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I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

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. He is assisted by an Under-Secretary of State.

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, comprising: I. Bureau of the Department.—II. Bureau of the Military Secretariat.—III. General Officers Branch.—IV. Secretariat of Under-Secretary of State.

(b) Directorate of Civil Personnel and General Questions.

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

(d) General Inspectorate of Recruiting for 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.

(e) Ordnance Department.—Small arms and ordnance stores. Ordnance establishments and engineering workshops, etc.

(f) Inspectorate of Motor Transport Material.—Motor material, motor transport, etc.

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

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


(j) Military Intelligence Service.


(m) Directorate of the Army Chemical Service.

(n) Central Accountancy Office.

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 Staff of the Army 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 pre-
sume 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 Commission 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
Staff Corps officers (colonels and lieutenant-colonels) and the Staff service
officers (majors, captains and lieutenants), 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 autho-
rities 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 per-
formance of his duties.

5. GENERALS DESIGNATED AS ARMY COMMANDERS.

The General officers designated as army commanders are respon-
sible 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:

(a) Secretariat and personnel of the Staff;  
(b) Operations;  
(c) Training;  
(d) Colonies;  
(e) History;  
(f) Mobilisation;  
(g) Services;  
(h) Transport.

An administrative and accountancy section detached from the Administration of Miscellaneous Military Personnel office is under the Staff Command 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 consists of the Head of the Government (Chairman), and the Ministers.

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

- The Secretary of the National Fascist Party;
- The Chief of the General Staff;
- The Marshals of Italy, the Admirals of the Fleet and the Marshals of the Air Force;
- The Chief of Staff of the Army;
- The Chief of Staff of the Navy;
- The Chief of Staff of the Air Force;
- The Chief of Staff of the Voluntary Militia for Public Security;
- The Chief Inspector for pre-military and post-military training;
- 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.

The General Secretariat is under a senior officer of the Army, Naval or Air Staff. It also includes three senior officers detailed by the Ministries of War, Marine and Air respectively. For purposes of administration, the Secretariat is under the Prime Minister.
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 Agriculture and Forestry.

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 Agriculture and Forestry made in agreement with the Chairman of the Committee;

(3) The head of the general secretariat of the Supreme Commission of National Defence.

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 Agriculture and Forestry, 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 Agriculture and Forestry.

9. ORGANISATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MILITARY TRAINING OF THE NATION.

An organisation responsible for ensuring co-operation between the armed forces and all the organisations which play a part in military training of the nation was set up in 1934, under the direct authority of the head of the Government. This organisation consists of an Inspector-in-Chief, assisted by two secretaries whose duty it is to ensure liaison between the various organisations concerned, four representatives of the armed forces (Army, Navy, Air Force, Volunteer Militia for National Security), two representatives of the youth organisations ("Opera Nazionale Balilla", "Fasci giovanili di combattimento"), and a representative of the Ministry of National
Education. The object of this body is to direct the activities of all the young people's and scholastic political institutions, so far as their contact with each other and with the armed forces with a view to pre-military and post-military training are concerned.

10. Service of Industrial Observers.

The Service of Industrial Observers is attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and works directly under the Chairman of the Civil Mobilisation Committee.

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

II. Higher Technical Committee for Arms and Ammunition.

A higher Technical Committee for arms and ammunition has been constituted. This Committee is an advisory body and its duties are:

1. To co-ordinate investigations and experiments which concern the three military administrations or which relate to the preparation of the means necessary for mobilisation;

2. To lay down general principles in regard to the above questions.

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

5 by the War Ministry;
5 by the Ministry of Marine;
2 by the Air Ministry.

12. Higher Technical Committee for Army Electrical Services and for Electrical Communications.

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

This committee is an advisory body and its duties are to co-ordinate investigations and experiments which concern the three military administrations or which relate to the preparation of means necessary for mobilisation, and to lay down general principles in regard to the above questions.
The committee consists of 9 members, who are appointed as follows:

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

TERRITORIAL MILITARY AREAS.

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 three 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 regiment; 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 infantry divisions are thirty-one in number and form thirteen army corps, as shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Army Corps</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Division</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Army Corps</td>
<td>Turin</td>
<td>1st division</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2nd division</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26th division</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd Army Corps</td>
<td>Alexandria</td>
<td>3rd division</td>
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<td>4th division</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>5th division</td>
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<td>3rd Army Corps</td>
<td>Milan</td>
<td>6th division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8th division</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Turin
Novara
Asti
Alexandria
Cuneo
Imperia
Milan
Piacenza
TERRITORIAL MILITARY AREAS.

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- Army Corps Headquarters.
- Divisional Headquarters.
- Military Area Boundaries.
- Territorial Divisional Boundaries.
ITALY

4th Army Corps: Verona
5th Army Corps: Trieste
6th Army Corps: Bologna
7th Army Corps: Florence
8th Army Corps: Rome
9th Army Corps: Bari
10th Army Corps: Naples
11th Army Corps: Udine
12th Army Corps
13th Army Corps

7th division: Brescia
9th division: Verona
11th division: Bolzano
12th division: Trieste
15th division: Abbey
16th division: Bologna
17th division: Ravenna
18th division: Ancona
19th division: Florence
20th division: Leghorn
21st division: Rome
22nd division: Perugia
23rd division: Bari
24th division: Chieti
25th division: Naples
27th division: Catanzaro
28th division: Udine
29th division: Padua
30th division: Gorizia
31st division: Palermo
32nd division: Messina
33rd division: Cagliari
34th division: Sassari

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.1

1. HIGHER FORMATIONS.

13 army corps, of 2 or 3 divisions, forming a total of 31 divisions.
3 swift divisions of one brigade each.
4 Alpine higher commands.

An army corps includes, in addition to divisions, troops organically and directly attached to it. Troops not organically attached to the army corps (Bersaglieri, Alpine troops, cavalry, heavy artillery, coast artillery, certain engineer units) are attached to these corps when the said troops are stationed in their territory.

2. ARMS AND SERVICES.

Infantry.

114 regiments (including 12 regiments of Bersaglieri, 9 Alpine regiments and 1 tank regiment).
The number of battalions in each regiment varies.

Cavalry.

12 regiments, consisting of 2 groups of squadrons.

Artillery.

31 regiments of infantry divisional artillery.
12 regiments of army corps artillery.
10 regiments of army artillery.
4 regiments of mountain artillery.
5 regiments of anti-aircraft artillery.
3 regiments of swift divisional artillery.

1 January 1935.
Engineers.

12 engineer regiments.
2 regiments of miners.
2 regiments of lagoon bridging troops.
1 railway regiment.

The Italian army includes, further, Royal Carabineers consisting of twenty territorial legions and one legion of cadets, and various services, such as the Army Chemical Service, Army Medical Service, Veterinary Service, Army Mechanical Transport Service, etc.

Tanks.

The Tank Service consists of:

(a) A regiment command;
(b) A certain number of battalions (6);
(c) A depot.

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.

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, 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 technical and administrative organ of the Medical Service is 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 captains 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 28 military hospitals, 5 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 is also a sanatoria for the treatment of cases of tuberculosis.

(c) The Intendance.

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

Its chief administrative organ is the general directorate of supplies, etc., of the War Ministry.

Its chief technical organ is the Inspectorate of the Military Intendance Services. It 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, cold storage and canning establishments, food supply stores and barrack stores (barrack equipment) and forage supply stores.

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 (next in rank to the commander or director) who is responsible for interior economy. Under him is placed an administrative office, and he himself is under the commander of the corps.

To each army corps command and each general command of the Royal Carabinieri is permanently attached an official of the Central War Administration with the duties of territorial administrative inspector. By order of the War Ministry he is responsible for administrative and financial supervision over all the military administrations of the army corps, and has to be consulted on contracts, disputes and questions of an administrative character.

In each army corps command there is also an accountancy and auditing office under a senior administrative officer and consisting of officers of the same branch. It is responsible for asking the War Ministry for advances on funds required by the military offices of the area; for allocating funds; for arranging for any payments to be made to the creditors of the military administration; for auditing the accounts of the offices of the district; for making any inspections of accounts that may be necessary in the said offices; and for performing other tasks connected with accountancy.

The administration of troops on active service is governed by special provisions.

(e) Army Veterinary Corps.

In peace time the veterinary service, under the direction of the head of the corps and service, is carried out in the area 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 junior 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) A motor technical service;
(b) 13 motor transport groups.

Each transport group consists of headquarters, a depot and a certain number of motor-transport companies.

The organs of the motor technical service are:

(1) The inspectorate of motor transport material;
(2) The automobile factory;
(3) 13 technical officers attached to army corps and the military commands of the islands.
(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 command of the Staff Corps.

It is under the direction of a director, a divisional- or brigadier-general, and has a staff of 12 officers of the service and a certain number of officers attached, officers' orderlies, together with certain clerks (geodesists, geographical engineers, technical draughtsmen) and artificers.

The Military Geographical Institute is responsible for carrying out Government scientific work and survey and graphical work for the army and, as far as possible, for the public administrations.

The Institute consists of a directing staff, five offices (military, geodesic, administrative, sales and troops), a library, a certain number of sections (which can be detached) and six divisions, each of which is responsible for a special service (geodesy, topography, photogrammetry, maps, revision, phototechnics).

(h) Department of Military Justice.

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

The (judging) college of the territorial courts-martial consists 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) Horse and Veterinary Service.

The Horse 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), Fara Sabina (Latium), Grosseto (Tuscany), Mirandola (Emilia), Bonorva (Sardinia), and Prestana (Venetia Julia), and each include one or one-half remount squadron.

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 Agriculture 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, artillery and veterinary officers are attached to the stud depots; there is also a lower-grade staff of civilian experts.

(j) *Arms and War Material Factories.*

State establishments:

Arms Factory, Terni.
Detonator Factory, Rome.
Explosives Factory, Capua.
5 Arsenal.

Most of the war material required for the armed forces is manufactured by private industry, the State establishments being used principally for repairs.

Concessions granted for the State establishments:

Arms Factory at Rome (rifles and machine-guns).
Establishment at Pozzuoli (artillery and accessories).

**Summary Table of Units (Home Country).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Headquarter commands</th>
<th>Divisional commands</th>
<th>Higher commands</th>
<th>Brigade headquarters</th>
<th>Legions</th>
<th>Regiments</th>
<th>Battalions</th>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Squadrums</th>
<th>Batteries</th>
<th>Centres</th>
<th>Companies</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher territorial units</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>Army Corps Engineers (sappers, miners, telegraphists, telphers and wireless telegraphy troops)</td>
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<td>Railway troops</td>
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<td>Medical service</td>
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<td>Supply service</td>
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<td>Mechanical transport service</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 Light divisions.
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.

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.

Agents of this force are recruited by competition; the period of engagement is 3 years and may be renewed.

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. Members of the force carry revolvers.

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 consisting of 8 companies and a squadron, with an establishment of 4,000 constables (plain-clothes and uniform), armed with muskets and revolvers. This special branch possesses 2 armoured cars and 20 machine-guns in reserve.

Constables merely receive the instruction necessary to enable them to perform their duties. Agents of the special Rome branch receive elementary military training.

The normal establishment of the police force is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officer Type</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>1,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeants</td>
<td>944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lance-sergeants</td>
<td>1,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constables, first class</td>
<td>1,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constables</td>
<td>9,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadets</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>14,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ROYAL CARABINIERI.

The corps of Royal Carabinieri is the only standing formation organised on a military basis 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. As regards recruiting, organisation, administration, military service, equipment, armament, etc., the corps of Royal
Carabinieri is under the War Ministry. As regards conscription and mobilisation and also military police duties, the corps is under the Ministry of Marine, and the Air Ministry as well. The carabinieri carry revolvers and rifles; recruiting is on a voluntary basis; the period of engagement is 3 years and may be renewed.

The corps of Royal Carabinieri consists of:

(a) The general headquarters of the corps;
(b) 6 district inspectorates;
(c) 20 territorial legions;
(d) 1 legion of carabinieri cadets;
(e) 1 central carabinieri school.

There are also 2 battalions, 1 squadron group, and 1 squadron of Royal Guards (cuirassiers) under the territorial legion of Rome, and one battalion of carabinieri under the territorial legion of Palermo.

The carabinieri receive, in addition to police training, elementary military training at the recruits’ school and have annual target-shooting practice while on service in the legions.

The normal establishment of officers is 1,112.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Established</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senior warrant officers</td>
<td>1,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrant officers</td>
<td>2,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeants</td>
<td>3,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lance-sergeants</td>
<td>2,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lance-corporals</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank and file</td>
<td>30,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadets (annual average)</td>
<td>3,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>49,500</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of carabinieri cadets may vary, but must never exceed a total representing a daily average of 3,400 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.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA FOR NATIONAL SECURITY.

I. Constitution and Functions.

The Volunteer Militia for National Security 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.

1 Plus 500 non-commissioned officers employed on clerical duties.
The Head of the Government, in consultation with the Ministers of War, Marine, the Colonies, Agriculture, Communications, Public Works 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 greater part of the militia is incorporated in the army.

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 militia is armed with revolvers and rifles.

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 and an independent cohort), 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 roads militia (a number of detachments) which is technically under the Ministry of Public Works and the purpose of which is to ensure order on the roads.
(e) The forest militia, which forms part of the cadres of the Department of Agriculture and Forests.
(f) The frontier militia, which has administrative and disciplinary duties and helps to police the frontiers.

All these special organisations are under the general headquarters of the militia.

2. ORGANISATION.

The militia is organised as follows:

General headquarters (Rome);
4 area headquarters (1, Milan; 2, Bologna; 3, Rome; 4, Naples);
2 militia headquarters in Sicily (Palermo) and Sardinia (Cagliari);
33 legion group headquarters;
122 legion headquarters (including two in the colonies); 13 supplementary legion headquarters;
6 independent cohort headquarters.
The commander-in-chief, area, legion group, and legion commanders, and officers and men 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, on a voluntary basis, from young men 21 years of age belonging to the P.N.F. organisations. Recruiting takes place on April 21st and the ceremony is called Leva Fascista; members of the militia do not receive any military training.

The engagement does not involve any obligation as regards length of service; members of the militia are subject to the general military obligations.


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-general, equivalent to brigadier-general; 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 part of the special organisations which are used to maintain order (railway, forests, postal militia, etc.). From a military standpoint it may therefore be classed as a reserve, on furlough.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas, special commands and special militia</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Troops</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permanently employed</td>
<td>In the cadres</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total of the areas and special commands</td>
<td>1,321</td>
<td>22,869</td>
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<tr>
<td>Railway militia</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal and Telegraph militia</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>54</td>
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<tr>
<td>Port militia</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forest militia</td>
<td>343</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roads militia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>855</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td>2,082</td>
<td>23,724</td>
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ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENCE MILITIA.

The territorial anti-aircraft defence militia and the coast battery militia of His Majesty's army are two separate formations of the Volunteer Militia for National Security, whose duty it is to prepare in peace-time and to ensure in war-time, in conjunction with the anti-aircraft and coast units of the other armed forces, the country's defence against enemy air and naval attacks respectively.

The organisation of the two militias is as follows:

1 inspectorate of the territorial anti-aircraft defence militia and the coast battery militia;
6 legion group headquarters of the territorial anti-aircraft defence militia and the coast battery militia;
14 legion headquarters of the territorial anti-aircraft defence militia;
2 legion headquarters of the coast battery militia;
10 independent cohort headquarters of the territorial anti-aircraft defence militia;
2 independent cohort headquarters of the coast battery militia.

In peace-time, the territorial anti-aircraft defence militia and the coast battery militia are subordinate:

(a) As regards technical matters, training, employment, and all matters connected with material, to the Ministry of War and the Ministry of Marine respectively;
As regards recruiting, discipline, administration, mobilisation, and missions, to the headquarters of the V.M.N.S.

In time of war, the various units of the two militias become subordinate in all respects to the armed force which has jurisdiction over the area.

The permanent establishment of these militias is as follows:

- Officers: 165
- Other ranks: 722

ROYAL REVENUE GUARD.

The Royal Revenue Guard Corps, a formation in permanent service organised on a military basis, is subordinate to the Minister 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 bureaux;
(c) To assist in the maintenance of public order and security.

Members of the Royal Revenue Guard carry rifles.

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 Minister 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 secretariat, a technical revenue and detective police bureau, a technical administrative bureau, a boats service, a commissariat service and a sanitary service.

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 area commands:

(a) Thirteen territorial legions, and one legion of cadets;
(b) A technical school for officers;
(c) A school for N.C.O.s.
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.

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, navy and air force.

The enlistment of men in the Royal Revenue Guard is, however, in all cases subordinate to the consent of the War Ministry, Admiralty and Air Ministry, 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 not less than 18 or more than 30 years of age, except those sent on leave, 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, 6 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 3 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 3 years.

Upon the conclusion of 3 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 3 years each, in the case of men who have less than 20 years’ service and 1 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 3 years may re-engage for 1 year on probation, with a prolongation of not more than 2 years.
ITALY

SPECIAL SERVICES.

The department is empowered to maintain, apart from the regular establishment, 4 field officers, 51 captains and subalterns, 630 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 twenty-fifth to thirtieth year of service, with an annual contract, and without right to subsequent promotion or to an increase in pension, second-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 areas.

Field-Officers.

15 Colonels;
80 Lieut.-colonels and majors.

Captains and Subalterns.

181 Captains.
328 Lieutenants and 2nd-lieutenants;
1 2nd-lieutenant bandmaster;
4 2nd-lieutenants armourers.

N.C.O.s.

627 First-class warrant officers (marescialli);
1,110 Second-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;
1,558 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.

PROTECTION OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGAINST ATTACKS FROM THE AIR.

In peace time, protection against attacks from the air is organised for the national territory by the War Ministry (Staff Headquarters) through the instrumentality of an "Inter-Ministerial Central Committee" and "Provincial and Communal Committees" of a permanent character.
In time of war, both the Central Committee and the Provincial and Communal Committees will continue to function, the former remaining under the authority of the War Ministry (Territorial Staff) and the others being placed under the local military or naval territorial authorities responsible for local air defence (the relevant army corps, divisional, garrison or naval command).

The Central Committee makes recommendations and issues instructions to the Provincial and Communal Committees regarding the study of protective measures against attacks from the air in their respective areas.

CIVILIAN MOBILISATION.

Civilian mobilisation consists in the transformation of the peace organisation of every national activity except those of the armed forces into a war organisation and may be partial or general.

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 subordinate it to that of the diplomatic representatives on the spot.

Financial questions are dealt with through these representatives alone.

It is the duty of all Ministries to see that the services under their direction have a scheme for mobilisation and the relevant reports always ready. Such schemes must (a) provide for the replacement of specially qualified officials, when called to the colours, by persons who are not liable to military service; (b) 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 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 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 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 the law, wholly or in part, even before partial or general mobilisation takes place.

RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

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 55 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 1.48 m. in height, are exempted. In special cases, men between 1.48 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 consists of 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 consist of one army officer and one commissioner. A medical officer, an officer of carabinieri, 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 fit for military service, preliminary enrolment or reduced service of the first, second or third grade, 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 member and 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. As from 1933, recruiting commissioners are chosen temporarily by competition on qualifications from among superfluous infantry and cavalry battalion captains and commanders.

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 200,000 men fit for service with the colours.

5. Recruiting List; Calling-up.

The recruiting list is compiled by the Podestas in January of each year. The list of conscripts is published by the Podestas 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 Minister of War, 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 carry out preliminary enrolment, 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 55 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, six or twelve months in the case of young men able to adduce special family circumstances (reduction of period of active service of the first, second and third degree).

The Minister of War has the right to reduce the period of military service to 12 months or to release wholly or in part before the expiry of that period, after one year’s service, members of the army who have been recruited after deferred enrolment.

The Minister of War has the right, further, to reduce to 12 months the period of service of members of the army who, while fit for unconditional service, exhibit inconspicuous physical qualities, in accordance with conditions and methods to be fixed for each class by ministerial order.

During the first half year of service with the colours, the Minister of War has the right to transfer members of the army serving for a reduced period (3, 6 or 12 months) from one degree to another, in accordance with order of qualifications laid down in the law.

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).

Service with the colours lasts two years in the case of N.C.O.s desirous of promotion to the rank of sergeant, for members of the different arms or corps who have enlisted voluntarily.

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 three months’ 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.

Conscripts resident abroad (born abroad or having emigrated in search of work before the calling-up of their class), although entered in the recruiting lists, are exonerated from service with the colours for their period of residence abroad.
They may return to the home country without being called up for active service if the length of their stay in Italy does not amount to 3, 6 or 12 months, according as they come from European, transmediterranean or transatlantic countries.

They may also exceed this period of 12 months if they offer to do special service with the colours for 6 months.

Nationals exonerated from service with the colours on grounds of residence abroad are under no further obligations to do active service when they have reached the age of 32.

If, on the other hand, they return to Italy to settle there before reaching this age, they must report to the military subdepartment with a view to carrying out their military obligations.

In the event of a general mobilisation of the armed forces 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.

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.


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 Ministry an order for postponement of service up to their twenty-sixth year,
provided that they can prove that they have successfully followed a course of preparatory military training.

10. RECALLING TO THE COLOURS.

Soldiers on furlough receive post-military training, which is compulsory until the end of the tenth year following that in which they were sent on furlough. This training is of an exclusively practical character. It is given by the Volunteer Militia for National Security, in principle on holidays or during short periods of recall to the colours, fixed according to the special requirements of the various arms.

The curricula are drawn up by the three military ministries with the assistance of the cadres and the means furnished by the latter.

In 1933, 13,000 reservists were recalled to the colours for a period of 20 days’ training. The “Black Shirts” of the Volunteer Militia for National Security were recalled to the colours, in 1932, for a period of 30 days.

II. 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.

PRE-MILITARY TRAINING.

Pre-military training is compulsory for all boys from the age of 8 onwards until they are called to the colours.

It consists of two periods: the first is from 8 to 18; the second from 18 until embodiment at the age of 21.

During the first period, the instruction is chiefly of a moral nature, with a view to developing the military spirit of the nation. It is accompanied by physical, gymnastic, and athletic training.

Instruction during the first period is in the hands of the “Opera Nazionale Balilla”, and, during the second, in those of the Volunteer Militia for National Security and the “Fasci giovani di combattimento”, who are in charge of special training (particularly for the Navy and Air Force).
The courses, which last from 4 to 6 months, are held during the autumn and winter of each year. Instruction is given on Sundays.

On October 28th, 1934, the number of "Balilla" enrolled in the O.N.B. was 1,952,597, including 4,325 in the colonies; the number of "Avanguardisti" was 535,974, including 1,100 in the colonies.

Pre-military training in the proper sense of the term includes:

(a) General pre-military training, with the object of giving all young men common elementary military instruction and of promoting that side of physical education which forms an integral part of military training.

(b) Specialised pre-military training, with a view to the professional preparation of young men who show promise of becoming in a short space of time excellent N.C.O.s and specialists in the armed forces.

The War Ministry supervises pre-military training through the military authorities subordinate to it.

The Ministry of Marine exercises, through its organs, supervision over special naval pre-military training.

The Air Ministry exercises, through its organs, supervision over special air pre-military training.

In communes which are the Headquarters of a legion and autonomous cohort command of the V.M.N.S., and of a Federal command of the F.F. (Fascist Federation), G.G. (Young People's Groups) and C.C. (Cohort Commands), the courses are directed by the command itself; in other communes by the local command of the V.M.N.S., and the F.F., G.G., C.C.

Pre-military training consists of three courses held during several consecutive years as from the date of the Fascist conscription each year.

The courses are divided into general and special courses.

During the first year of pre-military training, instruction is of a purely general character; with certain exceptions, the courses are the same for all. Special courses are intended for second and third year students.

The three general courses are supervised and organised by the V.M.N.S. and given by its own officers.

The two special courses are supervised and organised by the F.F., G.G., C.C., and given, even as regards general pre-military training, by their organs and their own specialists or, in the case of the technical part, by civil and military specialists.

Young men required to attend pre-military training courses and who are enrolled in the Territorial Anti-aircraft Defence Militia (M.D.I.C.A.T.) or in the Coast Defence Militia (M. da Cos.) receive their general and special pre-military training from a legion or autonomous cohort command or from a detachment of that Militia, where instruction is given by officers of the same branch belonging to the V.M.N.S.
The total number of young men to be enrolled each year for special courses and their qualitative distribution are fixed by the War Ministry and communicated to the Command of the F.F., G.G., C.C., and to the General Command of the V.M.N.S. by the General Inspectorate for the Pre-military and Post-military Training of the Nation.

CADRES.

1. N.C.O.s.

Corporals are selected from soldiers who have performed at least six months' service and have passed certain special examinations. In the case of pupils from accelerated courses, this term may be reduced to three months. Corporal-majors are promoted from corporals who have performed at least three months' service in that rank.

Sergeants are appointed from N.C.O. cadet corporals or from corporals and corporal-majors belonging to units who have performed at least 10 months' service with the colours.

Sergeants are promoted sergeant-major after at least two years' service in the rank of sergeant and 3 years total service. Sergeant-majors are promoted maresciallo ordinario after not less than three years' service in that rank, according as vacancies arise in the 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 before being promoted to a higher 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 upon the recommendation of promotion commissions and in the case of senior ranks by ministerial decree.

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, and
- General officer second in command of the Royal Carabinieri arm;
- Lieutenant-general of artillery;
- Surgeon inspector-general (ranking as lieutenant-general);
- Accountant-general (ranking as lieutenant-general);
- Brigadier-general, and
- brigadier-general (area inspector of C.C.R.R.);
- Major-general of artillery;
- Surgeon-general;
- Major-general commissioner.
Field-officers . . .

Colonel ;
Lieutenant-colonel ;
Major .

Junior officers . . .

Captain ;
Lieutenant ;
Second lieutenant .

Subalterns .

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 are classified as ;

(a) Regular officers .
(b) Officers on furlough .
(c) Retired officers .

Regular Officers .

Regular officers are classified as follows :  

(a) Officers on the active list ;
(b) Officers temporarily unemployed ;
(c) Supernumerary officers ;
(d) Officers on half-pay ;
(e) Officers on the “available” list and “specially employed” officers .

Officers on the Active List .

An officer on the active list may be employed :  

(a) As a regimental officer ;
(b) Extra-regimentally .

There are two separate cadres of combatant officers, known as the command cadre and the mobilisation cadre .

Officers belonging to the command cadre are posted to the command of the higher formations and to the command of the troops .

Officers belonging to the mobilisation cadre are employed in the corps, commands, offices, and establishments, as the War Ministry may decide .

 Officers temporarily Unemployed .

Officers temporarily unemployed are those who have been temporarily removed from the active list for one of the following reasons :  

(a) Reduction of cadres ;
(b) Imprisonment in the course of a war ;
(c) Illness ;
(d) Private reasons .
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.

With the exception of prisoners of war, officers may not remain on the temporarily unemployed list for more than three consecutive years; as a rule, they are removed from that list when the cause which led to their being placed on it disappears.

**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 and 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.

**Officers on the "Available" List and "Specially Employed" Officers.**

Officers who have been struck off the active list at their own request or by official decision, with a view to the application of the laws regarding promotion, and who figure on the roll, may be placed on the "available" list or be "specially employed".

Officers on the "available" list are sent by the Minister on various missions. They are regarded as to all intents and purposes on service. Officers on the "specially employed" list may be seconded, at their own request, to the young Fascists' organisations. They are regarded as to all intents and purposes on service. Officers on the "available" or "specially employed" list remain on that list for a period of four years, but in no case after they have reached the age-limit fixed for their rank in the regular army.

**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.

**Retired Officers.**

Retired officers are divided into the following categories:

(a) Officers on the supplementary list;
(b) Officers on the auxiliary list;
(c) Officers temporarily retired;
(d) Reserve officers.

**Officers on the Supplementary List.**

Officers on the supplementary list are designed to supplement the regular cadres.

As a rule, supplementary officers are recruited:

(a) From among privates who have attended special courses;
(b) In accordance with the conditions laid down in the special regulations;
(c) By official decision, from among officers discharged from service with the colours, without being entitled to a pension, before the age-limit fixed by law;

(d) On request, from among officers who have been finally retired on the ground of invalidity and who have regained the requisite qualifications before reaching the age-limit fixed by law, provided they are not in receipt of a life or temporary pension for military service.

Allocation of Officers on the Supplementary List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>to the First-line Units</th>
<th>to the Auxiliary Units</th>
<th>to the Territorial Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Age-limit</td>
<td>Age-limit</td>
<td>Age-limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior officers</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>41-48</td>
<td>49-55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>46-52</td>
<td>53-56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors and Lieut.-Colonels</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>51-56</td>
<td>57-58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Minister may also employ in the first-line units officers posted to the auxiliary and territorial units.

In the absence of any special provision to the contrary, officers on the supplementary list must comply in peace time with the following obligations:

(a) They must perform, when first appointed, a period of service which, added to the period served by them in any capacity with the colours, does not exceed, in principle, the period of service of their class, with a minimum of three months;

(b) They may be recalled to the colours with their respective classes or, in the case of urgent necessity or to meet special conditions, in other circumstances;

(c) They must attend the prescribed courses of instruction.

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:

Generals, upon reaching 62 years of age;
Field officers, upon reaching 58 years of age;
Captains, upon reaching 56 years of age;
Subalterns, upon reaching 55 years of age.

Officers on the Auxiliary List.

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.

The officers remain on the auxiliary list for eight years, at the end of which they are retired; whether they are placed on the reserve list or not depends on their age and qualifications.

Officers temporarily on the Retired List.

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 and 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 temporarily retired list consists of officers discharged from the regular service in accordance with the provisions of the law after fifteen years' actual service, including at least twelve with the colours, before they have completed twenty years' actual service.

The obligations of officers temporarily on the retired list as regards service and discipline are the same, taking into account their qualifications, as those prescribed for reserve officers.

After completing twenty-years' service, an officer on the temporarily retired list is retired and enrolled in the reserve if he possesses the necessary qualifications; if not, he is finally retired.

**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; in time of war, they may be called upon—when the Minister considers this necessary—to perform various duties usually discharged by regular officers.

Ex-regular officers may, according to their physical capacity and age, also be required to serve with the troops in action, within the limits laid down for officers on the supplementary list.

Officers cease to belong to the reserve and are finally retired on reaching the following age-limits:

- General officers of any rank: 78 years of age;
- Field officers: 70 years of age;
- Captains and subalterns: 68 years of age.

(c) Recruitment.

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

- (*a*) Be Italian citizens;
- (*b*) Be over 18 years of age and below the age-limit laid down in the regulations.

The *regular officers* of the infantry, cavalry, artillery, 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 based on qualifications and on a written examination (Italian and mathematics). Young men desiring to become regular officers in the artillery or engineers must also pass a special oral examination in mathematics in accordance with a syllabus approved by the Ministry of War.

The courses at the Academies last two years for the various arms of the service and for the supply corps and administration; the cadets are then gazetted second lieutenants in the regular army.

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 two years for the various arms, 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 pharmacists' 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 usually made from Italian subjects who have certain specified educational certificates and have successfully passed the courses in the schools for supplementary officer cadets.

At the end of the courses the cadet officer is regarded as a candidate for a commission.

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.

Supplementary officers may be appointed, at their request, either from N.C.O.s of the reserve who served in the war and possess special qualifications, or from men of the reserve holding the higher secondary school certificate and who have attended special courses.

Regular officers whose names have been removed from the active list, but who are not entitled to a pension, and who are still within the age-limit fixed for their category, are transferred to the supplementary list.

Only men between the ages of 18 and 40 years can be appointed second-lieutenants on the supplementary list.

(d) Promotion.

Regular Officers.

In the principal arms (Royal Carabinieri, infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers), regular officers on the active list are promoted as follows:
Promotion to the rank of lieutenant is by seniority; to the rank of captain, by seniority and special selection; to the rank of major, by ordinary selection with previous classification and examination and by special selection; to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, by ordinary selection with previous classification and by special selection; to the rank of colonel, by ordinary selection with previous classification and examination; to the ranks of brigadier-general, major-general, and lieutenant-general, by ordinary selection.

Promotion is based chiefly on the principle of compulsory vacancies: the number of vacancies which must occur each year, either naturally (death, age-limit, etc.) or by official decision, in each rank of each arm or corps, is specified in tabular form.

Vacancies made by official decision occur as a result of transfers to the "available" list or the "specially employed" list, or of inscription in the mobilisation roll.

Officers who have attended the Staff College courses and have been transferred to the Staff Corps, and captains in the artillery who have successfully passed the advanced course in ballistics, may be promoted by special selection, but only to certain ranks.

Promotion by special selection takes place for filling one-third of the vacancies available.

For captains and lieutenants of the combatant arms who took part in the war, promotion by selection takes place for filling three-quarters of the vacancies available.

In order to be promoted after they have been selected, officers must:

(a) Have served for a minimum period in each rank;
(b) Have held command, for the minimum period fixed for each rank, of the unit corresponding to that rank;
(c) Not have passed the age-limit (see table below).

On reaching the age-limit for promotion, an officer is placed on the "available" list and at the same time promoted.

Officers "not selected" are automatically placed on the "specially employed" list.

Officers on the Supplementary List.

Officers on the supplementary list of the various arms and medical and veterinary officers may normally be promoted to the rank of major. If they took part in the war and satisfy certain special conditions, they may be promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Officers of the other corps and services may be promoted to the rank of captain.

In time of war, the supplementary officers of the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers may be promoted on account of meritorious war service to the rank of colonel.
(f) Minimum Period of Service in Each Rank.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>By seniority or ordinary selection</th>
<th>By special selection</th>
<th>Age-limit for promotion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
<td>7 years</td>
<td>6 years</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>7 years</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>46 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>4 years</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>50 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-colonel</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>52 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>56 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigadier-general</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>59 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major-general</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>62 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(g) Age-Limits.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></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, engineers, 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, engineers, 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. Nine schools for the recruitment of supplementary officers;
8. Three schools for the recruitment of under-officers;
9. Four central schools (infantry, artillery, engineers and light troops);
The Staff College;
The Gunnery School;
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) are designed to train a sufficient number of supplementary officers 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 seven months; cadets are then appointed candidates supernumerary second lieutenants attached to units with which they perform another period of seven months' service.

In addition, for university students belonging to the Volunteer Militia for National Security, courses for cadet officers are arranged lasting two successive years.

At the end of the second year, after the period served in the schools, examinations take place in the units in order to test the ability of the cadets to act as candidates supernumerary second lieutenants. Service may also be undergone at the end of university studies, but in no case after the age of 26.

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 two years for all arms and services.

At the end of the course, the cadets are gazetted 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 and if they have passed a written examination in Italian and mathematics, and in the case of admission to the Academy for Artillery and Engineers, a special oral examination in mathematics.

War orphans and young men who have successfully concluded their studies in the military colleges enjoy relative 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, and free study bursaries are instituted for young men of limited means.

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.

The N.C.O. cadet courses are given in the three N.C.O. cadet schools.

The under-officer cadets take a course of ten months, after which, if they are found suitable, they are sent to units with the rank of sergeant. On promotion to sergeant they must engage for 2 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 four central schools, one for infantry, one for light troops, 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, light troops, 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.

Staff College.

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, including 2 years' in command of troops with an infantry, artillery, cavalry or engineer regiment) who obtain a favourable recommendation from a special commission and pass certain special written and oral tests are, upon application, admitted to the Staff College.

Courses in the Staff College last three 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.
Other Schools.

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 School for Military Alpinists;
The Gunnery School;
Tank regiment;
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 general 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 physical training of the army is carried on in accordance with special regulations; its object is to prepare the soldier for battle.

Officers receive physical training in the academies and recruits schools.

The programme is divided into three parts:

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

Each regiment has a covered gymnasium with complete gymnastic apparatus.

Divisional and army corps matches are held each year for singling out competitors for the national army championships.

EFFECTIVES.

I. EFFECTIVES OF THE LAND ARMY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land armed forces stationed:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the home country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total effectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total effectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total land armed forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—The total effectives of the land armed forces stationed in the home country comprise about 260,000 men (out of 560,000 registered in each conscript class) who remain with the colours for eighteen months. Hence, the average conscript effectives amount to 390,000 men; the average daily effectives of black-shirts of the volunteer militia for national security amount to 28,256 rank and file called up for 30 days and the reservists recalled to the army for a period of 20 days’ training.
The officers of the land armed forces stationed in the home country comprise the officers on permanent service with the colours, the officers of the Voluntary Militia for National Security, recalled for 30 days' training, and the auxiliary cadre and supplementary officers, recalled for a period of 20 days.

The Italian army is brought up to its full establishment only in spring and summer and is reduced in autumn and winter. Consequently, it is not possible to fix an average figure for the effectives. During the period of maximum strength, the average effectives of the land forces (328,220) were considerably below the average allowed by law (472,462).

Thus, the average daily effectives in the home country in 1933 were as follows:

| Total effectives | 328,220 (during six months, spring and summer) |
| Officers | 23,902 |
| Total effectives | 165,270 (during six months, autumn and winter) |

The total average effectives stationed in the home country and overseas in 1933 thus work out as follows:

| Total effectives | 348,340 (for six months) |
| Officers | 25,024 |

2. EFFECTIVES OF FORMATIONS ORGANISED ON A MILITARY BASIS.

(December 1932.)

| Formations organised on a military basis stationed: |
| In the home country | Overseas |
| Total effectives | Officers | Total effectives | Officers |
| 87,647 | 3,529 | 4,988¹ | 98¹ |

¹ Tripolitania 2,350, including 50 officers; Cyrenaica 1,940, including 40 officers; Eritrea 194, including 4 officers; Italian Somaliland 504, including 4 officers.

Note.—The effectives of formations organised on a military basis, stationed in the home country, consist of Royal Carabineers (1,145 officers and 50,000 N.C.O.s and men), of the Royal Revenue Guard (664 officers and 25,334 N.C.O.s and men) and of the Voluntary Militia for National Security (1,719 officers and 8,784 N.C.O.s and men).

3. SUMMARY TABLE OF REGULAR BUDGETARY ARMY EFFECTIVES.

The figures in the following table differ in character from the figures in the preceding tables.
These two kinds of returns are not comparable with each other.
Note.—(a) In the case of officers, the figures shown do not include supplementary officers or officers sent on leave and recalled for training (including those of the Voluntary Militia for National Security). Such officers are, however, included in the figures quoted in Table I above.

(b) In the case of men, the above-mentioned figures do not include sergeants of the regular army, reservists or “Black Shirts”, recalled to the colours for a period of training.

(c) The Royal Carabineers are also excluded from the foregoing table.

(d) The calculated data shown in the table above refer to budgetary effective, whereas those in the tables on the preceding pages refer to the average daily effective.

II. Air Force.

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AIR FORCES.

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

The supreme authority responsible for the discipline and technical and administrative organisation of the air units and of the schools, institutes, services and establishments serving the general needs of the Royal Air Force is the Air Minister, who exercises his powers through his central organs, through the Chief of the Air Staff and through the commanders of the territorial air zones.

The military 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 except as regards General rank, in which the titles are as follows: Air Squadron-General; Air Divisional-General; Air Brigadier-General; the rank and file have the general description of “airmen” and the grades of “leading airman” and “first-class airman”.

The air force is 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 land machines and hydroplanes and as regards camps and bases, by the Air Ministry in consultation with the ministries concerned.
ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

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 Propaganda (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 leave.

(c) Legal Department:
First section: Officers;
Second section: N.C.O.s and men;
Third section: Competitions, voluntary enlistment.

(d) Department of military pensions, pay and insurance of personnel:
First section: Special pensions;
Second section: Ordinary pensions and redemptions;
Third section: Special pay and insurance.

(e) Department of discipline:
First section: Discipline, prizes, service notes, service books and flight books;
Second section: Litigation, marriages, furlough;
Third section: Diplomas, miscellaneous questions.

DIRECTORATE OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL AND GENERAL AFFAIRS.

(a) Secretariat.

(b) Department of civilian personnel of the cadres:
First section: Legal status and transfers;
Second section: Salaries;
Third section: Registration, pensions and statistics.

(c) Service of wage-earners and temporary personnel.

(d) Accountancy, supervision and inspection services:
First service: accountancy; second service: supervision; staff department; materials department; department for schools and general and miscellaneous expenditure on civil aviation; third service: inspection.
(e) Department of general affairs, journeys, transport and Chief Paymaster:

First section: General affairs and administrative service;
Second section: Journeys, missions and transport;
Third section: Chief Paymaster’s office.

**Higher Directorate of Research and Experiments.**

(a) Secretariat.

(b) Administrative Section.

(c) Research Section.

(d) Equipment Department:

First section: Experiments in flight;
Second section: Aerodynamics and 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: Navigating instruments.

(d) Motor Department:

First section: Motors;
Second section: Installation of motors;
Third section: Propellers.

(e) Equipment Department:

First section: Armament and ammunition supply;
Second section: Electric, radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic material;
Third section: Photography.

(f) Administrative Department:

First section: Contracts;
Second section: Accounts.

(g) Administrative supervision and auditing service.
CENTRAL LANDS OFFICE.

(a) Secretariat.
(b) Lands Department:
   First section: Buildings;
   Second section: Expropriations and air routes.
(c) Works Department:
   First section: Plans;
   Second section: Receptions;
   Third section: Installations.
(d) Administrative Department:
   First section: Contracts;
   Second section: Accounts;
   Third section: Acquisition of buildings and expropriation.

GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF EQUIPMENT AND AERODROME SERVICES

(a) Secretariat.
(b) Technical aviation equipment Department:
   First section: Aircraft, motors;
   Second section: Armament and munitions;
   Third section: Photographic service and instruments carried on board.
(c) Department of wireless and aerological services:
   First section: Wireless telegraphy service;
   Second section: Aerological service.
(d) Meteorological service.
(e) Department of aerodromes and subordinate services:
   First section: Automobiles and embarkations;
   Second section: Fuel and lubricators;
   Third section: Aerodromes and transport.
(f) Administrative Department:
   First section: Contracts;
   Second section: Accountancy.
(g) Inspection section; 2nd accounting and auditing service for material.

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 and administration:
   (1) Section of research;
   (2) Administrative and accountancy service.

(d) Inspection service.

CENTRAL HEALTH OFFICE.

Health Service; administration and accountancy department.

CIVIL AVIATION AND AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE.

(a) Secretariat.
(b) Technical Service.
(c) Air Transport Department.
(d) Air legislation, treaties, and publications department.
(e) Administrative Services, Accountancy and Inspection department.

INSPECTORATE OF SCHOOLS.

(a) Secretariat;
(b) First Department: Flying Schools;
(c) Second Department: Vocational Schools.

STAFF BRANCH.

Secretariat:

First bureau: Operations.
   First Department: Operations.
      Cartographical Section.
   Second Department: Training.
      Third Department: Intelligence (foreign section).
      Historical Section.

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

AIR ARM.

Officers of the air force are divided into three cadres: navigating cadre, service cadre and specialist cadre.
For the financial year 1934-35, the cadre estimates are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Navigating cadre</th>
<th>Specialist cadre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cadre</td>
<td>cadre</td>
<td>cadre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General officers commanding air corps</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General officers commanding air divisions</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General officers commanding air brigades</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-colonels</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subalterns</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,388</td>
<td>401</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, reception 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 and radio-aerological services, and all other technical services connected with the use of aircraft.

The aircraft construction depot is under the Air Force Engineer Corps.

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 (1934-35):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engineer branch</th>
<th>Technical assistants branch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-general of engineers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major-general of engineers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-colonels</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subalterns</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>166</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. The personnel of the corps is divided into two branches—supply services and administration. These two branches are entirely separate, and officers cannot be transferred from one to the other.
The cadres of field and subaltern officers of the Supply Corps are as follows (1934-35):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Supply branch</th>
<th>Administrative branch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major-general of supplies</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-colonels</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subalterns</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>148</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AGE-LIMITS FOR THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ranks</th>
<th>Air arm</th>
<th>Air Force Engineers Corps</th>
<th>Intendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Navigating cadre</td>
<td>Service cadre</td>
<td>Specialist cadre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General officers commanding air corps and equivalent ranks</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General officers commanding air divisions and equivalent ranks</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General officers commanding air brigades and equivalent ranks</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-colonels</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ORGANISATION AND COMPOSITION OF THE AIR FORCE.

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

The flight, normally composed of a single type of aeroplane or hydro-aeroplane.

A number of flights 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 squadrons, homogeneous or otherwise, form a regiment (stormo).

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

The air force comprises:

42 air force groups;
15 air observation groups attached to the land forces;
4 air commands with a certain number of naval observation flights and aircraft carried on board warships.
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:
- 9 machines for day bombing flights;
- 9 machines for night bombing flights;
- 9 machines for naval bombing flights.

Battle flights:
- 12 machines in the case of aeroplanes;
- 12 machines in the case of hydro-aeroplanes.

Reconnaissance flights:
- 9 machines in the case of land reconnaissance;
- 9 machines in the case of naval reconnaissance.

Composition of Groups.

Each group consists of:
- Group headquarters;
- 2 or more flights.

Composition of Regiments (stormi).

Each regiment includes:
- Regimental headquarters;
- 2 or more groups.

Composition of Brigades.

Each brigade consists of:
- Brigade headquarters;
- 2 or more regiments.

Air Material on June 30th, 1934.

Number of aeroplanes : 1,861
Total horse-power : 1,116,600

1 These include not only machines in tactical units and machines on ships, but also machines suitable for use in war which are in service in schools, organisations and units treated as schools, and experimental centres, and machines which are under inspection at the works and can be made fit for service in a short time. The figure includes machines both in commission and in immediate reserve.
TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION.

Territorial Air Zones.

The Royal Air Force is divided into territorial air zones.

Air zone commands, fixed sections, lands sections and sections of the Air Force Military Administrative Corps have territorial spheres of authority.

The Air Ministry has 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, Lombardy (except the Province of Mantua), Liguria, and the Province of Leghorn.

T.A.Z.II (Padua) includes the three Venetias, Emilia and the Marches (except the Province of Ascoli Piceno), also the Provinces of Mantua and Zara.

T.A.Z.III (Rome) includes the rest of the peninsula, the islands of Sicily and Sardinia with jurisdiction over the Dodecanese.

Each of the territorial air zones has a services directorate, a lands directorate and an air force military supply directorate.

Three construction and supply directorates have also been created for the following areas:

Turin Section: Piedmont and Liguria.

Milan Section: Lombardy, Venetia, Tuscany, Emilia and Romagna.

Naples Section: Latium, Umbria, the Marches, the Abruzzi, Southern Italy and the islands.

"Armed" Aerodromes.

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

Military aerodromes are divided, according to their importance, into first, second, third and fourth class 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 is stationed at each "armed" aerodrome, and includes:

Headquarters;
A detachment of troops;
An administrative office;
An office for air equipment;
An office for ordinary equipment;
Miscellaneous services.
T.A.Z. Centres and Air Commands.

Each T.A.Z. centre consists of:

- A central command;
- An office for recruiting and mobilisation;
- An administrative office;
- A 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 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. and of the Air Command.

Royal Air Force Schools.

These are as follows:

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

Budgetary Effectives.

(1934-35.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Non-commissioned officers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generals</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-colonels</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second lieutenants</td>
<td>1,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,306</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Men.

| Combatants                        | 350  |
|                                    |      |
| Specialists                        | 19,058 |
|                                    |      |
| Total                              | 19,408 |
| Grand total                        | 25,861 |
III. Navy.

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 Minister 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; office of Laws and Decrees; treaties and international legislation office—League of Nations.

The Ministry of Marine consists of:

(a) General Directorate of Naval Personnel and Naval Duties (Divisions: personnel; warships; hydrographic service; naval personnel status section; administrative).

(b) Directorate of Naval Construction (Sections: general services; upkeep of ships; new construction; supply; administration).

(c) General Directorate of Ordnance and Armament Supply (Sections: new material; naval ordnance and ammunition; torpedoes and mining; electrical material; wireless telegraphy and communications; administration; chemical).

(d) General Directorate of Civil Personnel and General Questions (Civil personnel section; general questions section; audit section).

(e) Central Directorate of Naval Medical Services.

(f) Central Directorate of Naval Supply Corps.

(g) Central Directorate of Naval Engineering and Works.

(h) Central Directorate of Accountancy.

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:

1. Operations Division:
   - 1st Bureau, studies;
   - 2nd Bureau, surface vessels;
   - 3rd Bureau, submarines;
   - 4th Bureau, coast defence;
   - 5th Bureau, liaison with the air force, naval air services.

2. Naval Services Division:
   - 1st Bureau, communications;
   - 2nd Bureau, maritime transport and victualling;
   - 3rd Bureau, intelligence, collection and co-ordination of information;
   - 4th Bureau, historical research and publications.

3. ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

   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 inspectors-general.

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.
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.


Permanent Commission for Lighthouses and Coastwise Lights: A president; 5 members.

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 the mouth of the Saccione.
Fourth sector: from the mouth of the Saccione 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.

2. **Commandership-in-Chief of the Lower Tyrrhenian Naval Department.**

(Headquarters at Naples.)

Naval Dockyard (Castellamare di Stabia);  
Secondary Hospital and Medical School (Naples).

(a) *Naval Command in Sardinia.*

War Harbour of Maddalena;  
Maddalena Military Defence;  
Secondary Military Hospital.

(b) *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.

4. **Autonomous Naval Command of the Upper Adriatic.**

(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 for the Study of War Material (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 C.R.E.M. (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;

RECRUITING OF OFFICERS.

Officers belong to the following corps:

- Officers of the Naval Staff (executive naval officers);
- Officers of the Naval Engineers Corps;
- Officers of the Naval Armaments Service;
- Officers of the Naval Medical Service;
- Officers of the Naval Administrative Service;
- Officers of the Maritime ports (Port Captains);
- Officers of the Royal Naval Corps (C.R.E.M.).

NAVAL STAFF CORPS.
(Executive naval officers.)

Recruitment: The officers of the Naval Staff Corps are selected from young Italians of the age of 19 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 three years’ training at the Naval Academy and take part in the summer cruises organised for the cadets at that Academy. They are then sent to the Genoa or Naples School for two years, after which they receive the diploma for naval and mechanical engineering.

(b) From among Italian citizens who hold diplomas as civil, industrial, naval or mechanical engineers and are below the age of 26.

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 26; by competitive examination. Those admitted undergo 3 years’ training at the Naval Academy and take a two-year course at a school of Industrial Engineering.

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

**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 25 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 periods of 4 to 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. They receive bounties in money and in kind.
Warrant officers are selected from among volunteers.

EFFECTIVES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Naval forces</th>
<th>Sea formations organised on a military basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total effectives</td>
<td>Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51,800</td>
<td>3,336</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIST OF UNITS.

(1936.)

4 (+ 2 building) capital ships (battleships):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the ships</th>
<th>Date (1) of launching, entry into service</th>
<th>Standard displacement (metric tons)</th>
<th>Dimensions (feet)</th>
<th>H.p.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament^1 (number, and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Littorio</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>35,560</td>
<td>754.6</td>
<td>103.7</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>IX 15, XII 6, XII 3.6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vittorio Veneto</td>
<td>(building)</td>
<td>21,900</td>
<td>577.4</td>
<td>91.9</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>XIII 12, XVI 6, XIX 3, II 1.6 (A.A.), II tubes (17.7).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Andrea Doria</td>
<td>1912-16</td>
<td>21,900</td>
<td>577.4</td>
<td>91.9</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>X 12.6, XII 4.7, VIII 3.9, II 1.6 (A.A.), II tubes (17.7).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Caio Duilio</td>
<td>1912-15</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>577.4</td>
<td>91.9</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Conte di Cavour</td>
<td>1910-14</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>577.4</td>
<td>91.9</td>
<td>28.4</td>
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<td>4. Giulio Cesare</td>
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<td>91.9</td>
<td>28.4</td>
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^1 Guns and torpedo-tubes.
^2 Conte di Cavour: 28.2 feet.
Aircraft-carrier:

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<th>Standard displacement (metric tons)</th>
<th>Dimensions (feet)</th>
<th>H.p.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament¹ (number, and calibre in inches)</th>
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<td>4,960</td>
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¹ Guns and torpedo-tubes.

23 (+ 2 building) cruisers:

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<th>Standard displacement (metric tons)</th>
<th>Dimensions (feet)</th>
<th>H.p.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament¹ (number, and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

First-class Cruisers.

1. Pola               | 1931-32                                                    | 10,160                             | 599.8            | 67.6 | 95,000       | VIII 8, XVI 3.9 (N. and A.A.), VIII 1-pdr. (A.A.), VIII 0.5. |
2. Bolzano            | 1930-33                                                    | 10,160                             | 646.2            | 67.6 | 150,000      | VIII 8, XVI 3.9 (N. and A.A.), VIII 1-pdr. (A.A.), VIII 0.5. |
3. Gorizia            | 1930-31                                                    | 10,160                             | 599.8            | 67.6 | 95,000       | VIII 8, XVI 3.9 (N. and A.A.), VIII 1-pdr. (A.A.), VIII 0.5. |
4. Fiume              | 1929-31                                                    | 10,160                             | 599.8            | 67.6 | 95,000       | VIII 8, XVI 3.9 (N. and A.A.), VIII 1-pdr. (A.A.), VIII 0.5. |
5. Zara               | 1929-31                                                    | 20.2                               | 646.2            | 67.6 | 150,000      | VIII 8, XVI 3.9 (N. and A.A.), VIII 1-pdr. (A.A.), VIII 0.5. |
6. Trento             | 1925-29                                                    | 10,160                             | 646.2            | 67.6 | 150,000      | VIII 8, XVI 3.9 (N. and A.A.), VIII 1-pdr. (A.A.), VIII 0.5. |
7. Trieste            | 1925-30                                                    | 20.2                               | 646.2            | 67.6 | 150,000      | VIII 8, XVI 3.9 (N. and A.A.), VIII 1-pdr. (A.A.), VIII 0.5. |
8. San Giorgio        | 1905-10                                                    | 9,380                              | 462.2            | 68.9 | 18,000       | IV 10, VII 7.5, XVI 3, II tubes (17.7). |
9. Pisa               | 1905-09                                                    | 8,900                              | 462.2            | 68.9 | 20,500       | IV 10, VII 7.5, XVI 3, II tubes (17.7). |

Second-class Cruisers.

1. Emanuele Filiberto Duca degli Abruzzi (building) | 8,000 | 613.8 | 61.8 | 10,000 | 35 | X 6, VIII 3.9, VI tubes (21). |
2. Giuseppe Garibaldi | 7,400 | 613.4 | 57.4 | 110,000 | 36.5 | VIII 6, VI 3.9 (N. and A.A.), VIII 1-pdr. (A.A.), VIII 0.5, VI tubes (21). |
3. Montecuccoli        | 7,052 | 597.8 | 54.5 | 110,000 | 37 | VIII 6 VI 3.9 (N. and A.A.), VIII 1-pdr. (A.A.), VIII 0.5, IV tubes (21). |
4. Musio Attilio d'Aosta | 1934-35 | 15.6 | 14.7 | 36.5 | 37 | VIII 6, VI 3.9 (N. and A.A.), VIII 1-pdr. (A.A.), VIII 0.5, IV tubes (21). |

¹ Guns and torpedo-tubes.
## ITALY

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Names of the ships</th>
<th>Date (1) of launching, (2) of entry into service</th>
<th>Standard displacement (metric tons)</th>
<th>Dimensions (feet)</th>
<th>H.p.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament ¹ (number, and calibre in inches)</th>
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<td>5. Diaz</td>
<td>1929-33</td>
<td>5,089</td>
<td>554.5</td>
<td>95,000</td>
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<td>6. L. Cadorna</td>
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<td>520</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>37</td>
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<td>7. B. Colleoni</td>
<td>1928-32</td>
<td>5,150</td>
<td>556.4</td>
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<td>8. G. Delle Bande</td>
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<td>46.2</td>
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<td>9. A. da Guissano</td>
<td>1928-31</td>
<td>3,900</td>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
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<td>44.6</td>
<td>21,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Ancona</td>
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<td>44.1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>21,000</td>
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<td>14. Libia</td>
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<td>21</td>
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## 103 (+ 15 building) scouts, destroyers, torpedo-boats and coastal torpedo-boats:

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<th>Type</th>
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<th>Standard displacement (metric tons)</th>
<th>Draught (feet)</th>
<th>H.p.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament ¹ (number, and calibre in inches)</th>
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<tbody>
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### Scouts.

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<th>Draught (feet)</th>
<th>H.p.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
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<td>1929-31</td>
<td>1,654</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>VI 4.7, IV 1-pdr. (A.A.), VIII 0.5 (A.A.), IV tubes (21).</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Leone</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1,550</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>VIII 4.7, II 1.6 (A.A.), IV 0.5 (A.A.), IV tubes (17.7).</td>
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<td>Falco</td>
<td>1919</td>
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<td>11</td>
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¹ Guns and torpedo-tubes.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of entry into service</th>
<th>Standard displacement (metric tons)</th>
<th>Draught (feet)</th>
<th>H.p.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
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<td>Sella</td>
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1 Guns and torpedo-tubes.
ITALY

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of entry into service</th>
<th>Standard displacement (metric tons)</th>
<th>Draught (feet)</th>
<th>H.p.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament ¹ (number, and calibre in inches)</th>
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<td>660</td>
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<td>16.1</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>II 4, VI tubes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mameli</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>782</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>II 4, VI tubes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Galvani</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>II 3, VI tubes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Guns and torpedo-tubes.
² Minelayers.
ITALY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of entry into service</th>
<th>Standard displacement (metric tons)</th>
<th>Draught (feet)</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament (number, and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Calvi</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1,354</td>
<td>4,400</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>II 4.7, VIII tubes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>P. Micca</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>1,393</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>II 4.7, VI tubes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Balilla</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1,390</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>4,400</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>I 4.7, VI tubes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fieramosca</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1,361</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>I 3.9, VIII tubes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Ocean-going Submarines.

182 miscellaneous units (gunboats, training-ships, minelayers, etc.) of a total tonnage of 171,940 tons.

149 harbour service vessels of a total tonnage of 27,220 tons.

Summary Table of Naval Units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vessels</td>
<td>In service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital ships (battleships)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>91,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft-carrier</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>163,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scouts, destroyers and torpedo-boats</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>108,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>47,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>416,562</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. Colonies. ¹

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.

¹ 1935.
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.

The various colonial forces are grouped under the Royal Colonial Force Commands in Libya, 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 either 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 1 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;
Muntaz;
Buluc-basci;
Scium-basci.
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.

The Governors of Libya, Eritrea and Somaliland 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. The questions of rank and discipline in the colonial forces are decided by the Ministry of the Colonies, after consultation with the War Office.

Libya.

By Decree of September 12th, 1935, the military forces of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica were amalgamated into a Libyan Corps of colonial troops. This corps is composed as follows:

- Carabinieri troops;
- 2 African infantry regiments;
- 5 colonial infantry regiments;
- 7 groups and one depot of Saharan troops;
- 2 motor transport companies;
- 3 garrison companies and 1 half-company;
- 2 colonial cavalry squadron groups;
- 2 colonial artillery regiments;
- 1 engineer regiment.

The African infantry regiments consist of headquarters, one dismounted chasseur battalion and one blackshirt battalion.

The colonial infantry and artillery regiments and the engineer regiment consist of headquarters, a varying number of battalions or groups and a territorial depot.

Each colonial cavalry squadron group consists of headquarters and a varying number of squadrons of "savaris" or "spahis".

The Royal Corps of Libya also comprises a certain number of services (artillery, engineer, medical, intendance, motor transport services, etc.).

From an administrative standpoint, Libya is divided into two military districts, the respective headquarters of which are at Tripoli and Bengasi.

Effectives.

|                     | 818 | 1,066
|---------------------|-----|------
| Officers            |     |      |
| N.C.O.s             |     |      |
| Men                 |     |      |
| Italian troops      | 5,339|
| Native troops       | 13,017| 18,356|
| Officials, clerks,  | 674 |
| and labourers       |     |      |
Eritrea.

1 company of Carabinieri.
5 native battalions.
2 companies of heavy artillery.
3 mountain artillery batteries.
1 native squadron.
1 engineer company.
1 air section.

Effectives.

Officers .............. 129
N.C.O.s ................ 112

Men :
Native troops ........... 4,209
Italian troops ......... 72

Somaliland (including Transjubaland).

4 native battalions.
1 independent company.
1 heavy artillery company.
3 mountain artillery batteries.
1 motor machine-gun group.
1 engineer company.
1 air flight.

V. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

The financial year covers the period from July 1st to June 30th.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1935-36</th>
<th>1936-37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lire (000,000's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Home Budget:**

Ministry of War ........ 2,828.0 2,809.1 2,453.3 2,285.2 2,220.3 2,017.0
Ministry of the Marine .. 1,489.7 1,479.7 1,304.9 1,088.7 1,166.8 1,446.8
Ministry of Aviation:
  Military expenditure ... 695.1 686.9 631.9 632.9 762.3 891.5
Ministry of Finance:
  Committee for civil mobilisation 0.8 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.6 0.2
  Barrack construction .... 10.0 — — — — —
Military expenditure in the Colonies ...

Total defence expenditure 416.0 435.5 433.0 292.4 267.1 309.9

Index numbers of:

Wholesale prices (National index):
  (1929-30 = 100) ........ 72 65 61 63 75 75
Retail prices: cost of living
  (1929/30 = 100) ........ 87 83 79 76 78 78

1 Closed accounts represent commitments.
2 Average, July to October 1935.
NOTES.—1. Ministry of War.—The budget of this Ministry includes appropriations for the Royal Carabineers, which, though organised on a military basis, are primarily intended for the maintenance of internal order. These sums average about 450 million lire annually. Some further appropriations appear under the heading “Public Security” in the budget of the Ministry of the Interior.

2. Ministry of the Marine.—Certain expenses of a civil character—e.g., lighthouses—are included.

3. Ministry of Aviation.—While the specific expenses for civil aviation have been deducted, the above figures include general expenditure common to both civil and military aviation.

4. Military expenditure in the Colonies.—This represents military expenditure by the colonies themselves and not the contributions to the latter from the home budget by the Ministry of the Colonies, except in the cases of the figures for 1931-32 and 1932-33, the closed accounts for the colonies for those years not being available. The corresponding contributions for the other years were: 1933-34, 436 million and 1934-35, 426.8 million lire. It will be observed that, in recent years, these contributions tend to cover an increasing proportion of civil expenditure.

5. The extraordinary expenditure for the war in Ethiopia is not included in the estimates for 1934-35 to 1936-37.

6. Pensions.—Ordinary pensions, charged to the Defence Departments, have been deducted in the above table. War pensions, and other allowances to former combatants and their dependents, are charged to the Ministry of Finance. They have amounted to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1935-36</th>
<th>1936-37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lire (ooo,ooo's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary military pensions</td>
<td>321.1</td>
<td>340.7</td>
<td>328.1</td>
<td>337.5</td>
<td>343.2</td>
<td>378.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War pensions, including military assistance and administration of pensions</td>
<td>1,226.6</td>
<td>1,192.4</td>
<td>1,170.2</td>
<td>1,134.0</td>
<td>1,097.1</td>
<td>1,102.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ordinary pensions include a small amount for civil aviation pensions. They do not include cost of living allowances to military pensioners, which are shown together with those to civil pensioners under the Ministry of Finance.

Of the estimated amount of 1,000 million lire for war pensions during recent years, 750 millions are shown in the 1936-37 budget under effective extraordinary expenditure, and the balance of 250 millions under movement of capital. The latter amount will be advanced by the National Insurance Institute, and by the National Fascist Institute for Social Welfare.

7. In the budget of the Ministry of Finance, the following sums have been appropriated for the Voluntary Militia for National Security:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1935-36</th>
<th>1936-37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lire (ooo,ooo's)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary Militia for National Security</td>
<td>66.3</td>
<td>69.8</td>
<td>67.9</td>
<td>66.5</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>69.3</td>
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</table>