ITALY

GENERAL

Area ... 310,137 sq. km.
Population (1927) ... 40,796,000
Per sq. km. ... 131.5

Total length of land frontiers ... 1,851 Km.
Total length of seaboard ... 8,000
Length of railway lines (1927) ... 21,510

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.

(f) **Department for Recruiting Rank and File.** Recruiting services. Calling and recalling of men to the colours. Discharges. General state of the forces. Status, promotion and discipline of N.C.O.s. Discipline of rank and file.

(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.


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

(m) **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 Chief 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 ARMY STAFF CORPS.

The Headquarters of the Army Staff Corps 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 COMMISSION OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The Supreme Commission 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 utilisation of all national services in defence of the country.

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

The Executive Committee is made up as follows:

Chairman: the Prime Minister.

Members: the Minister for Foreign Affairs; the Ministers of the Interior, Finance, War, Marine, Colonies, National Economy and Communications.

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 Chief of Staff of the Army;

The Chairman of the Army Council;

The Chief of Staff of the Navy (Chairman of the Committee of Admirals);

The Chief of 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 Commission of National Defence.

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

(a) The Army Council;
(b) The Committee of Admirals;
(c) The Technical Air Committee;
(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 administration, the Secretariat is under the Ministry of War.

Civil Mobilisation Committee.

The Civil Mobilisation Committee is the advisory organ of the Supreme Commission 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. Eight representatives of the chief technical bodies of the country dealing with economic and scientific questions and representing the national activities in the field of science, industry, agriculture and economics. These persons are appointed by the Head of the Government, President of the Supreme Commission of National Defence, on the proposal of the Ministry of National Economy, made 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.

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.

9. 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 55, allotted as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ministry</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Marine</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Commissariat</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. 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.
II. 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 heavy 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, 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 eleven 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.
ITALY

TERRITORIAL MILITARY AREAS.

[Map of Italy showing territorial military areas with various cities and boundaries marked.]
### 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Army Corps</th>
<th>Division</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Army Corps</th>
<th>Division</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Army Corps</td>
<td>Turin</td>
<td>Ist</td>
<td>2nd Army Corps</td>
<td>Alexandria</td>
<td>2nd</td>
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<td>2nd Army Corps</td>
<td>Alexandria</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>3rd Army Corps</td>
<td>Milan</td>
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<td>3rd Army Corps</td>
<td>Milan</td>
<td>7th</td>
<td>4th Army Corps</td>
<td>Verona</td>
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<td>4th Army Corps</td>
<td>Verona</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>5th Army Corps</td>
<td>Trieste</td>
<td>12th</td>
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<td>5th Army Corps</td>
<td>Trieste</td>
<td>14th</td>
<td>6th Army Corps</td>
<td>Bologna</td>
<td>16th</td>
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<td>6th Army Corps</td>
<td>Bologna</td>
<td>17th</td>
<td>7th Army Corps</td>
<td>Florence</td>
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<tr>
<td>7th Army Corps</td>
<td>Florence</td>
<td>20th</td>
<td>8th Army Corps</td>
<td>Rome</td>
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<td>8th Army Corps</td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>22nd</td>
<td>9th Army Corps</td>
<td>Bari</td>
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<tr>
<td>9th Army Corps</td>
<td>Bari</td>
<td>24th</td>
<td>10th Army Corps</td>
<td>Naples</td>
<td>25th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th Army Corps</td>
<td>Naples</td>
<td>26th</td>
<td>11th Army Corps</td>
<td>Udine</td>
<td>27th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th Army Corps</td>
<td>Udine</td>
<td>28th</td>
<td>Military Command of Sicily</td>
<td>Palermo</td>
<td>29th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Command of Sicily</td>
<td></td>
<td>30th</td>
<td>Military Command of Sardinia</td>
<td>Messina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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);
11 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.

I. ROYAL CARABINIERI.

The Corps of Royal Carabinieri consists of:

(a) The General Officer commanding.
(b) Six area inspectors.
(c) Two legions of carabinieri cadets.
(d) 22 territorial legions.
(e) Central school of carabinieri.

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 arm consists of:

(a) 3 higher cavalry staffs.
(b) 12 cavalry regiments.
(c) 4 squadrons of stablemen.

Each cavalry regiment consists of regimental headquarters and two groups of squadrons.

4. **Artillery.**

The Artillery consists of:

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

The Artillery arm and the Territorial Artillery Services consist of:

(a) 11 army corps artillery headquarters.
(b) 1 Sicilian artillery headquarters.
(c) 1 Sardinian artillery headquarters.
(d) 12 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) 13 anti-aircraft groups and a school of anti-aircraft gunnery.
(j) 1 unit of stablemen.
(k) 12 artillery directorates with detached sections, the number of which is fixed by Royal Decree according to the exigencies of the service.

The Artillery Technical Service is organised as follows:

(a) A higher directorate of artillery technical services.
(b) Certain artillery establishments and technical centres, the number and character of which are determined by the exigencies of the service.

The artillery establishments are as follows:

3 military arsenals;
1 arms factory;
1 testing laboratory;
1 pyrotechnical laboratory;
1 gunpowder factory.

5. **Engineers.**

The Engineers consist of:

I. The Engineer arm and the Territorial Engineer Services.
II. The Engineer Technical Service.
The Engineer arm and the Territorial Engineer Services consist of:

(a) 11 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) 12 engineer regiments;
(c) 2 wireless telegraphy regiments;
(d) 1 regiment of lagoon bridging troops;
(e) 1 railway regiment;
(f) 1 balloon regiment;

The Engineer Technical Service is organised as follows:

(a) A higher directorate of engineer technical services;
(b) 1 military institute for wireless telegraphy and electro-technical services; 1 military construction staff;
(c) 1 engineer and wireless telegraph workshop and electro-technical workshop;
(d) 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: 1 group headquarters staff; 1 special company; an administrative office; an office for material, with electro-mechanical laboratory; 1 magazine office and 1 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 General Department for Medical Services 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.

Thirteen medical companies consisting of the N.C.O.'s and men required for the work of the medical establishments 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, 16 secondary military hospitals, 8 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:
Thirteen 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 is managed by an administrative officer who is responsible for interior economy. Under him is placed an administrative office, and he himself is under the commander of the corps.

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 Inspectorate 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) 13 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.
(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 of 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 Premana (Venetia Julia).

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 squadrons, four in number, which form one group, and are administered as a detachment of the remount depot at Grosseto.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary Table of Headquarters and Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of territorial units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>military commands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>divisional commands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>higher commands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>area inspectorates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brigade headquarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regiments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>battalions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>squadrons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batteries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>companies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Royal Carabinieri                      |
| Grenadiers                             |
| Infantry of the Line                   |
| Bersaglieri                            |
| Alpini                                 |
| Cavalry                                |
| Field                                  |
| Mountain                               |
| Horse                                  |
| Artillery                              |
| Heavy field                            |
| Heavy                                  |
| Coast                                  |
| Anti-aircraft                          |
| Army Corps Engineers                   |
| (sappers, miners, tele-graphists, telephonists) |
| Wireless telegraphy troops             |
| Lagoon bridging troops                 |
| Railway troops                         |
| Balloon troops                         |
| Medical service                        |
| Supply service                         |
| Mechanical transport service           |

| Quantity | 11 | 2  | 29 | 6  | 23 | 1  | 3  | 6  | 29 | 87 | 195 | 12 | 24 | 3  | 9  | 27 | 3  | 12 | 48 | 30 | 120 | 268 | 3  | 9  | 27 | 1  | 4  | 8  | 12 | 47  | 90  | 5  | 25 | 50 | 3  | 13 | 26 | 26 | 54 | 13 | 12 | 27 | 2  | 10 | 1  | 3  | 1  | 2  | 1  | 13 | 13 | 13 |
E. EFFECTIVES OF THE ARMY

SITUATION ON DECEMBER 31ST, 1927

Officers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Officers</th>
<th>In permanent active service</th>
<th>On the supernumerary list, or temporarily unemployed</th>
<th>Temporarily unemployed owing to reduction of establishment</th>
<th>Temporary on leave</th>
<th>Auxiliary Service</th>
<th>Supplementary list</th>
<th>Territorial militia</th>
<th>Reserve list</th>
<th>Special list</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>196,617</td>
<td>15,868</td>
<td>614</td>
<td>2,997</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>144,148</td>
<td>8,738</td>
<td>20,077</td>
<td>3,228</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNDER-OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Army Corps</th>
<th>Normal effectives, according to the progressive numerical states</th>
<th>Average effectives under arms, based on the budgetary effectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Warrant officers and sergeants</td>
<td>Corporals and privates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>8,517</td>
<td>151,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>8,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>4,907</td>
<td>73,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>1,284</td>
<td>17,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Services</td>
<td>1,451</td>
<td>22,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Carabinieri</td>
<td>12,700</td>
<td>47,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>29,105</td>
<td>320,987</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including Under-Officers.

Table showing the number of officers on the regulation establishment for the years 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927:

1922 . .......... 18,525 (included in cadres).
1923 ........... 18,165
1924 ........... 17,513
1925 ........... 17,418
1926 ........... 16,470
1927 .......... 16,570

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 and 1927-28:

Non-commissioned officers and men.

Financial Period 1922-23 . . . . . . . . 232,600
  » » 1923-24 . . . . . . . . 232,800
  » » 1924-25 . . . . . . . . 214,000
  » » 1925-26 . . . . . . . . 214,000
  » » 1926-27 . . . . . . . . 234,000
  » » 1927-28 . . . . . . . . 234,700

1 Including under-officers.
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 1.50 m. and 1.54 m. 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, and 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, Tripolitania, 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 anticipation of their class.

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


Students at universities and at institutions of a similar standing who are entered on the recruiting lists may, in time of peace, obtain from the War Minister an order for postponement of 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.

11. Recalling to the colours.

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

In order to 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 taken each year by the War Minister, to a reduction of one-sixth of the normal period of service.

H. CADRES

I. 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:

General 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 (area inspector of C.C.R.R.)
- Major-General of Artillery
- Surgeon-General
- Major-General of Intendance
- Colonel

Field-Officers:
- Lieutenant-Colonel
- Major

Junior Officers:
- Captain
- 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) Reserve officers.

The reserve officers 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 of the reserve cadres.

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 regards their employment, as follows:

(a) Officers on the active list.
(b) Supernumerary officers.
(c) Officers temporarily unemployed.
(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, supply corps (cadre of supply officers), and Administration, are trained in the military academies 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 Pignerolo).

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 supply 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 supply 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 youths 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 arms and 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 up to the rank of brigadier-general is by selection alone, and for the ranks of general commanding a division and general commanding an Army corps by comparative selection. 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 from lieutenant to captain; and up to one-fourth of the vacancies for promotion from captain to major and from major to 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.

A single commission known as the Central Promotion Board makes proposals to the Ministry for promotion to the ranks of colonel and general.

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>ARMS AND DEPARTMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Combatant Arms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-Colonel</td>
<td>By seniority. By selection after examination. (Optional.) Or transfer to staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General commanding a brigade.</td>
<td>By selection without examination or special test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General cmdg a Division. General cmdg an Army Corps.</td>
<td>By comparative selection</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, Infantry, 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 inspecting a zone 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) Two Military Colleges;
(2) An Academy for Infantry and Cavalry;
(3) An Academy for Artillery and Engineers;
(4) The Infantry Training School;
(5) The Cavalry Training School;
(6) The Artillery and Engineer Training School;
(7) The Schools for the recruitment of supplementary officers;
(8) Schools for the recruitment of under-officers;
(9) Four Central Schools (infantry, artillery, engineers and physical training);
(10) The Staff College;
(11) The Gunnery School;
(12) The Army Medical School.

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 (9) 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.

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, supply corps and administration) and at Turin (for artillery and engineers). The courses last three years for the infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers and supply 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 lieutenants 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.

The advanced schools for the various arms are used as schools for giving advanced training to officers on the active list, more particularly training of a practical nature. They are 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 N.C.O. cadet schools (3) which were created in 1928.

The under-officer cadets take a course of 5 months, after which, if they are found suitable, they are sent to units with the rank of corporal. After one month, if they are found suitable, they are promoted to corporal-major, and four months later, if found suitable, to sergeant. On promotion to sergeant they must engage for two years' service; this includes the period already served.

Those who are not found suitable serve on the same terms as the other men of their contingent, in the units.

Advanced courses for professional N.C.O.s belonging to mounted units are given from time to time at the advanced cavalry school at Pignerolo. 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 may be held at the headquarters of the Central Schools (Civitavecchia), with a view to giving an idea of modern warfare as modified by the latest tactical inventions, in particular as it affects the small detachments of the various units. The courses last nine working days, during which lectures are given and tactical operations carried out illustrating the most modern tactics of infantry in co-operation with artillery, engineers and Air Force. Lectures are also given on technical subjects peculiar to each arm, and on the more important problems of organisation under investigation in Italy and abroad.

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

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

Majors, captains and lieutenants (the latter must have at least 3 years' effective service, and two years' service with an infantry, artillery, cavalry or engineer regiment) who obtain on application 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:

The Gunnery School;
Tank Corps;
Artillery Experimental Board;
Military Institute of Wireless Telegraphy and Electrotechnics;
Railway courses at the depot;
Advanced mechanical transport courses 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.
ITALY

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:

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

Each regiment has a covered gymnasium with complete gymnastic apparatus. Divisional and Army Corps matches are held each year for singling; competitors for the national army championships.

I. MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER

The armed forces for the maintenance of public order comprise:

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

POLICE.

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

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

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

At Rome there is a special Corps of Police, which forms a special branch of the Constabulary Corps and has an establishment of 5,000 constables (plain-clothes and uniform) with a permanent staff of 60 officers.

The normal establishment of the Police force is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First-class Warrant Officers</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second and Third-class Warrant Officers</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeants</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lance-Sergeants</td>
<td>1,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constables, first class</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constables</td>
<td>9,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadets</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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) 6 district inspectorates;
(c) 22 lictoral legions;
(d) 2 legions of Carabinieri cadets;
(e) 1 central Carabinieri school.

The normal establishment of officers is 1,240.

The normal 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><strong>60,000</strong></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 other armed forces of the State.

The Head of the Government, 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.

In time of peace the Militia is under the orders of the Head of the Government, and performs such duties as he assigns to it, both at home and in the colonies. In time of war the Militia comes under the orders of the Minister of War and carries out such duties as may be assigned to it, in the interior of the country or at the front.
The Militia is permanently responsible for preparatory military training in accordance with the rules and regulations issued by the Ministry of War, and under the supervision of the latter and of the territorial military authorities.

The Volunteer Militia for National Security also possesses certain special organisations, in particular:

(a) The Railway Militia, which comprises 14 legions and whose task is to keep order in the stations and on the trains;

(b) The Port Militia (2 legions), 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 organisations are for technical purposes under the orders of the Minister of Communications.

(d) The Forest Militia (7 legions) which is technically under the Minister of National Economy and comprises the personnel of the former Royal Forestry Corps.

All these special militia organisations are under the General Inspection of Special Services, which forms part of the General Headquarters of the Militia.

2. ORGANISATION.

The Militia is organised as follows: General headquarters (Rome); 15 area headquarters; 1 independent group of legions; 144 legion headquarters (including two in the colonies).

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

The number of legions is variable.

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 but must be ready to come up whenever summoned.

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 called upon for duty.

3. RECRUITMENT.

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

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

The Militia has separate ranks corresponding to those in the other armed forces of the State.

The commissioned ranks are as follows:

General-Commandant, equivalent to Commander of an Army Corps. Lieutenant-General, equivalent to General of Division. Consul, equivalent to Colonel. Senior, equivalent to Major. Centurion, equivalent to Captain. Head of Maniple, equivalent to Lieutenant.

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 non-commissioned officers of 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.

Applications for admission to the Militia by reserve officers of the Army, Navy and Air Force are submitted to the general headquarters of the Militia which gives its decision after examining the applicant’s record of service and antecedents in civil life.

5. Calls to the Colours.

The Militia is not as a rule embodied, except for a few special organisations which are used to maintain order (railway and postal militia, etc.). From a military standpoint it may therefore be classed as a reserve, on furlough. When necessary, the Militia is called up by the issue of two successive decrees.


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


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas, special commands and special militia</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Troops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permanently employed</td>
<td>In the cadres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of the areas and special commands</td>
<td>1,002</td>
<td>8,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway militia</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal and Telegraph militia</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port militia</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest militia</td>
<td>302</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway militia (2nd)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td>1,708</td>
<td>8,833</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
K. ROYAL REVENUE GUARD

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

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

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

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

The corps is commanded by a general officer on the army active list with the rank of 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 subsections; the cadet legion is organised in battalions, companies, platoons and squads.

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 subsection (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:

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

The enlistment of men in the Royal Revenue Guard under the terms of paragraph 2 is, however, in all cases subordinate to the consent of the War 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 and are allowed to re-enlist upon application must engage for a 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, with an annual contract, and 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.
81 Lieut.-Colonels and Majors.
Captains and Subalterns.

181 Captains.
328 Lieutenants and Second Lieutenants.
1 2nd-Lieutenant Bandmaster.
4 2nd-Lieutenants Armourers.

N.C.O.s.
627 1st-Class Warrant Officers (marescialli).
1,110 2nd-Class Warrant Officers (marescialli capi and ordinarii).
1,724 Sergeants.
1,320 Lance-Sergeants (Sous-Brigadiers).

Men.
2,035 Revenue Guardsmen with lance rank (appointés).
16,230 Revenue Guardsmen.
1,560 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 Commission of National Defence, 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 dependants 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 Commission of National Defence 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 subdivide 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) keep the necessary registers constantly up to date.

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

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 Commission 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 Commission of National Defence, a suitable scheme for rationing necessaries; they must also arrange for the formation of reserves of such foodstuffs as the country does not produce or produces only in insufficient quantities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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) Officer-pilots and others.
(b) N.C.O.-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 Press and Propaganda (attached to the Cabinet);
The Office of the "Carabinieri Reali" (attached to the Cabinet);
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 artificers:
First section: Civilian personnel on the regular establishment;
Second section: Civilian personnel temporarily employed, artificers, messengers, workmen;
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.
ITALY

HIGHER DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTS.

(a) Secretariat.
(b) Administrative Section.
(c) Research Section.
(d) Equipment Department:
   First section: Experiments in flight;
   Second section: Hydrodynamics.
(e) Department for apparatus carried on board, and miscellaneous equipment:
   First section: Armament;
   Second section: Radio-electricity;
   Third section: Photography and optics;
   Fourth section: Instruments and plant.
(f) Chemical and technological department:
   First section: Chemistry;
   Second section: Technology.

GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES.

(a) Secretariat.
(b) Research Section.
(c) Aircraft Department:
   First section: Aeroplanes;
   Second section: Hydroplanes;
   Third section: Installations.
(d) Department of motors, instruments and apparatus carried on board.
(e) Lands department:
   First section: Lands;
   Second section: Works.
(f) Administrative Department:
   First section: Contracts;
   Second section: Accounts and cash;
   Third section: Accountancy in connection with air equipment.

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 and Cash;
   Third section: Mobile equipment accounts.
INSPECTORATE OF AIR FORCE SUPPLY CORPS.

(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.

(a) Secretariat.
   First section : Air transport connected with civil aviation;
   Second section : Legislation, treaties, litigation, publications and propaganda;
   Third section : Electrical communications;
   Fourth section : Aerology.
       Administrative and accountancy service.
(b) Meteorological Section.

STAFF BRANCH.

Secretariat:

(a) Historical Section.
(b) Foreign Section.

First Bureau : Operations.
   First Department : Operations.
       Cartographical Section.
   Second Department : Training.
   Third Department : Intelligence.

Second Bureau : Organisation and mobilisation.
   First Department : Organisation.
       Treaty Section.
   Second Department : Mobilisation.
   Third Department : Services.

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 (1928):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank Description</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>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Officers Commanding Air Brigades</td>
<td>9</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 SERVICE.

The Officers of the Air Service 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 (1928):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Combatant branch</th>
<th>Specialist branch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-Colonels</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants and 2nd Lieutenants</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AIR FORCE ENGINEER CORPS.

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

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

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

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

The cadres of field and subaltern officers of the Air Force Engineers Corps are as follows (1928):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engineer branch</th>
<th>Specialist branch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-Colonels</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants and 2nd Lieutenants</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ROYAL AIR FORCE MILITARY SUPPLY 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 per-
sonnel 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 Supply Corps are as follows (1928):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supply branch</th>
<th>Administrative branch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-Colonels</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants and 2nd Lieutenants</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AIR UNITS.**

The main organic units of the air arm are as follows:

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

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

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

Two or more airships form a squadron.

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

To each regiment is allotted an "air centre", with a depot and 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;
- 1 airship;
- 97 flights;
- 52 "armed" aerodromes;
- 52 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 will be organised as follows:
Composition of Squadrons:

Each squadron includes:
- Squadron headquarters;
- 2 or more groups (together with their aerodromes).

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.

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.

Composition of Groups:

Each group consists of:
- Group headquarters;
- 2 or more flights (together with their aerodromes).

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

Bombing flights
- 6 machines for day 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.

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.

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).

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 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>
The Effectives of the Personnel Enrolled in the Air Force on January 1st, 1928.

Officers . . . . . . 1,223
  1,095 actually serving;
  14 on the supernumerary list;
  114 on leave.
Non-commissioned officers 2,267
  619 pilots (including 54 in the colonies);
  1,648 miscellaneous personnel (including 79 in the colonies);
Other ranks . . . . . 14,688
  400 pilots;
  14,288 miscellaneous personnel (including 150 in the colonies).
Grand total . . . . . 18,178

Air Effectives (Budgetary). 1928-29

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Non-commissioned Officers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generals</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-Colonels</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants and Second-lieutenants</td>
<td>878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,708</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combatants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Royal Air Force Schools.

These are as follows:
Royal Air Force Academy.
School for supplementary officer-cadets and N.C.O.s.
Reconnaissance School.
Bombing School.
Chaser School.
School for specialists of the air arm.
School for specialists of the Air Force Engineer Corps.

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 and Grosseto.

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 Supply Corps is attached to each zone.

Three sections of the Air Force Engineer Corps have also been created for the following areas:

Milan Section: Piedmont and Liguria; Lombardy (except the province of Mantua) and the provinces of Parma, Piacenza, Reggio-Emilia, Florence, Lucca, Massa-Carrara, Leghorn, Pisa, 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, Grosseto, Ascoli, Aquila, Chieti, the island of Sardinia, and the province of Zara. Southern Italy including Sicily, and the island of Leros.

III.

Navy.

A. CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

I. MINISTRY OF MARINE.

The Minister of Marine has certain duties of a constitutional character and in addition exercises the command of the Navy in time of peace. As head of the Navy he represents the supreme authority over all the naval services.

In the exercise of his duties the Minister is assisted by an Under-Secretary of State. In certain circumstances the Under-Secretary undertakes all the duties of the Minister; he attends the meetings of the Cabinet and the meetings of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

The Under-Secretary of State has a Secretariat dealing with the following matters: confidential questions and correspondence; relations with the Royal House, the Parliament and the advisory organs of the Navy; relations with the foreign naval attachés; ciphering office; post and telegraph questions; Bureau of Laws and Decrees, and Bureau of Naval Training.

The Ministry of Marine consists of:

(a) General Directorate of Naval Personnel and Naval Duties (Officers and Warships Section; Royal Naval Corps Section; Hydrographic School and Service; Naval personnel status Section; Administrative Section).

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

(c) General Directorate of Ordnance and Armament Supply (Sections: New Material; Naval Ordnance and Ammunition; Torpedoes and Mining, Blockships and Armament; Electrical Material; Wireless Telegraphy; Communications; Administration).
2. STAFF OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

The Chief of the Staff of the Royal Navy.
The Assistant Chief of the Staff.
The following are the duties of the Chief of the Naval Staff in time of peace:
The organisation and employment of the naval forces, and their preparation for war; higher direction of studies relating to naval construction and armaments, and speaking generally, of all questions affecting the naval personnel or material; preparation of plans for naval warfare, with a view to the necessary measures being taken. He keeps in touch with the Chief of the General Staff from whom he receives general indications regarding the co-operation of the Royal Navy with the Army and Air Force for the accomplishment of common objects; he is also responsible for the inspection of the services of the Fleet and the naval schools, and for the higher direction of the Institute of Maritime War.

The Chief of the Naval Staff has under him the Assistant Chief of the Staff and, when required, an admiral or senior naval officer who is known as the Deputy-Assistant Chief of the Staff.

The naval staff is organised as follows:
Secretariat: Questions of Procedure, Archives, Circulation of Files.
Co-ordination Bureau: Direction and co-ordination of work; studies of naval policy; Italian Naval Attachés.
Intelligence Bureau: Collection and co-ordination of information.
1. Organisation and Mobilisation Division:
1st Bureau, Personnel; 2nd Bureau, Surface vessels; 3rd Bureau, Submarines; 4th Bureau, Coast defence.
2. Operations Division:
1st Bureau, Studies; 2nd Bureau, Training; 3rd Bureau, Liaison with the Air Force; Naval Air Services.
3. Naval Services Division:
1st Bureau, Communications; 2nd Bureau, Maritime transport; 3rd Bureau, Victualling.

Treaties and International Law Bureau.
League of Nations Bureau.
Bureau for Historical Research and Publications.

3. ADVISORY ORGANS.

Committee of Admirals.

The above Committee is convened by the Minister of Marine,
It meets to examine important questions relating to naval organisation, preparation for war, and naval construction programmes.
It may be directed to meet as a special commission for the promotion of senior officers.

President: An Admiral.
Ordinary members: The President of the Supreme Council of the Navy; The Chief of the Naval Staff.
Extraordinary members: All Vice-Admirals; All Inspector-Generals.
4. SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE NAVY.

This Council is required to examine special questions referred to it by the Minister. It may be convened as an ordinary Commission on the promotion of junior officers.

President: An Admiral or Vice-Admiral.
Ordinary members: A Vice-Admiral or Admiral of Division; A Rear-Admiral; A Director-General; The Commander of a Division.
Extraordinary members: The Inspector-General, President of the Board of Naval Construction; The Inspectors-General of the Naval Corps; The Assistant Chief of the Staff.

5. NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BOARD.

This Board consists of three Bureaux:
President’s Bureau: Co-ordination and direction.
Information and Research Bureau: Experiments, research, co-ordination of information.
Bureau for the Execution of Plans: New construction; alterations.

President: The Inspector-General of Naval Engineering.
Ordinary members: The Vice Inspector-General; A General Officer of the Naval Engineer Corps; The Chief of the Research Bureau in the Office of the Director-General of Arms and Armaments; A Senior Executive Naval Officer; A Senior Officer of the Naval Engineers, Head of the Secretariat.
Extraordinary members: Assistant Chief of the Staff; The Director-General of Arms and Armaments; The Director-General of Naval Construction; One of the Chiefs of the Bureaux of the Staff Department.

Naval Training Board: A President; a Vice-President; 7 members.
Permanent Commission for lighthouses and coastwise lights: A President; 5 members.
Hydrographic Committee: President’s Council; Several Members, and Personnel attached from time to time for scientific questions.

B. COAST DEFENCE ORGANISATION

The coasts of the peninsula and the adjacent islands are divided into four main sectors, to each of which is allotted a naval organisation placed under the Commander-in-Chief or one of the Naval Commands of the Department in question.

The boundaries of the four sectors are as follows:
First sector: from the French frontier to the mouth of the Chiarone (including the islands of the Tuscan Archipelago).
Second sector: from the mouth of the Chiarone to the mouth of the Assi (including Sardinia, Sicily and the lesser islands).
Third sector: from the mouth of the Assi to Punta Pietre Nere.
Fourth sector: from Punta Pietre Nere to the frontiers of Yugoslavia (including Zara and the Dalmatian Islands).
I. Commandership-in-Chief of the Upper Tyrrhenian Naval Department.
(Headquarters at Spezia.)

(a) Naval Command at Genoa:
Hydrographic Institute.

(b) The Naval Fortress of Spezia:
The Arsenal;
Coast Defences;
Depot of the Royal Naval Corps;
Medical Department;
Accountancy Department;
Naval Court-Martial.

(c) Naval Command at Leghorn.
Naval War Institute, at Leghorn;
Naval Academy;
Electro-technical and Communication Institute.

2. Commandership-in-Chief of the Lower Tyrrhenian Naval Department.
(Headquarters at Naples.)

(a) Naval Command at Castellammare di Stabia:
Naval Dockyard;
Secondary Hospital;
Medical School (Naples).

(b) Naval Command in Sardinia:
War Harbour of Maddalena;
Maddalena Military Defence;
Secondary Military Hospital.

(c) Naval Command in Sicily:
Messina Defence.

3. Commandership-in-Chief of the Ionian and Adriatic Naval Department
(Headquarters at Taranto.)

(a) War Harbour of Taranto.
The Arsenal;
Coast Defences and Depot of Royal Naval Corps;
Medical Department and Principal Hospital;
Accountancy Department;
Naval Court-Martial.

(b) Naval Command at Brindisi.
War Harbour of Brindisi;
Brindisi Defence.

(Headquarters at Venice.)

(a) War Harbour of Venice.
Naval Base;
Coast Defences, Royal Naval Corps;
Medical Department and Principal Hospital;
Accountancy Department;
Naval Court-Martial.
(b) The Pola Naval Command.
War Harbour of Pola;  
Pola Naval Defence;  
Secondary Hospital.

(c) The Zara Naval Command.

SERVICES PLACED UNDER THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Hydrographic Institute (Genoa);
(b) Higher Command of the Royal Naval Corps (Spezia);
(c) Permanent Commission (Spezia);
(d) Practice Camps, G. Ronca (Viareggio);
(e) School for Specialists (Spezia);
(f) Institute of Maritime War (Leghorn);
(g) Naval Academy (Leghorn);
(h) Electro-Technical Institute (Leghorn);
(i) Naval Medical School (Naples);
(j) School of Mechanics (Venice);
(k) Section of Royal Naval Corps Schools (Pola).

OVERSEAS SERVICES.

1. Naval Command of Rodi;
2. Naval Command of Tripoli;
3. Naval Command of Bengazi;
4. Naval Command of Massaua;
5. Naval Command of Mogadiscio;

C. PERSONNEL OF THE ROYAL NAVY

I. Officers belonging to the following corps:

Officers of the Naval Staff (executive naval officers);

- Engineer Corps;
- Armaments Service;
- Medical Service;
- Administrative Service;
- Royal Naval Corps.

NAVAL STAFF CORPS.

(Executive naval officers.)

Recruitment: The officers of the Naval Staff Corps are selected from young Italians of the age of 18, who apply voluntarily and fulfil the necessary conditions. Applicants are admitted by public competition at the Naval Academy of Leghorn, where the successful candidates are educated for three years; at the end of that period they must pass an examination and are then appointed "Guardiamarina". The cadets are sent on a summer course of four months every year in naval school ships.

Education. Naval Academy: Cadets: 3 years.
Advanced course: Sub-lieutenants: 6 months.
Specialist course: Lieutenants: 1 year.
Institute of Maritime War: Senior officers.
NAVAL ENGINEERS CORPS.

The officers of the Naval Engineers are recruited as follows:

(a) From among Italian citizens who hold a classical or scientific leaving-examination certificate and are below the age of 20. Admission is by competition; successful candidates undergo two years' training at the Naval Academy and take part in the summer cruises organised for the cadets at that Academy.

(b) From among Italian citizens who hold diplomas as civil, industrial or mechanical engineers and are below the age of 28. They are recruited by a competitive test and are appointed lieutenants immediately.

NAVAL ARMAMENTS CORPS.

The officers of the Naval Armaments Corps are recruited as follows:

(a) From among Italian citizens who hold a classical or scientific leaving-examination certificate and are below the age of 20: by competitive examination.

(b) From among Italian citizens who hold diplomas as industrial engineers and are below the age of 28.

(c) From naval sub-lieutenants who hold diplomas as industrial engineers.

NAVAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS.

The officers of the Naval Administrative Corps are recruited from among Italian citizens who have graduated as doctors of law or of economic and commercial science. They must not be more than 27 years of age. Admission is by competitive examination.

THE CORPS OF HARBOUR-MASTERS.

The officers of this corps are recruited:

(a) By open competitive examination.

(b) From among cadets of the senior term of the Naval Academy who are not found suitable for appointment as executive naval officers.

(c) From naval lieutenants who make application.

ROYAL NAVAL CORPS.

The officers of this corps are recruited by the promotion of petty officers. Appointments are made by selection from among the petty officers of the highest grade (head of the first class) in every category, after an examination which is compulsory.

They cannot be promoted above the rank of captain.

The personnel of the Royal Naval Corps (C.R.E.M.) is provided: by the annual contingent; and by voluntary engagements or re-engagements.

The men of the annual contingents of the Navy are drawn from the annual year-class and are selected:

- From men who have undergone naval training;
- From workmen in arsenal and naval dockyards;
- From naval artificers and stokers.

Men proposed for admission must be 20 years of age. The period of service is 28 months.

Volunteers are allowed to engage after competitive examination. Volunteers may engage from the age of 17 upwards for an indefinite period, or for periods of 4 or 6 years. They receive a bounty and better conditions of pay.

Before the end of their period of obligatory service, or of their engagement, those who fulfil the necessary conditions may, on application, be re-engaged for periods of two years up to a limit of three re-engagements. They receive bounties in money and in kind.
ITALY

EFFECTIVES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Including:</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Regular officers on full pay</td>
<td>Supernumerary List</td>
<td>On furlough</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>7,321</td>
<td>2,213</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>5,072</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>7,486</td>
<td>2,265</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>5,186</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>7,188</td>
<td>2,260</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>4,872</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>7,533</td>
<td>2,643</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4,868</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Warrant officers</th>
<th>petty officers</th>
<th>In permanent regular service</th>
<th>Exempted from service</th>
<th>Service postponed</th>
<th>On unlimited furlough</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>154,616</td>
<td></td>
<td>40,275</td>
<td>931</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>112,826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>163,169</td>
<td></td>
<td>39,898</td>
<td>1,291</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>121,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>169,893</td>
<td></td>
<td>40,096</td>
<td>1,112</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>128,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>173,101</td>
<td></td>
<td>40,404</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>132,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>198,238</td>
<td></td>
<td>40,617</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>156,909</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. LIST OF UNITS (1928)

NOTA. — The first date in brackets gives the date of the launching of the ship; the second that of its completion. The dash — signifies that the construction has not yet been completed or that the date of completion is not known.

Battleships:


Aircraft Carrier:

**Miraglia** (1923-)
Normal displacement, 5,400 tons, Length, 377.3 feet.

Cruisers:

1. **San Giorgio** (1908-10)
   Normal displacement, 10,167 tons (*San Marco*, 11,090).
   H.P. 19,500 = 23.2 kts (*San Marco*, 23,000 = 23.7 kts). Guns: 4 10-inch; 8 7.5-inch; 16 3-inch. 2 torpedo-tubes (18-inch).

2. **San Marco** (1908-10)
   Normal displacement, 10,600 tons. Length, 426 1/2 feet.

3. **Pisa** (1907-09)
   Normal displacement, 4,600 tons. Length, 416 feet.
   Beam, 46 feet. Draught, 16 feet. H.P. 28,000 = 27.5 kts. Guns: 8 5.9-inch; 4 3-inch. 2 torpedo-tubes (20-inch).

4. **Ferruccio** (1902-05)
   Normal displacement, 5,300 tons. Length, 462 feet.
   Beam, 45 feet. Draught, 16 feet. H.P. 26,000 = 27.5 kts. Guns: 7 5.9-inch; 3 3-inch. 2 torpedo-tubes (18-inch).

5. **Taranto** (1911-12)
   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 (18-inch).

6. **Brindisi** (1912-12)
   Normal displacement, 5,560 tons. Length, 410 3/4 feet.

7. **Venezia** (1912-12)
   Normal displacement, 3,440 tons. Length, 408 feet.

8. **Libia** (1912-13)
   Normal displacement, 4,466 tons. Length, 340 feet.
   Beam, 47 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 1/2-inch).

9. **Nino Bixio** (1911-14)
   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).

10. **Quarto** (1911-12)
    Normal displacement, 3,440 tons. Length, 408 feet.

11. **Trieste** (1926-28)
    Normal displacement, 10,160 tons. Length, 646.2 feet.
    Beam, 65.7 feet. Draught, 19 feet. H.P. 150,000 = 36 kts. Guns: 8 8-inch; 16 4-inch. 4 torpedo-tubes (21-inch).

12. **Zara**
    Giovanni delle Bande Nere
13. **Fiume**
    Alberto da Giussano
14. **Bartolomeo Colleoni**
    Alberto da Barbiano
   (under construction).
ITALY

73 (+ 16 under construction) Flotilla Leaders and Destroyers:
9 Flotilla Leaders (+ 12 under construction).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Completed</th>
<th>H. P. Speed</th>
<th>Displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Guns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(T = torpedo-tubes)</td>
</tr>
<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>1919</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>1,733</td>
<td>IV 4.7-inch; IV 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>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rossarol</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>1,316</td>
<td>III 4.7-inch; II 3-inch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

64 Destroyers (+ 4 under construction).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Completed</th>
<th>H. P. Speed</th>
<th>Displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Guns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(T = torpedo-tubes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nembo</td>
<td>1927-28</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>1,355</td>
<td>III 4.7-inch; 4 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sella</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>1,150</td>
<td>IV 4.7-inch; 6 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sauro</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>IV 4.7-inch; 6 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Poerio</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>35 kts</td>
<td>1,028</td>
<td>IV 4-inch; 4 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Curtatone</td>
<td>1923-24</td>
<td>33,5 kts</td>
<td>1,190</td>
<td>IV 4-inch; II 3-inch; 6 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Solferino</td>
<td>1919-21</td>
<td>32 kts</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>32.5 kts</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>34.5 kts</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>1,050</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>IV 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>
### Torpedo-boats.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Completed</th>
<th>Speed (kts)</th>
<th>Guns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Granatiere</td>
<td>1906-09</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>IV 3-inch ; 3 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cassiopea</td>
<td>1906-09</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>II 3-inch ; 2 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>P. N.</td>
<td>1911-13</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>— 2 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>P. N. O. 5-AS-OL</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>— 2 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>O. L. T.</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>— 2 T</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

41 (+ 19 under construction) submarines.

### Summary Table of Naval Units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Total Tonnage</th>
<th>Depreciated Tonnage 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battleships and battle-cruisers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>110,170</td>
<td>31,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft Carrier</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>4,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers and light cruisers</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>92,458</td>
<td>24,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers, flotilla leaders and torpedo-boats</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>87,665</td>
<td>31,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>20,833</td>
<td>8,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous craft 2</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>34,320</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>38</strong></td>
<td><strong>350,646</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Depreciated tonnage (on January 1st, 1929), 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 1928**

Note. — Only units actually completed in the years in question have been considered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1913</th>
<th>1919</th>
<th>1928</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battleships</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers and torpedo boats</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. 1 dreadnought, 18 battleships and 6 obsolete armoured vessels. Excluding 3 battleships of 22,000 tons launched in 1911 and completed in 1914-15.
2. 5 dreadnoughts, 10 battleships (including 6 obsolete) and 5 armoured cruisers.
3. Excluding 2 cruisers of 3,470 tons each launched in 1911-12 and completed in 1914.
4. Colonial cruisers, mine-layer cruisers and obsolete cruisers.
5. 23 destroyers and 81 torpedo boats.
6. 9 flotilla leaders, 54 destroyers, 28 ocean-going torpedo boats, and 80 coastal torpedo boats.
7. 9 flotilla leaders, 64 destroyers and 49 torpedo boats.
8. Gunboats and despatch boats.
10. Gunboats, sloops, despatch boats and 1 armoured, aircraft carrier of 5,400 tons.
ITALY

NAVY

NUMBER OF UNITS AND TONNAGE
in 1913, 1919 and 1928

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Battleships</th>
<th>Cruisers</th>
<th>Destroyers</th>
<th>Submarines</th>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tonnage

- Battleships
- Cruisers
- Destroyers
- Submarines
- Miscellaneous

Legend:
- Battleships
- Cruisers
- Destroyers
- Submarines
- Miscellaneous

and torpedo-boats
ITALY

NAVY

TOTAL TONNAGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tons (ooo's omitted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>348.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>423.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>298.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>350.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV.

Colonies.

AREA AND POPULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colony</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>119,000 sq. km.</td>
<td>393,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.3 per sq. km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>495,000 sq. km.</td>
<td>900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somaliland</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.8 per sq. km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripolitania</td>
<td>900,000 sq. km.</td>
<td>550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.6 per sq. km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyrenaica</td>
<td>600,000 sq. km.</td>
<td>225,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.4 per sq. km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transjuba</td>
<td>90,000 sq. km.</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.1 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-engage from year to year so long as they have the necessary qualifications.

The following is the list of ranks of native soldiers:

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

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

3. ORGANISATION OF COLONIAL FORCES IN LIBYA.

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

The forces in Tripolitania consist of:

- Headquarters,
- 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,
4 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,
1 battalion of Italian chasseurs,
5 squadrons of savaris,
1 field squadron of zaptie,
4 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:

Headquarters,
5 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:

Headquarters,
6 native battalions,
1 independent company,
1 company heavy artillery (compagnia cannonieri),
4 pack batteries,
2 squadrons 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 capital; (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 capital" registers receipts from capital sources and expenditure for capital purposes other than construction of railways. In the budgets for 1927-28 and 1928-29 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 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 as regards aeronautics, and to the Ministry of the Colonies as regards military contributions to the colonies.
B. BUDGET EXPENDITURE ON NATIONAL DEFENCE.

I. Summary of Defence Expenditure

(Gross).

| TABLE I. |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Closed Accounts | Estimates | |
| **Ministry of War** | 2,795,367 | 3,112,290 | 2,777,059 | 2,655,628 |
| **Ministry of the Marine:** | 1,080,969 | 1,320,337 | 1,218,971 | 1,151,782 |
| **Navy** | 529,872 | 679,866 | 625,810 | 614,610 |
| **Ministry of Aviation:** | 328,746 | 479,885 | 341,864 | 339,332 |
| **Military expenditure** | 4,734,954 | 5,592,378 | 4,963,704 | 4,761,252 |
| **Ministry of the Colonies:** | 328,746 | 479,885 | 341,864 | 339,332 |
| **Military grants in aid to the Colonies.** | 100 | 118 | 105 | 101 |
| **Index of defence expenditure** | 599 | 566 | 464 | 455 |

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

(b) According to the summarised Treasury statements as at June 30th, 1928, the effective expenditure of the Ministry of War amounted in 1927-28 to 2,706,143,600 lire and of the Ministry of Marine to 1,209,772,500 lire.

(c) In the course of the year 1926-27 various amounts were appropriated for defence purposes, outside the budget for 1926-27. These sums — provided out of the budget surplus on the year 1925-26 — were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lire (ooo,ooo's)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ministry of War (chiefly for re-stocking war material)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ministry of the Marine (naval construction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Ministry of the Colonies (military grants-in-aid)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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>Ministry of War</th>
<th>1925-26</th>
<th>1926-27</th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. ORDINARY EXPENDITURE:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. General administration</td>
<td>17,878</td>
<td>15,584</td>
<td>14,545</td>
<td>15,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Pensions, etc.</td>
<td>161,789</td>
<td>211,684</td>
<td>165,450</td>
<td>180,350</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>591,154</td>
<td>615,881</td>
<td>588,700</td>
<td>628,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment of sick persons</td>
<td>24,872</td>
<td>35,564</td>
<td>27,400</td>
<td>25,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing and equipment</td>
<td>270,267</td>
<td>271,751</td>
<td>230,300</td>
<td>189,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>373,380</td>
<td>439,312</td>
<td>349,800</td>
<td>283,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forage</td>
<td>121,106</td>
<td>121,575</td>
<td>109,400</td>
<td>127,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barracking</td>
<td>45,795</td>
<td>64,614</td>
<td>47,100</td>
<td>60,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remount service</td>
<td>17,639</td>
<td>20,661</td>
<td>19,400</td>
<td>19,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arms and ammunition</td>
<td>123,412</td>
<td>134,338</td>
<td>103,800</td>
<td>105,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>16,384</td>
<td>25,050</td>
<td>18,700</td>
<td>27,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superstructures</td>
<td>41,110</td>
<td>39,382</td>
<td>33,700</td>
<td>38,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automobiles</td>
<td>38,491</td>
<td>54,159</td>
<td>56,400</td>
<td>59,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>88,317</td>
<td>95,478</td>
<td>102,800</td>
<td>102,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools, scientific establishments, manoeuvres and training</td>
<td>36,336</td>
<td>44,351</td>
<td>40,260</td>
<td>39,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General expenditure on troops, institutions and establishments</td>
<td>33,733</td>
<td>35,804</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>19,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expenditure</td>
<td>10,285</td>
<td>15,653</td>
<td>6,676</td>
<td>7,355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Army expenditure</strong></td>
<td>1,832,281</td>
<td>2,013,573</td>
<td>1,758,436</td>
<td>1,735,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Royal Carabineers</td>
<td>440,585</td>
<td>453,923</td>
<td>460,300</td>
<td>438,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Unforeseen expenditure</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>34,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total ordinary expenditure</strong></td>
<td>2,452,533</td>
<td>2,694,764</td>
<td>2,432,731</td>
<td>2,403,660</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B. EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE:**

| 1. Temporary allowances, Army | 63,706 | 61,383 | 62,200 | 26,220 |
| 2. Temporary allowances, Royal Carabineers | 54,530 | 43,154 | 50,700 | 14,220 |
| 3. War charges | 5,500 | 11,500 | 3,800 | 2,000 |
| 4. Various military constructions | 15,198 | 30,028 | 25,028 | 12,028 |
| 5. Restocking of war material | 201,300 | 265,661 | 200,000 | 190,000 |
| 6. Movement of capital: | | | | |
| Advances to officers | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 3,000 |
| 7. Miscellaneous extraordinary expenditure | 200 | 3,400 | 200 | 4,500 |
| **Total extraordinary expenditure** | 342,834 | 417,526 | 344,328 | 251,968 |
| **Total expenditure of the Ministry of War** | 2,795,367 | 3,112,890 | 2,777,009 | 2,655,628 |

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 some 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 (2.5 million lire in the closed accounts for 1925-26, 2.5 million in the closed accounts for 1926-27, 1.8 million in the estimates for 1927-28 and 1 million in the estimates for 1928-29), allowances granted on account of diseases contracted during the war (2 million for each of the financial years 1925-26, 1926-27 and 1927-28 and 1 million for 1928-29) and various disbursements on account of death due to war service (1 million lire for 1925-26 and 7 million for 1926-27).

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

<p>| Table 3. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ministry of the Marine:</strong></th>
<th>Closed Accounts</th>
<th>Lire (000's omitted)</th>
<th>Estimates</th>
<th>Estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. ORDINARY EXPENDITURE:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. General administration</td>
<td>25,271</td>
<td>7,727</td>
<td>4,870</td>
<td>4,558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Pensions and gratuities</td>
<td>82,929</td>
<td>93,118</td>
<td>83,070</td>
<td>83,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Naval schools</td>
<td>3,701</td>
<td>3,722</td>
<td>4,120</td>
<td>3,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Lighthouses and signalling</td>
<td>6,074</td>
<td>6,433</td>
<td>6,275</td>
<td>6,095</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>169,530</td>
<td>171,675</td>
<td>171,132</td>
<td>169,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workmen's wages</td>
<td>91,421</td>
<td>89,718</td>
<td>82,550</td>
<td>82,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>22,252</td>
<td>39,109</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>74,752</td>
<td>80,500</td>
<td>84,000</td>
<td>72,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval armaments</td>
<td>50,059</td>
<td>50,829</td>
<td>49,720</td>
<td>48,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime and coast defence works</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>30,028</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td>82,045</td>
<td>80,781</td>
<td>83,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline, benzine, etc.</td>
<td>26,650</td>
<td>15,784</td>
<td>16,500</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material for new construction</td>
<td>178,511</td>
<td>187,815</td>
<td>184,678</td>
<td>184,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material for upkeep of the Navy</td>
<td>72,849</td>
<td>74,172</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>63,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shooting practice</td>
<td>10,589</td>
<td>10,005</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upkeep of superstructures and port works</td>
<td>36,331</td>
<td>13,611</td>
<td>12,050</td>
<td>11,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expenditure</td>
<td>34,456</td>
<td>33,553</td>
<td>36,028</td>
<td>26,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure of the Navy</td>
<td>878,445</td>
<td>886,580</td>
<td>862,658</td>
<td>814,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ordinary expenditure</td>
<td>996,420</td>
<td>997,580</td>
<td>960,993</td>
<td>911,982</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 3 (continued).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1925-26</th>
<th>1926-27</th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closed Accounts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimates</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B. EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Lire (ooo’s omitted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Temporary allowances</td>
<td>50,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Naval constructions, fortifications,</td>
<td>53,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port works</td>
<td>49,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Miscellaneous expenditure</td>
<td>33,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total extraordinary expenditure</strong></td>
<td>84,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**Total expenditure of the Ministry of</td>
<td>1,080,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Marine</td>
<td>1,320,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,218,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,151,782</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.

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

**TABLE 4.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1925-26</th>
<th>1926-27</th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closed Accounts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimates</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ministry of Aviation:**

1. **Military aviation:**

   **Ordinary expenditure:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Lire (ooo’s omitted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries, allowances, etc.</td>
<td>77,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools and training</td>
<td>93,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>25,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barracks</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>23,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction and upkeep of stations</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction and upkeep of material</td>
<td>75,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline, oil, etc.</td>
<td>43,892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous ordinary expenditure</td>
<td>26,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total ordinary expenditure</strong></td>
<td>529,872</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   **Extraordinary expenditure:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Lire (ooo’s omitted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition, expropriation, construction</td>
<td>529,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arms, bombs, explosives, etc.</td>
<td>651,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total extraordinary expenditure</strong></td>
<td>606,810</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   **Total expenditure on military aviation.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lire (ooo’s omitted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>97,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **General expenditure common to military and civil aviation.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lire (ooo’s omitted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>529,872</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **Civil and military pensions.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lire (ooo’s omitted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32,150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **Civil aviation.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lire (ooo’s omitted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34,830</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   **Total expenditure of the Ministry of Aviation.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lire (ooo’s omitted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>557,974</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued).
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>1925-26</th>
<th>1926-27</th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Tripolitania</td>
<td>137,310</td>
<td>191,790</td>
<td>147,874</td>
<td>145,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cyrenaica</td>
<td>150,436</td>
<td>209,226</td>
<td>147,046</td>
<td>146,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Eritrea</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>57,885</td>
<td>30,819</td>
<td>30,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Somaliland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>328,746</td>
<td>479,885</td>
<td>341,864</td>
<td>339,332</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 These figures are approximate as in 1925-26 contributions towards the military and civil expenditure of Eritrea and Somaliland were shown in an aggregate sum, and the closed accounts of those colonies are not available.

NOTE. — The contributions above, with the exception of that to Tripolitania, cover the whole expenditure of the colonies on defence. The estimated expenditure of Tripolitania for 1927-28 and 1928-29 is 163,954,000 and 167,556,000 lire respectively.

III. Receipts in connection with Military Expenditure.

NOTES. — (a) As stated above, the whole of the military expenditure in the colonies, with the exception of that of Tripolitania, is covered by the contributions from the mother country.

(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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ordinary pensions:</th>
<th>1925-26</th>
<th>1926-27</th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>161,789</td>
<td>211,684</td>
<td>165,450</td>
<td>180,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td>82,929</td>
<td>93,118</td>
<td>83,070</td>
<td>83,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Aviation</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ordinary pensions</td>
<td>244,817</td>
<td>304,017</td>
<td>248,970</td>
<td>263,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War pensions including military assistance and administration of pensions</td>
<td>1,418,435</td>
<td>1,309,289</td>
<td>1,278,044</td>
<td>1,288,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total pensions</td>
<td>1,663,252</td>
<td>1,614,206</td>
<td>1,527,014</td>
<td>1,552,124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Together with civil pensions.
NOTE. — The figures for ordinary pensions do not include cost of living allowances to military pensioners which are shown together with those to civil pensioners under the Ministry of Finance.

C. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES.

In the budget of the Ministry of Finance, the following sums are appropriated for the voluntary Militia for national security:

Table 7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1925-26</th>
<th>1926-27</th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary Militia for national security</td>
<td>50,046</td>
<td>48,502</td>
<td>61,150</td>
<td>59,385</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The voluntary 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."