ITALY

GENERAL

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

Length of land frontiers:

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

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

Length of railways, 20,118 kilometres.

I.

Army ².

A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS

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

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

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

I. WAR OFFICE.

The War Office combines the functions of administration and technical direction. It is organised as follows:

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

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² A new law on the organisation of the Italian Army is now being discussed in Parliament.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

i) **Engineer Services Department.** Fortification Works. Military roads and telegraph and telephone lines. Artillery ranges. Engineering stores, etc.

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

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

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

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

n) **Royal Army Staff.** (See below.)

The Minister for War also exercises authority over the Chief of the General Staff in all matters concerning the preparedness of the cadres, troops and equipment for war.

2. **Chief of the General Staff.**

The Chief of the General Staff must hold the rank of Marshal of Italy, full General or General of an Army Corps. He is appointed by Royal Decree on the advice of the Council of Ministers.
He is directly responsible to the President of the Council for everything relating to the execution of decisions taken by the Supreme Committee of Defence and for all military operations. He takes the necessary measures for the co-ordination of the defensive organisations of the country. He prepares plans for war and gives the Chiefs of the War Staffs of the Royal Navy and of the Royal Air Force general instructions relating to the action of the Navy and Air Force in the event of combined operations with the Army.

On the other hand, he is under the Minister of War for all matters concerned with the Royal Army.

In peace time he takes the necessary measures to ensure that the cadres, troops and equipment are prepared for war.

He acts as supreme inspector of the forces, technical services and military schools.

He must be consulted by the Minister on the principal questions relating to the posting of general officers and on questions of principle concerned with the promotion, position and discipline of army cadres.

In virtue of his duties the Chief of the General Staff is therefore responsible for:

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

(b) Determining the order of battle of the army and the principles on which the mobilisation of the forces is to be arranged and carried out and making arrangements for the allocation of material, and the organisation of the various services;

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

(d) Giving instructions, on the basis of the sums voted in the budget, for drawing up schemes for general manoeuvres, and combined manoeuvres by the army, navy and air force, when the action of the fleet or air force represents no more than their necessary participation in operations by the land forces.

Among the particular duties of the Chief of the General Staff are the following:

(a) To work out schemes for the organisation of the defence of the country and military operations.

(b) To prepare documents concerning the order of battle, mobilisation and the concentration of troops, and the organisation and working of the different services.

(c) To provide, in agreement with the authorities concerned, for the protection of means of communication and the measures
to be taken if communication is interrupted, for the watching and protection of the coast and for air defence.

(d) To consider questions relating to army training.

(e) To work out tactical regulations and to prepare historical and military studies and publications.

(f) To make general arrangements for the organisation and working of the services in time of peace.

(g) To make arrangements for the appointment and posting of general staff officers.

Lastly, the Chief of the General Staff makes such proposals to the War Office as may be required for the allocation of the credits in the budget.

The Chief of the General Staff is kept informed of the political and military situation of the Colonies, and his opinion is requested on the most important questions regarding the organisation of colonial troops and defence of the Colonies.

He must further be kept informed and consulted about colonial military operations of so important a character as to require or take for granted the participation of units from the Mother Country.

He takes part in an advisory capacity in the work of the Deliberative Committee of the Supreme Committee of Defence, and, together with the persons he has chosen to advise him, in the discussions of extraordinary Commissions convened by the Government and the War Office to study questions relating to the preparation of the country for war.

In the discharge of his duties the Chief of the General Staff is assisted by:

(a) The general officers nominated for army commands;

(b) The Deputy Chief of the General Staff;

(c) Unattached general officers for the various arms.

He may also call upon the members of the Army Council mentioned below to discharge any other duties which he may entrust to them.

As regards the arrangements he is required to make and the publication of measures coming within his province, the Chief of the General Staff is assisted by the General Staff of the Royal Army.

In time of war, the Chief of the General Staff exercises the powers specified in the field service regulations.

3. ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF.

The Assistant Chief of Staff of the Army collaborates with the Chief of Staff. He replaces him when absent and is his representative in matters concerning the army.

The Assistant Chief of Staff must bear the rank at least of General of Army Corps.
4. **Army Council.**

The Army Council is composed as follows:

(a) The Chief of the General Staff;
(b) The four General Officers nominated for an army command;
(c) Three other General Officers commanding an army or an army corps;
(d) The Assistant Chief of Staff.

The Army Council is the consulting body of the Chief of the General Staff for all important questions relating to the organisation, operation and mobilisation of the army of national defence.

On all questions of exceptional importance, the Chief of the General Staff can also consult the Marshals of Italy and the Grand Admiral.

On questions which concern the army, navy and air force at the same time, the Army Council will meet in plenary assembly with the Committee of Admirals and the Air Council.

The Army Council ceases to act from the time of mobilisation and for the whole duration of war.

5. **Generals appointed for command of an army.**

Officers appointed for the command of an army preside over the arrangements relative to the organisation for defence of the zone which is assigned to them and the readiness for war of their respective armies. They also act as inspectors for these same units.

6. **Unattached General Officers for the various arms.**

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

- Bersaglieri,
- Artillery,
- Alpine Troops,
- Engineers,
- Cavalry,

They are subordinate to the Chief of the General Staff of the Army, and are responsible for giving advice, making arrangements and carrying out inspections in their arms and special branches.

7. **Royal Army Staff.**

The general staff of the Royal Army is under the Chief of the General Staff. The latter, assisted by the Deputy Chief of the General Staff, employs the services of the Army Staff in making the arrangements and in publishing the measures which fall within his province.

The Royal Army Staff consists of three sections, together with a special secretariat for the Chief of the General Staff.
First Section: Branches: Operations; air defence; training; intelligence.

Second Section: Branches: Organisation and mobilisation; staff personnel and official reports of mobilisation; transport; various services.

Third Section: Branches: Secretariat: Historical service; colonies.

8. THE SUPREME DEFENCE COMMISSION.

The Supreme Defence Commission is an inter-ministerial organ established to co-ordinate the examination and settlement of questions affecting national defence and to fix regulations for the utilisation of all national services in defence of the country.

The Supreme Defence Commission consists of an Executive Committee and advisory bodies.

The Executive Committee is made up as follows:

Chairman: The Prime Minister.


Other Ministers may be called upon to sit on the Committee and to vote when questions are being discussed which come within their particular competence.

The following take part in the discussions of the Committee in an advisory capacity:

The President of the Army Council;
The President of the Committee of Admirals;
The President of the National Mobilisation Committee;
The General Officer Commanding the Air Force;
The Chief of the General Staff of the Royal Army;
The Chief of Staff of the Royal Navy.

The Executive Committee determines the questions upon which the advisory bodies are required to give their opinions, and takes decisions regarding executive measures.

The notification of measures is carried out by the Secretariat of the Supreme Defence Commission.

The advisory organs of the Supreme Defence Commission, for questions coming within their respective competences, are as follows:

(a) The Army Council;
(b) The Committee of Admirals;
(c) The National Mobilisation Committee.

National Mobilisation Committee.

The National Mobilisation Committee is a subordinate organ of the Supreme Committee of Defence for the purpose of examining and advising upon questions relating to the utilisation of all the national
energies and the preparation of plans for organising and employing those of the country's resources which are necessary in war.

It consists of a president, appointed by Royal Decree on the advice of the Prime Minister, and the following members:

1. The Chief of the General Staff of the Royal Army;
2. The Chief of Staff of the Royal Navy;
3. The General Officer Commanding the Air Force;
4. The Director-General of the Bank of Italy;
5. The Director-General of State Railways;
6. The Secretary-General of the Supreme Defence Commission;
7. Eleven Directors-General or chiefs of sections of the State Administrations, appointed, either permanently or to deal with particular questions, by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, the Interior, Finance, the Colonies, National, Economy, Public Works, Education, Justice and Communications (one for the Merchant Marine and one for Posts and Telegraphs), and by the Emigration Department;
8. Eleven Presidents or representatives of the principal technical, scientific and economic associations in the country, appointed by the President of the Committee in agreement with those associations;
9. Eleven members representing science, industry, agriculture and economics, appointed by the Prime Minister in agreement with the President of the Committee.

B. MILITARY DISTRICTS

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

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

The Army Corps Artillery Headquarters,
The Army Corps Engineer Headquarters,
The Army Corps Medical Service Headquarters,
The Army Corps Intendance Headquarters.
ITALY
TERRITORIAL MILITARY AREAS.

--- Army corps boundaries.
ihat Army corps headquarters.

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

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

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

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

The Artillery Headquarters,
The Engineer Headquarters,
Medical and Supplies Headquarters, and
The Courts Martial.

All matters relating to recruiting and the calling-up of men to the colours are under the Staffs of the military areas, which number 105.

There are 30 territorial divisions, which are grouped under 10 territorial army corps commands:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

X. Palermo
   Army Corps
   Palermo Division.
   Messina Division.

C. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ARMY AND HIGHER UNITS

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

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

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

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

D. GENERAL HEADQUARTERS. — ARMS AND SERVICES


The establishment of General Officers is as follows:

(a) The Marshals of Italy.
(b) The General Army Officers.
(c) The Chief of the General Staff and other General Officers appointed to the Army Council and not fulfilling any of the duties mentioned below.
(d) The four General Officers nominated for command of an army.
(e) The first Aide-de-Camp to H.M. the King.
(f) The Assistant Chief of Staff.

1 While still a part of the armed forces of the State, the Air Force is no longer incorporated as a unit in the Army, and has become an entirely independent force; a special Air Board, mention of which is made farther on, has been set up.
(g) The ten General Officers commanding the ten Territorial Army Corps.
(h) The President of the Supreme Military and Naval Court.
(i) The General Officer commanding the Royal Revenue Guard.
(j) The General Officer commanding the Corps of Carabiniers.
(k) The 30 General Officers commanding the 30 Territorial Divisions.
(m) The General Officers belonging to the various arms placed at the disposal of the War Minister.
(n) All other General Officers belonging to the combatant corps.
(o) General Officers belonging to the technical artillery cadre.
(p) The surgeons-general and the Intendant-General.

2. ROYAL CARABINIERS.

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

3. INFANTRY.

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

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

The nine Alpine regiments consist of 27 battalions in all.
The Tanks unit consists of Headquarters, a depot, and the troops belonging to the unit.
4. **Cavalry.**

The Cavalry establishment consists of:

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

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

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

5. **Artillery.**

The artillery consists of:

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

The Artillery establishment and the Territorial Artillery Services consist of:

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

The Artillery technical service is organised as follows:

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

The artillery establishments are as follows:

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

6. **Engineers.**

The establishment of engineers is as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

7. Services.

(a) Army Chemical Service.

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

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

The Service consists of a Director of the Army Chemical Service, with an analytical and experimental laboratory.

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

(b) Army Medical Service.

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

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

The Personnel of the Medical Service consists of:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) The Intendance Service.

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

Its chief organ is the Department of Intendance Services in the Ministry of War. This includes the Office of the Intendant-General, who supervises the training of officers and men, the work of the various headquarters staffs and establishments, and is asked for an opinion on technical questions affecting the Intendance Service.

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

The personnel of the Intendance Service Corps consists of:

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

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

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

(d) **Department of Administration.**

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

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

The Board has a twofold object according as it is considered in its
relations with the War Office or from the point of view of its internal
working; in the former aspect it is merely the agent of the central
administration, while in the latter it is an independent and self-contained
administrative organ, possessing the necessary powers of direction,
administration and control.

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

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

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

The administration of the field army is governed by special provisions.

(e) **Army Veterinary Corps.**

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

(f) **Army Transport Service.**

The Army Transport Service consists of:
10 transport groups;
1 motor-car factory.

Each transport group is organised in:
headquarters,
a depot,
a motor-transport group,
one group of train.
The Geographical and Topographical Service.

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

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

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

Department of Military Justice.

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

The territorial courts martial consist of five members, the president and three members being officers and the fifth member, who acts as rapporteur (judge advocate), a member of the Military Justice Department. The secretarial work is discharged by members of the Military Justice Department.

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

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

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

Cavalry Services.

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

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

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

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

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

(j) Disciplinary Units and Military Penal Establishments.

These consist of the following:
- Staff;
  - 2 disciplinary companies;
  - 12 military detention barracks;
  - 1 central military reformatory and 2 secondary reformatories;
  - 1 central military gaol.

### SUMMARY TABLE OF COMMANDS AND UNITS.

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<tr>
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<td>Squadrions</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Groups</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Batteries</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Special units</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

I. ESTABLISHMENT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>General Officers</th>
<th>Colonels</th>
<th>Lieut.-Colonels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Command, Army or Army Corps</td>
<td>Command, Division</td>
<td>Command, Brigade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Staff</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Carabiniers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Carabiniers for special duty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combatant Service</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Medical Corps:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Officers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceutical chemists</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intendance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Administration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Veterinary Corps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unattached:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Transport Corps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stud Service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Officers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers at the disposal of the War Minister</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous (Unattached Personnel)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### 1. Establishment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Other Ranks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>Captains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posted to the General Staff, Corps and Units</td>
<td>Posted to the General Staff, Corps and Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>480</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>818</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Lieutenant-Colonel or Major.
10. The Director of the Service is a Colonel or Brigadier-General.
11. There is no specific rank for the nine officers of the Chemical Service.
12. There are also 45 chief farriers.
13. Including 1,800 1st Class Warrant Officers.
14. Including 4,400 Corporals (Brigadiers) and 3,450 Lance-Corporals (Sous-Brigadiers).
15. Including 12,700 belonging to the Carabiniers (Police Corps).
16. Including 5,000 lance-corporals, 37,800 Carabiniers and 4,500 Carabinier Cadets.
2. **BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.C.O.s</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Ranks</td>
<td>215,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Carabineers</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>308,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF ARMED FORCES.**

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

**Total**: 308,000

F. **ARMAMENT**

I. **MATERIAL IN SERVICE IN THE UNITS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rifles or carbines</td>
<td>268,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pistols or revolvers</td>
<td>81,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light machine-guns</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine-guns</td>
<td>1,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannon, howitzers or mortars (less than 120 mm. in calibre)</td>
<td>1,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannon, howitzers or mortars (120 mm. and upwards in calibre)</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanks</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **PRODUCTION, ASSEMBLAGE AND DISTRIBUTION OF MILITARY STORES.**

(a) **Artillery Stores:**

- Director-in-Chief of Artillery Construction — Rome.
- Director of artillery tests — Nettuno (with detached section at Cirio and range-table office at Turin).
- Army arsenal — Turin.
- Army arsenal — Naples (with section at Torre Annunziata).
- Army artillery workshops — Piacenza.
- Army small arms factory — Terni (with section of small arms factory at Gardone Val Trompia).
- Army testing laboratory — Rome.
- Army pyrotechnical laboratory — Bologna (with section at Capua).
- Army gunpowder factory — Fontana Liri.

1 Does not include the colonial troops shown on the budget of the Colonial Ministry.
2 As on January 1st, 1923.
### Administrative Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intendance</th>
<th>Detached Sections</th>
<th>Central Depots</th>
<th>Mills</th>
<th>Bakeries</th>
<th>Military Workshops</th>
<th>Biscuit Factories</th>
<th>Butcheries</th>
<th>Supply Stores</th>
<th>Barrack Equipment Stores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milan</td>
<td>Novara, Brescia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Milan, Brescia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Turin, Milan, Novara, Brescia</td>
<td>Turin, Milan, Novara, Brescia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trieste</td>
<td>Pola, Gorizia</td>
<td>Udine.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trieste, Gorizia, Pola, Udine,</td>
<td>Florence, Piacenza, Genoa</td>
<td></td>
<td>Trieste, Gorizia, Pola, Udine, Florence, Piacenza, Genoa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>Perugia, Leghorn</td>
<td>Rome, Foligno,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Caserta, Naples,</td>
<td>Palermo, Messina, Cagliari, Palermo, Messina, Cagliari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palermo</td>
<td>Messina, Cagliari</td>
<td>Palermo, Messina.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Palermo, Messina, Cagliari, Palermo, Messina, Cagliari</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Military Engineer Construction Workshops:**
- Pavia — Military barracks and wireless telegraph and electro-technical workshops — Rome.

**Military Engineer Institute of Wireless Telegraphy and Electro-Technics:**
- Rome.
G. RECRUITING SYSTEM

I. FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

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

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

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

2. MEN DEBARRED FOR REASONS OF CHARACTER.

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

3. EXEMPTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF PHYSICAL OR MENTAL INCAPACITY.

Conscripts who are unfit for military service owing to physical or mental infirmity or defects, and conscripts who are less than 1.50 m. in height are exempted. In special cases, men between 1 metre 50 and 1 metre 54 are also exempted, should the Minister for War so decide.

4. RECRUITING ORGANISATION.

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

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

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

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

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

The commissions are presided over by the Praetor of the District and include one Provincial Councillor and one Army officer. An Army medical officer is responsible for the work of medical examination. A civil servant, who is known as the Recruiting Commissioner, and acts as secretary, a carabinier officer and the syndic of each commune attend the meetings in an advisory capacity. Conscripts in the provincial capitals are inspected by the Recruiting Board.
The Recruiting Boards and mobile commissions decide whether men are to be enlisted, enlisted for a shortened period of service, discharged on medical grounds or put back, in accordance with the results of the inspection and the examination of the documents produced by the men concerned.

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

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

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

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

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

5. Recruiting List: Calling up.

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

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

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

There are two periods for the enlistment of recruits.

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

In the second period, the Recruiting Board make the final scrutiny of the lists and inspect each man individually, but they do not post recruits to army units. They simply decide as to the fitness of each recruit, according to his physical and technical qualifications, to serve with the different arms or special services in the army.

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

Men liable to enlistment in the land forces and passed fit for service must join the Army and are personally liable for military service from the day on which their class is called up until December 31st of the year on which they complete 39 years of age; this rule, however, does not apply to officers, who are subject to special legal provisions.
A certain number of recruits, provided that they have no claim to exemption (e.g., reduction of period of service), may be posted to the Royal Navy. These recruits are chosen from men less than 1.60 m. in height.

Service with the Colours normally lasts 18 months from the day on which service actually begins.

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

(1) Only son of a father in his 65th year, or unfit for work, or disabled and holder of a military pension.

(2) Eldest son of a father in the same circumstances without other male child older than 16 years.

(3) Only son of widowed mother (not re-married).

(4) Eldest son of widowed mother (not re-married) without other male child over 16 years, etc.

Besides the reduction of service to three months, recruits may have their service reduced to six months for special family circumstances.

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

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

7. Exemptions granted for financial or family reasons.

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

(a) To exempt from service with the Colours men entitled to reduced service;

(b) To exempt from service with the Colours all or certain of the conscripts who only just fulfil the requisite physical qualifications for military service;

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

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

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

8. Voluntary Enlistment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. Men called up in anticipation of their class.

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


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

11. Recalling to the colours.

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

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

12. Re-engagement.

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

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

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

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

If they are corporals or privates in the Cavalry or Horse Artillery and desire to re-engage, receiving the bonus provided for in the law, have been on the reserve for less than two years and undertake to serve for at least one year as a re-engaged soldier.

H. PREPARATORY MILITARY TRAINING

The regulations for preparatory military training are purely provisional.

Preparatory military training is optional and lasts for a period of two courses.

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

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

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

I. CADRES

1. N.C.O.s.

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

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

Second-class N.C.O.s:

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

Corporals are selected from soldiers who have performed at least three months' service and have taken certain special examinations. Corporal-majors are appointed by selection from corporals who have performed at least two months' service in that rank.
Sergeants are appointed from officer-cadet corporals or N.C.O. cadet corporals or from corporal-majors performing at least 10 months' service with the Colours.

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

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

2. Officers.

(a) Ranks.

The following are the ranks of officers:

- Marshal of Italy
- General Officer Commanding-in-Chief
- General Officer Commanding an Army
- General Officer Commanding an Army Corps
- General Officer Commanding a Division
- Senior Surgeon-General
- Brigadier-General
- Surgeon-General
- Quartermaster-General
- Colonel
- Lieutenant-colonel
- Major
- Captain
- Subalterns
- Lieutenant
- Second lieutenant

Officers in the Medical, Army Service, Administrative and Veterinary Corps have the same ranks as officers in the combatant branches.

Officers are classed in the following categories:

- (a) Regular Officers on the active list,
- (b) Officers of the first Reserve (de complément),
- (c) Officers on auxiliary service,
- (d) Officers temporarily on the retired list,
- (e) Officers of the Reserve.

Officers of the first category are also known as professional officers (di carriera), whilst all other officers belong to the categories of the reserve.
Recruitment.

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

Infantry and cavalry training takes place at the Modena Military Academy and lasts three years; artillery and engineering training at the Turin Academy, where the courses last four years.

Upon the conclusion of his course a cadet is gazetted lieutenant on the active list.

Second lieutenants of the first Reserve (and lieutenants who renounce their rank), provided that they have completed at least two months’ active service as officers in the first Reserve, are admitted to the above academies by competitive examination, the number of such admissions being fixed by the Minister of War according to circumstances. They must be not more than 23 years of age, must possess a secondary education certificate or a certificate from a technical college, or equivalent diploma, and must pass special written and oral examinations.

The Academies further provide a special course to which non-commissioned officers with at least four years’ service as such are admitted by competitive examination, the number being fixed by the Minister. Candidates must be under 28 years of age and those who do not possess a diploma from a secondary school or technical institute or some equivalent certificate must pass a special written and oral examination.

On completing this special course — three years for all arms — cadets receive the rank of lieutenant in the active army.

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field officers</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subalterns</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following are the military obligations of officers of the first Reserve in time of peace.

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

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

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

Officers of the first Reserve, irrespective of their antecedents, may be promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; in time of war they may also be promoted to higher rank, but solely on account of war service.

Upon mobilisation the officers of the first Reserve are called up conjointly with regular officers on the Active List for incorporation in the various corps.

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

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

Officers temporarily on the retired list are officers sent on leave owing to their unsuitability for promotion or their inability to discharge the duties of their rank who have not served the period entitling them to a pension. As soon as they have completed this period, they are placed on the retired list, and if they possess the necessary qualifications they are included in the category of reserve officers.

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

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

At present there is a special temporary category of officers on leave in anticipation of a reduction of establishment. It consists of officers who have not reached the age-limit but who request to be sent on leave to allow of the reduction of cadres not required after the war.

These officers continue on leave for four years after reaching the age-limit; they are then put on the retired list and are regarded as officers who have passed direct from the active army to the retired pay list.
Promotion.

Officers are promoted as follows:

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

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

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

Candidates for promotion by selection must take certain prescribed examinations.

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

Promotion to the ranks of colonel and general is decided by a single commission known as the **Central Promotion Commission**.

In certain ranks the decision as to fitness is subordinate to the result of special examinations or tests.

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

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

In war, extraordinary promotions for **conspicuous gallantry** may be made to any rank, in the case of officers. Other ranks may be promoted second lieutenant for conspicuous gallantry.

**General Staff Branch.**

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

Officers who have obtained the Staff College certificate after successfully completing a practical course lasting for about a year may be declared qualified for staff appointments subject to approval by a Special Commission presided over by the Chief of the General Staff.
**Superannuation.**

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

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

3. **Schools.**

The Army Schools are:

- Military Colleges at Rome and Naples.
- Training Schools for regular officers on the active list (Infantry and Cavalry Academy, Modena; Artillery and Engineering Academy, Turin; Army Medical School, Florence). For cavalry there is also the Advanced School at Pinerolo and Tor di Quinto.
- Central Schools: Infantry, Artillery and Engineers at Civita Vecchia. Staff College, Turin.

For the training of officers of the first reserve there are special Army Corps schools (one per corps) to which cadets from the military colleges are also admitted by competitive examination.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Before the war there were also Advanced Schools for the various arms. They were used as schools for giving advanced training to officers on the active list, more particularly training of a practical nature. They are still carrying on provisionally for the purpose of special advanced courses for junior officers commissioned during the war.

The N.C.O. cadet courses are given in the same schools as first Reserve officer cadet courses, but are kept entirely separate from them. Candidates begin their service with their units, where they join a special corporals' training course lasting four months. Those who qualify are promoted and sent to the N.C.O. cadet schools, where they take a course lasting three and a-half months, after which those who again qualify are promoted corporal-major and sent back to their units. After two months' service they may be promoted sergeant upon an engagement to serve for two years, inclusive of service already performed.

Men who do not undertake the above engagement serve on the same terms as the other members of their contingents with the rank of corporal-major.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Courses in the Staff College last 3 years.

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

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

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

Physical Training.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The programme is divided into three parts:

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

Each regiment has a covered gymnasium with complete gymnastic apparatus.

Divisional and Army Corps matches are held each year for singling out competitors for the national Army championships.
J. MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER

The armed forces for the maintenance of public order comprise:

1. The police force.
2. The Royal Carabineers.
3. The volunteer militia for national security (see below).

POLICE.

The police force, which is directly subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior, is responsible for the safety of persons and property, and for the prevention and suppression of crime by collecting evidence and handing the criminals over to justice.

It is also responsible for helping to maintain public order, enforcing the laws and regulations of the State and the decrees of the public authorities, and lending assistance in public and private accidents.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the force are officers of the judicial police, the first-class and ordinary constables are constables of the judicial police.

The establishment of the police force is as follows:

**Officers.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chief Inspector</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First-class Inspectors</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second-class Inspectors</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First-class Officers</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second-class Officers</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-class Officers</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First-class Warrant Officers</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second and Third-class Warrant Officers</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeants <em>(Brigadiers)</em></td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lance-Sergeants <em>(Vice-Brigadiers)</em></td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constables, first class <em>(Agents d'élite)</em></td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constables <em>(Agents)</em></td>
<td>7,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadets</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total: 12,000**
ROYAL CARABINEERS.

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

The regular establishment of non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Carabineers is as follows:

- Senior Warrant Officers: 1,800
- Warrant Officers: 3,050
- Sergeants (Brigadiers): 4,400
- Lance-Sergeants (Vice-Brigadiers): 3,450
- Lance-corporals: 5,000
- Rank and file: 37,800
- Cadets (annual average): 4,500

Total: 60,000

The number of carabineer cadets may vary, but must never exceed a total representing a daily average of 4,500 for the financial year.

Personnel at the disposal of the Ministries of Marine and the Colonies and personnel attached to non-military services are not included in the above-mentioned establishment.

K. VOLUNTEER MILITIA FOR NATIONAL SECURITY

I. CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONS.

The Volunteer Militia for National Defence forms part of the armed forces of the State. Its members take the oath of allegiance to the King, and are subject to the same disciplinary and penal codes as members of the Army.

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

The Militia is under the orders of the Prime Minister, and will perform such duties as he may from time to time deem opportune, both at home and in the Colonies. The Militia is permanently responsible for the preparatory military training of the army in accordance with such

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1 In view of the fact that the regulations for the application of the provisions of the Decree of August 1st, 1924, referred to in this chapter have not yet appeared, it has not been possible to give more detailed information as to the voluntary militia in this volume.
rules and regulations as may be issued by the Ministry of War, after consultation with the Militia command.

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

2. Organisation.

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

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

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

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

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

3. Recruitment.

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

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

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


The Militia has separate ranks corresponding to those in the other armed forces of the State. The commissioned ranks are as follows:

Consul-General, equivalent to Commander of an Army Corps (Commander-in-Chief of the Militia). Consul, equivalent to General of Division (area commander or commander of independent group of legions). Proconsul, equivalent to Colonel (legion commander). Senior, equivalent to Major (cohort commander). Centurion, equivalent to Captain (century commander). Head of Maniple, equivalent to 2nd Lieutenant, or to Lieutenant in the case of officers holding that rank in the Army (maniple commander).
The officers of the Militia are drawn from officers in the various reserve classes of the Army, Navy and Air Force, who must themselves make application; heads of maniples may also be recruited from civilians and from platoon commanders in the Militia who are found to be qualified for such appointment.

The legal status of all officers will be determined by special legislation.

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

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

5. CALLS TO THE COLOURS.

When called to the Colours or called up for normal training by the military authorities, or when mobilised, those members of the Militia who are subject to the obligation of military service are incorporated in those Army, Navy or Air Force units to which they belong.

In the event of war those Militia units which consist of men exempt from military obligations will assist the field army in the defence of the State, either at home or in the Colonies, and will perform such special duties as may be allotted to them by the Ministry of War.

6. BUDGET.

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

L. ROYAL REVENUE GUARD

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

(a) to prevent, suppress, and report smuggling and all breaches of or offences against the revenue laws and regulations;

(b) to protect the executive revenue officials;

(c) to supervise, on behalf of the State, the collection of the duties on commodities;
(d) to assist in the maintenance of public order and security and, in case of war, in military operations.

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

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

The Corps is commanded by a General Officer on the Army Active List with the rank of an Army Corps Commander.

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

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

HEADQUARTERS AND UNITS.

The Royal Revenue Guard is organised as follows:

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

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

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

The cadet schools are commanded by a senior officer.

TRAINING, RECRUITMENT AND RE-ENLISTMENT.

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

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

The Ministry of Finance, through the Headquarters of the Corps, draws up in time of peace, in collaboration with the War Office and Marine, regulations for the preparation and training of the personnel for war, and also for the formation and employment of the special

1 Which are organised in groups of legions.
units of the Guard in military operations in the event of mobilisation. During the period of mobilisation soldiers belonging to the Royal Revenue Guard retain the uniform, rank and pay of the Corps.

Men are recruited for the Royal Revenue Guard:

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

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

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

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

An applicant passed fit undertakes to serve for three years.

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

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

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

SPECIAL SERVICES.

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

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

General Officers.

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

Field Officers.

14 Colonels.
85 Lieut.-Colonels and Majors.

Captains and Subalterns.

190 Captains.
368 Lieutenants and Second Lieutenants.

N.C.O.s.

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

Men.

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

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

M. CIVILIAN MOBILISATION.

This organisation, which, when complete, is equivalent to national mobilisation, comprises military and civilian mobilisation, either of which may be general or partial.

Military mobilisation includes the mobilisation of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Royal Revenue Guard.

Civilian mobilisation consists in the transformation of the peace organisation of every national activity except those of the armed forces into a war organisation.

In the event of general or partial mobilisation, so far as the Government may consider it necessary and desirable, all citizens of either sex and all legally constituted corporations are required to assist in the moral and material defence of the nation, and are subject to military discipline.

In order to carry out civilian mobilisation as soon as this becomes definitely necessary, the following organisations, whose work is coordinated by the Supreme Defence Commission, are established and placed under the authority of the appropriate Ministries:
An organisation for the supervision of commercial transactions connected with the importation of raw materials for the needs of the armed forces and civilian population;

An organisation for war industries, for the distribution of raw materials and manufactured products, and for the control of Government and other industrial establishments;

A food-supply organisation, whose duty is to purchase and distribute food supplies for the armed forces and the civilian population, and to exercise control over Government and other establishments engaged in the food industries;

An organisation for propaganda and civil assistance, which is responsible for propaganda at home and abroad, for assisting the dependents of members of the Forces and of returned emigrants, for supervising war trusts, and for granting war pensions.

In order to decentralise, as necessary, the work of these four organisations, special regional committees are established to direct, within the limit of their powers, all civil activities subject to mobilisation; these committees may be assisted by sub-committees for different kinds of work (industry, agriculture, trade, assistance and propaganda).

Preparations for the mobilisation of labour are made by the Supreme Defence Commission, which consults the military Ministries in matters affecting citizens liable to military service.

Labour is, however, recruited as far as possible from among citizens having no military obligations; those who have such obligations are treated on the same footing as mobilised citizens.

When national mobilisation takes place, matters affecting labour and the employment of prisoners of war are entrusted to an organisation established for that purpose and working under the guidance of the military authorities.

In all matters connected with activities abroad (industry, commerce and propaganda), all the competent authorities without exception must act in consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which must in all cases control and co-ordinate the action of such authorities and their agents abroad, and subordinate it to that of the diplomatic representatives on the spot.

Financial questions are dealt with through these representatives alone.

It is the duty of all Ministries to see that the services under their direction have a scheme for mobilisation and the relevant reports always ready. Such schemes must (a) provide for the replacement of specially qualified officials, when called to the colours, by persons who are not liable to military service; (b) embody all the data required by paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Article 4, these particulars to be kept up to date.

These reports and the necessary accompanying statistics are forwarded to the Supreme Defence Commission.

As regards officials recognised as indispensable on account of the
special nature of their work, each Ministry makes its arrangements with the military Ministries.

In the same manner, all syndicates, societies and associations of every kind which may have been designated by the Supreme Defence Commission are required to have in readiness a scheme of mobilisation ensuring the continuance of their work in time of war with a staff not liable to military service.

The competent Ministries must study and draw up in time of peace, under the guidance of the Supreme Defence Commission, a suitable scheme for rationing necessaries in accordance with the statistics mentioned in Article 7; they must also arrange for the formation of reserves of such foodstuffs as the country does not produce or produces only in insufficient quantities.

On general national mobilisation or partial mobilisation, the Government may, if it thinks it necessary and expedient, requisition for the use of the armed forces and the civilian population:

1. The individual or collective services of all citizens;
2. The services of all syndicates, societies and associations of every kind established in the country;
3. All movable and immovable property situated within the territory of the State or belonging to Italian citizens, except property enjoying special immunities.

The Government may further retain the exclusive use of any invention, and may prohibit its application or reproduction.

The Government keeps in readiness a special scheme of regulations for the organisation of requisitions in war-time.

With a view to the organisation of the nation for war, the Government may take in peace-time, in the manner and according to rules to be determined by special regulations, any kind of census which it may consider expedient.

The particulars so collected must be used exclusively for purposes of mobilisation, and are treated as strictly confidential.

For the purposes of Article 3 above, the Government will introduce a draft law on military discipline.

This law will also provide penalties for offences against the present law.

The Royal Government will issue special regulations for the administration of State property and revenues in time of war; these regulations will deal with military administrative services, special war services, and any other State organisations or services responsible wholly or in part for duties or functions arising out of the conduct of the war or in any way connected therewith.

The provisions of the present law are also applicable to the colonies and to Italian subjects therein.

With a view to the immediate defence of the State, the Government may apply the provisions of this law, wholly or in part, even before partial or general mobilisation takes place.
II.

Air Force.

The Air Force comprises all the military air forces of Italy and her colonies.

At the head of the entire Air Force is the Air Minister, who is invested with full executive powers in regard to military and civil aviation. He is assisted by an Under-Secretary of State, who takes his place in his absence, and to whom he may delegate all or some of his powers.

The personnel of the Royal Air Force is divided into three categories:

(a) Officers-pilots and others.
(b) N.C.O.s.-pilots and others.
(c) Rank and file.

The titles of the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks are the same as in the army; the rank and file have the general description of "airmen" and the grades of "leading airman" and "first-class airman".

The Italian Air Force is organised according to the fundamental principle of organic unity of the Force, coupled with specialisation of employments.

It is accordingly divided into:

Air Force proper.
Army Air Force.
Naval Air Force.
Colonial Army Air Force.

The composition of Air Force units attached to the army and navy is determined, both as regards the type and number of aeroplanes, hydroplanes and airships and as regards camps and bases, by the Air Force Staff in consultation with the Army and Navy Staffs.

The Ministers of War and Marine may, in agreement with the Air Minister, temporarily second officers to the Air Force with a view to the formation of a nucleus of specialists in the use of the air arm.

Air Ministry.

The Air Ministry consists of:

The Minister and his secretariat;
The Office of Laws and Decrees (attached to the Minister's Office);
The office of the Under-Secretary of State.
DIRECTORATE OF COMBATANT PERSONNEL AND TRAINING SCHOOLS.

(a) Secretariat.
(b) Department of movements and service sheets:
   First section: Movements of officers;
   Second section: Movements of N.C.O.s and men;
   Third Section: Records and service books.
(c) Legal Department:
   First section: Officers;
   Second section: N.C.O.s and men;
   Third section: Discipline.
(d) Department of Schools and Physical Training:
   First section: Air Force Academy; higher schools and courses;
                 physical training;
   Second section: Preparatory pilot schools and specialist training schools.

DIRECTORATE OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL AND GENERAL AFFAIRS.

(a) Secretariat.
(b) Department of civilian personnel and workmen (other than engineers):
   First section: Legal;
   Second section: Pay;
   Third section: Records and civilian pensions.
(c) Department of military pay and pensions:
   First section: Officers' pay;
   Second section: N.C.O.s' and men's pay;
   Third section: Military pensions.
(d) Department of General Affairs:
   First section: General affairs;
   Second section: Examination and inspection bureau;
   Third section: Chief Paymaster's office.

DIRECTORATE OF AIR FORCE ENGINEER SERVICE.

(a) Secretariat.
(b) Technical bureau.
(c) Department of mobile equipment:
   First section: Aircraft;
   Second section: Motors and motor transport;
   Third section: Mobilisation and statistics.
(d) Land Department:
   First section: Land;
   Second section: Works.
(e) Department of miscellaneous services and supplies:
   First section: Miscellaneous services;
   Second section: Supplies.
(f) Department of administrative services and accountancy:
   First section: Administration of engineer stores;
Second section: Administration of buildings and building materials;
Third section: Accountancy in connection with stores.
Branch: Labour for the engineers and for Air Force land.

INSPECTORATE OF AIR FORCE ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Secretariat.
(b) Department of administrative duties, etc.:
   First section: Supplies;
   Second section: Clothing and equipment;
   Third section: Barracks and transport.
(c) Department of research, inspection and administration:
   (1) Section of research and inspection;
   (2) Administrative and accountancy service.

"CIVIL AVIATION AND AIR TRAFFIC" OFFICE.

First section: Air transport connected with civil aviation.
Second section: Legislation, treaties, litigation, publications and propaganda;
Third section: Electrical communications;
Fourth section: Aerology.
   Administration and accountancy service.
Meteorological bureau:
   First Department: Meteorological forecasts;
   Second Department: Meteorological research and experiments.

(For the functions of the various bureaux see Supplement No. 5 to Air Ministry Official Journal No. 25).

STAFF BUREAU BRANCH.

Pending the determination by legal enactment of the functions of the Chief and Deputy-Chief of the staff of the Air Force, the Staff Branch has provisionally put into operation the following organisation:

Secretariat.

Allocation of work among the competent offices; codes; internal services of the Staff.
Co-ordination of the work of the various offices; various investigations on behalf of the Chief of the Air Force Staff; military political questions; technical military questions connected with certain international treaties and with their observance.

International air police work; propaganda and military assistance.

Department of Operations.

First Division: Operations.

Military situation of Italy, her colonies and foreign countries; investigations and advice concerning the creation of Air Force establishments (aeroplane stations, airship stations, depots of arms and
ammunition, petrol, lubricating oil, and miscellaneous stores), and concerning the adoption, conversion and discarding of flying equipment and armament; relations in this sphere with the technical bureau and the Directorate of the Air Force Engineer Corps.

Plans and general instructions for Air Force operations.

Assistance by the Air Force in Army operations; public order; assistance in the aerial defence of the territory; relations on this point with the Army Staff.

Assistance by the Air Force in naval operations; relations on this point with the Naval Staff.

Assistance by the Air Force in aerial coast defence; relations on this point with the Army and Naval Staffs and with the Joint Commission for Coast Defence.

General instructions and investigations connected with the Colonial Air Force; relations on this point with the Ministry of the Colonies.

Air cartography; investigations in connection therewith. Preparation of monographs and military flying guides; issue of maps.

Collection of maps.

Second Division: Training.

Investigations and general instructions concerning training; direction of general and practical training in military flying schools; exercises and manoeuvres (in conjunction with the Division of Operations); military aerodromes; pre-military education and training.

Communications: between aircraft and the ground, between aircraft and ships, and between aircraft; wireless telegraphic service, and relations on this point with the various bodies concerned; study and preparation of codes.

Regulation of training and employment; general control of military publications on aviation, and relations on this point with the Intelligence Division.

Air Photography: collection and study of air photographs, and general instructions for the military use of air photography.

Third Division: Intelligence.

Relations with Italian air attachés abroad and foreign air attachés in Italy.

Collection of information as to the situation in the various countries, and their policy in regard to military aviation.

Military police; organisation of the war intelligence service.

Collection of technical and statistical data as to the development of aviation in the various countries.

Preparation of reviews and technical publications on aviation.

Collection and study of historical documents on aviation.

Printing.

The Intelligence Division contains:

1 photo-cyanographic room, 1 drawing office, and 1 typo-lithographic room. Library and sale of publications.
Department of Organisation and Mobilisation.

Fourth Division: Organisation.
Investigations and executive action in connection with:
- Organisation of the Air Forces;
- The Air Force territorial area and the distribution of equipment;
- Budget questions;
- General investigations concerning the recruitment, status, promotion and discharge of men of the Royal Air Force;
- General questions connected with discipline and territorial service, and regulations on those subjects.

Fifth Division: Mobilisation.
Investigations and executive action in connection with:
- Air Force mobilisation;
- The constitution of units and services, their war formation and their distribution with a view to mobilisation;
- Mobilisation papers;
- Effectives with the colours and men on furlough; calls to the colours;
- Relations on the above questions with the Division of Operations and with the Technical and Administrative Division.

Sixth Division: Technical and Administrative Division.
Study of the characteristics of various kinds of flying equipment and armament in conjunction with the Division of Operations; relations on this point with the Directorate of the Air Force Engineer Corps.
Allocation of Air Force equipment among the various corps; allotment in peace and war of machines, arms, ammunition, miscellaneous stores, petrol and lubricating oil.
Statistics; study of the preliminary arrangements for industrial mobilisation; relations on this question with the Directorate of the Air Force Engineer Corps and with the Supreme Defence Commission.
Questions connected with the organisation and work of the flying services in time of war.

Military Corps of the Royal Air Force.
All the general officers of the Royal Air Force form the Air Force General Staff, which is composed as follows (1926):
- General Officers Commanding Air Corps
- General Officers Commanding Air Divisions
- General Officers Commanding Air Brigades
- General-in-Chief of the Air Force Engineer Corps
- General of the Air Force Engineer Corps
- General of the Air Force Administrative Corps
THE AIR ARM.

The Officers of the air arm discharge all directing and executive duties connected with the employment of air units. They are divided into two branches — combatant and specialist. These two branches are entirely separate, and officers cannot be transferred from one to the other.

The cadres of field and subaltern officers of the air arm are as follows (1926):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Combatant branch</th>
<th>Specialist branch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colonels.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-Colonels.</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants and 2nd Lieuts.</td>
<td>826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,173</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AIR FORCE ENGINEER CORPS.

The duties of the Air Force Engineer Corps are technical; it prepares plans, supervises the construction and equipment of machines, and is responsible for the armament, inspection and maintenance of aircraft, motor transport and buildings belonging to the Royal Air Force. It exercises technical supervision over civilian aircraft.

It is responsible for the electrical, radio-electrical, and radio-aerological services, and all other technical services connected with the use of aircraft.

The Air Force Engineer Corps consists of sections of Air Force Engineers, the number of which is fixed by Royal decree according to service requirements; there is also an Air Force Engineer Group consisting of companies of air force engineers, the number of which is fixed by Royal decree according to service requirements; and an aircraft construction depot.

The personnel of the Air Force Engineer Corps is divided into two branches — engineer and specialist. These two branches are entirely separate, and officers cannot be transferred from one to the other.

The cadres of field and subaltern officers of the Air Force Engineers Corps are as follows (1926):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engineer branch</th>
<th>Specialist branch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colonels.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-Colonels</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants and 2nd Lieuts.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


ROYAL AIR FORCE MILITARY ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS.

This corps deals with administrative, technical and accountancy questions connected with supplies and with the administration of stores for the various services. It is organised in Military Administrative sections, the number of which is fixed by Royal Decree according to service requirements. The personnel of the corps is divided into two branches — supply services and administration. These two branches are entirely separate, and officers cannot be transferred from one to the other.

The cadres of field and subaltern officers of the Administrative Corps are as follows (1926):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Branch</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Administration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-Colonels</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants and 2nd Lieuts.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AIR UNITS.

The main organic units of the Air Arm are as follows:

For heavier-than-air machines, the flight, normally composed of machines of a single type;

For lighter-than-air machines, the airship and the balloon.

A number of flights or balloons forms a squadron; squadrons consisting of flights may be homogeneous (squadrons of machines of a single type) or otherwise (squadrons of machines of various types).

Two or more airships form a squadron.

Two or more squadrons, homogeneous or otherwise, form a regiment.

To each regiment is allotted an “air centre”, with a depot and quarter-master’s office attached.

Two or more regiments, with their “air centres”, form an air brigade.

A number of air brigades form an air division, and two or more divisions form an air corps.

ROYAL AIR FORCE SCHOOLS.

These are as follows:

Royal Air Force Academy.
School for supernumerary officer-cadets and N.C.O.s.
School for observer cadets and preparatory musketry training.
School for specialists of the air arm.
School for specialists of the Air Force Engineer Corps.
“Air centres” of the territorial air zones.

TERRITORIAL SERVICE AND PROVISIONAL ORGANISATION OF THE COMMAND OF TERRITORIAL AIR ZONES.

The Royal Air Force is divided into territorial air zones.

Air Zone Commands, sections of the Air Force Engineer Corps,
and sections of the Air Force Military Administrative Corps, have territorial air jurisdiction.

The Air Ministry has provisionally fixed as follows the commands of territorial air zones which control the troops of the royal air force in their respective areas:

T.A.Z.I (Milan) includes Piedmont, Liguria, Lombardy (except the province of Mantua) and the provinces of Piacenza, Reggio-Emilia, Florence, Lucca, Massa-Carrara, Leghorn, Siena, Grosseto and Arezzo.

T.A.Z. II. (Bologna) includes Venetia and the provinces of Trent, Trieste, Pola, Fiume, Mantua, Modena, Ferrara, Bologna, Ravenna, Forli and Parma.

T.A.Z. III. (Rome) includes the remaining provinces of the peninsula and the province of Zara.

T.A.Z.IV. comprises Sardinia.

T.A.Z.V. comprises Sicily.

Zones IV and V (Sardinia and Sicily) are temporarily attached to Zone III.

One section of the Air Force Military Administrative Corps is attached to each zone.

Five sections of the Air Force Engineer Corps have also been established having authority over the following areas:

Turin Section: Piedmont and Liguria.

Milan Section: Lombardy (except the province of Mantua) and the provinces of Parma, Piacenza, Reggio-Emilia, Florence, Lucca, Massa-Carrara, Leghorn, Pisa, Grosseto, Arezzo and Siena.

Padua Section: Venetia and the provinces of Trent, Trieste, Pola, Fiume, Mantua, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna and Forli.

Rome Section: Provinces of Rome, Perugia, Urbino, Ancona, Macerata, Ascoli, Aquila, Chieti, the island of Sardinia, and the province of Zara.

Naples Section: Southern Italy, excluding the provinces of Rome, Aquila and Chieti, and including Sicily and the island of Leros.

III.

Navy.

A. CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

I. MINISTRY OF MARINE.

The Ministry of Marine consists of:

(a) The Department of the Minister; relations with the Royal House, Parliament, the Board of Admirals, the Supreme Naval Council and the Shipbuilding Programme Committee.
This Department consists of a Bureau of Laws and Decrees; a Detachment from the Royal Naval Corps; and a Bureau of Naval Training.

(b) The Directorate of Naval Personnel and Naval Duties (Officers and Ships Section; Royal Naval Corps Section; Hydrographic School and Service; Civil Status Section; Administrative Section).

(c) The Directorate of Civil Personnel and General Questions (Civil Personnel Section; General Questions Section; Audit Section).

(d) Directorate of Ordnance and Armament Supply (Sections: New Material; Naval Ordnance and Ammunition; Torpedoes and Mining, Blockships and Armament; Electrical Material; Wireless Telegraphy; Communications; Administration).

(e) Directorate of Naval Construction (Sections: Upkeep of Ships and General Services; New Construction and Fuel Supply; Administration).

(f) Central Directorate for Engine Trials and Engine Questions (with three sections).

(g) Central Directorate of Naval Medical Services.

(h) Central Directorate of Accountancy.

(i) Central Directorate of Naval Engineering and Works.

2. STAFF OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

The staff consists of:

A Chief and Assistant-Chief of Staff and the following Bureaux:

(a) First Bureau: Employment of above-water ships and of the personnel.

(b) Second Bureau: Use of submarine vessels.

(c) Third Bureau: Relations with the Air Ministry.

(d) Fourth Bureau: Coast defence and organisation of shore services.

(e) Fifth Bureau: Oversea transport, maritime commerce.

(f) Sixth Bureau: Communications, signals, codes and cyphers.

(g) Seventh Bureau: Intelligence.

(h) Eighth Bureau: Treaties and International Legislation.

(i) Ninth Bureau: Maritime Review.

3. BOARDS OF ADMIRALS.

The Board of Admirals consists of:

A president, 2 ordinary members, 10 extraordinary members (admirals and generals), a certain number of non-voting extraordinary members (Directors of General and Central Services) and certain officers, not below the rank of captain, whom the Minister of Marine and the President of the Board of Admirals desires to consult.

A Secretariat.
4. **SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE NAVY.**

The Supreme Council of the Navy consists of:
A president, 4 ordinary members, 7 extraordinary members (5 military and 2 civil), a certain number of non-voting extraordinary members (the Director and the Directors of General and Central Services).
A Secretariat.

5. **THE SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME COMMITTEE.**

(A president and vice-president; 4 members and a secretary.)

6. **NAVAL TRAINING BOARD.**

(A president, a vice-president and 7 members.)

7. **PERMANENT COMMISSION FOR COAST LIGHTS AND SIGNALS.**

(A president and 5 members)

B. **NAVAL DEPARTMENTS AND COMMANDS**

1. **COMMANDERSHIP-IN-CHIEF OF THE UPPER TYRRHENIAN NAVAL DEPARTMENT.**

(Headquarters at Spezia.)

(a) *Command of the Naval Fortress of Spezia.*

The Arsenal (Headquarters; Naval Ordnance and Armaments Supply Section; Naval Construction Section).
Torpedo and Ammunition Section, at St. Barthelemy;
Coast Defences;
Depot of the Royal Naval Corps;
Medical Department;
Accountancy Department.
Autonomous Department of Naval Engineering;
Naval Court-Martial;
School for Specialists, at St. Barthelemy;
Semaphore and Wireless School, at Varignano;
Torpedo School, at Varignano;
Permanent Commission for Tests of War Material;
Genoa Naval Command;
Technical Bureau of Naval Engineering, at Genoa;
"Balipedio", "G. Ronea", "Viareggio".

(b) *Naval College at Leghorn.*

Headquarters;
Naval War Institute, at Leghorn;
Technical Bureau of Naval Engineering, at Leghorn;
Command of the Lighting Zone, at Leghorn.
2. COMMANDERSHIP-IN-CHIEF
OF THE LOWER TYRRHENIAN NAVAL DEPARTMENT.
(Headquarters at Naples.)

(a) **Command of the Naval Fortress of Maddalena.**

- Naval Base;
- Coast Defences;
- Medical Department and Hospital;
- Accountancy Sub-Section;
- Naval Engineering Section.

(b) **Naval Command at Naples.**

- Naval Base;
- Detachment of Royal Naval Corps;
- Secondary Hospital and Medical School;
- Accountancy Office;
- Naval Engineering Section;
- Coast Defences of Gaeta;
- Naval Yard at Castellamare;
- The Capo Miseno Detachment.

(c) **Naval Command in Sicily and Command of the Messina Coast Defences.**

- Headquarters;
- Naval Engineering Section.

3. THE COMMANDERSHIP-IN-CHIEF OF THE IONIAN NAVAL DEPARTMENT.
(Headquarters at Taranto.)

(a) **Command of the Naval Fortress of Taranto.**

- The Arsenal (Naval Ordnance and Armaments Section, Naval Construction Section, and Ammunitions Sub-Section at Buffoluto);
- Coast Defences and Depot of Royal Naval Corps;
- Medical Department;
- Accountancy Department;
- Autonomous Department of Naval Engineering;
- Naval Court-Martial.

(b) **Naval Command of Naval Fortress of Brindisi.**

- Special Bureau of Naval Engineering;
- Command of the Tripoli Naval Station (Tripoli);
- Command of the Cyrenaica Naval Station (Bengazi);
- Naval Base at Porto Laki (Leros).
4. CHIEF COMMAND OF UPPER ADRIATIC NAVAL DEPARTMENT.
(Headquarters at Venice.)

(a) Command of the Naval Fortress of Venice.
Naval Base;
Coast Defences, Royal Naval Corps;
Medical Department;
Accountancy Department;
School of Mechanics;
Naval Court-Martial;
Autonomous Bureau of Naval Engineering.

(b) The Pola Naval Command.
Naval Base;
Autonomous Sub-directorate for Ammunition;
Coast Defences and Depot, Royal Naval Corps;
San Marco Battalion;
Medical Service and Hospital;
Accountancy Sub-section;
Autonomous Department of Naval Engineering;
Technical Bureau for Naval Engineering at Trieste;
Command of the Lighting Zone at Trieste;
Technical Bureau of Naval Engineering at Fiume;
The Zara Naval Command.

LIST OF UNITS
(1925)

Battleships:


3. *Conte di Cavour* (1915)

4. *Giulio Cesare* (1914)


Coast-defence:


2. *Roma* (1908)
### Cruisers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Normal Displacement</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Beam</th>
<th>Draught (mean)</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Guns</th>
<th>Torpedo-Tubes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>San Giorgio</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>10,200 tons</td>
<td>429 feet 11 in.</td>
<td>69 ft</td>
<td>24 ft</td>
<td>18,000 kts</td>
<td>4 x 10-inch; 8 x 7.5-inch; 10 x 14-pdr.</td>
<td>3 x 18-inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>San Marco</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td></td>
<td>429 feet 11 in.</td>
<td>69 ft</td>
<td>24 ft</td>
<td>20,000 kts</td>
<td>4 x 10-inch; 8 x 7.5-inch; 18 x 14-pdr.</td>
<td>3 x 18-inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pisa</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>10,500 tons</td>
<td>426 1/2 feet</td>
<td>68 feet 11 in.</td>
<td>24 1/3 ft</td>
<td>20,000 kts</td>
<td>4 x 10-inch; 8 x 7.5-inch; 18 x 14-pdr.</td>
<td>3 x 18-inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ferruccio</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td></td>
<td>341 feet</td>
<td>58 ft</td>
<td>23 ft</td>
<td>27,400 kts</td>
<td>1 x 10-inch; 2 x 8-inch; 8 x 3-inch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bari</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>4,400 tons</td>
<td>416 feet</td>
<td>46 ft</td>
<td>16 feet</td>
<td>27,400 kts</td>
<td>8 x 5.9-inch; 2 x 19.7-inch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ancona</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>5,300 tons</td>
<td>462 feet</td>
<td>45 ft</td>
<td>16 feet</td>
<td>26,000 kts</td>
<td>7 x 5.9-inch; 4 x 19.7-inch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Brindisi</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>3,500 tons</td>
<td>410 3/4 feet</td>
<td>42 feet</td>
<td>16 3/4 feet</td>
<td>25,600 kts</td>
<td>9 x 3.9-inch; 6 x 18-inch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Venezia</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td></td>
<td>410 3/8 feet</td>
<td>43.6 feet</td>
<td>16 3/4 feet</td>
<td>26,000 kts</td>
<td>7 x 5.9-inch; 4 x 19.7-inch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Taranto</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>4,900 tons</td>
<td>446 feet</td>
<td>42 feet</td>
<td>16 3/4 feet</td>
<td>26,000 kts</td>
<td>7 x 5.9-inch; 4 x 19.7-inch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Marsala</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>7,200 tons</td>
<td>429.8 feet</td>
<td>42.8 feet</td>
<td>13.4 feet</td>
<td>22,500 kts</td>
<td>6 x 4.7-inch; 2 x 18-inch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Nino Bixio</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td></td>
<td>413.4 feet</td>
<td>42.1 feet</td>
<td>13 feet</td>
<td>25,000 kts</td>
<td>6 x 3-inch; 2 x 18-inch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Quarto</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>3,280 tons</td>
<td>413.4 feet</td>
<td>42.1 feet</td>
<td>13 feet</td>
<td>22,500 kts</td>
<td>6 x 3-inch; 2 x 18-inch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Libia</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>4,500 tons</td>
<td>340 feet</td>
<td>47 1/2 feet</td>
<td>16 feet</td>
<td>12,500 kts</td>
<td>2 x 6-inch; 3 x 76-mm; 2 x 18-inch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Flotilla Leaders; Destroyers; Torpedo-Boats:

*Aquila* (1916)  
Displacement, 1,500 tons. Length, 308 feet.  
Beam, 29.2 feet. Draught, 9.2 feet. *Guns*:  
5 120 mm.; 2 76 mm.

*Falco* (1919)  

*Mirabello* (1916)  
Displacement, 1,600 tons. Length, 331 feet.  
Beam, 29.3 feet. Draught, 9.1 feet. *Guns*:  
8 120 mm.

*Riboty* (1916)  

*Pantera* (1925)  
Displacement, 2,000 tons. Length, 357 feet.  
Beam, 32.2 feet. Draught, 9.1 feet. *Guns*:  
8 120 mm.; 2 76 mm.

*Leone* (1924)  

*Tigre* (1925)  

*Premuda* (1919)  
Displacement, 2,500 tons. Length, 347 mm.  
Beam, 32.3 feet. Draught, 12.1 mm. *Guns*:  
4 149 mm.

*Rossarol* (1915)  
Displacement, 1,600 tons. Length, 309 feet.  
Beam, 29.1 feet. Draught, 6.9 feet. *Guns*:  
4 120 mm.

*Poerio* (1915)  

*Pepe* (1915)  

*Indomito* (1913)  
Displacement, 700 tons. Length, 239 feet.  
Beam, 22.1 feet. Draught, 6.7 feet. *Guns*:  
5 102 mm.

*Irrequieto* (1913)  

*Impavido* (1913)  

*Insidioso* (1914)  

*Ardito* (1914)  

*Ardente* (1914)  

*Audace* (1916)  
Displacement, 1,000 tons. Length, 282 tons.  
Beam, 26.5 feet. Draught, 6.7 feet. *Guns*:  
7 102 mm.

*Pilo* (1916)  

*Abba* (1915)  

*Nievo* (1915)  

*Schiaffino* (1915)  

*Dezza* (1916)  

*Missori* (1916)  

*Cairoli* (1915)  

*Mosto* (1915)  

*Sirtori* (1916)  
Displacement, 800 tons. Length, 240 feet.  
Beam, 22.3 feet. Draught, 6.8 feet. *Guns*:  
5 102 mm.

*Acerbi* (1917)  

*Orsini* (1917)  

*Stocco* (1917)  

*Orsini* (1917)  

*Stocco* (1917)  

La Masa (1917) Displacement, 800 tons. Length, 240 feet. Beam, 22.3 feet. Draught, 6.8 feet. Guns: 4 102 mm.; 2 76 mm.


Carini (1917) Length, 250 feet. Beam, 26.4 feet. Draught, 6.8 feet. Guns: 3 102 mm.; 2 76 mm.

Fabrizi (1918) Displacement, 800 tons. Length, 268 feet. Beam, 22.4 feet. Draught, 6.7 feet. Guns: 2 100 mm.; 6 66 mm.

Medici (1918) Displacement, 800 tons. Length, 240 feet. Beam, 22.3 feet. Draught, 6.8 feet. Guns: 3 102 mm.; 2 76 mm.

Cosenz (1919) Displacement, 2,800 tons Guns: 3 76 mm.

La Farina (1919) Displacement, 800 tons. Guns: 2 76 mm.

Palestro (1919) Displacement, 800 tons. Guns: 2 76 mm.

Solférino (1920) Displacement, 1,900 tons. Guns: 1 76 mm.

S. Martino (1921) Displacement, 4,800 tons. Guns: 2 76 mm.

Confienza (1921) Displacement, 1,600 tons. Guns: 2 76 mm.

Curtatone (1923) Submarines:

Castelfidardo (1924) 4 type Cassiopeo (1906-1909) 4 × 200

Calatafimi (1923) 19 type P N (1911-1913) 19 × 100

Monzambano (1923) 24 » P N (1916) 24 × 200

Ardimentoso (1916) 8 » P N (1818) 8 × 200

Calataimi (1923) Submarines:

Monzambano (1924) 4 type P. Micca (1918) 4 × 800

G. Cantore (1921) Displacement, 3,200 tons.
2 type *P. Micca* (1919)
   \[2 \times 800\]  
   Displacement, 1,600 tons.

2 » *Barbarigo* (1918)
   \[2 \times 800\]  
   Displacement, 1,600 tons.

1 » *Barbarigo* (1919)  
   Displacement, 800 tons.

7 » "H" (1917)
   \[7 \times 400\]  
   Displacement, 2,800 tons.

6 » "N" (1919)
   \[6 \times 300\]  
   Displacement, 1,800 tons.

2 » *X* (1918)
   \[2 \times 400\]  
   Displacement, 800 tons.

1 » *Argonaute* (1914)  
   Displacement, 1,300 tons.

4 » "F" (1916)
   \[4 \times 300\]  
   Displacement, 1,200 tons.

9 » "F" (1917)
   \[9 \times 300\]  
   Displacement, 2,700 tons.

3 » "F" (1918)
   \[3 \times 300\]  
   Displacement, 900 tons.

Miscellaneous: 116 units (minelayers, gunboats, transports, etc.) and 415 M.A.S.

IV.

**Colonies.**

**AREA AND POPULATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Density per sq. km.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>119,000</td>
<td>405,680</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>357,000</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somaliland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripolitania</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyrenaica</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. MILITARY ORGANISATION OF THE ITALIAN COLONIES

i. General.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Colonial Forces.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following is the list of ranks of native soldiers:

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

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

3. ORGANISATION OF COLONIAL FORCES IN LIBYA.

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

The forces in Tripolitania consist of:

Headquarters.

A detachment of Royal Carabineers and native Zaptie.

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

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

Headquarters.

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

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

4. ORGANISATION OF THE FORCES IN ERITREA.

The forces stationed in Eritrea consist of:

Headquarters.

1 Royal Carabinier company,
1 light infantry company,
4 native battalions,
2 native machine-gun sections,
1 native machine-gun squadron,
2 mountain batteries,
1 telegraph section,
1 engineer artificers' section,
1 motor transport section,
Various services.

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

5. The forces in Somaliland consist of 10 centuries of infantry and an artillery unit.
A. Notes on Budget Procedure.

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

2. Expenditure is divided into ordinary and extraordinary, and the extraordinary expenditure is again subdivided into two sections: (a) effective expenditure; (b) movement of funds.

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

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

4. In addition to the expenditure in the budgets of the Ministries of War and of the Marine, defence expenditure is charged to the Ministry of the Interior as regards aeronautics, and to the Ministry of the Colonies as regards military contributions to the Colonies. The expenditure for the Mercantile Marine for the financial years 1923-24 and 1924-25 is included in the budget of the Ministry of the Marine. For the year 1925-26, however, the budget of the Ministry of the Marine only contains naval expenditure, that of the Mercantile Marine being carried to the budget of the Ministry of Communications.
B. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

I. Summary of Defence Expenditure (Gross).

**Table I.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1923-24</th>
<th>1924-25</th>
<th>1925-26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closed Accounts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>2,420,925</td>
<td>1,899,919</td>
<td>2,129,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>842,511</td>
<td>925,046</td>
<td>980,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Interior:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeronautics</td>
<td>258,703</td>
<td>399,000</td>
<td>449,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Colonies:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military grants in aid to the Colonies.</td>
<td>316,851</td>
<td>195,069</td>
<td>251,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total defence expenditure</strong></td>
<td>3,838,990</td>
<td>3,419,034</td>
<td>3,810,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Voted Budget Estimates</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Interior:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeronautics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Colonies:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3,838,990</td>
<td>3,419,034</td>
<td>3,810,536</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index of defence expenditure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1923-24</th>
<th>1924-25</th>
<th>1925-26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1913 = 100</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923-24 = 100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defence expenditure reduced to pre-war price level:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1923-24</th>
<th>1924-25</th>
<th>1925-26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lire (ooo's omitted)</td>
<td>672,300</td>
<td>542,700</td>
<td>530,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index of defence expenditure reduced to pre-war price level:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1923-24</th>
<th>1924-25</th>
<th>1925-26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Average July to August 1925.

**Notes.** — (a) The defence expenditure in the above table includes certain war charges and ordinary pension charges, but not war pensions.

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

1. The following table analyses the principal items of Defence Expenditure charged to the Ministry of War for 1923-24 and 1924-25.

**Table 2.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1923-24</th>
<th>1924-25</th>
<th>1925-26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td>Budget Estimates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. General administration.</td>
<td>163,449</td>
<td>111,457</td>
<td>123,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Pensions, etc.</td>
<td>122,968</td>
<td>106,831</td>
<td>120,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Army:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries to officers and pay to soldiers</td>
<td>506,782</td>
<td>498,068</td>
<td>512,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>154,285</td>
<td>61,137</td>
<td>61,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>205,990</td>
<td>178,589</td>
<td>178,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forage, etc.</td>
<td>112,406</td>
<td>104,046</td>
<td>91,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barracks</td>
<td>34,521</td>
<td>25,834</td>
<td>26,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammunition</td>
<td>69,727</td>
<td>63,950</td>
<td>63,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>39,545</td>
<td>36,847</td>
<td>36,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automobiles</td>
<td>46,442</td>
<td>41,264</td>
<td>36,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>18,829</td>
<td>26,990</td>
<td>27,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expenses</td>
<td>122,842</td>
<td>131,001</td>
<td>120,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Army expenditure</td>
<td>1,371,369</td>
<td>1,167,726</td>
<td>1,154,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Royal Carabineers</td>
<td>428,509</td>
<td>480,368</td>
<td>498,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Unforeseen expenditure</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25,609</td>
<td>25,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. War charges</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Various military constructions</td>
<td>5,970</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. New Provinces</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Movement of funds :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances to officers for obtaining horses</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Miscellaneous expenses.</td>
<td>303,536</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Technical and war material in stock in case of mobilisation</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure of the Ministry of War.</td>
<td>2,420,925</td>
<td>1,899,919</td>
<td>2,129,985</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes. — (a) The greater part of the expenditure shown under "General Administration" represents temporary allowances on account of high cost of living.

(b) The item "Pensions" represents ordinary military pensions only and not war pensions, which are charged to the Ministry of Finance.

(c) Military establishments (e.g., powder factory, arsenal at Turin, etc.) are not accounted for as independent organisations; their working expenses are charged to various army appropriations, such as salaries, ammunition, etc.
(d) The Royal Carabineers, although a military corps, are primarily organised for the maintenance of internal order. In addition to the appropriations in the budget of the Ministry of War, there are several appropriations for the Royal Carabineers in the budget of the Ministry of the Interior under the heading "Public Security".

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

(f) The war charges represent the costs of troops abroad, i.e., army of occupation (17 million lire in the Closed Accounts for 1923-24, 3 million in the budget for 1924-25 and 2.5 million in the budget for 1925-26) and allowances granted on account of diseases contracted during the war (5 million lire for 1923-24, 2½ million lire for 1924-25 and 2 million lire for 1925-26).

2. The following table analyses the principal items of Defence Expenditure charged to the Ministry of the Marine.

**TABLE 3.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1923-24</th>
<th>1924-25</th>
<th>1925-26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ministry of the Marine:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. General administration</td>
<td>77,947</td>
<td>55,033</td>
<td>49,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Pensions, etc.</td>
<td>53,377</td>
<td>48,070</td>
<td>56,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Naval Schools</td>
<td>3,039</td>
<td>3,740</td>
<td>3,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Lighthouses and signalling</td>
<td>5,062</td>
<td>5,603</td>
<td>5,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Navy:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers' salaries and seamen's pay.</td>
<td>201,544</td>
<td>229,149</td>
<td>224,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>28,104</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>89,633</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>83,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Armaments</td>
<td>45,510</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>49,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td>90,540</td>
<td>88,700</td>
<td>88,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motors, etc.</td>
<td>13,288</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>22,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material for new construction</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>177,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material for upkeep of the Navy</td>
<td>60,885</td>
<td>74,064</td>
<td>72,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expenses</td>
<td>70,894</td>
<td>83,652</td>
<td>115,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure of the Navy.</strong></td>
<td>695,398</td>
<td>812,565</td>
<td>864,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. New Provinces.</td>
<td>2,652</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Miscellaneous expenses</td>
<td>5,036</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure of the Ministry of the Marine.</strong></td>
<td>842,511</td>
<td>925,046</td>
<td>980,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES.** — (a) The greater part of the expenditure under "General administration" represents temporary allowances on account of high cost of living. The pension service includes ordinary pensions only and not war pensions, which are charged to the Ministry of Finance.
The Lighthouse and Signal Service performs certain duties of a civil character.

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

The following table shows the civil expenditure in the budget of the Ministry of the Marine on account of the Mercantile Marine for 1923-24 and 1924-25. For the year 1925-26 the expenditure of the Mercantile Marine is charged to the budget of the Ministry of Communications:

### TABLE 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1923-24</th>
<th>1924-25</th>
<th>1925-26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lire (ooo's omitted)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary expenditure</td>
<td>210,922</td>
<td>221,067</td>
<td>203,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraordinary expenditure</td>
<td>73,637</td>
<td>43,825</td>
<td>4,586</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

3. The following table gives details of the principal items of expenditure on defence charged to the budget of the Ministry of the Interior.

### TABLE 5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ministry of the Interior</th>
<th>1923-24</th>
<th>1924-25</th>
<th>1925-26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lire (ooo's omitted)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure on Aviation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Personnel</td>
<td>258,703</td>
<td>399,000</td>
<td>449,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Heating, lighting, office expenses</td>
<td>84,165</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Health service</td>
<td>227,500</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Construction, upkeep of buildings</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Construction and repair of aeroplanes</td>
<td>35,835</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Equipment</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Academy and Aviation Schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Miscellaneous expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure on aviation</td>
<td>258,703</td>
<td>399,000</td>
<td>449,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes. — (a) Since the year 1922-23 a special commissariat for aeronautics has been organised and the appropriations for this commis-
sariat are voted in the budget of the Ministry of the Interior. It is also charged with the administration of civil aviation, but no distinction has been made in the budget between appropriations for military and naval aviation and for civil aviation.

(b) For the year 1925-26 a new classification of expenditure on aviation has been adopted, and for this reason it is not possible to compare the various items for that year with those of preceding financial years. Of the 399 million lire for 1924-25, however, 72 million represent salaries and allowances to military and civil personnel, 42 million represent pay, clothing and barracking of troops and 285 million are devoted to upkeep and renewal of material and cost of buildings, air traffic and the aviation school.

4. The following table shows the military expenditure charged to the budget of the Ministry of the Colonies for 1923-24, 1924-25 and 1925-26:

### Table 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributions to the colonies towards their military expenditure:</th>
<th>1923-24</th>
<th>1924-25</th>
<th>1925-26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Tripolitania</td>
<td>161,451</td>
<td>100,161</td>
<td>125,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cyrenaica</td>
<td>141,400</td>
<td>70,248</td>
<td>109,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Eritrea</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>11,365</td>
<td>12,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Somaliland</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>3,395</td>
<td>4,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>316,851</td>
<td>185,169</td>
<td>251,551</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Approximately.

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

The receipts to be collected by the Defence departments are not shown separately but with receipts from all departments.

### IV. Expenditure referring to Previous Years.

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

(b) *Pensions.* — Ordinary pensions are charged to the Defence department. Certain special allowances to necessitous soldiers, sailors and their dependents (“Military assistance”), and war pensions, are charged to the Ministry of Finance. The appropriations under the different headings are as follows:
## Table 7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1923-24</th>
<th>1924-25</th>
<th>1925-26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>122,968</td>
<td>106,831</td>
<td>120,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td>53,377</td>
<td>48,070</td>
<td>56,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Ordinary Pensions</td>
<td>126,345</td>
<td>154,901</td>
<td>177,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military assistance</td>
<td>97,570</td>
<td>51,700</td>
<td>53,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War pensions</td>
<td>1,278,825</td>
<td>1,034,505</td>
<td>1,162,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>1,552,740</td>
<td>1,241,106</td>
<td>1,392,792</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## C. Supplementary Notes.

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

### Table 8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1923-24</th>
<th>1924-25</th>
<th>1925-26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public security</td>
<td>136,218</td>
<td>109,082</td>
<td>115,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary Militia for national security</td>
<td>24,972</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>161,190</td>
<td>134,082</td>
<td>140,102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A large part of the expenditure shown under the heading "Public security" represents expenditure for the Royal Carabineers, which are mainly organised for the maintenance of internal order.

The expenditure for the year 1925-26 on the volunteer militia for national security is charged to the budget of the Ministry of Finance. The volunteer militia for national security has been recruited from the Fascist organisation. In his speech in the Scala Theatre, Milan, on May 13th, 1923, the Finance Minister made the following statement with regard to this militia:

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

Industries capable of being used for War Purposes.

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

I. FUEL
(In metric tons.)

A. Coal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Soft coal</th>
<th>Anthracite</th>
<th>Lignite</th>
<th>Various</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OUTPUT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>123,460</td>
<td>28,402</td>
<td>1,571,735</td>
<td>16,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>91,310</td>
<td>22,926</td>
<td>1,026,035</td>
<td>3,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>168,920</td>
<td>26,423</td>
<td>745,402</td>
<td>5,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>164,060</td>
<td>9,640</td>
<td>953,460</td>
<td>5,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,047,763</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Petroleum.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Crude ²</th>
<th>Kerosine Oil</th>
<th>Benzine</th>
<th>Lubricating Oil ³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>99,453</td>
<td>121,535</td>
<td>117,619</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>101,721</td>
<td>97,435</td>
<td>103,421</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>162,845</td>
<td>99,133</td>
<td>114,682</td>
<td>66,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>217,101</td>
<td>114,078</td>
<td>132,636</td>
<td>73,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>352,328</td>
<td>117,660</td>
<td>158,435</td>
<td>75,174</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IMPORTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Crude ²</th>
<th>Kerosine Oil</th>
<th>Benzine</th>
<th>Lubricating Oil ³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>5,619,978</td>
<td>99,453</td>
<td>121,535</td>
<td>117,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>7,470,484</td>
<td>101,721</td>
<td>97,435</td>
<td>103,421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>8,834,370</td>
<td>162,845</td>
<td>99,133</td>
<td>114,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>9,133,684</td>
<td>217,101</td>
<td>114,078</td>
<td>132,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>11,220,775</td>
<td>352,328</td>
<td>117,660</td>
<td>158,435</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXPORTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Crude ²</th>
<th>Kerosine Oil</th>
<th>Benzine</th>
<th>Lubricating Oil ³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>77,061</td>
<td>1,834</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>204,482</td>
<td>1,048</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>169,755</td>
<td>1,082</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>136,312</td>
<td>1,972</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>189,935</td>
<td>7,472</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ All sorts of coal, including imports on account of reparations.
² Including combustible residues not shown separately prior to 1922, viz. Imports: 154,724 tons in 1922; 191,637 in 1923 and 331,610 in 1924; Exports: 1,039 tons in 1922; 1,827 tons in 1923 and 7,227 tons in 1924.
³ Not shown separately prior to 1922.
## II. ORES AND METALS
(In metric tons.)

### A. Ores.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Manganese</th>
<th>Copper</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Zinc</th>
<th>Nickel</th>
<th>Iron Pyrites</th>
<th>Tungsten</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>389,876</td>
<td>36,248</td>
<td>16,209</td>
<td>40,639</td>
<td>95,985</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>302,322</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>279,478</td>
<td>11,087</td>
<td>23,040</td>
<td>28,268</td>
<td>63,493</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>394,759</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>311,214</td>
<td>7,890</td>
<td>7,863</td>
<td>31,286</td>
<td>94,956</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>428,722</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>340,831</td>
<td>28,873</td>
<td>6,918</td>
<td>38,796</td>
<td>132,596</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>439,235</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>237,668</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6,840</td>
<td>41,733</td>
<td>151,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>515,781</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including manganiferous iron: 90 tons in 1920, 5,980 in 1921, 3,196 in 1922 and 19,268 in 1923.

2 Including manganiferous iron.

3 Not including copper pyrites, imports 75 in 1923; exports: 4,858 in 1920; 2,163 in 1922; 38 in 1923 and 237 in 1924.

4 Not including copper-coloured iron pyrites, 19,267 in 1920, 53,140 in 1921, 57,278 in 1922 and 54,036 in 1923.

5 Including copper pyrites.

### B. Metals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pig iron</th>
<th>Iron and Steel</th>
<th>Copper</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Zinc</th>
<th>Aluminium</th>
<th>Iron alloys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>88,072</td>
<td>773,761</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>15,947</td>
<td>1,177</td>
<td>1,238</td>
<td>20,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>61,381</td>
<td>713,827</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>12,494</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>15,599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>157,599</td>
<td>1,045,995</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>10,709</td>
<td>3,082</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>20,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>236,253</td>
<td>1,219,457</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>17,131</td>
<td>3,681</td>
<td>1,473</td>
<td>32,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>303,872</td>
<td>1,358,853</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>22,062</td>
<td>5,959</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Metals.
(In metric tons.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metal</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pig Iron 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>157,193</td>
<td>65,692</td>
<td>136,435</td>
<td>132,191</td>
<td>201,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>4,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron and Steel 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>22,488</td>
<td>2,644</td>
<td>3,647</td>
<td>4,738</td>
<td>29,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>2,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>19,252</td>
<td>21,249</td>
<td>43,833</td>
<td>47,260</td>
<td>54,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>4,620</td>
<td>24,973</td>
<td>11,698</td>
<td>4,915</td>
<td>1,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>1,510</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>4,218</td>
<td>12,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>3,564</td>
<td>23,013</td>
<td>2,941</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>3,769</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>5,425</td>
<td>8,238</td>
<td>10,702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>1,239</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1,883</td>
<td>2,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>20,885</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron Alloys</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,543</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,611</td>
<td>7,494</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes. — Figures for 1920 and 1921 are not strictly comparable with those for subsequent years owing to changed classifications.

1 Not including scrap.
2 Crude. In addition, semi-manufactured, mainly bars, rods, wire, sheets, tubes, wheels, rails, etc., viz. imports: 304,240 tons in 1920; 177,744 in 1921; 66,198 in 1922; 73,155 in 1923 and 137,316 in 1924; Exports: 4,273 tons in 1920; 6,779 in 1921; 2,875 in 1922; 6,704 in 1923 and 4,993 in 1924.
3 Crude. In addition, semi-manufactured, mainly sheets, plates, cables, wire, etc., viz. Imports: 1,631 tons in 1920; 1,696 in 1921; 1,220 in 1922; 1,713 in 1923 and 3,150 in 1924; Exports: 1,631 tons in 1920; 845 in 1921; 1,632 in 1922; 747 in 1923 and 455 in 1924.
4 Crude. In addition, semi-manufactured, mainly sheets, tubes, etc., viz. Imports: 915 tons in 1920; 128 in 1921; 375 in 1922; 190 in 1923 and 184 in 1924; Exports: 4,641 tons in 1920; 1,288 in 1921; 802 in 1922; 1,405 in 1923 and 1,105 in 1924.
5 Crude. In addition, semi-manufactured, mainly sheets, tubes, etc., viz. Imports: 3,606 tons in 1920; 2,993 in 1921; 3,959 in 1922; 3,998 in 1923 and 4,704 in 1924; Exports: 60 tons in 1920; 53 in 1921; 14 in 1922; 23 in 1923 and 48 in 1924.
6 Crude. In addition, semi-manufactured, mainly sheets, tubes, dust, etc., viz. Imports: 536 tons in 1920; 305 in 1921; 103 in 1922; 91 in 1923 and 172 in 1924; Exports: 197 tons in 1920; 469 in 1921; 67 in 1922; 62 in 1923 and 41 in 1924.
### III. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
(In metric tons.)

#### A. Raw Materials.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Nitrate of Soda</th>
<th>Salt</th>
<th>Sulphur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>653,103</td>
<td>263,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>422,820</td>
<td>273,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>653,935</td>
<td>167,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>206,259</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>241,155</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Imports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Nitrate of Soda</th>
<th>Salt</th>
<th>Sulphur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>47,693</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>20,881</td>
<td>11,774</td>
<td>1,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>39,321</td>
<td>9,236</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>51,833</td>
<td>2,415</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>55,526</td>
<td>16,302</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Exports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Nitrate of Soda</th>
<th>Salt</th>
<th>Sulphur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>126,761</td>
<td>148,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>81,036</td>
<td>71,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>101,391</td>
<td>112,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>114,114</td>
<td>214,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>156,144</td>
<td>267,264</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### B. Manufactures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sulphate of Ammonium</th>
<th>Nitrate of Ammonium</th>
<th>Cyanoamide of Calcium</th>
<th>Nitric Acid</th>
<th>Sulphuric Acid</th>
<th>Alcohol Hectolitres</th>
<th>Soda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>8,043</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>26,800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>5,550</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>21,380</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>10,310</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>30,810</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>44,300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>52,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Imports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sulphate of Ammonium</th>
<th>Nitrate of Ammonium</th>
<th>Cyanoamide of Calcium</th>
<th>Nitric Acid</th>
<th>Sulphuric Acid</th>
<th>Alcohol Hectolitres</th>
<th>Soda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>7,058</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,662</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>86,701</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>4,448</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>1,348</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17,274</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>11,031</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>1,458</td>
<td>4,016</td>
<td>23,262</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>15,587</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>5,013</td>
<td>1,394</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>22,485</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>22,212</td>
<td>3,783</td>
<td>14,305</td>
<td>2,302</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>15,312</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 October to December.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sulphate of Ammonium</th>
<th>Nitrate of Ammonium</th>
<th>Cyanamide of Calcium</th>
<th>Nitric Acid</th>
<th>Sulphuric Acid</th>
<th>Alcohol Hectolitres</th>
<th>Soda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4,073</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>103</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>205</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>348</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

A. Cereals.
(In metric tons.)

**Production.**

**Wheat:**
- Imports: 2,118,370
- Exports: 18,229

**Wheat Flour:**
- Imports: 40,290
- Exports: 17,953

**Rye:**
- Imports: 60,723
- Exports: —

**Rye Flour:**
- Imports: —
- Exports: 12

**Barley:**
- Imports: 29,759
- Exports: 50

**Oats:**
- Imports: 45,683
- Exports: 16

---

1 Territory within the former boundaries.
### Cereal:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>320,003</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>456,339</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>504,454</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>444,200</td>
<td>5,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>147,100</td>
<td>24,912</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rice:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1,125,610</td>
<td>591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>27,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>1,617</td>
<td>104,548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>2,065</td>
<td>86,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>170,576</td>
<td>184,821</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. Potatoes.

(In metric tons.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1,422,300</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>83,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1,588,300</td>
<td>19,217</td>
<td>115,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>1,461,200</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>123,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>1,795,800</td>
<td>1,063</td>
<td>166,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1,958,000</td>
<td>1,879</td>
<td>184,821</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### V. Live-stock

(Number.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Pigs</th>
<th>Horses</th>
<th>Goats</th>
<th>Mules</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>6,239,341</td>
<td>11,753,910</td>
<td>2,388,926</td>
<td>989,786</td>
<td>3,082,558</td>
<td>496,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>3,071</td>
<td>1,976</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>9,159</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>14,306</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>95,001</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>1,171</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>35,806</td>
<td>1,222</td>
<td>119,248</td>
<td>1,071</td>
<td>325</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>26,042</td>
<td>1,720</td>
<td>142,854</td>
<td>2,817</td>
<td>1,025</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Imports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Pigs</th>
<th>Horses</th>
<th>Goats</th>
<th>Mules</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1,071</td>
<td>1,976</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>9,159</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>14,306</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>95,001</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>1,171</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>35,806</td>
<td>1,222</td>
<td>119,248</td>
<td>1,071</td>
<td>325</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>26,042</td>
<td>1,720</td>
<td>142,854</td>
<td>2,817</td>
<td>1,025</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>28,908</td>
<td>2,076</td>
<td>102,231</td>
<td>1,128</td>
<td>46,359</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Pigs</th>
<th>Horses</th>
<th>Goats</th>
<th>Mules</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2,560</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>11,950</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>1,237</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>939</td>
<td>3,146</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>33,991</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>1,277</td>
<td>2,917</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>13,547</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>2,253</td>
<td>4,168</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3,402</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 Territory within the former boundaries.
2 Census 1918; exclusive of invaded territory.
3 Including asses.
4 Including deliveries under reparations.
VI. MEAT
(In metric tons.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fresh, chilled and frozen</th>
<th>Other. Cooked, salted, smoked, extracts, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>32,616</td>
<td>5,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>27,199</td>
<td>1,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>24,400</td>
<td>2,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>27,235</td>
<td>1,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>121,629</td>
<td>4,824</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXPORTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>2,811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>727</td>
<td>2,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>6,748</td>
<td>2,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>3,455</td>
<td>3,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1,099</td>
<td>3,096</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VII. VARIOUS PRODUCTS
(In metric tons.)

A. Cotton, raw.  B. Rubber, raw.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>178,942</td>
<td>6,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>157,890</td>
<td>4,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>177,696</td>
<td>6,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>185,341</td>
<td>8,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>201,435</td>
<td>9,078</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sources.

Communications from the Government.
R. Decreto No 12 relativo all’ordinamento del R. Esercito, 7 Gennaio 1923.
R. Decreto No 20 relativo all’alto Comando ed al Consiglio dell’Esercito.
R. Decreto No 21 relativo all’istituzione di una Commissione suprema mista di difesa.
R. Decreto No 448 che porta alcune modificazioni al R. Decreto 7 Gennaio 1923 No 12 sull’ordinamento dell’esercito relativamente all’arma dei carabinieri Reali.
R. Decreto No 1527 col quale viene istituito un servizio chimico militare.
R. Decreto No 490 che determina la circoscrizione territoriale militare del regno.
Testo Unico delle leggi sul reclutamento del Regio esercito approvato con R. Decreto 24 Dicembre 1911 No 1497 (Disposizioni in vigore) e R. Decreto-legge 20 Aprile 1920 No 452.
R. Decreto No 3 che apporta modificazioni alle vigenti disposizioni legislative sul reclutamento del R. Esercito. 7 Gennaio 1923.
Circolare No 449, 31 Mai 1923 — tabelle graduali numeriche di formazione del R. Esercito e dei servizi dipendenti dell’amministrazione della guerra.
R. Decreto No 180 relativo alle scuole militare del regno. Decreto ministeriale 22 Febbraio 1923, che stabilisce le sedi delle scuole militari.
R. Decreto No 645 concernente la costituzione della R. aeronautica.
R. Decreto No 1680 concernente la riforma e unificazione dei corpi armati di polizia.

Nota preliminare al bilancio di previsione dell’entrata e della spesa per l’esercizio finanziario dal 1° Luglio 1923 al 30° Giugno 1924, modificato con le note di variazioni presentate dal Ministro delle Finanze il 28 Maggio 1923.

Nota preliminare al bilancio di previsione dell’entrata e della spesa per l’esercizio finanziario dal 1° Luglio 1924 al 30° Giugno 1925 comunicato alla Presidenza della Camera dei Deputati dal Ministro delle Finanze il 23 Gennaio 1924.

L’opera finanziaria del Governo fascista, discorso tenuto nel teatro della Scala in Milano da S. E. De Stefani Ministro delle Finanze il 13 Maggio 1923.


R.D.L., May 14th, 1925.

Foglio d’ordini del Comandante d’Aeronautica ; № 20, 10/VIII/1925.

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