ITALY

GENERAL

Area .............................................. 310,110 sq. km.
Population (1926) ......................... 40,423,000
Per sq. km. ..................................... 130

Total length of land frontiers ......... ............. 1,851 Km.
Total length of seaboard ............... ................ 8,000
Length of railways (1926) .............. ................ 21,350

I.

Army.

A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS

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

I. WAR MINISTRY.

The War Ministry 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.
(b) Co-ordination Branch.
(c) General Officers Branch.

(d) Directorate of Civil Personnel and General Questions.

(e) Department for Personnel and Cadres. Status, promotion, movements and discipline of officers of all arms and corps, except general and staff officers.


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

(h) Engineer Services Department. Fortification works. Military roads and telegraph and telephone lines. Artillery ranges. Engineering stores, etc.

(i) Supplies and Quarters Department. Supplies, rations and forage. Clothing, accoutrements and general service equipment. Barracks.


(m) Directorate of the Army Chemical Centre.

(n) Physical Training Section.

The Minister for War also has under his orders the Chief of the General Staff for all matters concerning the preparedness of the cadres, troops and equipment for war.

2. CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF AND HIS DUTIES.

The post of Chief of the General Staff has been created with a view to co-ordinating the military organisation of the State.

The Chief of the General Staff is chosen among the Marshals of Italy and the Admirals of the Fleet, or among the full generals (or generals designated as army commanders) and the admirals commanding naval detachments; he is appointed by Royal Decree on the advice of the Cabinet.

He acts as technical adviser to the Prime Minister in all matters concerning the co-ordination of the defensive organisation of the State and the drawing-up of plans for military operations.

In the exercise of his functions the Chief of the General Staff is directly responsible to the Prime Minister.

He is a member, in an advisory capacity, of the Supreme Defence Committee and of any special committee set up by the Government to study questions of national defence involving two or more of the fighting services.

The Chief of the General Staff proposes to the Prime Minister the measures to be taken for the co-ordination of the defensive organisation
of the State. The Prime Minister forwards these proposals to the Ministers concerned.

The Chief of the General Staff submits to the Prime Minister the main outlines of the general scheme of military operations, stating the part to be played by each fighting service in attaining objectives common to two or more of these services. The Prime Minister, after approving them, communicates these outlines to the Ministers, who forward them to the Chiefs of Staff of the fighting services in order that they may be taken into account in drawing up the plans concerning each fighting service.

The Chief of the General Staff ensures the co-ordination of the military preparation of the fighting services:

1. By submitting to the Prime Minister, after consulting the Chiefs of Staff of the fighting services, the programmes of combined manoeuvres between two or more of the fighting services;

2. By attending these combined manoeuvres and reporting on them to the Prime Minister, who forwards his observations and decisions through the Ministers concerned to the Chiefs of Staff of the fighting services.

In the exercise of his functions, the Chief of the General Staff corresponds with the Chiefs of Staff of the different fighting services through the Ministries concerned.

He is kept informed by the Prime Minister of the political situation so far as it may concern the performance of his duties.

The Ministries of War, of the Marine and of the Air keep the Chief of the General Staff informed of the principal questions relating to the fighting value of the forces under their orders. The Chief of the General Staff is consulted by the Prime Minister on the principal colonial military questions.

He is kept continuously informed of the general military situation abroad by the military intelligence service, which remains under the orders of the Ministry of War. Nevertheless, each Chief of Staff of the fighting services is responsible for co-ordinating and collecting technical information.

In time of war the duties of the Chief of the General Staff are determined by the Government.

3. Chief of Staff of the Army.

The Chief of Staff of the Army is appointed by Royal Decree on the advice of the Cabinet.

The duties of Chief of Staff of the Army may be performed by a general officer chosen among the full generals (or generals designated as army commanders) or among the general officers commanding army corps or divisions.

The Chief of Staff of the Army is the chief technical adviser of the Minister of War, and directs, under the authority of the Minister, the studies and operations relative to preparation for war.
He is the chief inspector of troops, technical services and military schools by delegation of the authority of the Minister, to whom he is responsible.

On the basis of the general directions drawn up by the Chief of the General Staff for the use of the army in liaison with the navy and air force, he:

(a) Lays down the main lines of the preparation of the army for war, and in time of peace communicates to the authorities concerned, at the order of the Minister mentioned above, general instructions for the defensive organisation of the country and the special instructions to be given to senior commanders as to their duties during the mobilisation and concentration of troops and at the commencement of operations;

(b) Determines the order of battle of the Army and the principles on which the mobilisation of the forces is to be planned and carried out and on which the original allocation of material and the organisation of the various services is to be based;

(c) Submits proposals to the Minister with regard to the posting of general officers to the Army in the field.

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

(a) To arrange for the study of organisation questions.

(b) To prepare schemes for the order of battle, mobilisation and the concentration of troops, and for the organisation and working of the different services and to arrange for their distribution.

(c) To provide, in agreement with the authorities concerned, for the protection of means of communication or for interrupting them, if need be, and for the watching and protection of the coast and for air defence.

(d) To consider questions relating to army training.

(e) To prepare tactical regulations and to arrange for studies and publications relating to military history.

(f) To work out the principles upon which the recruiting and organisation of the Army and the division of the country into areas should be based.

(g) To study questions connected with the organisation and working of the services in time of peace.

(h) To undertake studies and make proposals with regard to the appointment and posting of general staff officers and the posting of these officers in time of war.

The Chief of Staff of the Army submits each year to the Minister of War a scheme of manoeuvres to be carried out under the direction of the army corps commands (divisional camps and manoeuvres of higher units).

He also prepares and submits to the Minister plans for the annual general manoeuvres of the troops and cadres, including combined manoeuvres of the army, navy and air force, when the action of the navy and air force only represents the assistance essential to the operations of the land forces. In this case the Chief of Staff of the Army must previously make the necessary arrangements with the Chiefs of Staffs of the services concerned.

The supreme command of these manoeuvres is entrusted by the Minister of War either to the Chief of Staff or to another general officer.

In the exercise of the above-mentioned duties, the Chief of Staff of the Army prepares and submits to the Minister of War all proposals of a nature to affect the laws or regulations or the military budget in any way.

He has to be consulted by the Minister on important questions relating to the posting of general officers and on questions of principle concerned with promotion, status and discipline in the army cadres.
The Chief of Staff of the Army is kept informed of the political and military situation of the colonies, and his opinion is invited 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 such importance that they may require or presume the participation of units and resources from the home country.

He takes part in an advisory capacity in the work of the Executive Committee of the Supreme Council of National Defence and, in the discussions of extraordinary commissions convened by the Government and the War Ministry, to study questions relating to the preparation of the country for war.

In the discharge of his duties the Chief of Staff of the Army is assisted by the officers of the Staff, and deals directly with:
- The generals designated as army commanders,
- The army corps commanders,
- The inspectors of the different arms, and all other military and civil authorities with whom he comes in contact in the discharge of his duties.

The Chiefs of Staff of the Army also deals directly in the exercise of his functions with the Chiefs of Staff of the Navy and Air Force.

The Chief of Staff of the Army has under his authority the War School and the other military schools and academies, as regards the direction and co-ordination of studies and manoeuvres, and the Military Geographical Institute, as regards the direction of its activities.

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

He leaves to the Ministry of War the personnel necessary to ensure continuity of administration in the territorial duties of the staff command.

4. DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF.

The Deputy Chief of Staff assists the Chief of Staff in the performance of his duties. He is appointed, and his special attributions are fixed, by Royal Decree, on the advice of the Minister of War, after consultation with the Chief of Staff of the Army.

In time of war the Deputy Chief of Staff is called upon to act as Chief of Staff for the administrative services.

5. GENERALS, DESIGNATED AS ARMY COMMANDERS.

The general officers designated as army commanders are responsible to the Minister of War. In pursuance of the directions forwarded to them by the Chief of Staff of the Army, by order of the Minister of War, they make the investigations and take the measures necessary for the organisation of defence in the area assigned to them.

They may also be entrusted by the Minister or by the Chief of Staff with inspections in connection with the training of the cadres and personnel of the main territorial units, or with other tasks concerned with the efficient operation of the services, and the preparations for the mobilisation of these units.

They also perform all duties which may be entrusted to them by the Minister of War or, on the latter's order, by the Chief of Staff of the Army.
Their special attributions are fixed by Royal Decree, on the advice of the Minister of War, after consultation with the Chief of Staff of the Army.

6. ARMY COUNCIL.

The Army Council acts as an advisory body to the Minister of War on all questions relating to the organisation, operation, and mobilisation of the Army, and to national defence.

The Army Council is composed as follows:

(a) The Minister of War, Chairman;
(b) The Chief of Staff of the Army;
(c) The full generals;
(d) The generals designated as Army Commanders;
(e) Three general officers commanding army corps or divisions, appointed at the beginning of each year by Ministerial Decree; their term of office may be renewed.

A Secretariat, the composition of which is fixed by the Minister of War, is attached to the Army Council.

For the examination of certain special questions, officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and if necessary officials of other Ministries, and civilians having special knowledge of the subject, may be called upon to take part in an advisory capacity in the work of the Army Council.

The Army Council is convened by the Minister of War, on his own initiative or on the proposal of the Chief of Staff of the Army. The Minister determines the questions to be examined, and fixes the order of the discussions.

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

7. HEADQUARTERS OF THE STAFF.

The Headquarters of the Staff comprises the following departments:

1. Under the direct authority of the Chief of Staff of the Army:
   (a) Secretariat and personnel of the Staff;
   (b) Operations (including Colonies);
   (c) Training;
   (d) Military Intelligence Department;
   (e) History.

2. Under the Deputy Chief of Staff:
   (f) Mobilisation (including mobilisation bulletin);
   (g) Services;
   (h) Transport.

An administrative and accountancy section detached from the Administration of Miscellaneous Military Personnel Office is under the Deputy Chief of Staff for disciplinary purposes.

8. THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The Supreme Council of National Defence is an interdepartmental organ established to co-ordinate the examination and settlement of
questions affecting national defence and to lay down rules for the utili-
sation of all national services in defence of the country.

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

The Executive Committee is made up as follows:

Chairman : the Prime Minister.
Vice-Chairman : a Marshal of Italy.
Members : the Minister of Foreign Affairs; the Ministers
of the Interior, Finance, War, Marine,
Colonies, National Economy and Commu-
ications, and the Air Minister.

Other ministers may be called upon to sit on the Committee and
vote when questions are being discussed which fall within their
respective provinces.

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

The Chief of the General Staff;
The Chairman of the Army Council;
The Chief of the Staff of the Navy (Chairman of the Committee
of Admirals);
The Chief of the Staff of the Air Force;
The Chairman of the Civil Mobilisation Committee.

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 Council of National Defence.

The advisory organs of the Supreme Council of National Defence,
for questions coming within their respective competence, are as follows:

(a) The Army Council;
(b) The Committee of Admirals;
(c) The Higher Air Council;
(d) The Civil Mobilisation Committee.

Three senior officers, detailed by the Minister of War, the Minister of
Marine and the Air Minister, constitute the General Secretariat, which
is under a senior officer of the Army Staff. For purposes of administra-
tion, the Secretariat is under the Ministry of War.

9. CIVIL MOBILISATION COMMITTEE.

The Civil Mobilisation Committee is the advisory organ of the Supreme
Council of National Defence upon questions relating to the utilisation
of all the national energies and the preparation of plans for organising
and employing the resources which are necessary in war.

The Committee is attached to the Ministry of National Economy.
It consists of a Chairman appointed by Royal Decree on the advice of the Prime Minister and the following members:

1. One representative each from the Ministries of War, Marine and Air;
2. The heads of departments in the Ministry of National Economy;
3. Ten heads of departments 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, Colonies, National Economy, Public Works, Education, Justice and Communications (one for the Mercantile Marine and one for Posts and Telegraphs), and by the Emigration Department;
4. Eleven chairmen or representatives of the principal technical, scientific and economic associations in the country, appointed by the Chairman of the Committee in agreement with those associations;
5. Eleven members representing science, industry, agriculture and economics, appointed by the Prime Minister in agreement with the Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee may, on the authority of the Chairman, invite the assistance of any person who is particularly competent in the questions requiring consideration.

The Committee is divided into sections. For the examination of questions within its sphere, the Committee has at its disposal a secretariat, and it may also have recourse to the organs of the Ministry of National Economy, in conformity with measures taken by agreement between the latter Ministry and the Chairman of the Committee.

The Chairman of the Civil Mobilisation Committee is ex officio a member of the Higher Council of National Economy.

10. SERVICE OF INDUSTRIAL OBSERVERS.

The Service of Industrial Observers is a part of the Ministry of National Economy and works directly under the Chairman of the Civil Mobilisation Committee.

The object of this service is to keep in touch with the production of the different industries of the country (plant, labour, technical and productive capacity, etc.) which may be of use for military armaments.

The number of industrial observers is fixed at fifty, allotted as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ministry</th>
<th>Number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Marine</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Commissariat</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tbody>
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II. HIGHER TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

A higher Technical Committee for arms and ammunition has been constituted.

This Committee is an advisory body and its duties are:

1. To co-ordinate investigations and experiments which concern the three military administrations or which relate to the preparation of the means necessary for mobilisation;
2. To lay down general principles in regard to the above questions.

The Committee consists of 12 members, who are appointed as follows:

5 by the War Ministry
5 by the Ministry of Marine
2 by the Air Ministry.
12. HIGHER TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR ARMY ELECTRICAL SERVICES AND FOR ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATIONS.

A higher Committee for army electrical services and electrical communications (wireless telegraphy, telegraphs, telephones) has been constituted.

This Committee is an advisory body and its duties are to co-ordinate investigations and experiments which concern the three military administrations or which relate to the preparation of means necessary for mobilisation, and to lay down general principles in regard to the above questions.

The Committee consists of nine members, who are appointed as follows:

3 by the War Ministry;
3 Ministry of Marine;
3 Air Ministry.

The Committee puts forward and examines questions which concern the three military administrations or which relate to the preparation of means necessary for mobilisation, and it also examines problems submitted to it by Government departments.

B. MILITARY DISTRICTS

The military administration of the various districts is carried out, as regards the general services, by the Headquarters Staffs 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.

Each army corps consists of two or four divisions besides the different units which are organically and directly under the army corps command (a regiment of field artillery; a regiment of engineers; an anti-aircraft group; a mechanical transport group; a medical company; and a supply company).

The other troops which do not form part of the organisation of the army corps (Bersaglieri) (the Alpine troops, cavalry, heavy artillery, coast artillery and various special branches of the engineers) are under the army corps command when stationed in its district.

Each division consists in time of peace of one infantry brigade of three regiments and one regiment of field artillery.

The territorial districts are twenty-nine in number and form ten army corps, as shown below. In addition, there is the military command of Sicily; the troops stationed in Sardinia are a brigade of infantry and a regiment of artillery, besides various detachments under the Sardinian military command.
C. COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY AND HIGHER UNITS

The Royal Army consists of the home and colonial forces. The home forces are under the Ministry of War, which provides for their cost. The colonial forces are placed, as regards their employment, under the Ministry for the Colonies, which provides for their cost in its own budget.

The Army consists of:

General Staff,
Royal Carabinieri,
Military Schools,
Infantry,
Cavalry,
Artillery,
Engineers,
 Tanks,
Army Chemical Centre,
Military Districts,
Army Medical Corps,
Intendance Corps,
Department of Military Administration,
Army Veterinary Corps,
Army Transport Service,
Institutes, other establishments, etc.,
Supreme Military and Naval Court and Courts Martial,
Disciplinary Units and Military Penal Establishments.
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 with men on furlough. 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. ARMS AND SERVICES

The Royal Home Army is organised as follows:

The Headquarters of the Royal Army Staff:
4 Army Headquarters Staffs (designated);
10 Territorial Army Corps;
The Sicilian Troops, which are under the Sicilian Headquarters Staff;
The Sardinian Troops, which are under the Sardinian Headquarters Staff;
29 Military Territorial Divisions;
30 Mobilisation Inspectorates, which are attached to the Headquarter Staffs of the larger territorial units.

1. ROYAL CARABINIERI.

The Corps of Royal Carabinieri consists of:

(a) The General Officer commanding.
(b) Seven headquarters of groups of legion.
(c) Headquarters of the group of schools and carabinieri cadet legions.
(d) Two legions of carabinieri cadets.
(e) 21 territorial legions.
(f) School of carabinieri officer cadets.
(g) School of N.C.O. cadets.
(h) Technical police school for the civil services.
(i) 12 mobile carabinieri battalions.
(j) Two squadrons of carabinieri.
(k) Special staff for investigations.

2. INFANTRY.

The Infantry arm consists of:

(a) Headquarters of the Grenadier Brigade.
(b) 29 headquarters of brigades of infantry of the line.
(c) 3 headquarters of Alpine brigades.
(d) 3 regiments of grenadiers.
(e) 87 line regiments.
(f) 12 Bersaglieri cyclist regiments.
(g) 9 Alpine regiments.
Each regiment has a regimental headquarters, a depot and a variable number of battalions.

3. CAVALRY.

The Cavalry arms consists of:
(a) 3 higher cavalry staffs.
(b) 12 cavalry regiments.
(c) 4 regiments of stablemen.
Each cavalry regiment consists of regimental headquarters and two groups of squadrons.
There are also 3 special cavalry centres — one each in Latium, Sicily and Sardinia.

4. ARTILLERY.

The Artillery consists of:
I. The Artillery arm and the Territorial Artillery Services.
II. The Technical Artillery Service.
The Artillery arm and the Territorial Artillery Services consist of:
(a) 10 Army Corps Artillery Headquarters.
(b) 1 Sicilian Artillery Headquarters.
(c) 1 Sardinian Artillery Headquarters.
(d) 11 Heavy Field Artillery Regiments.
(e) 30 Field Artillery Regiments.
(f) 1 Horse Artillery Regiment.
(g) 3 Mountain Artillery Regiments.
(h) 5 Regiments of Heavy Artillery and 3 Coast Defence Artillery Regiments.
(i) 12 Anti-Aircraft Groups and a School of Anti-Aircraft Gunnery.
(j) 1 unit of stablemen.
(k) 10 Artillery Directorates with detached sections, the number of which is fixed by Royal Decree according to the exigences of the Service.

The Artillery Technical Service is organised as follows:
(a) A Directorate of artillery investigations and experiments with experimental stations and a range-table office.
(b) 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 abolished);
2 arms factories;
2 testing laboratories;
1 pyrotechnical laboratory;
1 gunpowder factory.
5. ENGINEERS.

The Engineer arm consists of:

(a) 10 Army Corps Engineer Headquarters Staffs, 1 Engineer Headquarters Staff for Sicily, 1 Engineer Headquarters Staff for Sardinia; each Headquarters Staff has a Fortification Staff under its orders.

(b) 11 Engineer Regiments;

(c) 2 Wireless Telegraphy Regiments;

(d) 1 Regiment of Lagoon Bridging Troops;

(e) 1 Railway Regiment;

(f) 1 Balloon Regiment;

(g) 1 Military Institute for Wireless Telegraphy and Electrotechnical Services; 1 Military Construction Staff;

(h) 1 Engineer and Wireless Telegraph Workshop and Electrotechnical Workshop;

(i) 1 Engineer Works office.

The Regiments consist of a staff, a variable number of battalions and a territorial depot.

6. TANKS.

The Tank Service consists of:

(a) 1 tank training centre, comprising a staff, a depot and training groups.

(b) Tank units.

The number and the nature of tank units, and the establishments of officers for the tank training centre and tank units, are laid down by the Ministry of War.

7. SERVICES.

(a) **Army Chemical Service.**

The duties of the Chemical Service are to study and test chemical means of warfare, particularly their physiological effects on men and animals and the anatomical and functional changes which they produce, and also to experiment with 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 and a chemical group.

The Directorate of the Army Chemical Service and the Special Group which is under its orders are stationed at Rome.

The Directorate consists of:

The director's office;

The deputy-director's office;

Three sections (a chemical, a physio-pathological and therapeutical, and a technical section);

An experimental laboratory;

The chemical and the physio-pathological and therapeutical sections are commanded by a senior officer (Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel). The Technical Section is commanded by a senior artillery officer (Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel) graded as head of a section.
The Special Group includes: i group headquarters staff; i special company; an administrative office; an office for material, with electro-mechanical laboratory; i magazine office and i experimental range.

The Director of the Army Chemical Service is a brigadier-general. He is directly under the War Ministry (Under-Secretary of State), and is attached for administrative purposes to the Engineer Directorate of that Department.

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 under which it is placed for duties and discipline, although directly responsible to the Central Department in technical questions.

Twelve medical companies 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 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.

The medical establishments are: 11 central military hospitals, 15 secondary military hospitals, 9 garrison infirmaries, 2 army bathing establishments, 2 army convalescent homes, 1 serum and anti-tetanus laboratory and an army chemical and pharmaceutical institute.

The work of the latter is to prepare the medicine and miscellaneous stores required for the Medical Service. The other establishments are for the treatment and cure of the sick, and have various titles according to their importance and special objects.

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

(c) The Intendance.

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

Its chief organ is the Intendance Department 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 advises on technical questions affecting the Intendance Service.

Each Army Corps has an Intendance Headquarters which forms part of the Army Corps staff and superintends all intendance work in the district; the detached sections, which are generally allotted to Divisional Headquarters, are under the above Intendance headquarters.
The Intendance includes:
Eleven supply companies, 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).
The personnel of the Intendance consists of the Intendance officers posted to the various Intendance Service Corps Headquarters and establishments and the Supply officers posted to the various supply depots (rations and forage).

(d) Department of Administration.

The work of this department is discharged by a special corps of officers known as administrative officers.
Each unit 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 dual character according as it is considered in its relations with the War Ministry 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 unit 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 administrative inspections, and to the auditing of accounts of all units under the Army Corps Headquarters.
After inspection by Army Corps Headquarters, the Army Corps accounts and all other books relating to the administration are forwarded to the Department of Administrative Services in the War Ministry.
The administration of troops on active service is governed by special provisions.

(e) Army Veterinary Corps.

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

(f) Army Mechanical Transport Service.
The Army Mechanical Transport Service consists of:
(a) 12 motor transport groups;
(b) 1 technical inspectorate of motor vehicles;
(c) 1 motor vehicle factory.
Each transport group consists of:
headquarters,
a depot and
a motor-transport group or company.
(i) This service has been reorganised by a recent administrative army order.
(g) The Geographical and Topographical Service.

The geographical and topographical service is carried on by the Military Geographical Institute, which is directly subordinate to the Central Staff.

It is commanded by a Divisional or Brigadier-General and has a staff of 11 officers, 2 N.C.O.s and 40 men, together with certain clerks (geometers, 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), six 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 on the meteorological service.

(h) 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 registrar's duties are 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 Military Justice Department consists of magistrates and registrars; the magistrates are appointed by competitive examination from among the ordinary magistrates.

(i) Cavalry Services.

The Cavalry and Veterinary Section of the War Ministry 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 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 Government 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 remount depots, where they are gradually broken in to Army life and food and receive their first training.

There are six remount depots: Persano (Salerno) with detachment at Scordia, Fara Sabina (Latium), Grosseto (Tuscany), Mirandola (Emilia), Bonorva (Sardinia), and Prestana (Julian Venatia).

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 Ministry 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 are attached to the stud depots; there is also a lower-grade staff of civilian experts. This staff is attached to the remount squadron, four in number, which form one group, and are administered as a detachment of the remount depot at Grosseto.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Headquarters of territorial commands</th>
<th>Military commands</th>
<th>Divisional commands</th>
<th>Higher commands</th>
<th>Headquarters of corps and legions</th>
<th>Brigade headquarters</th>
<th>Legions</th>
<th>Regiments</th>
<th>Battalions</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
E. EFFECTIVES

Table showing the number of officers on the regulation establishment for the years 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926:

1922 .......... 18,525 (included in cadres).
1923 .......... 18,165
1924 .......... 17,513
1925 .......... 17,418
1926 .......... 16,470

Table of establishment of non-commissioned officers and men provided for in the Budget for the years 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27:

Non-commissioned officers and men.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Period</th>
<th>1922-23</th>
<th>1923-24</th>
<th>1924-25</th>
<th>1925-26</th>
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</table>

F. RECRUITING SYSTEM

1. FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

All Italian subjects are liable to military service, including those who have acquired Italian nationality after the enlistment of their class and who have not completed 40 years of age. 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 FROM SERVICE.

All men sentenced in accordance with the common criminal code to a penalty ipso jure involving forfeiture of civil rights for life or who have incurred forfeiture of these rights in addition to such sentence 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 from serving their time with the colours, 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 the conduct of recruiting is in the hands of the Recruiting Commissioners who are under the Ministry for War.

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 one representative of the provincial administration, one Army field officer or captain and one commissioner.

Each Recruiting Board appoints one or more Mobile Enrolment Boards, 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 representative of the provincial administration, one Army officer and one commissioner. A medical officer, an officer of carabinieri, a commissioner, and the head of the municipality in each commune, attend the meetings of the boards and travelling boards. Conscripts in the provincial capitals are inspected by the Recruiting Board.

The Recruiting Boards and travelling boards decide whether men are to be enrolled, enlisted for reduced periods of service, discharged on medical grounds or have their service postponed in accordance with the results of the inspection and the examination of the documents produced by the men concerned.

In case of illnesses or infirmities of special gravity, 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 and travelling board. The recruiting commissioners are civil servants under the War Ministry and selected from retired officers according to qualifications.

Conscripts may appeal against the decisions of the Recruiting Board to the War Ministry, which gives 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 annual 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.

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 Boards make the final scrutiny of the lists, inspect each man individually, and post to army units those recruits who have not been dealt with during the ordinary session.

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

Men borne on the recruiting lists for 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-corporals in disciplinary detachments and military penal establishments and also in remount depots: band corporals and lance-corporals, corporal artificers in the Lagoon battalion of the engineers 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 Carabinieri of all ranks (non-commissioned and other), volunteers in the different arms or corps and Royal Carabinieri 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 for 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 men liable for the ordinary period of service who have successfully passed the preparatory military training courses or shown special proficiency while under training with their arm of the Service and have invariably shown good conduct or whose family circumstances are similar to those mentioned above or who have a brother, son of the same father, serving with the colours, provided that the latter has engaged upon special terms (voluntary enlistment, extension of service, re-engagement) or serving as a professional soldier, i.e., officer or N.C.O.
Conscripts born and resident abroad or who have emigrated 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 entered 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 on such occasion, due regard being paid to the possibility of their reaching 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 allowed to enlist, on voluntary engagements, in a unit 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 a criminal offence;
5. Can produce a certificate of good conduct;
6. Can produce evidence of father's consent;
7. Can read and write.

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

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

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

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

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

9. MEN CALLED UP IN ANTIPOCATION 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.

10. POSTPONEMENT OF SERVICE.

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 service up to their twenty-sixth year, provided
that they can prove that they have attended a national musketry range for at least one year. This condition does not, however, apply to young men who are domiciled in places where, for at least two years past, the musketry range has existed.

II. RECALLING TO THE COLOURS.

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

In order to check the roles of reservists, the War Minister is authorised to muster the men by means of special notices; such muster parades take place normally on Sundays.

12. RE-ENGAGEMENT.

N.C.O.s, corporals and privates released on unlimited furlough who fulfil the following conditions may be authorised to re-engage:

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

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

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

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

(e) If they are corporals or privates in the cavalry or horse artillery and desire to re-engage, receiving the bonus provided by law, have been on furlough in the reserve for less than two years and undertake to re-engage for at least one year.

G. 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 year taken each by the War Minister, to a reduction of one-sixth of the normal period of service.
H. CADRES

1. N.C.O.s.

Corporals are selected from soldiers who have performed at least three months’ service and have passed 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 commander of the corps, 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 an Army
- General Officer Commanding an Army Corps
- General Officer Commanding a Division
- General Officer second in command of a Division (Royal Carabinieri)
- Lieutenant-General of Artillery
- Surgeon Inspector-General (ranking as Lieutenant-General)
- Accountant-General (ranking as Lieutenant-General)
- Brigadier-General
- Brigadier-General (group Commander of C.C.R.R.)
- Major-General of Artillery
- Surgeon-General
- Major-General of Intendance
- Colonel
- Lieutenant-Colonel
- Major
- Captain
- Subalterns
- Lieutenant
- Second Lieutenant.

Officers in the Medical, Intendance, Administrative and Veterinary Corps have the same ranks as officers in the combatant branches.
(b) Categories.

The officers of the Army, Navy and the Air Force are classified as:

(a) Regular officers.
(b) Officers on the retired list.

The officers on the retired lists are further subdivided into four categories:

1st category: Officers on the supplementary list.
2nd category: Officers on the auxiliary list.
3rd category: Officers temporarily retired.
4th category: Officers on the reserve list.

Candidates for commissions must not only possess the physical, moral and intellectual qualifications required by the special regulations but must further:

(a) be Italian citizens,
(b) be over 18 years of age and below the age-limit laid down in the regulations referred to above.

Regular officers are classified, as regard their employment, as follows:

(a) Officers on the active list.
(b) Supernumery officers.
(c) Officers awaiting retirement.
(d) Officers on half pay.

Officers on the active list.

An officer on the active list may be employed:

(a) As a regimental officer.
(b) Extra-regimentally, on special duties or missions.

Supernumerary Officers.

An officer is said to be supernumerary when he is released from regular service for an indefinite time but continues eligible for re-employment. These conditions only apply to General Officers, Colonels commanding regiments or heads of department in the Army, or to officers holding equivalent grades or exercising corresponding duties in the Navy and Air Force. An officer is placed on the supernumerary list or recalled to regular service by Royal Decree in pursuance of a decision by the Cabinet.

Age-limit for regular service.

There is no age-limit applicable to Marshals, Grand Admirals, Generals or Admirals.

Officers who have reached the age-limit are released from regular service and transferred to the auxiliary list or else placed on retired pay according to their fitness for service.

(c) Recruitment.

Regular Officers.

The regular officers of the infantry, cavalry, engineers, Army Service Corps (cadre of supply officers), and Administration, are trained in the Military Academies
ITALY

at Modena and Turin; those of the Medical Corps (medical officers and pharmaceutical chemists) and the Veterinary Corps are trained in the Military Health School (at Florence) and the Cavalry School (at Pignorol).

For admission to the Academies a competitive examination is held for young men who have successfully passed through the second class Secondary Schools specified each year by Ministerial Decree, and who are over 17 and under 23 on September 30th of the year in which the entrance examination takes place.

The entrance examination for infantry and cavalry and for the administrative corps (cadre of supply and administrative officers) is entirely based on qualifications, i.e. on the marks obtained in the school certificate. On the other hand, young men desiring to become regular officers in the artillery or engineers must pass a special oral examination in mathematics in accordance with a syllabus approved by the Ministry of War.

The courses at the Academies last three years for the various arms of the service and for the Army Service Corps; the cadets are then gazetted second lieutenants in the regular army. For the administrative services the courses last two years, at the end of which the cadets are gazetted second lieutenants (supernumerary), and then second lieutenants on the regular list in the Corps of Administrative Officers, after one year's service in the corps or in the army offices.

The Modena Academy also gives special courses to which non-commissioned officers with at least three years' seniority as such are admitted by examination. Candidates must not be over 28 years of age, and must pass special written and oral examinations according to syllabuses fixed by the Ministry of War. N.C.O.'s who hold one of the diplomas required for admission to the military academies are exempted from these examinations.

At the end of the special courses, which last three years for the various arms and for the Army Service Corps and two years for the administrative services, N.C.O. cadets are promoted to the rank of second lieutenant according to the same procedure as cadets.

Admission to the Military Health School and the Cavalry School also takes place by competitive examination among subalterns (lieutenants and second lieutenants, supernumerary) belonging to the Medical Corps (doctors and pharmaceutical chemists) and to the Veterinary Corps, who, on December 31st of the year in which the entrance examination is held, are not over 31 years of age in the case of doctors or chemists and 29 years in the case of veterinary surgeons. Officers desiring to be admitted to the pharmaceutical courses must hold a doctor's degree in chemistry and pharmacy or the pharmacist's diploma and a doctor's degree in pure chemistry.

The special courses for doctors and chemists last seven months, at the end of which pupils are gazetted lieutenants on the regular list; the special courses for veterinary officers last six months, at the end of which pupils are also promoted to the rank of lieutenant on the regular list.

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

Supplementary second lieutenants of the Medical and Veterinary Corps may be selected from supplementary 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 supplementary list.

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 supplementary list and may, upon application, be enrolled in the reserve of officers with their respective ranks:

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

The following are the military obligations of officers of the supplementary list 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 supplementary list.

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

Officers of the supplementary list, irrespective of their arms, 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 supplementary list are posted in the same way as regular officers on the active list to the various corps.

Officers of the *auxiliary list* are ex-regular officers of the active list, who have been retired owing to superannuation or reduced efficiency, but are 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 the active list; 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 supplementary list 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 have asked 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.

(d) Promotion.

Officers are promoted as follows:

Officers must serve for the minimum period prescribed for each rank: lieutenants, 3 years; captains, 4 years; remaining 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.

In all ranks below that of lieutenant-colonel promotion is by selection up to one-third of the vacancies in the case of promotions to lieutenant and captain; and up to one-fourth of the vacancies for promotion to the ranks of captain, major and lieutenant-colonel. The ratio is one-third in the case of medical and veterinary officers.

Candidates for promotion by selection must have passed certain prescribed examinations.

The officer under whose immediate command an officer is serving is called on for his opinion as to his fitness for promotion whether by selection or seniority; his decision is subject to subsequent approval by two higher authorities.

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

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

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Promotion to rank of</th>
<th>Combatant Arms</th>
<th>Technical Staff of the Artillery</th>
<th>Army Medical Corps</th>
<th>Intendance and Supply Corps</th>
<th>Administrative Corps</th>
<th>Army Veterinary Corps</th>
<th>Army Pharmaceutical Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By selection</td>
<td></td>
<td>after examination</td>
<td>after examination</td>
<td>after examination</td>
<td>after examination</td>
<td>after examination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>after examination. (Optional.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>for fitness.</td>
<td>(Optional.)</td>
<td>for fitness.</td>
<td>(Optional.)</td>
<td>for fitness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by test of</td>
<td>based on certificates.</td>
<td>based on certificates after examination</td>
<td>after examination. (Optional.)</td>
<td>after examination</td>
<td>after examination. (Optional.)</td>
<td>based on certificates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>capacity.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By selection after examination. (Optional.)</td>
<td>War school. Transfer to staff.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by selection</td>
<td>based on certificates.</td>
<td>after examination. (Optional.)</td>
<td>after examination. (Optional.)</td>
<td>after examination</td>
<td>based on certificates.</td>
<td>(Obligatory.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>after examination. (Optional.)</td>
<td>Or transfer to staff.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>after obligatory test.</td>
<td>based on certificates.</td>
<td>based on certificates.</td>
<td>after obligatory examination.</td>
<td>after obligatory examination.</td>
<td>based on certificates.</td>
<td>based on certificates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>By selection</td>
<td>By selection.</td>
<td>By selection.</td>
<td>By selection.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>without examination or special test.</td>
<td>based on certificates.</td>
<td>based on certificates.</td>
<td>without special examination or test.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The rank of Marshal of Italy can only be conferred for services rendered in war.
Age-limits.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>General Staff, Royal Carabinieri Inantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers</th>
<th>Technical Artillery Staff, Medical Corps, Pharmaceutical Service, Intendance Service (and Supply Service), Administrative Service, Veterinary Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Officer commanding an Army</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Officer commanding an Army Corps</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Officer commanding a Division and General Officer second-in-command of the Royal Carabinieri</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-General of the Artillery, Army Medical Corps or Intendance</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Officer commanding a Brigade, or Brigadier-General commanding a group of the Royal Carabinieri</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major-General of the Artillery, Army Medical Corps or Intendance Corps</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-Colonel</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Schools.

The Army Schools are:

1. The Military Colleges;
2. The Academy for Infantry and Cavalry; the Academy for Artillery and Engineers;
3. The Infantry School;
4. The Cavalry School;
5. The Schools for the recruitment of supplementary officers;
6. The Central Schools;
7. The War School;
8. The Anti-Aircraft School;
9. The Army Medical School.

For the training of officers of the supplementary list 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.

Admission takes place by a competitive examination on their qualifications of boys between the ages of 14 and 17 on December 31st of the year in which the examination takes place, and holding the certificate of admission to the first-year courses at a classical or modern secondary school. War orphans have an absolute right of priority over all other competitors.

Total or partial exemption from payment of school fees is granted to war orphans and sons of Government officials who have died as a result or in the performance of their duties, sons of disabled ex-service men or of men disabled in the Fascist cause drawing the first four classes of pension, and sons of soldiers decorated with the "valor militare" order. The course lasts three years in the case of cadets entered for a classical secondary school and four years in the case of cadets entered for a modern secondary school. Pupils having passed all their examinations enjoy a priority right of admission to the academies for the recruitment of officers of the regular army.
The schools for supplementary officer cadets were founded in 1920. Their object is to train a sufficient number of supplementary officers and N.C.O.s to meet the heavy requirements caused by the war.

There is one school per army corps and per military area in Sicily and Sardinia, but not every school, etc.

Candidates for admission must hold at least a leaving certificate of a classical or modern secondary school or higher technical school, or certain other specified diplomas considered as equivalent; for admission to the artillery and engineers, candidates must possess at least the classical or modern matriculation diploma or the diploma of aptitude of the higher technical school (surveying section), or of a third-class royal industrial school.

The duration of the course is about five months; cadets then continue their military service in their units for about another three months with the rank of sergeant, and for the remainder of their period of service with the rank of second lieutenant (supernumerary).

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 and administration) and at Turin (for artillery and engineers). The courses last three years for the infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers and army service corps (supply officers), and two years for the administrative services.

At the end of the course the cadets are gazetted second lieutenants on the regular list, with the exception of cadets taking the administration courses, who are gazetted second lieutenants (supernumerary) and then, after one year's service in the corps or in the offices, second lieutenant on the regular list.

Young men over 17 and under 23, even if they are not yet entered on the recruiting list, may be admitted to these courses if they hold the classical or modern matriculation diploma or other equivalent diplomas indicated each year by ministerial order.

War orphans and young men who have successfully concluded their studies in the military colleges enjoy absolute priority for admission to these schools. Soldiers of whatever rank (officers and other ranks) must resign their rank before admission and take the rank of ordinary cadets for all purposes.

Total or partial exemption from payment of school fees is granted to war orphans and sons of Government employees who have died as a result or in the performance of their duties, sons of active or retired officers or employees, sons of disabled ex-service men or of men disabled in the Fascist cause, and sons of holders of decorations; in addition, special advantages are granted to pupils who gain high distinction in their studies.

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 carried 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 supplementary 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 month's 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 head-quarters 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. After successfully passing a practical test in General Staff work, they may be transferred to 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 Experimental Board;
- 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 Training Office of the Staff, responsible for laying down the general lines, and the Section for Physical Training, Preparatory Military Training and Military Schools, which is a War Ministry 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 divisional commander. 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:

(i) Training and development of individual capacities;

(ii) Practical application of training;

(iii) 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.

I. MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER

The armed forces for the maintenance of public order comprise:

(i) The police force.

(ii) The Royal Carabinieri.

(iii) 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.

At Rome there is a special Corps of Police, which forms a special branch of the Constabulary Corps and has an establishment of 500 constables (plain clothes and uniform).

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>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second-class Inspectors</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First-grade Officers</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second-grade Officers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-grade Officers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.

First-class Warrant Officers ........................................... 700
Second and Third-class Warrant Officers .............................. 1,100
Sergeants ........................................................................ 950
Lance-Sergeants ............................................................... 1,080
Constables, first class ....................................................... 1,500
Constables ........................................................................ 9,270
Cadets .............................................................................. 400

15,000

ROYAL CARABINIERI.

The Corps of Royal Carabinieri 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 Corps of Royal Carabinieri consists of:

(a) The General Headquarters of the Corps;
(b) 5 district inspectorates;
(c) 21 lictoral legions;
(d) 1 group of battalions and squadrons;
(e) 2 legions of Carabinieri cadets;
(f) 1 school for non-commissioned officer cadets.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senior Warrant Officers</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrant Officers</td>
<td>3,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeants</td>
<td>4,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lance-sergeants</td>
<td>3,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lance-corporals</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank and file</td>
<td>37,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadets (annual average)</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of carabinieri 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.

J. 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 preparatory military training in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be issued by the Ministry of War, after consultation with the Militia command.

The Volunteer Militia for National Security also has special services, in particular:

(a) The Railway Militia, which comprises 14 legions and whose task is to ensure the transport of goods and keep order in the stations and on the trains;
(b) The Port Militia (1 legion), which supervises the regularity of operations in the chief ports;
(c) The Postal and Telegraph Militia (a few detachments), specially detailed for the protection of valuables.

These special services are under the orders of an inspectorate-general of special services, which forms part of the General Headquarters of the Militia.

There are also two colonial legions on service in Libya.

Lastly, there is the Forest Militia (7 legions), which is technically under the Ministry of National Economy, and comprises the personnel of the former Royal Forestry Corps.

As regards preparatory military training, the Volunteer Militia is under the orders of the Ministry of War and of the territorial military authorities.

2. ORGANISATION.

The Militia will be organised as follows: General headquarters; 15 area headquarters; 1 independent group of legions; 130 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.

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.

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 is governed by special regulations. 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 board 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.


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

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:

Three officers commanding groups of legions;

(a) Twelve territorial legions, and one legion of cadets;
(b) A school for officer cadets and a school for N.C.O. cadets.
(c) A technical school for revenue and detective police work.

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

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 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 Ministry and Marine, regulations for the preparation and training of the personnel for war, and also for the formation and employment of the special units of the Guard in military operations in the event of mobilisation.

Men are recruited for the Royal Revenue Guard:

(i) by voluntary enlistment;

(ii) 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 Ministry 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-engaging for successive periods of three years each, in the case of men who have less than twenty years' service and one year each thereafter.

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-engage for three years may re-engage for one year on probation, with a prolongation of not more than two years.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

The Department is empowered to maintain, apart from the regular establishment, 4 field officers, 51 captains and subalterns, 650 N.C.O.s and 100 guardsmen with lance rank.

For the administration of second-class Customs-houses and for the Customs internal services it may maintain, from the 25th to 30th year of service, without right to subsequent promotion or to an increase in pension, 2nd class warrant officers applying for such employment and possessing the requisite capacities and other qualifications laid down in the regulations.

ESTABLISHMENT.

General Officers.

1 Divisional General, second-in-command.

3 Brigadier-Generals commanding groups.

Field Officers.

14 Colonels.

45 Lieut.-Colonels and Majors.
Captains and Subalterns.

190 Captains.
368 Lieutenants and Second Lieutenants.
  1 Lieutenant Bandmaster.
  2 Lieutenant Armourers.

N.C.O.s.

500 1st Class Warrant Officers (marescialli).
1,200 2nd Class Warrant Officers (marescialli capi and ordinarii).
1,400 Sergeants.
1,800 Lance-Sergeants (Sous-Brigadiers).

Men.

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

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

L. 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 co-ordinated by the Supreme Defence committee, are established and placed under the authority of the appropriate Ministries:

(a) 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;

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

(c) 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;

(d) 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 Committee, 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) keeps the necessary registers constantly 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 Council of National Defence 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 Council of National Defence, 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:

(i) The individual or collective services of all citizens;
(ii) The services of all syndicates, societies and associations of every kind established in the country;
(iii) 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 military pay and pensions:
   First section: Officers' pay;
   Second section: N.C.O.s' and men's pay;
   Third section: Military pensions.

(e) 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:
   First section: Civilian personnel on the regular establishment;
   Second section: Supernumerary personnel, workmen and families;
   Third section: Pay, records and pensions.

(c) Department of accountancy, supervision and inspection:
   First section: Accountancy, supervision and inspection;
   Second section: Office of supervision and inspection.

(d) Department of General Affairs:
   First section: General affairs;
   Second section: Journeys and missions, transport;
   Third section: Chief Paymaster's office.

DIRECTORATE OF AIR FORCE ENGINEER SERVICE.

(a) Secretariat.

(b) Department of research and experiments:
   First section: Aircraft;
   Second section: Motors and instruments;
   Third section: Armament, installations and miscellaneous equipment.
(c) Department of equipment:
First section: Aircraft;
Second section: Motors, instruments and apparatus carried on board;
Third section: Office for aviation construction.

(d) Department for Air Force land:
First section: Property;
Second section: Works.

(e) Department of administrative services:
First section: Contracts;
Second section: Accounts (financial);
Third section: Accountancy in connection with Air Force land.

DIRECTORATE OF EQUIPMENT AND AERODROME SERVICES.

(a) Secretariat:

(b) First Department. Technical aviation equipment:
First section: Aircraft, motors and instruments carried on board;
Second section: Armament and munitions;
Third section: Wireless service—communications and signalling;
Fourth section: Photographic service.

(c) Second Department: Aerodromes and subordinate services:
First section: Motor-cars and boats;
Second section: Petrol and lubricating oil;
Third section: Aerodromes and transport.

(d) Department of administrative services:
First section: Contracts;
Second section: Accounts (financial);
Third section: Mobile equipment accounts.

INSPECTORATE OF AIR FORCE ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Secretariat.

(b) Department of administrative duties, etc.:
First section: Supplies;
Second section: Clothing and equipment;
Third section: Barracks.

(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.
Administraton and accountancy service.

STAFF 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 tours; 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.
Participation 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.
Participation by the Air Force in naval operations; relations on this point with the Naval Staff.
Participation 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 Operation Division; 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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Officers Commanding Air Corps</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Officers Commanding Air Divisions</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Officers Commanding Air Brigades</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General-in-Chief of the Air Force Engineer Corps</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General of the Air Force Engineer Corps</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General of the Air Force Administrative Corps</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General at the disposal of the Minister</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>Branches</th>
<th>Combatant</th>
<th>Specialist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Branch</td>
<td>branch</td>
<td>branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants-Colonels</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants and 2nd Lieuts</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 1,400 119

**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>Branches</th>
<th>Engineer</th>
<th>Specialist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Branch</td>
<td>branch</td>
<td>branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-Colonels</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants and 2nd Lieuts</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 129 41

**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>Branches and Administration</th>
<th>Supply Branches</th>
<th>Administration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Branches</td>
<td>branch</td>
<td>branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-Colonels</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants and 2nd Lieuts</td>
<td>89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 155
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 quartermaster'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.

The zones, squadrons, schools, groups, flights, aerodromes, fixed sections and centres provided for in the programme for the development of the home Air Services for the current year are as follows:

3 territorial air zones;
11 squadrons of aeroplanes;
1 squadron of airships;
3 special schools;
1 school for Air Force specialists;
31 groups of aeroplanes;
3 groups of airships;
3 airships;
97 flights;
47 "armed" aerodromes;
47 fixed sections;
3 T.A.Z. centres.

Territorial Air Zones:

The territory of the Kingdom is divided into three territorial zones, each containing a T.A.Z. Command.
The T.A.Z. Commands have the same powers in regard to the troops, schools and services of the Air Force within their zone as the Army Corps Commands have in regard to the troops, schools and services of the Royal Army.
The present territorial limits of the zones are fixed by Royal Decree No. 429 of March 20th, 1927.
The services of the Air Force with be organised as follows:

Composition of Squadrons:

Each squadron includes:
Squadron headquarters;
2 or more groups (together with their aerodromes).
The numerical composition, by ranks, of the squadron headquarters is given in the attached table.
A squadron of airships includes:
Squadron headquarters;
3 groups;
3 airships (together with their aerodromes).

An airship squadron headquarters has the same composition as that of an aeroplane squadron.
Special Schools:

The object of the special schools is to complete the technical training of pilots in the various special branches.

The composition and organisation of the special schools mentioned in the attached table will be sanctioned by a decree which is now being submitted for signature.

School of Air Force Specialists:

The school of Air Force specialists provides for the training and recruiting of the various specialists required for the Air Force.

The numerical composition, by ranks, of the specialist school is shown in the attached table.

The distribution of the different specialist schools was regulated by the Ministerial Decree of May 2nd, 1927, quoted above.

Composition of Groups:

Each group consists of:

- Group headquarters;
- 2 or more flights (together with their aerodromes).

The numerical composition, by ranks, of the group headquarters is shown in the attached table.

Each group of airships includes:

- Group headquarters;
- One or two airships (together with their aerodromes).

The group is commanded by the officer of highest rank or the senior officer commanding one of the airships belonging to a group.

The numerical composition, by ranks, of the group headquarters is the same as that of the aeroplane group headquarters of the Air Fleet.

Composition of Flights:

Each flight consists of:

- Pilots;
- Specialists;
- Unskilled personnel and men belonging to various services.

The effectives laid down for pilots being below the effectives at present in the service, the supernumerary personnel will be attached to the fixed aerodrome sections now in process of organisation.

The number of machines allocated to a flight remains fixed as follows:

- Bombing flights: 9 machines for day bombing flights;
  6 machines for night bombing flights;
  6 hydroplanes.
- Battle flights: 12 aeroplanes;
  9 hydroplanes.
- Reconnaissance flights: 9 aeroplanes;
  9 hydroplanes.

Note. — The battle flights will for the present be furnished with 9 machines.

"Foglio d'ordini" No. 2 of January 15th, 1927.

Categories of Airships:

Airships are divided, according to their volume, into:

- Large (more than 30,000 cubic metres);
- Medium (more than 10,000 cubic metres but less than 30,000 cubic metres);
- Small (more than 3,000 cubic metres but less than 10,000 cubic metres).
"Armed" Aerodromes:

Aerodromes at which headquarters or detachments of the Royal Air Force are permanently or temporarily situated are known as "armed" aerodromes.

Aerodrome Areas:

Areas are established in order to assign a territorial zone to each "armed" aerodrome, and to make that aerodrome responsible for the supervision of all unarmed aerodromes and emergency landing-grounds within its zone.

Special regulations will fix the limits of the aerodrome areas.

Composition of the Fixed Aerodrome Sections:

A fixed section will be stationed at each armed aerodrome, and will include:
- Headquarters;
- A detachment of troops;
- An administrative office;
- An office for air equipment;
- An office for ordinary equipment;
- Miscellaneous services.

The classification of the fixed sections under first, second and third class is the same as that of aerodromes (Circular 23770 of December 21st, 1926), which also appears as an annex to the present volume.

T.A.Z. Centres:

Each T.A.Z. centre consists of:
- A central command;
- An office for recruiting and mobilisation;
- An administrative office;
- A T.A.Z. centre company;
- One or more detachments for the training of recruits, to be established when the class of recruits called to the colours enters on its service.

The composition of the T.A.Z. centres is shown in the attached table. The duties of the T.A.Z. centres are as follows:

(a) To ensure the incorporation and training of recruits;
(b) To keep a register of effectives with the colours;
(c) To keep a register of men on furlough;
(d) To ensure the mobilisation of personnel resident in the territory of the T.A.Z.

Age-limits for the Royal Air Force.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANKS</th>
<th>Combatant Branch</th>
<th>Engineer Branch</th>
<th>Intendance Branch</th>
<th>Mechanics, Fitters, Armourers, Artificers, Wireless Electricians, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air Corps General, and equivalent Grades</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Division General, and equivalent Grades</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Brigade General, and equivalent Grades</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-Colonels</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants and Second-lieutenants</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AIR EFFECTIVES (Budgetary).

1926-1927

Officers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generals</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-Colonels</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second-lieutenants</td>
<td>1,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,859</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Non-commissioned Officers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combatants</td>
<td>1,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialists</td>
<td>2,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,437</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Men.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combatants</td>
<td>646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialists</td>
<td>17,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,216</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grand total 24,512

ROYAL AIR FORCE SCHOOLS.

These are as follows:
- Royal Air Force Academy.
- School for supplementary 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 spheres of authority in air questions.

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 created for 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: 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 of Naval Medical Services.

(g) Central Directorate of Accountancy.

(h) 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.

3. BOARD 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;
(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).

(c) **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.

(d) **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.
## C. LIST OF UNITS

**ITALY**

### (1927)

#### Battleships:

1. **Caio Duilio** (1915)
   - Normal displacement, 22,930 tons. Length, 554.3 feet.

2. **Andrea Doria** (1916)
   - Normal displacement, 22,380 tons. Length, 558 feet.

3. **Giulio Cesare** (1914)
4. **Conte di Cavour** (1915)

5. **Dante Alighieri** (1912)

#### Coast Defence.

**Roma** (1908)

- Normal displacement, 12,830 tons. Length, 435 feet.

#### Cruisers:

1. **San Giorgio** (1910)
   - Normal displacement, 10,167 tons (*San Marco, 11,090*).

2. **San Marco** (1910)
   - Normal displacement, 10,600 tons. Length, 426 1/2 feet.

3. **Pisa** (1909)
   - Normal displacement, 5,300 tons. Length, 462 feet.
   - Beam, 45 feet. Draught, 16 feet. H.P. 26,600 = 27.5 kts. Guns: 7 5.9-inch; 3 3-inch. 2 torpedo-tubes (20-inch).

4. **Bari** (1914)
   - Normal displacement, 4,550 tons. Length, 446 feet.
   - Beam, 43.6 feet. Draught, 16 3/4 feet. H.P. 26,000 = 27.5 kts. Guns: 7 5.9-inch; 3 3-inch. 2 torpedo-tubes (20-inch).

5. **Ancona** (1914)
   - Normal displacement, 3,500 tons. Length, 410 3/4 feet.

6. **Taranto** (1912)
   - Normal displacement, 3,575 tons. Length, 400 feet.
   - Beam, 42.7 feet. Draught, 13.4 feet. H.P. 22,500 = 28 kts. Guns: 6 4.7-inch; 7 3-inch. 2 torpedo-tubes (18-inch).

7. **Brindisi** (1912)
8. **Venezia** (1912)

9. **Nino Bixio** (1914)
10. **Marsala** (1914)

11. **Quarto** (1912)

- Normal displacement, 3,440 tons. Length, 408 feet.
12. **Libia (1913)**

Normal displacement, 4,466 tons. Length, 340 feet. Beam, 47\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet. Draught, 16 feet. H.P. 11,530 = 22.9 kts. Guns: 8 4.7-inch; 4 3-inch. 2 torpedo-tubes (21 \(\frac{1}{2}\)-inch).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trieste</th>
<th>Colleoni</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zara</td>
<td>Bande Nere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiume</td>
<td>Da Giussano</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(In construction).

65 (+ 20 in construction) = 85 Flotilla Leaders and Destroyers.

8 Flotilla Leaders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>H. P. Speed</th>
<th>Displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Guns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Leone</td>
<td>1924-25</td>
<td>46,000</td>
<td>1,985</td>
<td>VIII 4.7-inch; II 3-inch; 6 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Premuda</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>53,975</td>
<td>2,735</td>
<td>IV 5.8-inch; 4 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Aquila</td>
<td>1916-19</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>1,733</td>
<td>IV 4.7-inch; II 3-inch; 4 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mirabello</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>44,000</td>
<td>1,784</td>
<td>VIII 4-inch; 4 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Falco</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>1,606</td>
<td>VIII 4-inch; 4 T</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

57 Destroyers (+ 20 in construction).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>H. P. Speed</th>
<th>Displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Guns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sella</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>1,150</td>
<td>III 4.7-inch; 4 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sauro</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>35 kts</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>IV 4.7-inch; 6 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rossarol</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>49,000</td>
<td>1,316</td>
<td>III 4.7-inch; II 3-inch; 4 T</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Poerio</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>1,028</td>
<td>V 4-inch; 4 T</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Curtatone</td>
<td>1923-24</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>1,190</td>
<td>IV 4-inch; II 3-inch; 6 T</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Solferino</td>
<td>1919-21</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>1,076</td>
<td>IV 4-inch; II 3-inch; 4 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Generale</td>
<td>1921-22</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>813</td>
<td>III 4-inch; II 3-inch; 4 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Audace</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>21,500</td>
<td>922</td>
<td>VII 4-inch; 4 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ardimentoso</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>III 4-inch; 4 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cosenz</td>
<td>1917-19</td>
<td>15,500</td>
<td>813</td>
<td>IV 4-inch; II 3-inch; 4 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sirtori</td>
<td>1916-17</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>VI 4-inch; 4 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Grado</td>
<td>1913-16</td>
<td>23,700</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>II 4-inch; II 2.4-inch; 4 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Pilo</td>
<td>1915-16</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>V 4-inch; 4 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Insidioso</td>
<td>1912-14</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>V 4-inch; 4 T</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ITALY

42 (21 in construction) = 63 submarines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>H. P. Speed</th>
<th>Displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Guns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>A. Emo</td>
<td>1919-17</td>
<td>2,600 1,300</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>II 3-inch ; 4 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13.7 kts 10.9 kts</td>
<td>1,244</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Provana</td>
<td>1918-16</td>
<td>2,600 1,400</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>II 3-inch ; 6 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16 kts 9.8 kts</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>N.</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>650 320</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>I 3-inch ; 2 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.5 kts 7.5 kts</td>
<td>353</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>H.</td>
<td>1917-16</td>
<td>480 325</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>I 3-inch ; 2 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.8 kts 10.8 kts</td>
<td>474</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>X.</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>650 325</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>I 3-inch ; 2 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10 kts 6.3 kts</td>
<td>468</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>1917-16</td>
<td>670 250</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>I 3-inch ; 2 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.5 kts 8 kts</td>
<td>369</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Argonauta</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>700 450</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13.5 kts 8.8 kts</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>2 T</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

56 Torpedo-boats.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>H. P. Speed</th>
<th>Displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Guns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Granatiere</td>
<td>1906-09</td>
<td>6,000 28 kts</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>IV 3-inch ; 3 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28 kts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cassiopea</td>
<td>1906-09</td>
<td>3,000 25 kts</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>II 3-inch ; 2 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25 kts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>P. N.</td>
<td>1911-13</td>
<td>3,000 29.27 kts</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>2 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>29.27 kts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>P. N.</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>3,500 29.27 kts</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>2 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>29.27 kts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>P. N.</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>3,800 29.27 kts</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>2 T</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Miscellaneous: 212 units (minelayers, gunboats, transport, etc).
Personnel: 15,525

**Summary Table of Naval Units.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Total Tonnage</th>
<th>Depreciated Tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battleships and battle cruisers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>110,170</td>
<td>68,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast-defence ships</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12,830</td>
<td>12,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers and light cruisers</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>67,440</td>
<td>60,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers, flotilla leaders and torpedo-boats</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>78,679</td>
<td>55,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>16,919</td>
<td>14,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous craft 1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12,656</td>
<td>19,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>298,694</strong></td>
<td><strong>231,668</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Depreciated tonnage (on January 1st, 1928), is calculated as follows:
(1) For battleships, battle cruisers, coast defence ships, monitors, aircraft-carriers and miscellaneous vessels, a reduction in original tonnage at the rate of 1/20 per annum from date of completion.
(2) For cruisers and light cruisers, a reduction of 1/17 per annum from date of completion.
(3) For torpedo craft and submarines, a reduction of 1/12 per annum from date of completion.

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

Distribution (in %) of Tonnage of the Navy among the Different Classes of Vessels in 1913, 1919 and 1927

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1913</th>
<th>1919</th>
<th>1927</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battleships</td>
<td>263.0</td>
<td>169.1</td>
<td>110.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>88.0</td>
<td>67.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers and torpedo boats</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>78.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.255</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including one coast defence vessel of 12,830 tons.
ITALY

NAVY

NUMBER OF UNITS AND TONNAGE
in 1913, 1919 and 1927

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Battleships</th>
<th>Cruisers</th>
<th>Destroyers</th>
<th>Submarines</th>
<th>Miscellaneous and torpedo boats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tonnage

- Battleships: 250,000
- Cruisers: 150,000
- Destroyers: 100,000
- Submarines: 50,000
- Miscellaneous and torpedo boats: 0

Legend:
- battleships
- cruisers
- destroyers
- submarines
- miscellaneous and torpedo boats
IV.

Colonies.

AREA AND POPULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Density</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>119,000 sq. km.</td>
<td>393,000</td>
<td>3.3 per sq. km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian Somaliland</td>
<td>490,000 sq. km.</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>1.8 per sq. km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripolitania</td>
<td>900,000 sq. km.</td>
<td>550,000</td>
<td>0.6 per sq. km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyrenaica</td>
<td>600,000 sq. km.</td>
<td>225,000</td>
<td>0.4 per sq. km.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. MILITARY ORGANISATION OF THE ITALIAN COLONIES

I. GENERAL.

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

The King is the Head of the executive power in the Colonies also, and has right of pardon, etc. The main principles 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 officials in the Colony are under the orders of the Governor, whose authority extends to all branches of the Colonial administration.

The civil official immediately inferior to him in rank (the Secretary-General) acts as substitute 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 4 years if they apply to be sent to Eritrea or Somaliland, for 2 years if they apply to serve in Libya; 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 2 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.

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-enlist 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.
1 detachment of Royal Carabinieri and native zaptie,
12 native battalions,
2 battalions of Italian chasseurs,
7 squadrons of savaris,
1 squadron of spahis,
4 companies heavy artillery (compagnie cannonieri),
3 pack batteries (batterie da montagna),
1 company of sappers and miners,
1 company of telegraphists,
1 company of specialists,
1 wireless telegraph section,
1 motor transport group,
2 air flights,
4 saharan groups,
1 squadron of armoured motor machine-guns,
2 auxiliary groups,
1 legion of the Volunteer Militia of National Security,
Miscellaneous troops.

The forces of Cyrenaica consist of:

Headquarters.
1 detachment of Royal Carabinieri and native zaptie,
10 native battalions,
4 battalions of Italian chasseurs,
3 squadrons of savaris,
1 field squadron of zaptie,
2 mehari squadrons,
3 companies heavy artillery (compagnie cannonieri),
2 pack batteries (batterie da montagna),
1 company of sappers and miners,
1 company of telegraphists,
1 wireless telegraph section,
1 motor transport group,
2 squadrons of motor machine-guns and armoured cars,
4 air flights,
1 legion of the Volunteer Militia of National Security,
Miscellaneous troops.

The forces in Eritrea consist of:
8 native battalions (some of which are stationed in other colonies),
1 coastal company,
2 companies heavy artillery (compagnie cannonieri),
3 pack batteries (batterie da montagna).
1 native squadron,
1 engineer company,
Miscellaneous troops

The forces in Somaliland (including Transjubaland) consist of:
6 native battalions,
2 independent companies,
1 company heavy artillery (compagnie cannonieri),
4 pack batteries,
1 squadron of motor machine-guns,
1 air flight.
Miscellaneous troops.

V.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A. Notes on Budget Procedure.

(1) The financial year covers the period from July 1st to June 30th. The various Ministers present their estimates for the next financial year to the Ministry of Finance before the end of October and the budget must be submitted to Parliament during the second half of January. 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 was, until the end of the financial year 1925-26, subdivided into three sections: (a) effective expenditure; (b) movement of funds; (c) construction of railways. Since the beginning of the financial year 1926-27 section (c) has been included in section (a), effective expenditure.
The section "movement of funds" registers receipts from capital sources and expenditure for capital purposes other than construction of railways. In the budgets for 1924-25 and 1925-26 no military or naval expenditure was 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, and, since 1925, postal, telegraph and telephone services.

(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 Aviation (until 1924-25 to the Ministry of the Interior) as regards aeronautics, and to the Ministry of the Colonies as regards military contributions to the colonies. The expenditure for the Mercantile Marine is included in the budget of the Ministry of Communications.

B. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

I. Summary of Defence Expenditure (Gross).

**TABLE I.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Closed Accounts</th>
<th>Estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1924-25</td>
<td>2,247,822</td>
<td>2,777,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925-26</td>
<td>2,795,367</td>
<td>2,768,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926-27</td>
<td>2,768,593</td>
<td>2,768,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927-28</td>
<td>2,768,593</td>
<td>2,768,593</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ministry of War</th>
<th>Lire (ooo’s omitted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>997,871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Interior (Aviation)</td>
<td>460,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeronautics</td>
<td>529,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Colonies</td>
<td>325,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military grants in aid to the Colonies</td>
<td>283,665</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total defence expenditure: 4,036,223

Index of defence expenditure: 100

Index number of wholesale prices: 1913 = 100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Closed Accounts</th>
<th>Estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1924-25</td>
<td>2,247,822</td>
<td>2,777,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925-26</td>
<td>2,795,367</td>
<td>2,768,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926-27</td>
<td>2,768,593</td>
<td>2,768,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927-28</td>
<td>2,768,593</td>
<td>2,768,593</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index of defence expenditure: 100

Index number of wholesale prices: 1913 = 100

1 New series; index for previous years not available.
2 July 1927.

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

(b) For 1924-25 the expenditure on aeronautics also includes civil aviation.

(c) According to the summarised Treasury statements as at June 30th, 1927, the effective expenditure of the Ministry of War amounted in 1926-27 to 2,967,591,500 lire and of the Ministry of Marine to 1,252,795,400 lire.

II. Analysis of Budget Expenditure.

The following table analyses the principal items of Defence Expenditure charged to the Ministry of War:
### Table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1924-25</th>
<th>1925-26</th>
<th>1926-27</th>
<th>1927-28</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ministry of War:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. ORDINARY EXPENDITURE:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. General administration</td>
<td>14,545</td>
<td>17,878</td>
<td>12,820</td>
<td>14,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Pensions, etc.</td>
<td>182,113</td>
<td>161,789</td>
<td>161,908</td>
<td>165,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Army:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries, pay, and various allowances to officers, men and civil staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment of sick persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing and equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barracking</td>
<td>496,579</td>
<td>591,154</td>
<td>593,150</td>
<td>588,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remount service</td>
<td>34,404</td>
<td>24,872</td>
<td>27,500</td>
<td>27,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arms and ammunition</td>
<td>117,085</td>
<td>270,267</td>
<td>230,100</td>
<td>230,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>206,266</td>
<td>373,380</td>
<td>340,800</td>
<td>349,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superstructures</td>
<td>45,735</td>
<td>45,795</td>
<td>18,900</td>
<td>47,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automobiles</td>
<td>108,053</td>
<td>121,100</td>
<td>111,300</td>
<td>110,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>93,218</td>
<td>123,412</td>
<td>105,300</td>
<td>103,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools, scientific establishments, manoeuvres and training</td>
<td>21,259</td>
<td>16,384</td>
<td>8,100</td>
<td>18,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General expenditure on troops, institutions and establishments</td>
<td>39,125</td>
<td>41,110</td>
<td>40,900</td>
<td>33,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expenditure</td>
<td>40,129</td>
<td>38,491</td>
<td>44,515</td>
<td>56,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Army expenditure</td>
<td>1,419,316</td>
<td>1,832,281</td>
<td>1,750,841</td>
<td>1,758,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Royal Carabineers</td>
<td>482,006</td>
<td>440,585</td>
<td>462,143</td>
<td>460,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Unforeseen expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ordinary expenditure</td>
<td>2,097,980</td>
<td>2,452,533</td>
<td>2,421,000</td>
<td>2,432,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Temporary allowances, Army</td>
<td>58,622</td>
<td>63,706</td>
<td>61,311</td>
<td>62,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Temporary allowances, Royal Carabineers</td>
<td>62,935</td>
<td>54,530</td>
<td>49,154</td>
<td>50,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. War charges</td>
<td>6,238</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>3,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Various military constructions</td>
<td>12,528</td>
<td>15,198</td>
<td>30,028</td>
<td>25,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Restocking of war material</td>
<td>7,119</td>
<td>201,300</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Movement of capital:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances to officers</td>
<td>2,406</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Miscellaneous extraordinary expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total extraordinary expenditure</td>
<td>149,842</td>
<td>342,834</td>
<td>347,593</td>
<td>344,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure of the Ministry of War</td>
<td>2,247,822</td>
<td>2,795,367</td>
<td>2,768,593</td>
<td>2,777,059</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes.**

(a) The greater part of the expenditure shown under "General Administration" represents expenditure on the Ministry and the general staff. 

(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 for covering deficits on various special items.

(f) The war charges represent the costs of troops abroad. *i.e.*, army of occupation (3 million lire in the closed accounts for 1924-25, 2.5 million in the closed accounts for 1925-26, 2.5 million in the estimates for 1926-27 and 1.8 million in the estimates for 1927-28), allowances granted on account of diseases contracted during the war (2.5 million lire for 1924-25 and 2 million for each of the financial years 1925-26, 1926-27 and 1927-28) and various disbursements on account of death due to war service (738,000 lire for 1924-25 and 1 million 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>1924-25</th>
<th>1925-26</th>
<th>1926-27</th>
<th>1927-28</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ministry of the Marine:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. ORDINARY EXPENDITURE:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. General administration</td>
<td>5,201</td>
<td>25,271</td>
<td>4,666</td>
<td>4,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Pensions and gratuities</td>
<td>74,939</td>
<td>82,929</td>
<td>74,070</td>
<td>83,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Naval schools</td>
<td>3,734</td>
<td>3,701</td>
<td>4,522</td>
<td>4,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Lighthouses and signalling</td>
<td>6,050</td>
<td>6,074</td>
<td>6,013</td>
<td>6,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Navy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries, pay and various allowances to officers, seamen and civil staff</td>
<td>153,454</td>
<td>169,530</td>
<td>160,552</td>
<td>171,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workmen's wages</td>
<td>79,608</td>
<td>91,421</td>
<td>81,800</td>
<td>82,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>31,536</td>
<td>22,852</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>83,637</td>
<td>74,752</td>
<td>84,000</td>
<td>84,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval armaments</td>
<td>49,649</td>
<td>50,959</td>
<td>49,720</td>
<td>49,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime and coast defence works</td>
<td>20,972</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td>100,757</td>
<td>82,045</td>
<td>85,000</td>
<td>83,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline, benzine, etc</td>
<td>20,769</td>
<td>26,650</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>16,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material for new construction</td>
<td>175,000</td>
<td>178,511</td>
<td>187,500</td>
<td>184,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material for upkeep of the Navy</td>
<td>72,320</td>
<td>72,849</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shooting practice</td>
<td>11,132</td>
<td>10,589</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upkeep of superstructures and port works</td>
<td>24,968</td>
<td>36,331</td>
<td>12,050</td>
<td>12,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expenditure</td>
<td>31.04</td>
<td>34,456</td>
<td>33,900</td>
<td>36,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure of the Navy</strong></td>
<td>854,848</td>
<td>878,445</td>
<td>860,522</td>
<td>862,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total ordinary expenditure</strong></td>
<td>944,772</td>
<td>996,420</td>
<td>950,793</td>
<td>960,993</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1925-26</th>
<th>1926-27</th>
<th>1927-28</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Temporary allowances</td>
<td>49,795</td>
<td>50,462</td>
<td>48,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Naval constructions, fortifications, port works</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>208,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Miscellaneous expenditure</td>
<td>3,304</td>
<td>34,087</td>
<td>2,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total extraordinary expenditure</strong></td>
<td>53,099</td>
<td>84,549</td>
<td>258,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure of the Ministry of the Marine</strong></td>
<td>997,871</td>
<td>1,080,969</td>
<td>1,209,595</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

(d) The following table shows the expenditure of the Mercantile Marine which is charged to the budget of the Ministry of Communications:

### TABLE 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1924-25</th>
<th>1925-26</th>
<th>1926-27</th>
<th>1927-28</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ordinary expenditure:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidies to navigation companies</td>
<td>149,929</td>
<td>170,848</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions for construction of ships, etc.</td>
<td>53,179</td>
<td>43,700</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ordinary expenditure</td>
<td>21,955</td>
<td>24,924</td>
<td>20,960</td>
<td>21,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total ordinary expenditure</strong></td>
<td>225,053</td>
<td>239,472</td>
<td>170,960</td>
<td>221,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extraordinary expenditure:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions for construction of ships</td>
<td>31,343</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other extraordinary expenditure</td>
<td>8,644</td>
<td>10,441</td>
<td>6,285</td>
<td>6,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total extraordinary expenditure</strong></td>
<td>39,987</td>
<td>10,780</td>
<td>6,285</td>
<td>66,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand total</strong></td>
<td>265,050</td>
<td>250,252</td>
<td>177,245</td>
<td>287,718</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. The following table gives details of the principal items of expenditure on military aviation charged to the budget of the Ministry of Aviation:

### TABLE 5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1924-25</th>
<th>1925-26</th>
<th>1926-27</th>
<th>1927-28</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ministry of the Interior (1926-27, Ministry of Aviation):</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation (from 1925-26, military):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary expenditure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries, allowances, etc.</td>
<td>77,537</td>
<td>127,670</td>
<td>125,700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>25,330</td>
<td>27,025</td>
<td>29,150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>47,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barracks, etc.</td>
<td>17,189</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction and upkeep of stations</td>
<td>75,433</td>
<td>64,300</td>
<td>64,300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction and upkeep of material</td>
<td>249,050</td>
<td>258,260</td>
<td>258,260</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline, oil, etc.</td>
<td>26,430</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous ordinary expenditure</td>
<td>15,903</td>
<td>14,100</td>
<td>14,300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total ordinary expenditure</strong></td>
<td>529,872</td>
<td>605,355</td>
<td>606,710</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraordinary expenditure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition, expropriation, construction</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arms, bombs, explosives</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total extraordinary expenditure</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand total</strong></td>
<td>460,207</td>
<td>529,872</td>
<td>635,355</td>
<td>625,710</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes. — (a) Until and including the financial year 1921-25, civil and military aviation expenditure were shown jointly under the Ministry of the Interior. In the autumn of 1925 a Ministry of Aviation was created. The expenditure on civil aviation and general expenditure on civil and military aviation amounted to 28,102,000 lire in 1925-26 and was estimated at 64,645,000 lire for 1926-27 and 74,290,000 lire for 1927-28, including cost-of-living bonuses for civil and military staff (6,393,000 lire for 1925-26, 10,800,000 lire for 1926-27 and 12,000,000 lire for 1927-28). One-half of the general expenditure is probably devoted to military purposes. The total expenditure of the Ministry of Aviation amounted to 557,974,000 lire in 1925-26. It was estimated at 700,000,000 lire for 1926-27 and 1927-28. (The provisional results for 1926-27 show 705,329,586 lire).

(b) Pensions of the aviation staff appear for the first time in the budget for 1926-27. They amount to 250,000 lire for 1926-27 and 450,000 lire for 1927-28 for civil and military pensions together.

4. The following table shows the military expenditure charged to the budget of the Ministry of the Colonies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributions to the colonies towards their military expenditure:</th>
<th>1924-25</th>
<th>1925-26</th>
<th>1926-27</th>
<th>1927-28</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Tripolitania</td>
<td>147,825</td>
<td>137,310</td>
<td>134,690</td>
<td>145,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cyrenaica</td>
<td>168,498</td>
<td>150,436</td>
<td>114,006</td>
<td>145,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Eritrea</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>11,784</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Somaliland</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>23,185</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>330,323</td>
<td>325,746</td>
<td>283,665</td>
<td>335,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures are approximate as until 1926-27 contributions towards the military and civil expenditure of Eritrea and Somaliland were shown in an aggregate sum.

III. Receipts in connection with Military Expenditure.

Notes. — (a) Almost the whole of the military expenditure in the colonies is covered by the contributions shown above.

(b) The receipts to be collected by the Defence departments are not shown separately but jointly with receipts by 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. War pensions, and other allowances to former combatants and their dependants, are charged to the Ministry of Finance. The appropriations under the different headings are as follows:
TABLE 7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1924-25</th>
<th>1925-26</th>
<th>1926-27</th>
<th>1927-28</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>182,113</td>
<td>161,789</td>
<td>161,908</td>
<td>165,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td>74,939</td>
<td>82,929</td>
<td>75,070</td>
<td>83,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Aviation</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ordinary pensions</td>
<td>257,052</td>
<td>244,817</td>
<td>237,228</td>
<td>248,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War pensions including military assistance and administration of pensions</td>
<td>1,299,118</td>
<td>1,418,435</td>
<td>1,269,456</td>
<td>1,278,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total pensions</td>
<td>1,556,170</td>
<td>1,663,252</td>
<td>1,506,684</td>
<td>1,527,014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Together with civil pensions.

C. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES.

In the budgets of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Finance, the following sums are appropriated for the maintenance of internal order:

TABLE 8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1924-25</th>
<th>1925-26</th>
<th>1926-27</th>
<th>1927-28</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public security</td>
<td>144,607</td>
<td>348,180</td>
<td>301,946</td>
<td>355,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary Militia for national security</td>
<td>28,838</td>
<td>50,646</td>
<td>40,830</td>
<td>61,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Militia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>173,445</td>
<td>398,820</td>
<td>342,776</td>
<td>436,906</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A 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 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."

The forest militia was established in the spring of 1926.
VI.


(P = Production; I = Imports; E = Exports.)

I. FUEL

(A) Coal, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coke</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>512</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>8,834</td>
<td>9,133</td>
<td>11,170</td>
<td>10,513</td>
<td>12,232</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(B) Mineral Oils.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>24.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerosene</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>99.1</td>
<td>114.1</td>
<td>117.4</td>
<td>116.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lubricating oil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>66.8</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>75.2</td>
<td>81.3</td>
<td>77.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>1.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. ORES AND METALS

(A) Ores.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td>309.3</td>
<td>328.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>96.6</td>
<td>85.2</td>
<td>82.8</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>48.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Including imports on account of War Reparations.

"Coke" includes coal.

- Including combustible residues, not shown separately prior to 1922, viz.: Imports, 155 in 1922; 192 in 1923; 333 in 1924; 362 in 1925 and 378 in 1926; Exports, 1.0 in 1922; 1.8 in 1923; 7.3 in 1924; 9.2 in 1925 and 24.4 in 1926.

- Estimate.

- Including manganiferous iron, viz.: 3.2 in 1922 and 19.3 in 1923.

- Including manganiferous iron.

- Not including copper pyrites, viz. (metric tons): Imports, 75 in 1923; 0 in 1924 and 1925; and 1.5 in 1926: Exports 2,163 in 1922; 38 in 1923; 237 in 1924; 2,619 in 1925 and 72 in 1926.
### A. Ores (continued).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metric tons (ooo's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>E</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>18.4</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>2.71</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
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<td>125.0</td>
<td>137.1</td>
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<td>35.8</td>
<td>135.4</td>
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<td>89.3</td>
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<td><strong>Bauxite</strong></td>
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<td>P</td>
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### B. Scrap Metal.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron, scrap</td>
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<td>306</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>542</td>
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### C. Metals.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pig iron</td>
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<tr>
<td>P</td>
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<td>4.6</td>
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<td>P</td>
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<td>0.5</td>
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<td>7.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
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<td>Steel ingots and castings</td>
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<td>P</td>
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<td>1,141</td>
<td>1,359</td>
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<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
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<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<td>0.7</td>
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<td>49.0</td>
<td>58.0</td>
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<td>5.6</td>
<td>2.4</td>
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<td>Lead</td>
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<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>24.5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>21.6</td>
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<td>1.7</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>P</td>
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<td>3.7</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.19</td>
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<td>Aluminium</td>
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<td>P</td>
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<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
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<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.96</td>
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<td>3.6</td>
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<td>E</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.07</td>
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### III. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

#### A. Raw Materials.

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<th>1925</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metric tons (ooo's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate of soda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>55.5</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>55.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>807</td>
<td>916</td>
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<td>2.4</td>
<td>16.3</td>
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<td>101.4</td>
<td>114.1</td>
<td>156.1</td>
<td>130.5</td>
<td>106.2</td>
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<td>Sulphur</td>
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<td>P</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>274</td>
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<td>E</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>173</td>
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---

1 Not including copper-iron pyrites, viz.: 57 in 1922; 54 in 1923; 48 in 1924; 40 in 1925 and 64 in 1926.
2 Ferro-alloys are included in pig iron.
3 Crude and semi-manufactured.
**IV. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.**

### (A) CEREALS.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,399</td>
<td>2,681</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>6,119</td>
<td>2,789</td>
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<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>2,681</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>2,789</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>23.5</td>
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### (B) POTATOES.

<table>
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<th>1926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>1,461</td>
<td>1,796</td>
<td>1,958</td>
<td>2,188</td>
<td>2,311</td>
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<td>0.08</td>
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<td>5.8</td>
<td>12.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>256</td>
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1 Figures partly calculated approximately, viz., those shown originally in “hundred bottles”.
## V. LIVE- STOCK
(Effective Number and Trade.)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>Eff.</td>
<td>6,239</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>119</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Eff.</td>
<td>11,754</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>Eff.</td>
<td>2,389</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>Eff.</td>
<td>290</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>Eff.</td>
<td>3,083</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mules</td>
<td>Eff.</td>
<td>497</td>
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## VI. MEATS

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh, chilled and frozen</td>
<td>Metric tons (ooo's).</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>121.6</td>
<td>108.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (cooked, salted, smoked, extracts, etc.)</td>
<td>Metric tons (ooo's).</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.9</td>
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## VII. VARIOUS PRODUCTS

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A) Cotton (raw).</td>
<td>Metric tons (ooo's).</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>239</td>
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<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>(B) Rubber (raw).</td>
<td>Metric tons (ooo's).</td>
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<td>8.8</td>
<td>9.1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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1 Not available.
2 Census 1918. Excluding invaded territory.
3 Including imports on account of war reparations.
4 Including asses.
5 Estimate.