the number of re-enlistments may be equal to the total strength.

(e) 

Advantages obtained by enlisted and re-engaged men.

Soldiers who enlist or re-engage receive bonuses payable on enlistment and on discharge, and receive higher pay.

Soldiers who have served for at least five years are exempted from half the period of service in the first reserve.

Soldiers who leave the service after fifteen years' service receive pensions according to their length of service, and, after twenty-five years, a full retiring pension.
Men receiving reduced pensions are posted, for five years after their discharge, to the first reserve, and terminate their service in the second reserve. Men in receipt of full retiring pensions remain for five years in the second reserve.

Any enlisted or re-engaged man who has served for a period of from five to ten years may, on his discharge, receive a lump sum from the State (varying between 5,000 and 10,000 francs) with which to establish himself in civil life. This lump sum may be used for purchasing a rural holding, the remainder of the amount being advanced by a State agricultural fund.

(f) **Vocational training and civil employment.**

Men who have enlisted or re-engaged for a period which brings up the total period of their service to at least 5 years will receive vocational instruction, which is organised by the army with the assistance of civil establishments. They will thus be prepared for the examinations which they have to undergo to obtain certain kinds of civil employment.

Moreover, under certain conditions, a certain number of civilian posts are reserved for them in the State Administration.

(g) **"Commissions" (long-term engagements).**

Men on active service may, after 5 years’ service, and under the same conditions as for enlistment, receive a "commission" entitling them to serve for a total maximum period of 15 years.

This "commission" may be renewed for periods of 5 years until a total of 25 years’ service has been reached. Long-service soldiers carrying out certain duties may retain their "commissions" up to an age (not over 60) fixed by the Minister.

5. **GENDARMERIE.**

Members of the gendarmerie force are recruited amongst soldiers or ex-soldiers who have served for a period equal at least to that of the colour service period. Candidates must obtain the consent of the Regimental Board of the regiment in which they are serving, or, if they have been discharged, must have been favourably reported upon after enquiry by the gendarmerie of their home district. They are classified according to their rank, and in each rank according to the period served. Gendarme probationers may be definitely appointed after they have attained 25 years of age.

Similar provisions are in force for candidates who wish to become Customs officials, policemen, or forest guards.

The colonial forces are composed of French and native personnel.

(a) Recruiting of French personnel.

The French personnel is recruited:

(i) From volunteers — enlisted or re-engaged.
Men may enlist for periods of 3, 4, or 5 years and may re-engage for periods of 1 to 5 years up to a maximum of 15 years' service.

(ii) Men called to the colours who, on presenting themselves, ask to enter the colonial forces.

(iii) Frenchmen residing in the colonies.

(iv) Young men of the home service contingent if the first three categories do not provide a sufficient number of recruits.
(Young men of this category cannot be compelled to serve in the colonies.)

(b) Recruiting of native personnel.

The native personnel is recruited by:

(i) Drawing lots after a census has been taken in all the regions in which an individual census of the population is possible. Exemption from military service is granted in very few cases. The period of service of those called up is three years. Malagasies may be granted leave for varying periods after one year's service. The whole contingent is not taken for service.

The Governor fixes each year the number of persons to be called up and the areas from which they are to be provided. The recruits form the 1st section of the contingent; the other sections of the contingent which are not taken for service remain at home at the disposal of the military authorities.

(ii) By enlistment and re-engagement.

Natives enlist for periods of 4, 5, or 6 years and may re-engage for periods of 3, 4, or 5 years up to a maximum of 15 years' service.

The proportion of enlisted and re-engaged natives is fixed each year by the Minister for the Colonies.

In Indo-China the system of conscription by ballot is not applied. A decree of the Governor fixes each year the method of recruiting, having due regard to local conditions. The period of service is four years. There is no second section of the contingent.

All native soldiers may be called upon to serve outside the territory of their colony of origin. They remain in the reserve for a total period of 15 years (including service with the colours).
## I. Table Showing the

(Budget voted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Effectives</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>N.C.O.s and Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>French Army Troops.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At home</td>
<td>20,099</td>
<td>347,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria and Tunis</td>
<td>2,561</td>
<td>59,620</td>
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<tr>
<td>Military attaches and assistant personnel</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>22,714</td>
<td>407,005</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Colonial Forces.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At home</td>
<td>2,325</td>
<td>44,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria and Tunis</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>56,199</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Morocco.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Army and irregular troops</td>
<td>2,001</td>
<td>58,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial troops</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>6,323</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,165</td>
<td>64,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special missions abroad and personnel temporarily employed in the central administration</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Saar Basin Forces.</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>French Army</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>4,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maintenance of the Levant Army.</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Army and auxiliary troops</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>16,290</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colonial troops</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>3,902</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>823</td>
<td>20,192</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Troops of Occupation Abroad (Rhineland)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Organic units</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home troops</td>
<td>3,182</td>
<td>89,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial troops</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>2,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Excess numbers (French Army)</td>
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<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3,467</td>
<td>99,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission of Control</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>195</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand total according to the war budget</td>
<td>32,148</td>
<td>651,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Colonial Budget</strong></td>
<td>1,480</td>
<td>48,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td>33,628</td>
<td>700,079</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The above effectives have been reduced to the following
### TOTAL EFFECTIVES for 1925

Included in Columns 1 and 2 (for reference)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Gendarmerie and Republican Guard</th>
<th>Irregulars</th>
<th>Animals</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>N.C.O.s and Men</td>
<td>Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>728</td>
<td>2239</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>7,142</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>807</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27,381</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>807</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>10,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>10,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>5,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>5,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>791</td>
<td>28,807</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>16,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>791</td>
<td>28,807</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>16,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Budgetary effectives: 32,931 officers, 639,651 N.C.O.s and men.
J. PREPARATORY MILITARY TRAINING

The object of this training is to develop young men physically and morally before they enter the army. This training is not compulsory, as is the case with the physical instruction given to boys in educational institutions.

Young men undergo this training from the age of 17 and over.

In its main lines it follows the regulation methods of physical training in the army, and is given by athletic clubs, educational institutions, etc.

An elementary military training diploma is awarded for proficiency. The course comprises physical training, moral training, continuation of school instruction, and elementary military training, including individual instruction in the field, the management of entrenching and other military tools, and the use of the rifle.

In addition to this ordinary preparatory military training further instruction may be given. Proficiency in the latter courses is rewarded by certificates in special subjects which enable the recruiting services to select men with special qualifications suitable for the needs of the army and the various arms.

These certificates are given in respect of the following:

1. Mounted arms (horsemanship).
2. Marksman (qualified).
5. Cyclist.
6. Topographer.
7. Swimmer (qualified).
8. Gymnast (qualified).
9. Athlete (qualified).
11. Wrestler (qualified).
12. Rowing.
13. Tanks.
15. Drummer, bugler, trumpeter (qualified).
16. Field engineer.
17. Railway engineer.
18. Telegraph operator.
20. Carrier-pigeon fancier.

Examinations for military preparation are held in every sub-area for men belonging to the class which is the next to be called to the colours.

These special proficiency certificates can only be awarded to young men who already hold the elementary military training certificate.
ADVANTAGES ENJOYED BY MEN HOLDING THESE DIPLOMAS.

(1) Men called to the colours who are in possession of an elementary training certificate are allowed, subject to certain conditions, to select units stationed near their homes in the arm to which they have been posted by the recruiting authorities and among the units supplied by their Recruiting Office.

(2) While serving they rank senior to men called to the colours who do not hold a certificate.

(3) They are admitted without further formality to the instructional detachments for probationer-corporals and may be appointed corporals after 4 months' service.

(4) They wear a special badge during their period of service with the colours.

(5) As regards the air service a special military air pilot's certificate entitles the holder to the same privileges as the military training certificate.

(6) The proficiency certificates for special subjects entitle the holders to the following additional advantages:

(a) The marks obtained in the special certificate examination are added to the military training certificate marks in determining the classification of candidates in their recruiting sub-area.

(b) Right of priority as regards posting to arms in which their special knowledge can be utilised.

K. CADRES

I. OTHER RANKS. — RECRUITING OF N.C.O.S.

The corporals and senior non-commissioned officers, including warrant officers, are appointed in each unit by the colonel. Candidates for the rank of corporal or sergeant attend special courses in instructional detachments and must pass a competitive examination.

Certain specialist appointments are made by the officer commanding the area or by the Minister.

2. OFFICERS.

Recruiting of regular officers and officers of the reserve.

Regular officers ("officiers de carrière").

Regular officers enter the army in various ways:

(i) From the military academies, admission to which is obtained by competitive examination.

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1 Corporals do not rank as N.C.O.s (sous-officiers in the French Army).
Cadets admitted to these colleges enter into an undertaking to serve for a period of six years in addition to the period spent in the academy.

Cadets who do not pass the leaving examinations must serve for one year as privates in an army unit.

Special provisions apply to students attending the Ecole Polytechnique, which not only trains men for the army but also for various Government services.

(2) N.C.O. Cadet Schools.

N.C.O.s of at least two years' standing who satisfy certain conditions as to fitness are admitted to these schools by competitive examination.

(3) Commissioning of N.C.O.s direct.

Every year a number of staff sergeants or warrant officers with at least 10 years' service, who have given proof of fitness for promotion, are commissioned officers by the Minister on the advice of their superior officers.

(4) A few Reserve Officers who have completed a certain period of service and show the necessary qualification are given Regular commissions.

(5) Army doctors, chemists and veterinary surgeons are recruited through an Army Medical School and a Veterinary College by competitive examination.

Officers of the Reserve.

General Provisions.

The following may be appointed officers of the Reserve in peace time:

(1) Ex-officers of the regular army.

(2) Men who were given instruction in an instructional detachment for reserve officer cadets during their period of service with the colours and who subsequently passed the competitive examination for reserve officers.

(3) Ex-N.C.O.s of the regular army who have served at least five years with the colours.

(4) N.C.O.s who have obtained the certificate of platoon or troop leader on the expiration of their period of service in the regular army or during a course of instruction.

(5) In addition, medical doctors, registered dentists, chemists and veterinary surgeons may be appointed reserve officers, but only in the Army Medical Corps and the Veterinary Service.
Special Provisions regarding Reserve Officer Cadets.

Instructional Detachments for Reserve Officer Cadets have been organised in connection with the cadet schools for commissions in the regular army.

Men called to the colours are admitted, after a competitive examination, to these detachments after six months in a regimental instructional detachment, while men holding a higher military proficiency certificate are admitted immediately on being incorporated. (They must, in addition, have attained a certain educational standard, or have passed certain examinations.)

A competitive examination for officers of the reserve is held at the end of the six months' period of training in the detachment.

Candidates are appointed 2nd-lieutenants of the reserve in the order in which they pass the examination, until all the vacancies, as fixed by the Minister, have been filled. In this capacity they complete their period of service in the regular army — 18 or 12 months, as the case may be. The candidates immediately following in order of merit are appointed non-commissioned officers in a unit and, as such, perform their 18 months' or 12 months' service. Candidates who have not reached the requisite standard for officer cadets of the reserve serve as private soldiers, but may afterwards be appointed corporals and non-commissioned officers in the ordinary way.

Officers of the reserve must remain in this capacity at the disposal of the Minister until they pass into the second reserve.

Special Provisions regarding Army Medical Officers and Veterinary Service.

Students of medicine, pharmacy, dentistry and veterinary medicine serve in the Medical or Veterinary Corps. In the Faculties of Medicine there is a special course of advanced military training covering two years.

This training is optional.

(1) Students who hold the certificate of special advanced military training perform, at the end of the period of postponement, one year's service with the colours — the first six months as non-commissioned medical officers (auxiliaries) and the second six months as junior medical officers, if they are doctors, house surgeons, or possess a chemist's, dentist's or veterinary surgeon's diploma, and twelve months as non-commissioned medical officers if they do not possess the qualifications referred to above.

(2) Students who do not hold the higher military training certificate are, at the end of their period of postponement, incorporated for eighteen months in a section of hospital attendants or in a cavalry regiment (as veterinary assistants). They may subsequently be appointed non-commissioned medical officers and even junior medical officers of the reserve, on condition that they obtain the above-mentioned qualifications.
II.

Navy.

A. SUPREME NAVAL AUTHORITIES

I. MINISTRY OF MARINE.

The Ministry of Marine consists of:

(a) A Naval Cabinet and the Minister's private staff.
(b) A Civil Cabinet with special secretariat.

Offices of the Naval Cabinet.

(a) General correspondence office.
(b) Press and military propaganda office.
(c) Litigation and claims office.
(d) Central administration and internal service (personnel office).
(e) Printing and publications office.
(f) Legislation office.

The central service for the supervision of expenditure is also under the Ministry of Marine.

II. NAVAL STAFF.

Sections of the Staff:

1st Section; Organisation.

(a) Mobilisation section: mobilisation of personnel, material, etc.; equipment of vessels for war; schemes for mobilisation, manufacture, etc.
(b) Personnel section: organisation and research, recruiting, education, physical training.
(c) Material section: naval programme; coast defence; mobilisation of the material of the fleet and mercantile marine; organisation and mobilisation of artillery material; naval submarine programme; naval air service, etc.

2nd Section; Intelligence.

(a) Section for current questions and codes and ciphers.
(b) Intelligence department.
(c) Foreign Navies section.
3rd Section: Operations.

(a) Preparation of war operations section.
(b) Training.
(c) Movements.
(d) Repairs.

4th Section: Ports and Bases: Transports; Supplies; Communications.

III. CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF NAVAL AERONAUTICS.

This department consists of two divisions:

Naval Division.

1st Office: Organisation.

Section (a): General organisation and material. Regulations governing operations of the Naval Air Forces: regulations for manoeuvres and tactics of units; execution of plans for equipment; information on general organisation, budgets and personnel, etc.

Section (b): Effectives; technical staff; reserves, etc.

2nd Office: Plans for employment of air service in war: Training, Movements, etc.

Technical and Administrative Division.

Personnel Office: Regulations affecting the technical staff, changes, etc.

Technical Office: Material under construction and in use; construction, repairs, maintenance of buildings, acquisition and maintenance of lands; research.

Administrative Office: Budget and miscellaneous duties; Air supplies.

IV. HYDROGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. General hydrography.

» 2. French coasts.
» 4. Naval training.
» 5. Instruments.
» 6. Marshes; naval meteorology.
» 7. Administrative office; store and library.
V. HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT.

VI. DEPARTMENT OF NAVAL COMBATANT PERSONNEL OF THE FLEET.

Naval Staff Section:
- General organisation of the various officers' corps.
- Supreme Naval Council.
- Technical Committee.
- Naval Officers.
- Financial grants, etc.

Naval Ratings Section.
- Organisation of various schools for naval ratings; promotions and rewards, discipline, etc.

Section for various units and employees, recruiting and reserves.
- Necessitous sailors, general register of seamen, recruiting, mobilisation, voluntary enlistment, calling up of contingents, administration of reserves, etc.

Department of Naval Justice.

VII. CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS OF NAVAL INTENDANCE.

Personnel Section.
Requisitions and Prizes Section.
Mobilisation Section.
Pay and Control Office.
Victualling Office.
Office dealing with equipment, bedding, etc., and quarters.
Office dealing with fleet supplies, transports and chartering.

VIII. CENTRAL NAVAL STORES.

IX. LOCAL SERVICE OF NAVAL INTENDANCE IN PARIS.

X. CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

Technical Services and Administrative Offices.

XI. INSPECTORATE OF HEALTH AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SERVICES.

XII. CENTRAL LABORATORY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.
XIII. Central Department for Naval Construction.

A. Naval Construction Department.

Offices and workshops: Construction, repairs and maintenance of naval workshops and their annexes; plant, inspection of work, etc.

Torpedo Section: Research, construction and maintenance of torpedo material.

Administrative Office: Budget, etc.

Personnel Office: Administration of the various corps and personnel.


Drawing up plans of warships.

C. Repair Office.

D. Supervisory Service.

Works given out to private manufacturers.

XIV. Central Department of Naval Artillery.

(a) Naval ordnance supplies and workshops: supply of material; mounting of guns; organisation of the workshops, etc.

(b) Administrative office: technical staff, workmen, pay, etc.

(c) Technical service of naval artillery; centralisation of all documents connected with research; distribution of research work, etc.

(d) Central naval laboratory.

(e) Inspection of naval gun factories.

Central Department of "Hydraulic Works".

General Accountancy Department.

Audit Department.

General Inspections, Councils, Committees and Commissions.

I. Supreme Naval Council, presided over by the Minister and consisting of seven Vice-Admirals.

II. Vice-Admirals, Inspectors-General: Inspection of material, arsenals and combatant personnel of the fleet.
III. General Inspection of Machinery: Machinery of armed vessels; military workshops and engineer schools.

IV. General Inspection of Naval Construction.

V. General Inspection of the Naval Gun Construction.

VI. General Inspection of Naval Works.

VII. General Inspection of Naval Intendance.

VIII. Technical Section of Naval Intendance.

IX. General Inspection of Health Service.

X. Inspection of Fuel.

XI. Technical Naval Committee.

XII. Permanent Commission for trials of naval vessels.

XIII. Permanent Commission for the Control and Revision of the Equipment Regulations.

XIV. Central Commission for Industrial Contracts.

B. RECRUITING THE VARIOUS NAVAL CORPS

Naval Officers.

Naval officers are recruited from the Naval School, the Naval Cadet-Officers School and the Polytechnic School.

Officers of Naval Crews.

The Mates Corps is recruited from the chief warrant officers and warrant officers of the fleet belonging to the corresponding branches of the Service.

Naval Engineer Officers.

The Corps of Naval Engineer Officers is recruited from the naval engineer officers of the fleet who have passed through the Engineer Cadet-Officers School or else directly from the warrant officers.

Naval Construction Corps.

The Officers of the Naval Construction Corps are recruited from among the pupils of the Polytechnic School, who are admitted under certain conditions to the School of Practical Naval Engineering with the rank of 3rd Class Engineers.
C. NAVAL DISTRICTS

First Naval District: Chief Naval Port, Cherbourg
Second » » Brest
Third » » Lorient
Fourth » » Rochefort-sur-mer
Fifth » » Toulon
Naval District of Algiers-Tunis » » Bizerta.

D. LIST OF UNITS

(1925).

Battleships:
2. Lorraine (1913)
3. Provence (1913)
4. Courbet (1911)
5. Jean Bart (1911)
6. Paris (1912)

Old Battleships:
2. Condorcet (1909)
3. Voltaire (1909)

Aircraft Carrier:

Armoured Cruisers:
2. Waldeck-Rousseau (1908)
3. Ernest Renan
(1906)

4. Jules Michelet
(1905)

5. Jules Ferry (1903)
6. Victor Hugo (1904)

7. Marseillaise (1900)
8. Condé (1902)

9. Gueydon (1899)
10. Montcalm (1900)

Cruisers:

1. Jeanne d'Arc
(1899)

2. Pothuau (1895)

3. Duquesne (ex-Bouvet) (1925)

4. Tourville (ex-Cassard) (1925)
Suffren Projected Troude »
Bouvet »
Cassard »
5. Duguay-Trouin (1923)

6. Lamotte-Picquet (1924)

7. Primauguet (1924)

8. Metz (1915)
Displacement, 5,300 tons. Length, 489 feet. Beam, 47 feet. Max. draught, 16 1/2 feet. H.P. 29,000 = 27.5 kts. Guns: 8 5.9-inch, 2 2.9-inch (A.A.). 2 torpedo-tubes (23.6-inch).

9. Strasbourg (1914)

10. Thionville (1913)

11. Mulhouse (1911)

12. Colmar (1908)

"Sea-going" Torpedo Boats:

1. Borée (ex-Mistral) (1901)
Displacement, 180 tons. Guns: 2 3-pdr. and 3 15-inch tubes.

2. Grondeur (1892)

10 "Torpilleurs numérotés":

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Totals</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>First begun</th>
<th>Last completed</th>
<th>Displacement tons</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Coal tons</th>
<th>Tubes</th>
<th>Max. draught metres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>369–315</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>96–101</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3–1</td>
<td>8 3/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Flotilla Leaders and Destroyers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>First begun</th>
<th>Last completed</th>
<th>Normal displacement</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Tubes</th>
<th>Max. draught. feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chacal</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2,362</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amiral Séné</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>2,380</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simoun</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1,430</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delage</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>1,130</td>
<td>23,800</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9 1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deligny</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>1,030</td>
<td>24,500</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8 1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buino</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>1,170</td>
<td>25,500</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierre Durand</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>23,600</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matelet Leblanc</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9 5/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Téméraire</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Gabolde</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>905</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bory</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>880-780</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casque</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>820-790</td>
<td>14,400</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hussard</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>514-407</td>
<td>8,600</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claymore</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>415-340</td>
<td>6,400</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Submarines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Displacement</th>
<th>Tubes</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st class</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Redoutable</td>
<td>1924-1926</td>
<td>1,550</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Requin</td>
<td>1922-1926</td>
<td>1,130</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 M. Callot</td>
<td>1917-1921</td>
<td>932</td>
<td>6/27</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 P. Chailley</td>
<td>1917-1923</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>3/24</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Pierre Marrast</td>
<td>1917-1918</td>
<td>821</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Halbronn</td>
<td>1916-1917</td>
<td>1,930</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 René Audry</td>
<td>1917-1918</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>4/42</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Léon Mignot</td>
<td>1916-1917</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Joessel</td>
<td>1914-1920</td>
<td>915-959</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Lagrange</td>
<td>1914-1924</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Dupuy de Lôme</td>
<td>1915-1916</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

60 (+ 8 bldg. or on order) = 68 Submarines.
### FRANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Displacement</th>
<th>Tubes</th>
<th>H. P.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2nd class</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ariane</td>
<td>1921–1926</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>765</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>O'Byrne</td>
<td>1917–1920</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>513</td>
<td></td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Carissan</td>
<td>1917–1918</td>
<td>516–523</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>651</td>
<td></td>
<td>760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Victor Réveille</td>
<td>1915–1916</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>2/36</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>980</td>
<td></td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Armide</td>
<td>1914–1916</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>665</td>
<td></td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Daphné</td>
<td>1914–1916</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>950</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bellone</td>
<td>1914–1918</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>790</td>
<td></td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Astrée</td>
<td>1913–1918</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>–/12</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>560</td>
<td></td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Atalante</td>
<td>1913–1918</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>560</td>
<td></td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Néréïde</td>
<td>1913–1916</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,098</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gustave Zédé</td>
<td>1912–1914</td>
<td>849</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,098</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cornélie</td>
<td>1913–1917</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>570</td>
<td></td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Modified Pluviôse</td>
<td>1907–1914</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>550</td>
<td></td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Miscellaneous:**

150 units (aircraft tender, torpedo school ship, mine-layers, mine-sweepers, gunboats, patrol craft, etc.).
III.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A. NOTES ON BUDGET PROCEDURE.

(1) The financial year coincides with the calendar year. At the beginning of each year the Finance Minister requests the various Ministries to forward their respective budget estimates for the coming financial year as soon as possible. When these estimates are received, the budget is prepared by the Finance Minister in collaboration with the other Ministers. The budget is voted by the Chamber of Deputies and then sent to the Senate. The final vote is generally taken in December, but if the estimates have not been passed by the beginning of the financial year, the intervening period is provided for by means of authorisations for a specified number of months, called "douzièmes provisoires".

The general budget for 1923 was finally voted in June 1923. On the proposal of the Government it was decided that this budget should remain in force for 1924 also, with the reservation that the Government should ask Parliament, before the end of 1923, for authorisation to collect taxes and other revenue in 1924, and that any modifications in credits provided by the budget should be regulated by special amending acts (lois rectificatives). The budget for 1925 was voted in July 1925.

No closed accounts have been published for any financial year later than 1915, but since the beginning of 1922 the Bulletin de statistique et de législation comparée has published monthly tables showing actual cash receipts and actual issues for each Ministry, (and in some cases even the main items within each Ministry). These tables likewise show the appropriations for each Ministry voted in the Finance Law and any supplementary credit laws.

(2) Expenditure is shown in the following accounts:

(a) The general budget;
(b) The budget of recoverable expenditure;
(c) Special Treasury accounts, at present in liquidation;
(d) Appended budgets.

All defence expenditure is accounted for in the general budget, except: (a) the cost of the Army of Occupation and certain military reconstruction costs which are shown in the budget of recoverable expenditure; and (b) the working expenses of the Powder Factory, which are shown in the appended budgets.

The general budget is divided into ordinary and extraordinary receipts and expenditure.
(3) Receipts collected by the defence departments in the course of their administration are shown on the revenue side of the budget, and are not set off against the corresponding expenditure.

B. BUDGET EXPENDITURE ON NATIONAL DEFENCE.

I. Summary of Defence Expenditure (Gross)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE I.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General budget:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Marine . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Colonies . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget of recoverable expenditure:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Army of occupation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Reconstruction, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Defence expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of defence expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale price index number:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913 = 100. . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922 = 100. . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence expenditure reduced to pre-war price level . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of defence expenditure reduced to pre-war price level . . . .</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Included in the appropriations for the Ministry of War and the Ministry of the Marine in the general budget.
2 Average, January - September 1925.

NOTES.

(a) The expenditure figures, both as regards actual issues for the financial years 1922, 1923 and 1924 and the voted estimates for the financial year 1925, have been taken from the Bulletin de statistique et de législation comparée.

(b) The defence expenditure in the above tables includes various charges resulting from the war and from international obligations, but
does not include debt service or pensions (with the exception of a few insignificant allowances for non-effective service, etc.).

The expenditure charged to the Ministry of the Colonies includes various appropriations for civil purposes.

(c) In addition to the appropriations for the military and naval Air Force included in the budgets of the Ministry of War, the Ministry of the Marine and the Ministry of the Colonies, appropriations for aviation are included in the budget of Public Works, Aeronautics Section. These appropriations are at least partly for purposes of the Air Force, and in the Report of the Finance Commission of the Senate, dated March 29th, 1923, they have been counted as part of the defence expenditure. The expenditure under this heading amounted to 126,550,746 francs in 1922, to 133,153,444 francs in 1923 (actual issues) and to 99,134,555 francs in 1924, and the appropriations in the budget for 1925 amount to 152,581,700 francs.

(d) The expenditure shown in the above table under the heading “Budget of recoverable expenditure: (b) Reconstruction, etc.” includes certain appropriations for non-military purposes, e.g., the cost of removing ammunition, etc., from the devastated districts. For 1925 this expenditure is included in the appropriations for the Ministry of War and the Ministry of the Marine in the general budget.

(e) Information regarding the costs of military activities in Morocco and Syria is not yet available.
II. Analysis of Defence Expenditure.

(1) The following table shows the main headings of expenditure charged to the Ministry of War:

**Table 2.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ordinary Expenditure</th>
<th>1922 Actual issues</th>
<th>1923 Actual issues</th>
<th>1924 Actual issues</th>
<th>1925 Estimates voted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frs. (ooo’s omitted)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Home troops ....</td>
<td>3,877,951</td>
<td>3,589,012</td>
<td>2,930,027</td>
<td>2,352,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Colonial troops</td>
<td>175,646</td>
<td>193,433</td>
<td>216,634</td>
<td>264,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Construction and new material</td>
<td>94,399</td>
<td>126,697</td>
<td>87,355</td>
<td>182,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Alsace-Lorraine Services ....</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Ordinary Expenditure ....</td>
<td>4,517,976</td>
<td>4,277,180</td>
<td>3,540,852</td>
<td>3,139,799</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extraordinary Expenditure</th>
<th>1922 Actual issues</th>
<th>1923 Actual issues</th>
<th>1924 Actual issues</th>
<th>1925 Actual issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Exceptional expenditure resulting from hostilities</td>
<td>275,684</td>
<td>249,319</td>
<td>163,478</td>
<td>104,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Maintenance of troops of occupation in the Saar</td>
<td>20,160</td>
<td>21,646</td>
<td>15,973</td>
<td>21,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Maintenance of Army in the Levant</td>
<td>300,960</td>
<td>166,715</td>
<td>156,145</td>
<td>173,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Alsace-Lorraine Services</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>27,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Temporary expenditure for reconstruction of war damage</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Extraordinary Expenditure</td>
<td>641,241</td>
<td>481,671</td>
<td>335,596</td>
<td>327,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure</td>
<td>5,159,217</td>
<td>4,758,851</td>
<td>3,876,448</td>
<td>3,466,950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes.**

(a) The following table sets out in detail the expenditure on home and colonial troops and forces in Morocco. It has only been possible to show the voted estimates for 1925, as detailed figures for the actual issues in 1922, 1923 and 1924 are not yet available:
### FRANCE

**Table 3.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Home Troops</th>
<th>Colonial Troops</th>
<th>Forces in Morocco</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In France</td>
<td>In Algeria and Tunis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of the Minister and Central Administration.</td>
<td>17,475</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>2,574</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libraries, war archives</td>
<td>734</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegraphic correspondence</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army museum</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military schools</td>
<td>91,313</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General staff and general Army services</td>
<td>25,549 3,209</td>
<td>5,460</td>
<td>9,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special staff of artillery and engineering services</td>
<td>35,930 3,185</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartermasters' services</td>
<td>15,825 2,018</td>
<td>2,308</td>
<td>1,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health services</td>
<td>14,058 3,435</td>
<td>2,638</td>
<td>3,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remount and veterinary services</td>
<td>2,068 694</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>5,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay: Infantry</td>
<td>159,199 36,245</td>
<td>76,503</td>
<td>38,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>47,393 11,340</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>99,932 4,592</td>
<td>12,239</td>
<td>6,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering service</td>
<td>20,697 2,354</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air force</td>
<td>47,568 3,651</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army service corps</td>
<td>16,412 2,743</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative corps</td>
<td>10,330 1,703</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gendarmerie</td>
<td>92,942 —</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment allowance to French Marshals</td>
<td>180 —</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican guard</td>
<td>12,795 —</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve cadre, special reserve; pay to non-effective services, etc.</td>
<td>21,286 —</td>
<td>1,867</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General instruction of the Army and technical practice</td>
<td>29,008 2,833</td>
<td>1,332</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missions</td>
<td>5,655 —</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal expenses</td>
<td>30,115 4,820</td>
<td>21,574</td>
<td>4,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>4,105 9,386</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>34,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recruiting</td>
<td>7,691 248</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military justice</td>
<td>2,158 518</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penitentiary service</td>
<td>1,911 4,437</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil reparations</td>
<td>1,600 140</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical service</td>
<td>4,727 33</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military railway service</td>
<td>1,841 —</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery establishments</td>
<td>178,504 10,547</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>16,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premiums to owners and makers of special automobiles for military purposes</td>
<td>300 —</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammunition for shooting instruction</td>
<td>39,317 —</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering establishments</td>
<td>51,067 5,478</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>25,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeronautic establishments</td>
<td>272,828 13,663</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>15,423</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including military schools.
2 Material.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Home Troops</th>
<th>Colonial Troops</th>
<th>Forces in Morocco</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In France</td>
<td>In Algeria and Tunis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army meteorological service</td>
<td>977</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>25,789</td>
<td>5,203</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil personnel in the army</td>
<td>49,746</td>
<td>2,939</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service corps, etc.</td>
<td>277,978</td>
<td>55,102</td>
<td>57,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>114,536</td>
<td>18,815</td>
<td>26,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forage</td>
<td>14,947</td>
<td>2,433</td>
<td>1,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating and lighting</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor oil, spirit and accessories for automobiles</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>1,037</td>
<td>4,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for aeroplanes</td>
<td>89,034</td>
<td>16,751</td>
<td>15,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing and camping materials</td>
<td>14,627</td>
<td>1,873</td>
<td>2,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harness and farriery</td>
<td>14,094</td>
<td>3,089</td>
<td>3,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beds and furniture</td>
<td>2,636</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expenses</td>
<td>58,164</td>
<td>8,125</td>
<td>8,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health establishments (hospitals)</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various allowances and advances, etc.</td>
<td>13,993</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various military institutions</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of reception of foreign missions</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical education before and after compulsory military service</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical training of the army</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secret expenditure</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,760</td>
<td>1,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative expenditure of the Army Council</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidies to the Southern Territory of Algeria</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9,890</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisian gendarmerie (repayable expenditure)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,340</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil personnel employed by the staff, the supply services, the health service, and the various corps</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial troops in Algeria</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>33,363</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troops of occupation in China</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>12,244</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance of Moroccan auxiliary troops</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial troops</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>24,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,096,681</td>
<td>255,324</td>
<td>264,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand total</strong></td>
<td>2,352,005</td>
<td>264,069</td>
<td>339,825</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Material and ammunition (artillery) and quarters for Colonial troops.
2 Not separately distinguished.
It should be noted that the headings may not cover exactly the same kinds of expenditure in the case of different troops.

(b) The following table shows the expenditure voted for 1925 for construction and new material:

**Table 4.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Frs. (ooo’s omitted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>11,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>84,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>20,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Air Force</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Service Corps</td>
<td>17,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health establishments</td>
<td>2,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical training installations</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of motor oil, spirit and accessories for automobiles and aeroplanes</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances to the appended budget of the Powder Service:</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction and machinery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>182,990</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) The working expenses of *military establishments* are included in the Army appropriations, except in the case of the Powder Service, which is an independent establishment with its own budget appended to the general budget. The deliveries by the Powder Service to various other services are charged to the budgets of those services. The Powder Service also controls the purchase of motor oil, spirit and accessories for the Army and Navy. New construction is provided for by means of advances from the Army and Navy Budgets.

The following table shows the Budget Estimates for the Powder Service (1925):

**Table 5.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Frs. (ooo’s omitted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ordinary:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of deliveries</td>
<td>92,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional receipts</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances from various services for buildings and plant</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount voted for acquisition of motor oil, spirit and accessories for automobiles and aeroplanes</td>
<td>47,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Ordinary Receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>141,171</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extraordinary:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work effected for various services</td>
<td>20,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances from various services for buildings and plant</td>
<td>11,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances for construction of works for production of synthetic ammoniac</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount voted in extraordinary budget for acquisition of motor oil, spirit and accessories (Armies of Occupation in the Saar, Levant, Constantinople and on the Rhine)</td>
<td>15,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Extraordinary Receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>77,553</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>218,724</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 5 (continued).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>Frs. (ooo's omitted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ordinary:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working expenses, etc.</td>
<td>92,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of ground, buildings, etc.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service of oil, spirit and accessories</td>
<td>47,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for automobiles and aeroplanes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Ordinary Expenditure</strong></td>
<td>141,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extraordinary:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working expenses (temporary personnel,</td>
<td>20,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of ground, buildings, etc.</td>
<td>11,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of works for production</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of synthetic ammoniac</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service of motor oil, spirit and</td>
<td>15,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accessories for automobiles and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aeroplanes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Extraordinary Expenditure</strong></td>
<td>77,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>218,724</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The connection between the special budget and the general budget appears clearly from the above table.

(d) The "exceptional expenditure resulting from hostilities" represents war charges, i.e., expenditure on temporary personnel, repairation of damaged army material, etc.

(2) The following table shows the division into ordinary and extraordinary of the expenditure charged to the Ministry of the Marine:

TABLE 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>issues</td>
<td>issues</td>
<td>issues</td>
<td>voted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ordinary Expenditure</strong></td>
<td>1,165,636</td>
<td>1,036,254</td>
<td>1,036,301</td>
<td>1,245,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extraordinary Expenditure</strong></td>
<td>23,985</td>
<td>20,559</td>
<td>20,065</td>
<td>6,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary expenditure on</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reconstruction of war damage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditure</strong></td>
<td>1,189,621</td>
<td>1,056,813</td>
<td>1,056,366</td>
<td>1,251,973</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The working expenses of naval establishments (dockyards, etc.) are included in the appropriations for the Navy.
The following table sets out in detail the expenditure in the Marine estimates for 1925:

**Table 7.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost (Fr. (ooo's omitted))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(1) Ordinary Expenditure:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(a) General administration, maintenance of the Navy:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minister's salary, and Central Administration</td>
<td>14,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing, books and binding, archives</td>
<td>1,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrographical service</td>
<td>1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific research</td>
<td>1,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control of the Marine Administration</td>
<td>1,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers of the Navy</td>
<td>31,464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering Officers</td>
<td>6,236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seamen</td>
<td>153,734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers' mess, cost of reception of authorities at festivals and official missions</td>
<td>8,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval justice, coast and other naval police, and establishments</td>
<td>7,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various instructors</td>
<td>593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartermasters' service</td>
<td>6,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and subsistence allowances</td>
<td>71,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing, beds and quarters</td>
<td>24,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy supplies: materials and accessories</td>
<td>92,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health service, hospitals</td>
<td>14,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service of naval construction</td>
<td>117,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery service</td>
<td>41,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydraulic engineering</td>
<td>8,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative service</td>
<td>14,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal expenses and transport of personnel</td>
<td>16,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>38,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>675,212</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(b) New works, provision of war material:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various stores, war stocks, heavy machinery</td>
<td>11,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval construction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>36,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>127,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torpedoes and mines</td>
<td>34,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy machinery and transformation of workshops and dockyards</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval artillery</td>
<td>53,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval works</td>
<td>6,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval ports and bases of operations</td>
<td>14,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast defence, buildings, etc.</td>
<td>11,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health service</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific research</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Air Force:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>53,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New construction</td>
<td>54,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>570,472</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(2) Extraordinary Expenditure</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Air Force:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>53,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New construction</td>
<td>54,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>570,472</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,251,973</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(3) The military expenditure charged to the Budget of the Colonies represents the costs of the troops actually serving in the Colonies, but does not include the costs of training troops in France for colonial service. It should be noted that a part of the expenditure in the Budget of the Colonies is for civil administration. The civil expenditure in the estimates voted for 1923 and 1924 amounts to 37,133,000 francs and the military expenditure to 194,133,000 francs.

(4) The expenditure on the Army of Occupation is charged to a special account in the budget of recoverable expenditure. According to Article I of the Financial Inter-Allied Arrangement of Paris, March 11th, 1922, the payments to be made by Germany on account of the costs of the French Army of Occupation, exclusive of certain minor claims under a previous arrangement, were fixed at 460,000,000 French francs.

III. Receipts in connection with Defence Expenditure.

Receipts collected by the various defence departments in the course of their administration are accounted for on the revenue side of the budget. Contributions by Algeria and the Colonies towards military and naval expenditure are also shown as revenue and are not set off against the defence expenditure in the Colonies. The contributions of Algeria, of Southern Algeria and of the Colonies have been fixed at 25,145,396, 400,000 and 29,200,000 francs, respectively, for 1925.

IV. Expenditure referring to Previous Years.

(1) Debt Service. No interest on or redemption of debt is charged to the budgets of the Defence Department.

(2) Pensions. Pensions and similar allowances are charged: (a) to the public debt (ordinary pensions); (b) to the Ministry of Pensions, general budget (war pensions, not recoverable from Germany); (c) to the Ministry of Pensions, budget of recoverable expenditure (war pensions recoverable from Germany). Certain minor allowances to non-effective services are also charged to the budgets of the Ministries of the Army and of the Marine.

The following items for military and naval pensions are entered in the budget of the public debt:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Francs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Military pensions</td>
<td>600,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval pensions</td>
<td>170,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military pensions, colonial service</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>782,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The State retains 5 % of the salaries of officers as their contribution towards pension.
IV.

Industries capable of being used for War Purposes.

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

I. FUEL  
(Thousands of metric tons.)

A. Coal.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Soft coal and lignite</th>
<th>Coke</th>
<th>Briquettes, etc.</th>
<th>(in metric tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>34,671</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>1,956</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>38,536</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>2,484</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>43,852</td>
<td>1,032</td>
<td>2,808</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>47,736</td>
<td>1,992</td>
<td>3,072</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>58,987</td>
<td>2,639</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Petroleum.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Crude</th>
<th>Refined</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>24,056</td>
<td>3,996</td>
<td>2,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>18,398</td>
<td>3,495</td>
<td>1,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>22,421</td>
<td>5,142</td>
<td>1,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>26,284</td>
<td>3,630</td>
<td>778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>25,107</td>
<td>5,407</td>
<td>981</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Imports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Coal</th>
<th>Coke</th>
<th>Briquettes</th>
<th>Crude</th>
<th>Refined</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>Hectol.</td>
<td>Tons Hectol.</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>Hectol.</td>
<td>Tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>24,056</td>
<td>3,996</td>
<td>2,074</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>18,398</td>
<td>3,495</td>
<td>1,254</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>22,421</td>
<td>5,142</td>
<td>1,423</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>26,284</td>
<td>3,630</td>
<td>778</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>25,107</td>
<td>5,407</td>
<td>981</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Crude</th>
<th>Refined</th>
<th>Heavy Oils</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>Tons Hectol.</td>
<td>Tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1,708</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>2,104</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>2,275</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>2,245</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including Lorraine and Saar.
2 Lubricating and other heavy oils, petroleum residue; petrol.
## II. ORES AND METALS
(Thousands of metric tons.)

### A. Ores.

#### OUTPUT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Manganese</th>
<th>Copper</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Zinc</th>
<th>Bauxite</th>
<th>Nickel</th>
<th>Pyrites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>13,922</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>14,201</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>21,106</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>23,349</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>28,992</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### IMPORTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Manganese</th>
<th>Copper</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Zinc</th>
<th>Bauxite</th>
<th>Nickel</th>
<th>Pyrites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### EXPORTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Manganese</th>
<th>Copper</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Zinc</th>
<th>Bauxite</th>
<th>Nickel</th>
<th>Pyrites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>4,840</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>5,298</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>9,466</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>32.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>9,852</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>25.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>12,284</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. Metals.

#### OUTPUT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pig Iron</th>
<th>Iron and Steel</th>
<th>Copper</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Zinc</th>
<th>Aluminium</th>
<th>Nickel</th>
<th>Iron Alloys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>3,433</td>
<td>3,050</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>3,416</td>
<td>3,102</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>5,126</td>
<td>4,471</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>4,977</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>7,657</td>
<td>6,906</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Ores and half-finished products.
2. Pure or alloyed with zinc, tin, aluminium or manganese; ores and half-finished products.
3. Crude steel, including Martin furnace: 1,243,000 tons in 1921; 1,546,800 tons in 1922; 1,893,600 tons in 1923. Crucible furnace: 9,600 tons in 1921; 6,000 tons in 1922 and 13,600 tons in 1923. Electric furnace: 24,000 tons in 1921; 34,800 tons in 1922; 48,300 tons in 1923. Converter: 1,826,400 tons in 1921; 3,284,400 tons in 1922 and 3,018,300 tons in 1923.
III. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
(Thousands of metric tons.)

A. Raw Materials.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sodium Nitrate</th>
<th>Salt</th>
<th>Sulphur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1,273</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>769\textsuperscript{10}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>1,049\textsuperscript{10}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Cast pig, forged pig, "spiegel" pig.
2 Crude in slabs, rolled blooms and bars, scrap, etc. In addition semi-manufactured, mainly sheets, rails, wheels, etc., viz. (thousand tons): Imports: 431 in 1920; 216 in 1921; 356 in 1922; 323 in 1923 and 317 in 1924; exports: 117 in 1920; 207 in 1921; 279 in 1922; 412 in 1923 and 484 in 1924.
3 Crude cement copper, plate, slabs. In addition semi-manufactured in bars, sheets, wire, scrap, etc., viz. (thousand tons): Imports: 9 in 1920; 10 in 1921; 14 in 1922; 17 in 1923 and 21 in 1924; exports: 44 in 1920; 33 in 1921; 34 in 1922; 31 in 1923 and 25 in 1924.
4 In blocks, bars, plates, rolled, alloyed with antimony and scrap.
5 In blocks, bars, plates, sheets, scrap, etc.
6 In bars, sheets, scrap, etc.
7 Products of first smelting, pure, alloyed.
8 Ferro-manganese, ferro-silicium, etc.
9 Rock salt and sea-salt.
10 Rock salt only.
## B. Manufactures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sulphate of Ammonia</th>
<th>Cyanamide of calcium</th>
<th>Nitric acid</th>
<th>Sulphuric acid</th>
<th>Soda</th>
<th>Spirit (1,000 Hectol.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>75.7</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>121.0</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>29.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>31.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>37.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 Industrial year ending April 30th of the year mentioned in the margin.
2 Crude and refined.
3 Nitrate of lime and cyanamide of calcium.
4 Caustic soda.
### IV. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
(In Metric Tons.)

#### A. Cereals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Wheat</th>
<th>Rye</th>
<th>Barley</th>
<th>Oats</th>
<th>Maize</th>
<th>Rice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1920</strong></td>
<td>6,448,206</td>
<td>876,100</td>
<td>835,700</td>
<td>4,229,800</td>
<td>387,800</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1921</strong></td>
<td>8,803,400</td>
<td>1,127,600</td>
<td>834,300</td>
<td>3,548,300</td>
<td>264,000</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1922</strong></td>
<td>6,622,000</td>
<td>975,700</td>
<td>890,700</td>
<td>4,184,200</td>
<td>322,000</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1923</strong></td>
<td>7,499,800</td>
<td>927,600</td>
<td>980,300</td>
<td>4,890,800</td>
<td>321,900</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1924</strong></td>
<td>7,052,500</td>
<td>1,022,200</td>
<td>1,046,200</td>
<td>4,434,900</td>
<td>457,900</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### B. Potatoes.
(In Metric Tons.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Wheat Flour</th>
<th>Rye Flour</th>
<th>Barley</th>
<th>Oats</th>
<th>Maize</th>
<th>Rice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1920</strong></td>
<td>11,637,800</td>
<td>67,069</td>
<td>2,710</td>
<td>30,601</td>
<td>1,798</td>
<td>30,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1921</strong></td>
<td>12,646,100</td>
<td>159,746</td>
<td>371,092</td>
<td>296,106</td>
<td>219,465</td>
<td>279,987</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## V. LIVE-STOCK

### (Number.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Pigs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>13,217,240</td>
<td>9,405,870</td>
<td>4,941,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>13,343,440</td>
<td>9,599,560</td>
<td>5,160,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>13,575,840</td>
<td>9,782,420</td>
<td>5,195,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>13,749,290</td>
<td>9,925,210</td>
<td>5,405,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>14,024,960</td>
<td>10,171,520</td>
<td>5,801,830</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Horses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>2,635,350</td>
<td>1,340,890</td>
<td>2,706,110</td>
<td>1,361,180</td>
<td>180,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>2,706,110</td>
<td>1,361,180</td>
<td>2,778,270</td>
<td>1,368,140</td>
<td>185,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>2,778,270</td>
<td>1,352,630</td>
<td>2,847,970</td>
<td>1,376,510</td>
<td>192,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>3,859,400</td>
<td>1,376,510</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>192,930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Imports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>29,597</td>
<td>9,923</td>
<td>25,660</td>
<td>11,803</td>
<td>923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>21,733</td>
<td>4,333</td>
<td>53,973</td>
<td>18,567</td>
<td>1,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>32,313</td>
<td>4,007</td>
<td>157,667</td>
<td>41,345</td>
<td>1,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>22,610</td>
<td>3,497</td>
<td>35,094</td>
<td>9,105</td>
<td>692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>14,821</td>
<td>3,475</td>
<td>12,414</td>
<td>3,986</td>
<td>527</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>19,738</td>
<td>11,987</td>
<td>7,667</td>
<td>2,460</td>
<td>988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>6,589</td>
<td>8,624</td>
<td>9,034</td>
<td>2,880</td>
<td>787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>5,441</td>
<td>6,897</td>
<td>34,012</td>
<td>13,493</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>10,659</td>
<td>9,796</td>
<td>83,690</td>
<td>33,569</td>
<td>924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>13,291</td>
<td>9,618</td>
<td>23,168</td>
<td>9,283</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Not including sucking pigs. Sucking pigs were: Imports, negligible; Exports (number): 1,432 in 1920; 27,750 in 1921; 10,588 in 1922; 15,387 in 1923; 4,790 in 1924.
2. Not including horses for slaughter. Horses for slaughter were: Imports (number): 2,295 in 1920; 1,345 in 1921; 2,068 in 1922; 2,611 in 1923; 5,483 in 1924; Exports: not stated.
3. Including donkeys.
VI. MEAT
(In Metric Tons.)

**Imports.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fresh</th>
<th>Salted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>153,246</td>
<td>41,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>65,857</td>
<td>12,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>54,101</td>
<td>8,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>86,793</td>
<td>18,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>136,662</td>
<td>18,653</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exports.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fresh</th>
<th>Salted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>4,077</td>
<td>11,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>4,578</td>
<td>4,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>4,637</td>
<td>3,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>12,116</td>
<td>3,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>5,997</td>
<td>3,736</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VII. VARIOUS PRODUCTS
(In Metric Tons.)

Cotton Rubber

**Imports.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cotton</th>
<th>Rubber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>234,927</td>
<td>26,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>211,527</td>
<td>21,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>263,788</td>
<td>30,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>261,529</td>
<td>37,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>301,975</td>
<td>41,164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exports.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cotton</th>
<th>Rubber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>32,571</td>
<td>10,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>22,799</td>
<td>4,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>24,186</td>
<td>2,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>26,333</td>
<td>5,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>18,034</td>
<td>6,009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including frozen.
2 Including gutta-percha.
Sources.


Décret du 27 avril 1917 portant sur la réorganisation des Services de l'Administration centrale.

Loi d'organisation générale de l'Armée du 24 janvier 1873, complétée par la loi de 1875 et la loi de 1919 sur le service militaire.

Projet de loi d'organisation générale de l'Armée, votée par la Chambre le 20 mars 1924.

Loi des cadres et effectifs du 13 mars 1875 et du 15 avril 1914.

Projet de loi des cadres et effectifs, votée par la Chambre le 21 mars 1924.

Loi du 16 mai 1882 sur l'administration de l'Armée.

Décret du 3 janvier 1891 portant sur l'organisation des services d'Etat-Major.

Décret du 24 décembre 1887 relatif à la composition et répartition de la Gendarmerie.

Décret du 22 septembre 1882 réorganisant le corps militaire des Douanes.

Lois du 7 juillet 1900 sur l'organisation des Troupes coloniales.

Décret du 21 juin 1906 sur l'administration des Troupes coloniales.

Loi de recrutement du 1er avril 1923.

Loi sur le recrutement colonial du 25 avril 1905.

Décret des 30 juillet et 4 décembre 1919 sur le recrutement indigène.

Décret du 23 octobre 1919, modifié le 13 avril 1923, sur la relève des Troupes coloniales.

Décret du 17 novembre 1921 réorganisant le Conseil supérieur de la Défense nationale.

Arrêté du 26 septembre 1922 fixant les attributions du Haut Commissaire pour l'éducation physique, les sports et la préparation militaire.

Emplacement des corps de troupe de l'Armée française, I/VII, 1925.

Troupes coloniales, Organisation générale.

Etat militaire des officiers de l'Aéronautique, I/II, 1924.

Ministère de la Guerre. Annuaire officiel des officiers de l’Armée active, I/VI, 1925.

Ministère de la Marine. Annuaire de la Marine, 1925.

Bulletin officiel du Ministère de la Guerre : Aéronautique ; 20/VI, 1924.

Journal officiel, 9/XII, 1925.

Jane's Fighting Ships, 1925.
Lois portant fixation du budget général des dépenses et des recettes des exercices 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925.
Prévisions budgétaires de 1924, telles qu'elles ont été soumises au Parlement.
Bulletin de statistique et de législation comparée publié par le Ministère des Finances.
Rapport sur le budget, présenté par les Commissions des finances de la Chambre des Députés et du Sénat.
Loi du 31 mars 1924 portant attribution de crédits supplémentaires et annulation de crédits dans le budget de 1923 et de 1924.
Annuaire statistique, 1925.
Documents statistiques publiés mensuellement par l'Administration des Douanes sur le commerce de France, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924.
Annuaire international de statistique agricole ; Rome, 1925.