Area .......... .. 551,000 sq. km.
Population (VI. 1933) .......... 41,880,000
Density per sq. km. .......... 76.0
Length of railway system (XII. 1930) .......... 43,457 km.

OVERSEA TERRITORIES

1. Colonies and Protectorates.

North Africa.

ALGERIA
(INCLUDING THE ALGERIAN SAHARA).
Area .......... 2,196,000 sq. km.
Population (VI. 1934) .......... 6,910,000
MOROCCO.
Area .......... 431,000 sq. km.
Population (estimate III. 1931) .......... 5,495,000
TUNIS.
Area .......... 125,000 sq. km.
Population (estimate III. 1931) .......... 2,411,000
FRENCH WEST AFRICA.
Area (estimate) .......... 4,660,000 sq. km.
Population (VII. 1931) .......... 14,576,000
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Area (estimate) .......... 2,370,000 sq. km.
Population (VII. 1931) .......... 3,197,000

Indian Ocean Settlements.

MADAGASCAR
AND DEPENDENCIES.
Area .......... 616,000 sq. km.
Population (VII. 1931) .......... 3,759,000
SOMALI.
Area .......... 22,000 sq. km.
Population (VII. 1931) .......... 70,000

RÉUNION.
Area .......... 2,400 sq. km.
Population (VII. 1931) .......... 198,000

FRENCH INDIA.
Area .......... 500 sq. km.
Population (VII. 1931) .......... 280,000

Pacific Settlements.

FRENCH SETTLEMENTS
IN OCEANIA.
Area .......... 4,000 sq. km.
Population (VII. 1931) .......... 40,000

NEW CALEDONIA.
Area .......... 99,000 sq. km.
Population (VII. 1931) .......... 29,000

INDO-CHINA
AND KWANG CHAU WAN.
Area .......... 738,000 sq. km.
Population (VII. 1926-
VII. 1931) .......... 21,682,000

America.

ST. PIERRE and MIQUELON,
GUADAMUCO and MARTINIQUE.
Area .......... 3,000 sq. km.
Population (VII. 1931) .......... 506,000

GUIANA.
Area .......... 90,000 sq. km.
Population (VII. 1931) .......... 29,000
2. Mandated Territories.

SYRIA AND LEBANON.
Area . . . . . . . . . . 200,000 sq. km.
Population (estimate) 3,000,000

CAMEROONS.
Area . . . . . . . . . . 430,000 sq. km.
Population (estimate 1933) . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,299,000

TOGOLAND.
Area . . . . . . . . . . 52,000 sq. km.
Population (1933) 754,000

ARMED FORCES.

The armed forces of France consist of the land army, the air force and the navy. The first is under the authority of the Ministries of War and the Colonies, the second under that of the Air Ministry, and the third under that of the Ministry of Marine.

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

There are two interministerial bodies whose functions include the examination of questions connected with national defence—viz., the Supreme National Defence Council and the Central Military Committee.

(i) Supreme National Defence Council.

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

It is convened by its President, the Prime Minister, at least twice a year, as a rule in April and October.

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

The composition of the Supreme National Defence Council is the same as that of the Cabinet; a marshal also sits on the Council with the right to speak and vote. The Under-Secretary of State in the Prime Minister’s Secretariat, the Inspector-General of Air Defences, the Vice-Presidents of the Supreme War, Naval and Air Councils, and the Vice-Chairmen of the Technical Committee mentioned below, attend in an advisory capacity.

A technical committee known as the “Technical Committee of National Defence” is responsible for making a preliminary examination of the questions which have to be submitted to the Supreme Council, and for submitting proposals to the Government where action has to be taken involving different Government departments.

The Technical Committee is constituted as follows: the Chairman is the Prime Minister or such other member of the Government as he
may appoint. There are two Vice-Chairmen, one a Member of Parliament or other suitable person nominated by the Prime Minister, the other the permanent delegate of France to the League of Nations.

The members are: the Chiefs of the General Staffs of the Army, Navy and Air Force; the General Officer acting as Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Colonial Defence; a Councillor of State nominated by the Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice; the Budget Director at the Ministry of Finance; and high officials representing each of the Ministers and Under-Secretaries of State concerned.

A permanent secretariat called the "General National Defence Secretariat", which is under the direct authority of the Prime Minister, is responsible for preparing questions relating to national defence.

The head of the Secretariat is a general officer with the title of Secretary-General for National Defence, who also acts as Rapporteur to the Technical Committee of National Defence.

(2) CENTRAL MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The Central Military Committee is presided over by the Prime Minister and consists of:

The Minister of War, Minister of Marine and Air Minister;
A marshal, member of the Supreme National Defence Council;
The Vice-Presidents of the Supreme Army, Navy and Air Councils, and the Chiefs of the three General Staffs;
The Inspector-General of Territorial Air Defences.

The Central Committee deals with and endeavours to co-ordinate questions bearing jointly upon the general organisation and use of the land, naval or air forces, the general armament programmes, and the allocation of the budgetary credits relating to such organisation and programmes.

I. Army.

The land army consists of the home troops and the colonial troops, which are not on the same statutory basis, but which both consist of French units and mixed units composed of colonial natives or foreigners, with French cadres.

The home or colonial troops stationed in France, North Africa and the Levant are placed under the orders of the Minister of War. Such of these troops as are stationed in the French Colonies are under the Minister of the Colonies.

Certain home and colonial units at present stationed in France and in Algeria-Tunisia, and known as mobile forces, constitute the reserves of the oversea forces.
Army organisation is based on the division of the home territory into eighteen military areas. At the head of each of these military areas there is a General Officer, who holds both the command of the troops and the territorial command.

This General Officer is in charge of recruiting, military training, mobilisation, etc., in his area, and is assisted by organs of command, staffs, recruiting offices, mobilisation centres, etc.

The oversea forces are organised according to the respective needs of the territories in which they are stationed.

Troops stationed in the territories controlled by the Minister of the Colonies are placed under the senior Commanding Officer, who exercises his command under the authority of the Civil Governor of the territory.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

I. Supreme War Council.

(a) Powers and Duties.

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

It must be consulted concerning the organisation of the army, general methods of instructing and training the troops and services for war, fundamental arrangements for mobilisation and concentration, the establishment of new communications likely to affect military operations, the adoption of new war material and the general organisation of defensive systems on land or maritime frontiers and the national air defences affecting the war department; the creation or abolition of fortresses or fortified areas.

In general, the Supreme War Council is consulted on all measures likely to affect the constitution of the army and preparation for war. It may also be consulted on all questions which the Minister of War thinks should be referred to it.

(b) Composition.

The Minister of War, President.
The Chief of the Army General Staff, Vice-President.
The Marshals of France.
The Divisional General retained, irrespective of age, in the First Section of the General Staff.
Not more than twelve Divisional Generals.
The members of the Council are appointed by decree at the beginning of each year.

The divisional generals who are members of the Council are chosen from among general officers who have acted for at least one year either as commander
FRANCE

of a military area or senior commander of troops with the rank and prerogatives of an army corps commander; or as inspector-general of infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers or colonial troops; or as Chief of Staff of the Army. These general officers should be capable, on mobilisation, of acting as army group commanders, army commanders, or major-generals.

The members of the Government appointed to sit on the Council have the right to take part in the discussions but may not vote.

The Chief of Staff of the Army, if not a member of the Council, is attached to it in an advisory capacity, without the right to vote. He is the Council's permanent rapporteur.

The Chief of the Army General Staff, who is Vice-President of the Supreme War Council, is assisted in his duties by a general appointed in peace time to be major-general of mobilised armies, and by the general officer who is Chief of Staff of the Army.

The following are, moreover, attached to the Council in an advisory capacity without the right to vote: the Chief of the General Staff of the Navy and another member of the Supreme Naval Council appointed by the Minister of Marine, and also the Inspector-General of the Air Forces and the Chief of the General Staff of the Air Forces. The deputy chiefs of staff of the army attend the Council.

The Supreme War Council usually meets on the order of the Minister of War. The Chief of the General Staff, as Vice-President of the Supreme War Council, proposes a meeting whenever he thinks it necessary.

The President of the Republic may convene a meeting of the Supreme War Council, and he may assume the presidency thereof whenever he thinks fit. In that case, the Prime Minister attends the meeting. The Minister of Marine and the Minister of Air may be convened and also other members of the Government, if necessary.

2. SUPREME COMMAND.

The Chief of the Army General Staff, as Vice-President of the Supreme War Council, is appointed to act in war time as Commander-in-Chief of the French armies in the main theatres of operations specified by the Government.

In peace time he is responsible, on the Minister's behalf, for the permanent inspection of the troops, services and military schools. He is responsible for the "Centre of advanced military studies" and the Higher War School. He is the technical adviser of the Minister in all matters connected with preparation for war, and he is consulted by the Minister on questions affecting the personnel of the General Officers.

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

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

The Divisional Generals who are members of the Supreme War Council are appointed in peace time by the Minister to inspect troops of all arms, direct grand manoeuvres, military works and staff tours. The members of the Supreme War Council appointed to command an army group in war time receive beforehand in peace time a written commission for one year ("lettre de commandement"). They have at their disposal a staff to assist them in their work and inspections.
3. **Permanent Inspectorates-General.**

There are inspectorates-general of infantry and tanks, cavalry, artillery, engineers, colonial troops, army remounts, armament manufacture, industrial mobilisation, army mechanisation, motor material, munitions and artillery material.

These various inspectorates are under the authority of the Inspector-General of the Army.

There is also a General Inspectorate for National Air Defences attached to the Secretariat of the President of the Council.

4. **General Staff of the Army.**

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

It is directed by a General Officer who holds the rank of Chief of Staff of the Army, and who is assisted by three Deputy Chiefs.

The Staff of the army consists of:

- The Secretariat of the Chief of Staff of the Army;
- Armament and technical research branch;
- The First Bureau: Organisation and mobilisation;
- The Second Bureau: Organisation and tactics of foreign armies;
- The Third Bureau: Military operations and general military training;
- The Fourth Bureau: Transport and services in rear of the army;
- Personnel and staff services branch;
- Overseas branch;
- Historical branch;
- Administrative branch;
- Cyphering and telegraph branch.

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

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

5. **Ministry of War.**

The Central Administration of the Ministry of War includes:

*The Minister's Secretariat*, divided into a military branch and a civilian branch;
The Secretariat-General, including:

Administrative office, general investigations department, administrative section, legislative section, branch for civilian personnel unconnected with war, branch for the sale of material abroad;

The Staff of the Army (see above);
The Supervisory Department (budget, accountancy, etc.);
The Department for litigious affairs and military justice and the gendarmerie;
The Department for the Service of the personnel and matériel of the Central Administration;
The Department of the Director of Infantry;
The Department of the Director of Cavalry and Train Units;
The Department of the Director of Artillery;
The Department of the Director of Armament Manufacture;
The Department of the Director of Engineers;
The Department of the Director of Intendance;
The Department of the Director of Explosives;
The Department of the Director of the Medical Service;
The Department of the Director of Colonial Troops.

The composition of the above departments is variable. Generally each department comprises: the office of the Director, and separate offices for personnel, matériel and special departmental questions.

6. MILITARY GEOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

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

7. COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS.

Besides the Supreme War Council, there are a number of committees and commissions, the principal of which are the Supreme Military Commission for Railways, the Commission for Military Explosives, the Central Gunpowder Commission, the Advisory Committee on Colonial Defence and the Advisory Mixed Commission for Questions regarding the General Organisation of Labour and Industrial Matters in connection with Military Establishments.

MILITARY ORGANISATION.

The organisation of the French army is regulated by the new law on the General Organisation of the Army adopted by Parliament and promulgated on July 13th, 1927. This law is being gradually put into operation.
**A. Home Troops.**

**I. In Peace Time.**

The general military organisation is based on the division of the home territory into eighteen military areas.

The area headquarters are at:

(1) Lille. (7) Besançon. (15) Marseilles.
(3) Rouen. (9) Tours. (17) Toulouse.

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

A General Officer, assisted by a headquarters' staff and by directors or heads of services, is placed at the head of each of these areas. He holds the command of the troops and the territorial command at the same time.

He has authority over all troops, formations and establishments stationed on the territory of the area with the exception of the special establishments under the direct authority of the Minister of War.

The General Officer commanding an area in peace time may in war time be appointed to command an army corps. On leaving for the armies, he will be replaced in the command of the area by a General Officer who has been selected and trained for the purpose in peace time.

In the areas adjacent to the land and sea frontiers, the organisation of sectors fortified or organised for defence forms the subject of special provisions designed to permit of the immediate defence of the frontier.

These sectors may be grouped into fortified areas.

A general officer, with the necessary organs of command and services, is placed at the head of each of these fortified areas.

A general officer or field officer, also provided with the necessary organs of command and services, is placed at the head of each of the sectors fortified or organised for defence.

The officer commanding a fortified area and the officer commanding an isolated sector have command, under the authority of the general officer commanding the military area, of the special troops stationed in the fortified area or sector, and may also be invested with territorial functions.

In peace time, the army consists of:

(a) Organs of command and headquarters staffs;
(b) Units and formations of services;
(c) Recruiting offices;
(d) Mobilisation centres;
(e) Schools and training centres;
(f) Administrative establishments and organs.

In peace time, the army consists of a territorial organisation and permanent forces.

Territorial Organisation.—The object of the territorial military organisation is to provide for recruiting, military training, military mobilisation and the operation of the services required by the army in peace time.

It includes:

1. Organs of command and staffs;
2. Recruiting offices whose work is to draw up the conscription lists and administer the personnel liable to render military service;
3. Organisations or associations for military training;
4. Mobilisation centres for preparing and carrying out military mobilisation when necessary;
5. Schools and training centres;
6. Territorial establishments and formations of services.

Organisation of Permanent Forces.—The permanent forces are divided into three categories, which include home and colonial troops:

(a) The home forces, consisting as a general rule of French troops, and permanently stationed in home territory;
(b) The oversea forces, consisting of French, native and foreign troops intended for the garrisoning and defence of the French possessions, and permanently stationed in them;
(c) The mobile forces, being the reserves of the permanent oversea forces, consisting of French and native troops and usually stationed in home territory and in North Africa.

The home forces are divided into higher units or general reserves, possessing the necessary organs of command and services.

The oversea forces are organised according to the respective needs of the territories in which they are stationed.

The mobile forces include higher units and troops belonging to the general reserves.

Each formation may include: (a) training units formed of recruits and their instructors; (b) tactical exercise units formed of men who have completed the first stage of training; (c) in exceptional circumstances, skeleton units formed only of regular troops.

Formations of the permanent home forces and units reckoned as formations are grouped into:

(a) Divisions, formed and organised on the lines of the similar higher units in war time;
(b) Troops not forming part of divisions;
(c) Troops belonging to the general reserves.
State boundary.

Command.

Subdivision of area

Note.—The former 10th region (headquarters: Rennes) is included in 4th and 11th regi
The former 12th region (headquarters: Limoges) is included in the 9th region.
As a rule, there is one infantry division of the territorial forces for each military area, and it is stationed in the area. The place is selected with due regard to the needs of security and mobilisation, facilities for training and barrack accommodation.

In no case will the total number of the divisions forming part of the territorial forces exceed 20.

Incorporation.—Training.—Men who have been called up remain during the whole of their period of service with the active army in the units in which they were incorporated and trained. When they are passed into the “available” class or the first reserve, they are still allotted, as far as possible, to these units or to one formed from them on mobilisation.

Training units and tactical exercise units are periodically brought together in training camps or for combined manoeuvres, and, wholly or in part, in higher units similar to war-time units.

When summoned for periods of training, reservists and the cadres of the reserves join the unit, brought up to war strength, to which they would belong in case of mobilisation. Their training takes place chiefly in camps or during manoeuvres, as far as possible in higher units organised on a mobilisation basis.

The military schools for training cadres and specialists are:

(a) The training schools (schools for the direct recruiting of regular officers, schools for non-commissioned officers training for commissions, subsidiary centres for men training as reserve officers);
(b) Advanced schools (one as a rule for each arm or service);
(c) The Higher War School.

In addition, use may be made of civilian schools approved by the military authorities, to which specialist cadres are sent for instruction.

Finally, training centres for men desirous of becoming sub-officers in the reserve and training or advanced schools for regular sub-officers may be created.

Military Mobilisation.

The preparing and the carrying-out of mobilisation measures are effected by “mobilisation centres,” territorial organs which are quite independent.

Whenever one of these organs has to mobilise units in several places, one principal centre is set up, generally in the town where the greater part of the units is incorporated, with a subsidiary centre (or sub-centre) in each secondary place of mobilisation.

1 Under the command of an N.C.O.
Rôle of Mobilisation Centres.

The mobilisation centres prepare and carry out the mobilisation of officers and other ranks of the regular or depot units allotted to each centre by the Minister, under seal of the Army Staff, or by the General Officer commanding the area in accordance with instructions received by him in the matter.

As soon as the order is given, the mobilisation centres take the steps prescribed in the regulations issued on the subject to organise the units whose mobilisation they have prepared.

There are 81 principal mobilisation centres for infantry (including 8 in Algeria and Tunis); 12 for tanks (including 1 in Tunis); 30 for cavalry (including 5 in Algeria and Tunis); 54 for artillery (including 4 in Algeria and Tunis); 19 for engineers (including 2 in Algeria and Tunis); 20 for aviation (including 4 in Algeria and Tunis); 5 for ballooning; and 26 for transport (including 4 in Algeria and Tunis). Colonial troops stationed in France are provided with 10 mobilisation centres for infantry and 7 for artillery.

Authorities with Jurisdiction over Mobilisation Centres.

The relation of the mobilisation centres to the territorial commands is regulated as follows:

The principal mobilisation centres are under the General Officer commanding the group of subdivisions in the territory of which they are situated.

The subsidiary centres or sub-centres are directly under the officer commanding the principal centre to which they belong, and through him under the General Officer commanding the group of subdivisions in the territory of which this principal centre is situated.

The officer commanding the group of subdivisions in the territory of which a subsidiary centre or sub-centre coming under another group is situated has no particular functions in regard to such subsidiary centre or sub-centre.

His relations with this mobilisation office are the same as with units and establishments of services stationed in the territory of his group of subdivisions but placed under other authorities.

Functions of the General Officer commanding the Area.

In each area preparations for mobilisation are organised and directed entirely by the General Officer commanding the area.

This officer gives the General Officers commanding groups of subdivisions such information concerning the general preparations for mobilisation in the area as may be necessary for their guidance in the various questions relating to mobilisation.

Personnel.

The mobilisation centres consist of: (a) officers; (b) a few regulars; (c) military officials and civilian labourers. The regular officers and
men of a centre join the cadres of the mobilised units when they have been relieved of their duties or when the centre has completed its work of mobilisation.

2. War-time Organisation.

Carrying-out of Military Mobilisation.—Mobilisation may be either general or partial. In case of partial mobilisation, the personnel affected by the Decree are summoned by individual order. Peace-time units are brought up to war strength by the incorporation of reservists; their equipment in animals and material is completed by requisitioning. They draw on their peace-time effectives for the cadres and specialists to be used in forming new units, and pass these on to their mobilisation centre. The mobilisation centres receive, clothe and arm the reservists recalled to the colours who were assigned to them in peace time. They also receive the troops referred to in the previous paragraph and they form them into units on a war footing. They group and absorb the peace-time unit depots.

Composition of the Army in War Time.—The mobilised units are formed into regiments or units counted as regiments and combined into higher units (division, army corps, army, or, if necessary, army groups) or grouped into "separate commands" forming "general reserves" at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

The higher units and separate commands may be formed exclusively of home troops, or exclusively of colonial troops, or of both home and colonial troops.

The division is the large basic unit and contains more than one arm. It includes a staff, regiments or units of various arms, and services. A division is called an infantry or a cavalry division, according to the arm which predominates in it. The Minister of War fixes the organisation of the command in the division.

An army corps includes a staff, directors or heads of service, a varying number of divisions, troops not formed into divisions, and services. The army is a strategical unit and forms exclusively an organ of command and grouping. It includes as essential elements a staff, specialist groups and services. It receives and embodies army corps, divisions and groupings of general reserves in a varying number, according to its object.

B. Colonial Troops.

(a) General.

To ensure the security of its overseas territories, the French Government maintains regular, specialised land forces, part of which are permanently stationed overseas, while the remainder are maintained in the home country.
The forces permanently stationed overseas are so organised and constituted as to be specially suitable for meeting the peculiar requirements of the territories in which they are stationed. They are, as it were, a first line of defence against possible disturbances of the peace, whether originating in the territories themselves or brought about by outside causes.

The contingent stationed in France includes units composed of natives of the colonies (two Senegalese colonial divisions and one Indo-Chinese-Malagasy group) belonging to the mobile forces and white colonial division, which is used as a depot for the periodical relief of personnel detached for service overseas.

The colonial troops are attached to the Ministry of War.

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

The Colonial Troops Department consists of 4 offices:

1. Technical office: organisation, mobilisation, general inspections, training, recruiting, etc.
2. Colonial infantry personnel: civil and military status, establishment, etc.
3. Personnel of the colonial artillery, intendance and colonial troops medical service; civil and military status, establishment, etc.
4. Material and accounts: pay, relations with the Intendance Department, the Artillery Department, etc.

There is also a Colonial Troops Technical Section and a Colonial Contingents Service.

A Military Services Department is attached to the Colonial Ministry, consisting of the following offices: 1st Office.—Technical Office, with 3 sections: colonial military organisation; military works and armaments; personnel, current services, embarkation. 2nd Office.—Administrative Office, with 3 sections: pay and auditing; supplies and material; budget.

There is also an office responsible for military aviation questions.

An Advisory Committee on colonial defence, with a research section and a permanent inspectorate-general of defence works and artillery technical services for the Colonies is attached to the Military Services Department of the Colonial Ministry.

The Committee is presided over by the Inspector-General of Colonial Troops. It consists of 12 members, including one representing the Ministry of Marine and another the Air Ministry.

There is also an inspectorate-general of colonial troops.

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

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

In the colonies, the higher command of the troops rests with the Governor of the colony, to whom is entrusted everything relating to the defence of the colony.

In principle, colonial troops are "autonomous"—that is to say, these troops cannot be placed under a command other than that of officers of the colonial armies.

A number of exceptions are made to this principle: thus, colonial General Officers may be given commands in the home forces, and, conversely, the home General Officers may be given commands in the colonial armies. Similarly, permanent and temporary exchanges between officers of the home army and officers of the colonial army are permitted.

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

(b) Organisation and Composition of the Colonial Troops.

The colonial troops consist of:

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

The European personnel of arms other than the infantry and artillery and of the various services which it may be necessary to send to the colonies and protectorates is provided from the home forces. The personnel thus stationed in the colonies is not included in the ordinary cadres.
Natives recruited locally—officers, non-commissioned officers and men—may be incorporated in any units formed.

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

(c) **Distribution of Colonial Troops.**

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

I. Colonial troops operating in Algeria, Tunis, Morocco and the Levant are not grouped into formations distinct from those of the home troops.

II. Colonial troops stationed at home are distributed among the commands and come for certain questions under the General Officer commanding the Area, for others under the General Officer commanding the colonial troops in France (residing in Paris), according to the instructions given by the Minister of War.

III. The colonial troops in the colonies are divided into seven groups; in each group they are placed together under a single higher command.

These groups are as follows:

1st group.—Indo-China group.
Indo-China.

2nd group.—West African group.
- Senegal.
- Sudan.
- Niger.
- Mauritania.
- French Guinea.
- Ivory Coast.
- Dahomey.

3rd group.—East African group.
- Madagascar (main colony).
- Réunion.
- The Comoro Islands.

4th group.—West Indian group.
- Martinique (main colony).
- Guadeloupe and dependencies.
- French Guiana.
5th group.—Pacific group.

New Caledonia (main colony).
Tahiti.

6th group.—French Congo group.

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<td>Gaboon.</td>
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<td>Ubangi-Shari.</td>
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<td>Chad.</td>
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7th group.—French Somaliland.

The forces in each group are placed under the senior commanding officer, who exercises his command under the authority of the Governor-General or the Governor of the colony, the latter being responsible for the internal and external defence of the colonies of the group. In each colony there is a Council of Defence entrusted with the study of questions concerning the military organisation and defence of the colony. This Council is presided over by the Governor-General or Governor and is composed of the responsible military authorities. The Council must, as regards special questions, be assisted by representatives of the various military and civil services of the colony, whose opinions must be heard in the Council.

(d) Colonial Reliefs.

I. Officers.

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

II. Men.

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

The period of service in a colony varies from two to three years, according to the colony.
COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.¹

The army is composed of units recruited throughout the whole of the national territory and overseas possessions. Colonial troops may be placed, outside the colonies, under the orders of officers of the home troops, and vice versa.

The active army consists of:

(i) Troops of all arms—viz.:

Home infantry, colonial infantry, cavalry, artillery, colonial artillery, engineers.

(2) The General Officers and the general services of the army—viz.:

The staff.
The supervisory services of the army administration.

I. Higher Units.

The army stationed in continental French territory includes:

20 infantry divisions (usually of 3 infantry regiments each);
1 Colonial division;
2 North-African mobile divisions;
2 Senegalese colonial mobile divisions;
1 Indo-Chinese-Malagasy mobile group;
5 tank brigades;
5 cavalry divisions;
4 artillery brigades;
2 engineer brigades.

The composition of the higher units is variable.

2. Arms and Services.

I. INFANTRY.

(a) Troops stationed in France.

57 home infantry regiments of 2, 3, 4 or 5 battalions each, includ-
ing 4 “fortified area” regiments (making a total of 22 battalions, 3 of which are of the normal type) and 4 regiments of “mixed type” of 4 battalions each (2 battalions of the normal type and 2 battalions of the reduced type).
7 half-brigades of light foot infantry of 3 battalions each.
11 North-African “tirailleur” regiments of 3 and 4 battalions each.
10 tank regiments of 2 battalions each.
1 independent tank battalion.

¹ Position on January 1st, 1935.
6 regiments of colonial infantry (of 2 or 3 battalions each),
including 1 machine-gun regiment.
6 regiments of colonial native "tirailleurs" (of 3 battalions each).
2 battalions of colonial native machine-gunners.

In the field, a light-tank battalion has 3 companies (21 tanks per company) and an echelon company having a signal section which has 3 tanks equipped with wireless.
The light tank at present in use is armed with a machine-gun or 37-mm. gun; it weighs about 7 tons, and is worked by 2 men.
Medium and heavy tanks, more powerfully armed, form part of the independent battalion of 3 companies in peace time.

(b) *Troops stationed outside France.*

**Home Army Infantry.**

5 Zouave regiments, one of 3 battalions and 4 of 2 battalions (Algeria-Tunis-Morocco).
16 regiments of North-African "tirailleurs", of 2 to 4 battalions each (Algeria-Tunis-Morocco-Levant).
5 infantry regiments of the Foreign Legion (Algeria-Morocco-Indo-China-Levant), including altogether 16 battalions, 5 motor or mounted companies and 4 companies of pioneers.
5 Saharan companies (Algeria-Morocco).
1 battalion of African light infantry (Tunis).
3 light tank battalions of 3 companies each (Tunis-Morocco-Levant).

**Colonial Infantry.**

5 regiments of colonial infantry (Indo-China and China).
4 battalions of colonial infantry (French West Africa, Morocco, Guiana and China).
3 companies of colonial infantry (West Indies and Oceania).
16 regiments of colonial "tirailleurs" (2 in Algeria, 2 in Tunis, 2 in Morocco, 1 in the Levant, 4 in Indo-China, 3 in French West Africa, 1 in French East Africa, 1 in Madagascar).
2 mixed regiments in Madagascar (French and native battalions).
10 independent native battalions (7 in French West Africa, 2 in French East Africa, and 1 in Indo-China).
1 company of French Somaliland (Djibouti) "tirailleurs".
1 company of sepoys in French India.
4 tank companies (China and Indo-China).
1 tank section (Madagascar).
II. Cavalry.

(a) Troops stationed in France.

4 regiments of cuirassiers
11 regiments of dragoons
6 regiments of light horse all of 4 squadrons each.
4 regiments of spahis
4 regiments of hussars
15 motor machine-gun squadrons of cavalry, in 5 independent groups and comprising 2, 3 or 4 squadrons.
5 battalions of dismounted dragoons.

(b) Troops stationed outside France.

5 regiments of chasseurs d’Afrique of 4 squadrons each (Algeria, Tunis, Morocco).
8 regiments of spahis (Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, Levant) of 3, 4, 5 or 6 squadrons, totalling 34 squadrons.
1 foreign regiment, consisting of 5 squadrons (Morocco, Tunis).
3 motor machine-gun squadrons (Levant).
7 remount companies for the remount service in North Africa and the Levant.

The individual armament includes: carbine, bayonet, sword, hand-grenades and pistols or revolvers. There are also 8 to 12 automatic rifles per squadron, and 8 to 12 machine-guns per cavalry regiment, according to the pattern. The motor machine-gun equipment consists of 1 37-mm. gun, 1 machine-gun, and 1 spare machine-gun.

III. Artillery.

(a) Troops stationed in France.

21 regiments of divisional artillery, including 3 groups of 2 batteries of light artillery, and 2 groups of 2 batteries of heavy artillery (2 of these regiments belong to the mobile forces).
5 regiments of horse-drawn artillery consisting of 3 groups each.
6 regiments of colonial artillery, consisting of 3 to 5 groups.
3 regiments of mountain artillery, consisting of 3 groups of 2 batteries each.
7 regiments of horse-drawn heavy artillery, 4 of which consist of 3 groups of 2 batteries each, and 4 of 4 groups of 2 batteries.
5 foot artillery regiments (consisting of 18 groups, or 47 batteries).
5 regiments of heavy tractor-drawn artillery, consisting of 3 groups of 2 batteries.
I regiment of horse artillery for fortified area, consisting of 8 batteries of light and 4 of heavy artillery.

I group of motor artillery for fortified area, consisting of 4 batteries of light and 2 of heavy artillery.

5 regiments of motor artillery, consisting of 3 groups of 2 batteries.

I regiment of heavy artillery (on railway mountings), consisting of 4 groups of 2 batteries each.

5 regiments of anti-aircraft artillery (25 groups, or 40 batteries of artillery and 10 searchlight batteries).

5 divisional cavalry artillery regiments, consisting of 2 groups of 2 batteries each.

2 independent groups (1 school, 1 range-finding group of 3 batteries).

I independent school battery.

10 battalions of artillery artificers.

I colonial artillery artificer company.

(b) Troops stationed outside France.

5 regiments of divisional artillery, forming 38 artillery batteries in all (Algeria, Tunis, Morocco).

I battalion of artillery artificers (Morocco).

5 companies and 4 detachments of artillery artificers.

5 regiments of colonial artillery (Indo-China, Morocco, French West Africa and Levant).

3 independent groups of colonial artillery (China and Madagascar).

I independent battery (West Indies).

I squadron and I platoon of motor machine-guns (Indo-China).

Each battery of light artillery has 4 75-mm. guns and each battery of heavy artillery 2 to 4 guns of various patterns.

IV. Engineers.

The engineers stationed in France consist of 11 regiments (112 companies, including 5 mechanised companies of sappers and miners and 5 companies of sapper labourers). The troops stationed outside France consist of 7 independent battalions (Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, Levant), 4 native companies, and colonial telegraph companies and detachments (China and Indo-China).

V. Train.

8 train squadrons, 15 independent area companies, 1 independent school company, and 7 independent field companies in France.

8 squadrons (2 horse-drawn, 1 motor and 5 mixed) outside France, or 24 companies (Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Levant).

2 motor transport companies and 3 colonial motor detachments (Indo-China, French West Africa).
I. GENERAL SERVICES.

(a) Staff Services.

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

Officers qualified for Staff appointments consist of officers who have passed the final examinations of the Higher War School and field officers and captains who have passed the qualifying examinations.

Qualified officers are provisionally attached to the Staff for two years and may then be posted to the Staff or returned to their own arm.

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

The number of qualified officers employed on the General Staff is fixed by the Law on the cadres and effectives of the army, of June 17th, 1931, at 362 field officers (colonels, lieut.-colonels and majors) and 340 junior officers.

The personnel of the special cadre of staff officers (former administrative officers) comprises 220 officers engaged in office work and the keeping of records.

(b) Army Supervisory and Administrative Services.

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

Its duty is to inspect and audit the accounts of the whole army administration.

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

II. SPECIAL SERVICES.

(a) Artillery Establishments and Services.

The artillery establishments and services enumerated below are under the Department of the Director of Armament Manufacture:

- Central establishment for the manufacture of armaments, comprising a section for technical research and experiments, a section for research on chemical material, a higher technical school, an annexed establishment for technical experiments on small arms, an internal ballistics research laboratory;
- Establishment for technical experiments at Bourges, and its annexes;
- Farriery service;
- 6 construction workshops;
- 3 manufacture workshops;
- 3 national arms factories;
- 1 central school of pyrotechnics;
- 1 cartridge factory;
- 3 loading workshops.

The establishments enumerated below are under the Department of the Director of Artillery:

- The regional parks for the repair and upkeep of artillery material;
- The depots;
- The technical artillery section;
- The Artillery Experimental Board at Bourges;
The Gunpowder Board at Versailles;
The Motor Material Experimental Board at Vincennes;
1 military artillery school;
1 military preparatory technical school;
1 advanced artillery school.

(b) Engineer Services.

34 engineer directorates, including a varying number of headquarter offices.
14 depots for engineering material.

(c) Military Intendance Services.

The intendance services include:
The intendance corps, composed of general intendance officers and military intendance officers;
The cadre of administrative officers;
26 sections of clerks and military administrative artificers (including 6 North-African and Levant sections).

The total strength of these sections includes: 3,000 French and 5,000 natives.
The following are the intendance establishments:
10 military supply depots;
Special establishments;
Testing factories;
14 clothing, camp equipment and saddlery stores.

(d) Army Medical Service.

The army medical service includes:

(1) Army medical officers, chemists and dentists;
(2) A cadre of medical administrative officers;
(3) 28 sections of hospital attendants (of which six sections are for North Africa and the Levant) and a colonial section.

The total strength of the section is: 3,500 French and 5,000 natives.
The following are the medical establishments:

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

(e) Physical Training Service.

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

This service is attached to the Under-Secretariat of State for National Education and deals with the following questions:

Organisation of physical training before and after service in the regiment;
Preparation for military service (first stage);
Relations with school societies and approved unions, federations and approved societies (approval, special advantages, rewards, prizes, grants, etc.);

Organisation (number, duration, curriculum) of the courses given at the Normal School of Gymnastics and Fencing and at the various physical training centres to school-teachers and civilian professors of gymnastics;
Legislative and budgetary questions connected with physical training;
Organisation of athletic tests (mixed military and civilian);
Relations with other ministerial departments in all matters connected with the above-mentioned subjects.

The General Staff of the army is responsible for the physical training of the army and the Physical Training Service for the centres of physical training and the Normal School of Gymnastics. This service must co-operate with the Chief of the General Staff, so as to secure the harmonious working of the organisations under their authority.

The organisation includes a physical training centre in each area and departmental branches composed of officers and non-commissioned officers drawn from all arms.

The total strength is 170 officers, and about 500 non-commissioned officers.

(f) **Military Schools.**

**Paris Area.**

Centre of Advanced Military Studies, Paris (Ecole militaire).
Higher War School, Paris (École militaire).
Special Military School, St. Cyr.
Military School and Advanced School of Engineering, Versailles.
Military Administration School, Vincennes.
Motor School, Fontainebleau.
Advanced Gendarmerie School, Versailles.
Central Physical Training Centre, Joinville.
Advanced Army Medical Service School, Paris.
Advanced Infantry and Tank School, Versailles.
Advanced Artillery School, Fontainebleau.
Higher Technical School of Arms, Paris.
School of Liaison and Signals, Versailles.
Preparatory Military School, Rambouillet.
Hériot Military School for Boys, La Brissière (Seine et Oise).

**Third Area, Rouen.**

Preparatory Military School, Les Andelys.

**Fourth Area, Rennes.**

Physical Training Centre, Dinard.

**Sixth Area, Metz.**

Centre of Tactical Artillery Studies, Metz.
Practical Anti-Aircraft Firing Course, Metz.
Practical Infantry and Tanks Firing Course, Châlons Camp.
Practical Gunnery Course, Mailly Camp.
Physical Training Centre, Metz.
Ninth Area, Tours.

Military School of Infantry and Tanks, St. Maixent.
Advanced Cavalry and Transport School, Saumur.
Military Artillery School, Poitiers.
Motor Machine-Gun Training Centre, Saumur.
Preparatory Military Technical School, Tulle.

Thirteenth Area, Clermont-Ferrand.

Preparatory Military Training School, Billom.

Fourteenth Area, Lyons.

School of the Army Medical Service, Lyons.
Mountain School, Grenoble.
Winter Centre of Practical Mountain Training, Briançon.

Fifteenth Area, Marseilles.

Advanced School of the Colonial Medical Service, Marseilles.
Advanced Training Centre for native N.C.O.s, Frejus.
Preparatory Military School, St. Hippolyte du Fort.
Physical Training Centre, Antibes.

Eighteenth Area, Bordeaux.

Physical Training School, Royan.

Twentieth Area, Nancy.

Physical Training Centre, Strasbourg.

Nineteenth Army Corps, Algeria.

Physical Training Centre, Algiers.
Native Cavalry School, Algiers.

Tunis.

Physical Training Centre, Bizerta.

(g) North-African Territorial Commands.

Special services for North Africa and the Levant.

North Africa and Levant auxiliary formations.

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

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

The auxiliary formations of North Africa include:

1. The mixed Moroccan Goums;
2. The Moroccan horse-breeding service.

The strength of these units is fixed each year by the Finance Law.

(h) **Gunpowder and Saltpetre Service.**

The gunpowder and saltpetre service includes a personnel with grades of its own which are not in any way assimilated to ordinary army ranks.

**Establishments.**

The central gunpowder laboratory.
3 refineries.
8 powder works.

**Summary Table of Units.**

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<th>Europe</th>
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^1 Motor machine-gun squadrons.
^2 Dismounted dragoons.
^3 Remount cavalry.
^4 Artillery artificers.
POLICE FORCES.

I. HOME COUNTRY.

State Police.—The State police force is composed of municipal police commissioners, special police inspectors and commissioners, mobile police and police of the big towns (Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Toulon, La Seyne, Nice, Strasburg, Mulhouse, Metz).

The whole of the State police force numbers approximately 23,000 men. The mobile police force come under the Criminal Investigation Department at the Ministry of the Interior. The police of the big towns are organised in each town in specialised groups (traffic, roads, etc.).

Rural Police (gardes champêtres), Communal and Municipal Police.—The rural police number approximately 29,000; they are for the most part relieved of all military duties.

The municipal police number about 4,000.

The rural police are not armed. In exceptional cases, the communal and municipal police and some of the State police are armed with pistols.

The rural police and the communal and municipal police receive no instruction, and are for the most part unfit for military service. The State police receive instruction in special police duties only.

Gendarmerie.—The gendarmerie includes a Sub-Department composed of:

A general service (questions regarding several bureaux, secretariat); A technical bureau (organisation and services, mobilisation, training, etc.); A first bureau (personnel); and A second bureau (effectives and administration); and the following troops:

A special staff;
The departmental gendarmerie;
The Republican Guard of Paris;
The Mobile Republican Guard;
The colonial gendarmerie.

The Departmental Gendarmerie is organised in legions, there being, as a rule, one legion to every territorial area, thus forming (on April 1st, 1934) a total of 20 legions, one of which forms the North-African gendarmerie, to which must be added the legion of Alsace-Lorraine, the Paris legion, the Morocco legion, the Tunis company, and the Corsican company.

The legions are divided into companies, each company being composed of a number of sections. On April 1st, 1934, there were 96 companies in all, including the independent companies. The strength of the gendarmerie (on April 1st, 1934) is 26,352 officers, N.C.O.s and men.

The Republican Guard, which is stationed at Paris, forms a legion, comprising:

A staff; 1 foot regiment (3 infantry battalions of 4 companies each); 1 mounted regiment (4 squadrons of cavalry).

The strength of the Paris Guard (on April 1st, 1934) is 2,996 officers, N.C.O.s and men.

The Mobile Republican Guard is organised in legions comprising from 3 to 5 groups; each group contains from 2 to 5 companies and each company from 2 to 5 platoons.
On October 1st, 1932, the Mobile Republican Guard comprised 7 legions, 28 groups, 88 companies, and 229 platoons (125 mounted and 104 foot).

Strength (on January 1st, 1935): 370 officers and 10,824 N.C.O.s and men. The Mobile Republican Guard is responsible for keeping order in the event of disturbances, strikes, and riots.

The Colonial Gendarmerie is stationed in Africa (with detachments in French West Africa, Equatorial Africa, the Cameroons, Réunion, the Somali Coast and Madagascar); in America (with detachments in Guadeloupe, Guiana, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and in Martinique); in Oceania (New Caledonia and Tahiti); and in Asia (detachments in Cochin-China, Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, China, and India); its strength (on April 1st, 1934) is 925 men.

The gendarmes and Republican Guards are recruited from ex-soldiers with a minimum of 2 years' service. The gendarmes receive training for their special duties, and individual military instruction to enable some of them to be exclusively employed as military police in the larger units in the field. They are armed with pistols and carbines.

The Republican Guards of Paris do no service in the field; they are armed with rifles, bayonets, and pistols (foot-guards), or carbines with bayonets, sabres, and pistols (horse-guards).

Customs Officers and Forest Guards.—The Customs officers are under the authority of the Ministry of Finance, and the forest guards under that of the Ministry of Agriculture. The personnel of neither of these bodies is liable to military service other than that imposed upon all Frenchmen in the reserves.

On mobilisation, the personnel of the active service of the Customs, who are subject to military obligations and belong to the 1st and 2nd reserve, constitute special corps called Customs battalions, each of these battalions corresponding to a Central Customs Department and comprising a variable number of companies and sections.

From the day on which they are called up, the Customs battalions form an integral part of the army and are subject to the laws and regulations governing it. The Customs officers are recruited from soldiers who have done 4 years' service; they receive no military training; some of them are armed with automatic pistols and rifles. The approximate strength of the Customs corps is 17,000 officials, officers, N.C.O.s and men.

2. Police Forces in Oversea Territories (May 5th, 1933).

Urban Police.—The approximate strength of the urban police is 2,700 men armed with revolvers. They receive no military training.

Administrative Police Forces.

(a) Colonies.—Approximate strength, 29,000 men, armed with rifles. They receive no military training other than training in close formation and the handling of weapons. Recruiting is by enlistment for 2 to 3 years up to 20 years' service.

(b) North Africa.—Approximate strength, 5,200 men, armed with rifles of an old pattern. They receive no military training.

(c) Morocco.—Approximate strength, 7,900 men, grouped in 47 goums (mixed groups of infantry and cavalry) and armed with rifles or muskets and with four machine-rifles per goum. Some of the goums also have two machine-guns each. The men receive no military training other than training in the technical use of their weapons. Recruiting is by enlistment and re-enlistment. The essential duty of the goums is to carry out the policing of the territories from which they are recruited.
Desert Police (local police composed of civilian supporters).—Approximate strength, 800 men, armed with muskets. They receive no military training. The desert police are recruited by enlistment or re-enlistment for 2 years up to 15 years' service.

Gendarmerie.—Strength, 2,900 Frenchmen and 560 natives, armed with revolvers or muskets and receiving no military training. The gendarmes are recruited from amongst ex-soldiers. The period of service is from 15 to 25 years.

Forces organised on a Military Basis.—Indian Sepoys, forming a company of a strength of 156 men, including 2 officers, armed with rifles and possessing 2 machine-guns. The men receive military training. They are recruited by enlistment and re-enlistment for short periods.

Customs Police.—Strength, 1,500 men (including 400 Europeans), armed with revolvers or muskets and receiving no military training.

Forest Police.—Strength, 220 men (including 160 Europeans). They have no weapons and receive no military training.


The police forces of the territories under French mandate comprise:

1. The urban police of the Cameroons, with an approximate strength of 42 men, armed with pistols or revolvers.

2. The administrative police of the Levant, with an approximate strength of 1,385 men, armed with rifles. The administrative police do not receive any military training.

3. The gendarmerie forces, consisting of small detachments which perform judicial police duties. The gendarmerie has an approximate strength of 200 Frenchmen and 3,500 natives armed with revolvers. It is recruited from among former soldiers. The period of service is 15 to 25 years. The gendarmes do not receive any military training.

4. Forces organised on a Military Basis.—The duty of these forces is exclusively that of police; they are not available outside the territory in which they are organised:

   (a) Togoland militia, consisting of one company with a strength of 131 men, including 4 Europeans, armed with rifles and machine-rifles. The period of service of the Togoland militiamen is 15 years; they receive military training and are quartered in barracks in sections of 40.

   (b) Cameroons militia, consisting of 1 battalion with an approximate strength of 55 Europeans and 570 natives armed with rifles, machine-rifles and machine-guns. The period of service, training and quartering are the same as in the case of the Togoland militia.

   (c) Special Levant units, which are responsible for the internal security of the various Levant States placed under French mandate. The approximate strength of these units is 13,500 men armed with carbines, machine-rifles and machine-guns. There are also two batteries of field artillery. The personnel of these units cannot be utilised outside the Levant territories placed under French mandate. It receives military training and is grouped in squadrons, battalions and batteries. Only a few units are quartered in barracks.

5. The Customs police, consisting of officials performing essentially civilian duties; its strength is 126 men.
RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

Recruiting Offices.—The territory of France is divided into 115 district subdivisions. There is a recruiting office at the headquarters of each of these subdivisions. Algeria has three recruiting offices, Tunisia one, Morocco one and the colonies four.

I. GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

(a) Liability, Duration of Service, Nationality, Exemptions.

Every French citizen is liable for personal military service.

All French citizens of the male sex not subject to the obligations of the recruiting law may, unless totally physically unfit, be individually called up for civil duties, in time of war, and employed in the administrative and economic services.

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

Active army: 1 year;
Immediately available for military service though returning to civil life: 3 years;
First line of reserve: 16 years;
Second line of reserve: 8 years.

Each year the Government informs Parliament of:

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

The army is recruited:

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

In peace time, only Frenchmen and naturalised Frenchmen are admitted to service in the French army, but youths resident in France,
who have been brought up for at least eight years by a French family and who cannot establish their nationality, may be enrolled in a French regiment; those who have not been resident for eight years in a French family or pension are enrolled in foreign regiments.

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

(b) **Exclusion from the Army.**

Men who have been sentenced for certain offences are excluded from the army.

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

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

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

2. **Calling-up of Contingents.**

(a) **Recruiting Lists.**

In each commune the mayor draws up every year a public list of young men who have attained or will attain the age of 20 during the year.

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

(b) **Incorporation.**

The classes are incorporated in the year following that of their enrolment on the recruiting lists, usually:

1. In April, men born before June 1st of the year of the contingent;
2. In October, men born after June 1st of the same year.

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

(c) **Medical Examination.**

A medical commission, consisting of 3 army medical officers, including 1 reserve medical officer, is formed before the public meeting of the Revising Board, to conduct a preliminary examination of young men who so request. The commission examines each of these men separately, notes their medical

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1 In 1933, only those men were incorporated in April who were born before May 1st of the year of the contingent; the contingent with the colours thus comprise effectives corresponding to eleven months' births, instead of twelve (Law of July 15th, 1932).
history and observes whether they are capable or not of serving in the various arms. This commission may request the Revising Board to send individuals about whom there is any doubt to military or civilian specialists or to place them under observation in a hospital. The names of young men who do not come before this Commission are sent up to the Revising Board as presumably fit for military service.

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

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

The Board visits the various districts. The men are called in by the president of the medical commission, who communicates the commission's opinion concerning each of them as regards his suitability for service in the various arms or branches of the army. The Revising Board, after hearing the observations of the young men or their families, gives its decision in public. The Board decides in regard to all objections made and the reasons for exemption. Young men who do not come up before the Revising Board are declared fit for service.

A fortnight before the calling-up of the annual contingent to which they belong they are summoned to appear before a Medical Board. Those classified as fit for service are immediately enrolled in a unit, unless a satisfactory explanation is forthcoming of their non-appearance before the Revising Board. The Board classifies the men in four categories:

1. Fit for service in the active army;
2. Suffering from slight disability; fit for the auxiliary services;
3. Unsatisfactory physical condition; referred for subsequent examination;
4. Total physical incapacity—exempted from all forms of service.

Men classed in the second and fourth categories and men discharged in the course of military service by the Medical Board are required to appear and to undergo examination by a Medical Board on the transfer of their class to the first reserve, or in case of hostilities.

Persons who have been put back for later examination appear again before the Revising Board; if they are found fit, they perform one year's service; otherwise they are exempted, or the decision is again deferred. Those whose case has been postponed at the second examination must come up again to be examined in the following year. If they are found fit, they perform one year's service; otherwise they are finally exempted.

(d) Postponement.

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

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

Applications for postponement are submitted by the mayors, together with the opinion of the municipal council, to the prefect, who transmits them to the Revising Board, which takes a decision. Postponement does not confer any right to a reduction in the total period of service, and it is not granted in war time.
The decisions of the Revising Board may not form the subject of any appeal to the ordinary courts. They may be disputed before the Council of State or revised by the Revising Board itself.

(e) **Registration.**

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

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

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

### 3. **Military Service.**

(a) **Transfer to the “Available” Class and to the Reserves.**

Soldiers who have served for the regulation period in each category pass automatically into the following category each year on April 15th and October 15th. The Government is authorised, if necessary, to retain with the colours men of the annual contingents who have completed 12 months’ service, provided that the Government subsequently explains its reason for so doing to the Chambers.

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

Under the same conditions also, every man on the “available” list and in the first-line reserve may be authorised to re-engage for six months or one year. In war time transfers from one category to another only take place when a new class joins the colours.

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

(b) **Posting.**

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

The following are drafted into the navy:

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

(c) **Service in the Reserves.**

**Recall.**

Men on the “available” lists and in the reserves rejoin their units in case of general or partial mobilisation ordered by decree, if they are individually summoned or are called up for periodical training.
The recall to the colours may be ordered separately for the army and the navy, for one or more areas, arms or branches of services and for one or more or for all classes in any particular zone.

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

**Periods of Training.**

Men on the "available" list are liable to be called up for one period of 3 weeks' training.

Men in the first reserve may be called up for two periods of training: the first period lasting three weeks and the second period two or three weeks.

Men in the second reserve may be called up in peace time for special exercises, not exceeding seven days.

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

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

(d) **Drafting for Special Service.**

On mobilisation, no one may urge his occupation or employment as a reason for not fulfilling the obligations of the class to which he belongs.

The following categories may be drafted to special corps consisting of reservists or may be employed in their peace-time occupation or profession or a similar occupation, with or without change of residence: men of the auxiliary service, men of the armed forces belonging to the second reserve whose professional skill is indispensable for meeting the needs of the army or for the regular working of public departments or for the maintenance of the economic life of the country. When absolutely necessary, men of the armed forces belonging to the first reserve may also be detached for special duties, but only in order to meet the needs of the army. The special arrangements referred to in this paragraph can only be made in the case of men who have carried on their vocation or occupied their post for at least two years as from the date on which they passed into the first reserve.

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

(e) **Obligations of Men on the "Available" List and in the Reserves.**

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

Every reservist who is the father of two living children is transferred, on the birth of the second child, to a mobilisation class four years senior to his class on enrolment.

Every reservist who is the father of three living children is posted to the first class of the second reserve.

Fathers with four or five children are classed in the highest age-class of the second reserve.

Fathers with six living children are finally exempted.

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

(a) Engagement.

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

Conditions:

1. Be eighteen years of age;
2. Be unmarried;
3. Not have been convicted of certain offences;
4. Be in possession of his civil rights.

Engagements are accepted for all units in the home and colonial forces, and for the services of the army.

A man may engage in the home army for periods of eighteen months, two, three, four and five years. He specifies the corps in which he wishes to serve.

Enlistment for periods of three, four or five years may be contracted in the form of terminable engagements. The engagement may be terminated at the request of the parties concerned after they have performed service for six months longer than the period prescribed by law, provided that they can adduce in support of the request personal or family reasons arising out of circumstances over which they have no control and which have occurred since the signing of the contract.

(b) Enlistment before being called up for Service.

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

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

c) **Enlistments for the Duration of the War.**

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

d) **Re-engagement.**

Soldiers in the active army who have served for at least six months may, with the consent of the Regimental Board or of the officer commanding the corps, re-enlist for periods of six months, one year, eighteen months, two, three and four years, renewable up to a maximum period of fifteen years’ service, if they are chief-corporals, corporals or privates; up to a maximum period of eight years’ service, if they are N.C.O.s.

(e) **Engagement and Re-engagement of Specialist Professional Soldiers.**

Specialist professional soldiers are enlisted for a period of 3, 4 or 5 years, in the manner prescribed by the Army Recruiting Law; discharged soldiers may re-engage for a period of not less than 3 years on passing an examination on a syllabus of general and technical knowledge.

Men accepted for enlistment and discharged soldiers accepted for re-engagement are sent for training in their special field to special instruction centres or certain specialised schools or establishments, where they undergo a course of military and technical instruction, at the conclusion of which they may obtain a certificate or certificates as "specialists".

(f) **Advantages obtained by Enlisted and Re-engaged Men.**

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

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

Soldiers who leave the service after fifteen years’ service receive pensions according to their length of service, and, after twenty-five years, a full retiring pension.

Men receiving reduced pensions are posted, for five years after their discharge, to the first reserve, and terminate their service in the second reserve.
Men in receipt of full retiring pensions remain for five years in the second reserve.

Any enlisted or re-engaged man who has served for a period of from five to ten years has the right, on his discharge, to receive a lump sum from the State (varying between 5,000 and 12,500 francs) with which to establish himself in civil life. This lump sum may be used for purchasing a rural holding, the remainder of the amount being advanced by a State agricultural fund.

(g) Vocational Training and Civil Employment.

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

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

(h) "Commissions" (long-term engagements).

Men and master-workers in possession of a N.C.O. grade may, after five years' service, and under the same conditions as for enlistment, receive a "commission" entitling them to serve for a total maximum period of fifteen years.

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

5. Recruiting of Colonial Troops.

The colonial forces are composed of French and native personnel.

(a) Recruiting of French Personnel.

The French personnel is recruited:

(1) From volunteers—enlisted or re-engaged;

(Men may enlist for periods of three, four, or five years and may re-engage for periods of one to five years up to a maximum of fifteen years' service.)

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

(3) Frenchmen residing in the colonies;

(4) Young men of the home service contingent, if the first three categories do not provide a sufficient number of recruits.

(Young men in this category are not compelled to serve in the colonies.)
(b) Recruiting of Native Personnel.

The native personnel is recruited by:

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

The Governor fixes each year the number of persons to be called up and their territorial allocation. The recruits form the first section of the contingent; the other section of the contingent remains at home at the disposal of the military authorities.

(2) **By enlistment and re-engagement.**—Natives enlist for periods of four, five, or six years and may re-engage for periods of three, four, or five years up to a maximum of fifteen years' service.

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

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

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


I. Classification of Young Men examined by the Medical Boards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Finally maintained on census tables</th>
<th>Fit for service with the colours</th>
<th>Fit for auxiliary service</th>
<th>Already contracted for service</th>
<th>Excluded</th>
<th>Carried over</th>
<th>Postponed</th>
<th>Exempted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1932 class:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>335,701</td>
<td>218,912</td>
<td>12,656</td>
<td>40,885</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>35,538</td>
<td>9,358</td>
<td>18,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria, Tunis, Morocco</td>
<td>10,960</td>
<td>6,417</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>1,899</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,412</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carried over from 1930</td>
<td>28,109</td>
<td>19,033</td>
<td>2,173</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8,629</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>6,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carried over from 1931</td>
<td>15,833</td>
<td>6,575</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,668</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>1,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>390,603</td>
<td>241,937</td>
<td>15,845</td>
<td>42,936</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>52,247</td>
<td>10,389</td>
<td>27,221</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. Voluntary Enlistments (1932).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration of engagement</th>
<th>Home infantry</th>
<th>Colonial troops</th>
<th>Artillery</th>
<th>Cavalry</th>
<th>Engineers</th>
<th>Transport</th>
<th>Air force</th>
<th>Crews of the fleet</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 months</td>
<td>2,058</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>1,614</td>
<td>1,034</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>1,575</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>1,990</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,099</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>1,432</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>948</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>314</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 years</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>802</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,453</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>194</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,790</td>
<td>2,728</td>
<td>3,560</td>
<td>2,787</td>
<td>1,736</td>
<td>686</td>
<td>4,317</td>
<td></td>
<td>26,981</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Not including 10,388 men enlisted in anticipation of calling-up (statutory term of service) and 22,814 re-enlistments and commissions.

CADRES.

I. Recruiting of Lance-corporals and Corporals (Gradés).

Appointments to the grade of lance-corporal or corporal are only made after not less than five months' service in the ranks.

The following may be appointed directly to the grade of corporal:

1. Men holding one of the preparatory military training proficiency certificates;
2. Men who have failed to pass the examinations for the higher military proficiency certificate, but have reached a standard to be determined by the Minister of War each year;
3. Men who have followed the instructional class in the detachments for reserve officer cadets.

Lance-corporals with three months' effective service in that grade may be appointed corporals.

2. Recruiting of Non-commissioned Officers.

Appointments to the grade of sergeant are only made after not less than one year's service with the colours and not less than three months' service in the grade of corporal or six months' in that of lance-corporal.

Nevertheless, men who have completed their term in an instructional detachment for reserve officer cadets may, under Article 36 of the Law of March 31st, 1928, be appointed sergeants without first passing through the lower grade or grades.

Appointments to the grade of sergeant-major are only made after not less than two years' service in the grade of sergeant.

Appointments to the grade of staff sergeant are only made after not less than two years' service in the grade of sergeant-major.

Appointments to the grade of warrant officer are made after not less than two years' service in the grade of staff sergeant.
3. Recruiting of Regular Officers (officiers de carrière).

Regular officers are recruited as follows:

(r) From N.C.O.s with eight years' service in the active army and not less than two years' in the grade of staff sergeant or warrant officer;

(2) From cadets who have passed through the military schools for the direct recruiting of officers of the active army;

(3) From N.C.O.s or second lieutenants of the reserve who have passed through a military school for N.C.O.s (officer cadets);

(4) From second lieutenants of the reserve who have passed through the special schools and have served in that grade for one year in the active army;

(5) From officers of the reserve not under twenty-five years of age who, after fulfilling their statutory obligations in regard to service with the colours, have served in the active army for a probationary period of at least one year as officers of the reserve and have successfully passed the proficiency tests;

(6) From officers of the reserve not under twenty-four years of age who have served in that capacity in the active army, in the colonies or on active service abroad for a period of not less than two years.

In time of peace, a permanent appointment to the rank of second lieutenant may be granted to warrant officers or staff sergeants on the active list with not less than eight years' effective service and not less than two years' in the grade of staff sergeant or warrant officer, and also to temporary officers with two years' service either in the grade of N.C.O. or as temporary officers. Such direct appointments may not exceed one-tenth of the annual appointments. Appointments may be granted without restriction to N.C.O.s with not less than eight years' effective service for exceptionally distinguished service with the troops engaged in active operations.


General Provisions.

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

(1) Ex-officers of the active army;

(2) Men who were given instruction in an instructional detachment for reserve officer cadets during their period of service with the colours and who subsequently passed the competitive examination for reserve officers;
(3) Ex-N.C.O.s of the active army who have served at least five years with the colours.

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

(5) In addition, medical doctors, qualified dentists, chemists and veterinary surgeons are appointed reserve officers in the Army Medical Corps and the Veterinary Service.

**Special Provisions regarding Reserve Officer Cadets.**

*Instructional detachments for reserve officer cadets* have been organised in connection with the cadet schools for training officers of the active army.

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

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

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

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

**Special Provisions regarding Army Medical Officers and Officers in the Veterinary Service.**

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

This training is optional.

**Recruitment of Native Colonial Officers.**

Native colonial officers are recruited from regular or retired native colonial officers by nomination.

The ranks of 2nd lieutenant, lieutenant and captain may be held by native colonial officers.
5. **Promotion.**

Promotion to the rank of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Minimum service in the rank immediately below</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
<td>2 years as second lieutenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>2 years as lieutenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major, commanding battalion or squadron</td>
<td>4 years as captain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-colonel</td>
<td>3 years as major</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel</td>
<td>2 years as lieutenant-colonel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigadier-general</td>
<td>3 years as colonel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisional general</td>
<td>3 years as brigadier-general</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Promotions to the rank of lieutenant are exclusively on the basis of seniority, except in time of war; promotions to the rank of captain are one-third by selection and two-thirds by seniority; promotions from the rank of major commanding a battalion or squadron upwards to the rank of divisional general are exclusively by selection.

**PREPARATORY MILITARY TRAINING.**

Preparatory military training includes *elementary military training* and *advanced military training.*

1. **Elementary military training** is under the control of the Under-Secretariat for National Education (Physical Education Department). It is of an essentially voluntary character and consists of two stages: a first stage of military training leading up to the "certificate of physical fitness" (B.A.P.), the purpose of which is to provide for the physical training of young men as a preparation for military service, and a second stage of military training leading up to the "military elementary service preparation certificate" (B.P.E.S.M.), the purpose of which is to facilitate the recruiting of aspirant N.C.O.s among young recruits.

There are, furthermore, a number of supplementary certificates known as "specialist certificates"; these indicate the suitability of the future conscripts for certain special duties.

Elementary military training is given almost exclusively in civil associations by instructors chosen in the main from members of the reserve forces; assistance is also received from a small number of soldiers on the active list who form the cadres of the Department of Physical Education.

Preparation for the certificates takes the form of a number of periods of instruction, including a high proportion of physical training exercises. These periods vary in length from 1 to 4 hours according to the nature of the exercises; they are as a rule distributed over a period of 12 months and on an average comprise a total of 36 hours.

In 1932, the candidates for the elementary military training certificates numbered 25,377, 7,100 of whom obtained the B.A.P., and 17,041 th B.P.E.S.M.

2. **Advanced military training** is under the direction of the War Ministry. Its purpose is to prepare young men of the educated
classes to undergo instruction with a view to becoming reserve officers.

The successful candidates at the advanced military training examination become reserve officer cadets, in which capacity they are sent for six months to certain special schools. They are then placed for a further period of six months in the active army as second-lieutenants of reserve.

Advanced training is given in a number of civil educational establishments by seconded officers and N.C.O.s: in certain of these establishments (21 in number) such training is compulsory, though in the vast majority (300) it is voluntary.

The course includes a total of 12 half-days of outdoor exercises and 240 hours of instruction, some of which are devoted to physical training (approximately 90 hours), the distribution of which is determined by the total period of study in the establishments concerned. This varies from 2 to 3 years of 24 to 30 weeks a year, and the course of training consists of 4 to 5 hours weekly in establishments where the total period of study is 2 years, and 2 to 3 hours weekly in establishments where the period of study is 3 years.

In 1932, the advanced military training course was followed by 17,678 young men, of whom 5,110 took the annual examination, 1,348 candidates being successful.

Training for Special Duties.

Besides the common programme followed by all the young men in order to obtain the two main certificates, they may follow an optional additional course with a view to acquiring physical proficiency or theoretical or practical knowledge designed to render them specially qualified for particular work or for service with particular arms or subdivisions of arms.

"Specialist certificates" are awarded for proficiency.

Advantages enjoyed by Men holding Certificates.

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

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

3. They are usually admitted to the instructional detachments for probationer-corporals and may be appointed corporals after 4 months' service.

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

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

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

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

   b. Right of priority as regards posting to arms in which their special knowledge can be utilised.
The sporting associations and associations for physical training are grouped in a union of associations for physical training and military preparation. The union comprises a total of 450,000 members of both sexes, including 390,000 honorary members, who take no active part in the athletic activities. Of the active members, approximately 25,000 young men undergo military preparation; the remainder confine themselves exclusively to athletic sports.

Unofficial physical training and sporting associations receive State subsidies on obtaining official approval, but may choose their methods of training as they think best.

The only action taken by the military authorities is to ascertain the manner in which subsidies have been expended, or to encourage the formation of further associations and supply them with instructors, and generally to promote the realisation of any proposals of the large unions and federations which appear in the general interest.

The number of approved associations of military preparation under Government supervision was 8,759 in 1930.

Apart from the advanced military preparation, given in larger schools and universities with a view to training officers of the reserve, the only form of military preparation is the elementary training, given solely by the approved associations, and recognised by a certificate, which is awarded every year, after a competitive test, before a demi-contingent is called to the colours.

The programme of these tests includes three subjects:

(a) Physical education (including marching, swimming and hygiene);
(b) Moral and civic education;
(c) Military education (individual training on the ground, use of tools, use of the rifle).

PASSIVE DEFENCE AGAINST ATTACKS FROM THE AIR.

The organisation of passive defence against the danger of attacks from the air is compulsory throughout the whole of the national territory.

The Minister of the Interior is responsible for directing and supervising preparations for passive defence. He is assisted by a Higher Commission for Passive Defence, whose composition and duties he determines.

The services responsible for carrying out passive defence measures must obtain the assistance of supplementary personnel consisting of agents and employees of services not liable to military service; volunteers of either sex who, as civilians, undertake to participate in passive defence for the duration of the war; civilians who are not mobilisable but are called up and employed according to their capacities, and also any men belonging to the Second Reserve who are not called up for active service.
By joint decision of the Ministers of the Interior, War, Marine and Air, practice drill may take place in connection with air defence manoeuvres. Passive defence drill may also take place at any time of the year by joint decision of the competent authorities.

**EFFECTIVES.**

**I. EFFECTIVES OF THE LAND ARMED FORCES.**

Note.—In its letter to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, dated September 4th, 1931, the French Government emphasised the necessity of interpreting the statistical information given in the tables below in the light of the considerations set forth in

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land armed forces stationed</th>
<th>In the home country</th>
<th>Overseas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total effectives</td>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>Total effectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921 Home defence forces</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>30,271</td>
<td>Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained men</td>
<td>400,672</td>
<td>Trained men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untrained men</td>
<td></td>
<td>Recruitment not trained as defined in the national legislation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931 Home defence forces</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>19,530</td>
<td>Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained men</td>
<td>163,000</td>
<td>Trained men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untrained men</td>
<td>107,812</td>
<td>Untrained men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile forces to be used if necessary for the defence of overseas territories</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained men</td>
<td>66,000</td>
<td>Trained men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untrained men</td>
<td>3,825</td>
<td>Untrained men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservists</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reservists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>3,088</td>
<td>Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Forces stationed in the Home Country.

Actual effectives for the year 1921. The contingent called up was liable by law for three years' service, but was discharged from the end of 1920 without having served the third year. The mobile forces intended for reinforcing oversea forces if necessary were not organised in 1921. The oversea effectives were, however, reinforced at this time, mainly by the addition of men drawn from the home forces under conditions corresponding to those governing the despatch overseas of the whole of the effectives of the present mobile forces.

[Notes continued on following page]
FRANCE 365

its memorandum published on July 16th, 1931, and circulated as document C.440.M.187.1931.IX. The statistical information must be regarded as a mere annex to the above-mentioned memorandum, and must be interpreted with reference to it.

In this connection, the French Government recalls that, in the memorandum in question, it indicated its reasons for believing that comparison of the real position as regards the armaments of the various countries and their military value is impossible on the basis of mere statistics.

II. EFFECTIVES OF THE FORMATIONS ORGANISED ON A MILITARY BASIS.

The status of the gendarmerie and the Mobile Republican Guard stationed in the home country is such that they should apparently be included under forces organised on a military basis. According to the legislation in force, these effectives are: 1,255 officers; 41,430 men.

Notes continued from preceding page.]

No reservists were called up for a period of training in 1921. The regulations provided for the employment of recruits in the field after six months' training.

1. Forces stationed Overseas.

Actual effectives in 1921. No reservists were called up for a period of training in 1921.

The law provided for the employment of recruits in the field after six months' training.

2. Theoretical effectives calculated on the basis of the complete application of the legal provisions. They differ on that account from the budgetary effectives adopted for the last few financial years and shown in official documents or declarations. It has only been possible to put the legal provisions of the new military statute into effect by degrees (raising of the age for service from 20 to 21 years, recruiting of supplementary professional personnel), and it is not anticipated that this process will be completed until the year 1931-32 as regards the land armed forces stationed overseas and 1932-33 as regards the land armed forces stationed in the home country.

3. Normal reservoir for the relief of forces stationed overseas and reserve for any oversea operations requiring a considerable proportion of men on furlough or en route. These forces, which constitute a reserve in the event of colonial troubles, cannot be regarded as available at any time for the defence of the home country, since circumstances may at any moment require some or all of them to be called upon for service in distant lands.

Average daily effectives calculated according to the method laid down in Article 3 of the draft Conventions corresponding to the calling up of the reserve officers and men for the periods for which they are theoretically liable to serve according to law—i.e., the annual calling up (for the men of the French contingent, in the case of the armed forces stationed overseas) of two classes for 21 days, one class for a period varying from 15 to 21 days (an average of 18 days), and the equivalent of one class for periods of 7 days. It should be noted that, during the years 1927 to 1931, only one class was called up for 21 days.

As regards the North-African native or colonial recruits, this calculation is based on the calling up of one contingent for 21 days.

4. Average daily effectives consisting of:

7,658 young men in the case of the armed forces stationed in the home country, and 112 young men in the case of the armed forces stationed overseas, completing their service in the active army as reserve officers—i.e., 1 month or 7 months as officers in the case of the armed forces stationed in the home country, and 7 months as reserve officers in the case of the armed forces stationed overseas;

1,430 reserve officers in the case of the armed forces stationed in the home country, and 100 reserve officers in the case of the armed forces stationed overseas, serving the regulation training periods, varying in length from 7 to 25 days in the first case, and from 7 to 15 days in the second case.

In 1921, the effectives of the contingent of conscripts called up was reduced by the number of young men belonging to the class called up who had enlisted during hostilities and had thus been enrolled before their class was called up.

The recruiting law in force (March 31st, 1928) has reduced the period of service in the active army for men called up to one year. The contingent is called up half at a time, in April and October. The regulations provide for the employment of recruits in the field after six months' training, and the army therefore permanently includes half a contingent trained and half a contingent of recruits. For native recruits the period of training is, in practice, longer.

The regulations provide for the employment of recruits after six months' training. For native recruits the period of training is, in practice, longer.
The formations organised on a military basis stationed overseas comprise effectives necessarily variable according to requirements.

The “irregulars” might be classified in these formations. These “supplementary” forces necessitated by local circumstances have no legal status, and their strength varies according to events.

III. Basic Effectives.

(1934.)

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>France</th>
<th>Algeria, Tunis</th>
<th>Morocco</th>
<th>Levant</th>
<th>Colonies</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>5,927</td>
<td>1,492</td>
<td>1,026</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>9,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>1,063</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>4,451</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>1,305</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>8,080</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20,826</td>
<td>3,018</td>
<td>2,342</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>1,565</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>28,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ranks :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>161,779</td>
<td>48,895</td>
<td>29,119</td>
<td>5,962</td>
<td>43,447</td>
<td>3,110</td>
<td>292,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>23,981</td>
<td>6,362</td>
<td>3,399</td>
<td>1,276</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>39,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>70,130</td>
<td>5,408</td>
<td>5,149</td>
<td>1,623</td>
<td>7,607</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>90,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>17,551</td>
<td>3,433</td>
<td>2,596</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>24,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>64,189</td>
<td>3,722</td>
<td>4,723</td>
<td>1,462</td>
<td>1,360</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>75,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>339,670</td>
<td>69,820</td>
<td>44,986</td>
<td>11,137</td>
<td>52,977</td>
<td>3,606</td>
<td>522,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td>360,496</td>
<td>72,838</td>
<td>47,328</td>
<td>11,761</td>
<td>54,542</td>
<td>3,713</td>
<td>550,678</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Home and colonial troops.
2 Central Administration, General Staff and general services, staffs and special services, transport, military schools, gendarmerie and Republican Guard, etc.
3 European and natives: Pacific, 9 officers and 270 men; Antilles, 35 officers and 872 men; French West Africa, 479 officers and 16,678 men; Indo-China, 741 officers and 25,574 men; French East Africa, 178 officers and 5,301 men; French Equatorial Africa, 123 officers and 4,282 men.
4 Not including 14,637 irregulars (Moroccan mixed goums, maghzenes and partisans).

IV. Summary Table of Budgetary Effectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>33,628</td>
<td>32,102</td>
<td>31,255</td>
<td>30,516</td>
<td>30,684</td>
<td>29,156</td>
<td>29,144</td>
<td>29,619</td>
<td>29,334</td>
<td>28,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ranks</td>
<td>700,079</td>
<td>655,011</td>
<td>640,867</td>
<td>587,017</td>
<td>565,516</td>
<td>493,581</td>
<td>497,202</td>
<td>523,240</td>
<td>479,044</td>
<td>466,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gendarmerie and Republican Guard :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>796</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>1,053</td>
<td>1,142</td>
<td>1,251</td>
<td>1,064</td>
<td>1,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ranks</td>
<td>28,807</td>
<td>28,516</td>
<td>29,918</td>
<td>32,136</td>
<td>33,312</td>
<td>36,063</td>
<td>38,228</td>
<td>38,930</td>
<td>37,370</td>
<td>39,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregulars :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ranks</td>
<td>16,800</td>
<td>17,285</td>
<td>12,361</td>
<td>12,781</td>
<td>12,487</td>
<td>18,021</td>
<td>13,341</td>
<td>14,973</td>
<td>14,242</td>
<td>14,141</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 These effectives have been reduced to the following budgetary effectives: 32,931 officers, 659,651 other ranks.
2 The irregulars are without legal status. They are supplementary forces necessitated by local circumstances. They appear pour mémoire only in the Ministry of War budget.
MILITARY STATUS OF THE TERRITORIES UNDER FRENCH MANDATE.

SYRIA AND LEBANON, CAMEROONS, TOGOLAND.

The territory of Syria and Lebanon belongs to Class A of the mandated territories. According to Article 2 of the mandate, the Mandatory may maintain its troops in the said territory for its defence. It is further empowered, until the entry into force of the organic law and the re-establishment of public security, to organise such local militia as may be necessary for the defence of the territory and to employ this militia for defence and also for the maintenance of order. These local forces may only be recruited from the inhabitants of the said territory.

The said militia will thereafter be under the local authorities, subject to the authority and the control which the Mandatory must retain over these forces. It must not be used for purposes other than those above specified, save with the consent of the Mandatory.

There is nothing to preclude Syria and Lebanon from contributing to the cost of the maintenance of the forces of the Mandatory stationed in the territory.

The Mandatory will at all times possess the right to make use of the ports, railways and means of communication of Syria and Lebanon for the passage of its troops and all materials, supplies and fuel.

The territories of Togoland and the Cameroons belong to Class B of the mandated territories. The mandates of this type provide that the Mandatory must not establish in the territory any military or naval bases, nor erect any fortifications, nor organise any native militia force except for police purposes and for the defence of the territory.

In the B mandates entrusted to France, the following stipulation is added:

"It is understood, however, that the troops thus raised may, in the event of general war, be utilised to repel an attack or for the defence of the territory outside that subject to the mandate."

SYRIA AND LEBANON.

Military Forces.

On January 1st, 1934, the special troops of Lebanon consisted of:
Inspectorate general,
8 Levant battalions,
4 line squadrons,
3 camel companies,
1 desert squadron of light motor machine-guns,
3 engineer companies (mines, telegraphs and railways),
2 train companies (one horse-drawn, one motor),
1 artillery group headquarters,
2 motor batteries of 75-mm. guns,
1 pack battery of 65-mm. guns,
1 foot artillery section,
6 independent sections at the disposal of the services,
2 Lebanon chasseur battalions,
21 Levant light squadrons.

On April 1st, 1933, the special artillery group, consisting of Levant troops, was constituted. It comprises three batteries (two of 75-mm. guns and one mountain battery).

On December 31st, 1932, and December 31st, 1933, the effectives were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>December 31st, 1932</th>
<th>December 31st, 1933</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>French and Syrians</td>
<td>French and Syrians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ranks (N.C.O.s)</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,349</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During 1934, the theoretical establishment of French officers will be reduced to 115, and that of French N.C.O.s, which was increased at the beginning of 1933 as a result of the formation of the artillery batteries, to 294.

**Cameroons.**

*Police Force Effectives.*

(1) Native militia : 624.
(2) Native guard : 995.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the mandate, the police forces are to be used for the internal policing of the territory and its defence against any external aggression.

*Recruitment.*

The militiamen and native guards are recruited exclusively by voluntary enlistment for a period of three years and re-engagements for one, two or three years. They may serve for a maximum period of fifteen years, or, if employed on certain special duties, for twenty years.

No bounty is paid either on enlistment or on re-engagement.

The militiamen and guards have the same status, enjoy the same advantages, are liable to the same penalties and are amenable to the ordinary native courts.

Men discharged after fifteen years' service may obtain a pension.
Police Force Effectives in 1933.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Budgetary Effectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Native guard</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Militia company</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Air Force.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The air forces are under the authority of the Air Minister. The Minister is advised by the Supreme Air Council and is assisted by the Chief of the General Staff of the Air Forces, who is Vice-President of the Supreme Air Council, Inspector-General of the Air Forces and the heads of the various military Directorates of the Central Air Administration.

AIR MINISTRY.

The Air Ministry has both a military and civil character. It includes:

(1) The Minister’s Cabinet.

The Minister’s Cabinet consists of the Minister’s personal staff, administrative section (parliamentary registry, ceremonial, etc.), the aviation development section (long-distance flights, records, tours, propaganda, etc.).

(2) General Staff of the Air Forces.

The General Staff of the Air Forces consists of the cabinet, the first section (organisation, mobilisation, personnel, legislation), the second section (intelligence), the third section (training and operations), the fourth section (programmes of material), the fifth section (reserve personnel) and the sixth section (medical section).

(3) The Directorate of Military Air Material.

This Directorate is responsible for supplying, maintaining and supervising the material of the various formations; it is also responsible for constituting stocks of material for the formations.

(4) The Directorate of the Audit Department.

This Directorate includes the Director’s cabinet, the central audit service and the central disputed claims service.
(5) The Directorate of Air Construction.

This Directorate is responsible for research work, investigations and the construction of models of air material and new appliances, together with the construction of standard air material and mobilisation of the air industries.

(6) Central Works and Installations Service.

This service is responsible for the purchase, construction and upkeep of all the ground installations of the air forces and civil aviation.

(7) The Directorate of the Budget, Civilian Personnel and Accounts.

This Directorate includes a secretariat, the sub-directorate in charge of personnel and the material of the central administration (personnel office, office in charge of the civilian personnel of outside establishments, material office, pensions office) and the sub-directorate in charge of the budget and accounts (budget office, funds and ordinances office, liquidations, money and stores accounts).

(8) Directorate of Civil Aviation.

The Directorate of Civil Aviation includes the secretariat, the sections for air lines, operation, legislation, flying material, aerodromes and wireless telegraphy, and administration.

**ORGANISATION AND COMPOSITION OF THE AIR FORCES.**

In time of peace the Air Force comprises commands and staffs, units and formations administered as such, research and experimental centres, schools, establishments and, eventually, administrative services and mobilisation centres.

The general organisation of the Air Force is based on a territorial division into air districts. Each district is under the command of a general officer directly subordinate to the Air Minister, assisted by a staff and, in some cases, by directors or heads of services; he both commands the troops and holds territorial command. The latter covers the following questions: air discipline, operation of services, preparation for mobilisation, pre-military air training and post-military air instruction, supervision of the employment of troops.

The military air training centres and advanced instruction centres, mobilisation centres, administrative establishments and services, etc., are under the authority of the general officers commanding air districts.
The formations include:

(1) The air forces in the home country, Northern Africa and the theatres of operations abroad.

These forces are subdivided into defence craft \(^1\) (light and heavy); intelligence aircraft (reconnaissance, observation); observation and defence units (lighter than air).\(^1\)

(2) Colonial aviation.

Note.—(1) The naval co-operation aircraft not carried on board ship is at the disposal of the Minister of Marine.

(2) Aircraft carried on board ship forms an integral part of the naval forces.

Such aircraft are subdivided into: (1) defence craft: fighter and long-range machines (bombers, torpedo aircraft); (2) intelligence craft: reconnaissance, observation; and (3) lighter-than-air units: observation and escort units, defence units.

(3) The Air Minister is responsible for meeting the requirements of the Navy in the matter of material.

In each group of colonies, and in those colonies which are not under a Governor-General, the air force formations stationed there are placed under the orders of an air force officer, who has the title of air commander. This officer is appointed with the concurrence of the Minister of the Colonies.

The air commander is directly subordinate to the Air Minister in matters connected with training, material and the administration thereof, and missions of national importance not directly affecting colonial defence; he is under the Minister of the Colonies, through the Governor-General or Governor of the colony, in regard to the management of the funds assigned to that department, and, in certain cases, he is directly under the Governor-General, or Governor, if the colony has no Governor-General, so far as concerns the performance of certain missions and exercises in connection with the defence scheme.

The command is decentralised through the organisation of air sub-areas.

Such sub-areas are placed under the authority of generals commanding air brigades, to whom the general commanding the air area delegates the territorial command.

Air Brigades and Half-Brigades.

The brigade consists either of two half-brigades or a base and at least three squadrons.

---

\(^1\) This includes the independent maritime defence aircraft and lighter-than-air units which at present are grouped together as the Independent Maritime Air Service.
In the heavier-than-air formations the half-brigade comprises a base and one or two squadrons. In the lighter-than-air formations it consists of a base, two battalions and an administrative company. The organisation of the lighter-than-air formations includes only half-brigades.

The squadron, which in principle is a homogeneous unit, consists of two or three groups and a squadron administrative company.

The group (heavier than air) and the battalion (lighter than air) are the basic technical and tactical units consisting of two flights specialising in the same class of work (heavier than air) or of two companies (lighter than air).

Heavier-than-air bases and lighter-than-air bases both group the same permanent services.

Such bases consist of:

- A general means of training group,
- An administrative services group,
- A park for the renewal of supplies,
- A mobilisation centre,
- One or two base administrative companies.

Services.

Three organisations belonging to the central administration are respectively responsible for the inspection, supply and repair of material.

These are the Technical Inspectorate-General, the Directorate of Military Air Material, which controls specialised establishments, and the Directorate of Air Construction.

The supplying and reconditioning of material other than technical air material are in the hands of the appropriate services of the Ministry of War.

Schools.

Specialised schools are entrusted with the preliminary and advanced training of regular officers and personnel of all categories.

Composition of the Air Forces.

(On January 1st, 1935.)

The air forces are distributed in five commands, four of these being in the home country and one in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

1st air command (Metz): 2 air brigades, including in all:
- 9 air squadrons,
- 2 lighter-than-air battalions,
4 air bases,
1 lighter-than-air base,
6 aviation mobilisation centres.

2nd air command (Paris): 2 air brigades, including in all:
5 air squadrons,
2 lighter-than-air battalions,
2 air bases,
1 lighter-than-air base,
3 aviation mobilisation centres.

3rd air command (Tours): 2 air brigades, including in all:
4 air squadrons,
2 lighter-than-air battalions,
3 air bases,
1 lighter-than-air base,
5 mobilisation centres.

4th air command (Lyons): 1 brigade, including:
3 air squadrons,
3 independent naval air service flights,
1 air base,
2 mobilisation centres.

5th air command (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia):
4 heavier-than-air squadrons,
3 air bases.
3 mobilisation centres.

Levant: 1 heavier-than-air regiment.
Indo-China: 4 heavier-than-air flights.
French West Africa: 3 heavier-than-air flights.
French Equatorial Africa: 1 heavier-than-air flight.
Madagascar: 1 heavier-than-air flight.
French Somaliland: ½ flight.

On January 1st, 1935, the air forces comprised a total of 26 air squadrons, divided among 13 air bases, 9½ colonial air service flights, 6 lighter-than-air battalions in three lighter-than-air bases, 5 air battalions and 8 air companies.
The number of flights was 161½ (91½ intelligence flights, 36 light defence flights and 34 heavy defence flights).
AIR MATERIAL. (1934.)

Note.—The French air forces possessed the same number of machines in 1934 as in 1931.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF AEROPLANES OR SEAPLANES AND HORSE-POWER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aeroplanes (or seaplanes) stationed</th>
<th>In the home country</th>
<th></th>
<th>Overseas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aeroplanes of war type</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Total horse-power</td>
<td>Aeroplanes of war type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machines in service in tactical units</td>
<td>1,210</td>
<td>630,122</td>
<td>Machines in service in tactical units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machines in service in training schools or formations</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>334,102</td>
<td>Machines in service in training schools or formations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,847</td>
<td>964,224</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The figures for the total horse-power of the machines of the air force included in the present tables have been drawn up according to the formulae given in Appendices I and II to the Report of the Committee of Experts to fix rules for the adoption of a standard horse-power measurement for aeroplane and dirigible engines. This fact in no way prejudges the opinion of the French Government with regard to the final adoption of these formulae which are at present being studied by its technical services.

2 In the absence of a clear definition of "machines in immediate reserve", it has been impossible to give their number in this table.

According to the definition given by the French delegate to the Preparatory Commission for the Limitation and Reduction of Armaments, the immediate reserve should include machines necessary for the working of units in peace time. Under this definition, the immediate reserve is constituted in France by the spare machines, whose number is fixed periodically according to the types of aeroplanes and at present varies between 20 and 50 per cent of the number of machines in service.

On April 1st, 1931, the number of spare machines was:
- 310 aeroplanes of a total of 185,190 h.p. for the tactical units;
- 164 aeroplanes of a total of 86,017 h.p. for the training schools and formations.

Excluding 46 health service aeroplanes.

TABLE II.—AEROPLANES (OR SEAPLANES) CARRIED ON BOARD SHIP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aeroplanes of war type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Total horse-power</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machines in service in tactical units</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>31,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machines in service in training formations</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>11,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>43,650</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 This number represents the machines in service in the units, but does not include the spare machines.

2 On account of the mobility of the naval forces, aircraft carried on board ship cannot be divided into those stationed in the home country and those stationed overseas.

3 The air forces carried on board ship are in process of organisation. The number of machines at present is considerably below the requirements.

4 Not including 20 machines of a total of 8,160 h.p. which will shortly be used on the vessels now building.
TABLE III.—DIRIGIBLES OF THE ARMED FORCES.¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Total horse-power</th>
<th>Total volume (cubic metres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>974³</td>
<td>10,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EFFECTIVES.  
(1933.)

1. THEORETICAL EFFECTIVES.¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>In the home country</th>
<th>Overseas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trained effectives</td>
<td>22,852¹</td>
<td>7,353¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untrained</td>
<td>9,258²</td>
<td>1,045²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservists</td>
<td>1,450³</td>
<td>120³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Theoretical effectives calculated on the basis of the application of the legal provisions and not including aircraft on ships.
² The regulations provide for the employment of recruits in the field after six months' training.
³ Average daily effectives of reservists liable to be called up according to law.
⁴ The actual effectives on April 1st, 1931, were 21,022 trained men and 11,415 untrained.

2. EFFECTIVES CARRIED ON BOARD SHIP.

Total effectives .................................. 591

3. BASIC EFFECTIVES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>N.C.O.s and men</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Military aviation</td>
<td>1,738</td>
<td>25,213</td>
<td>26,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval aviation</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>4,041</td>
<td>4,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,998</td>
<td>29,254</td>
<td>31,252</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>N.C.O.s and men</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Military aviation</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>1,972</td>
<td>2,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval aviation</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1,082</td>
<td>1,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>3,054</td>
<td>3,198</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Morocco ........................................... 87 1,792 1,879
Levant ............................................ 71 1,402 1,473
Colonies ........................................... 75 2,025 2,100

Grand total ...................................... 2,375 37,527 39,902

¹ The existing dirigibles are stationed in the home country.
² One escort and two scouts.
³ Power calculated according to the special formula contained in Appendix II of the Report of the Committee of Experts to fix rules for the adoption of a standard horse-power measurement for aeroplane and dirigible engines.
III. Navy.

SUPREME NAVAL AUTHORITIES.

MINISTRY OF MARINE.

The Ministry of Marine consists of:

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

Offices of the Naval Cabinet.

(a) General correspondence office.
(b) Press and naval information office.
(c) Central administration and internal service (personnel office).
(d) Legislation office.
(e) Printing and publications office.

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

NAVAL STAFF.

Offices of the Staff.

1st Office: Organisation.
Organisation of the Command; principles of mobilisation; manufacture, supplies, armament, effectives, etc.

2nd Office: Intelligence.
Naval missions; ceremonial; intelligence, etc.

3rd Office: Operations.
Plans of operations, defence plans, general programmes, naval tactics, etc.

4th Office: Ports and Bases, Transports, Supplies.
Organisation, operation, etc., of arsenals, ports, etc.; supplies, transports; parks, etc.

The historical department, the scientific research branch and the signal service are attached to the Staff.
Central Hydrographic Department.

Technical Engines Branch.

Inspectorates-General of Naval Forces.

Inspectorate-General of the Northern Forces.
Inspectorate-General of the Mediterranean Forces.

Directorate of Naval Combatant Personnel of the Fleet.

General Research Section.

Naval Staff Office.

General organisation of the various officers' corps; schools.

Naval Ratings Office.

 Organisation of various schools for naval ratings; retired personnel.

Office for Various Units and Employees of Naval Justice.

Recruiting and Reserves Office.

Recruiting laws, recruiting propaganda, etc.

Central Directorate of Naval Intendance.

Pay and Pensions Office.

Vicuallling Office.

Office dealing with clothing, bedding and quarters.

Office dealing with fleet supplies, general transport and chartering.

Office for printing and publications.

Personnel Section.

Requisitions and Prizes Section.

Mobilisation Section.

Central Naval Stores.

Local Service of Naval Intendance.

Central Directorate of the Medical Service.

Technical Office and Administrative Office.
CENTRAL DIRECTORATE FOR NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

Mobilisation Section: Investigations regarding mobilisation with special reference to the naval construction service.

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

Workshops Office: Construction, repair and upkeep of workshops and naval construction stores, etc.

Administrative Office: Budget, contracts, etc.

Personnel Office: Administration of the various corps and personnel.

Technical Services of Naval Construction: Warship designs, etc.

Repair Office.

Nautical Instruments Section.

Signalling Material Section.

CENTRAL DIRECTORATE OF NAVAL ARTILLERY.

(a) Technical Office: contracts, supply of ammunitions, organisation of workshops, etc.

(b) Administrative Office: liquidation of contracts; centralisation of expenditure, etc.

(c) Personnel Section: staff working under this directorate.

(d) Inspection of naval gun factories.

CENTRAL SERVICE FOR NAVAL WORKS AND CIVIL BUILDINGS.

GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF ACCOUNTANCY.

AIR MINISTRY.

Directorate of Naval Air Forces.

Personnel Section.
Material Section.
Buildings and Land Section.
Administrative Section.
Technical Inspectorate of Aviation.
Technical Service of Aviation.
Councils, Committees and Commissions.

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

- Inspectorate-General of Naval Forces (Northern).
- Inspectorate-General of Naval Forces in the Mediterranean.
- Inspectorate-General of Engines.
- Inspectorate-General of Naval Construction.
- Inspectorate-General of Naval Artillery Research.
- Inspectorate-General of Naval Gun Construction.
- Inspectorate-General of Naval Works.
- Inspectorate-General of Naval Intendance.
- Technical Service of Naval Intendance.
- Inspectorate-General of Health Service.
- Inspectorate of Fuel and Lubricants.
- Inspectorate-General for Protection against Poison Gases.
- Inspectorate-General of War Matériel for Mobilisation.
- Technical Naval Committee.
- Permanent Commission for Trials of Naval Vessels.
- Higher Commission for Chemical Research and Defence against Poison Gases.
- Permanent Commission for Research regarding Safety Appliances.
- Permanent Commission on Accounts of Naval Works.
- Permanent Commission for the Control and Revision of the Equipment Regulations.
- Central Commission for Industrial Contracts.
- Central Commission for Commercial Contracts.
- Mixed Advisory Contracts Committee.
- Tripartite Committee.
- Hydrographical Committee.
- Supreme Naval Health and Epidemiological Board.
- Supreme Health Council.
- Prize Capture Council.
- Advisory Prize Capture Committee.
- Advisory Mixed Labour Commission.

**ORGANISATION OF COAST DEFENCE COMMANDS.**

The Minister of Marine is responsible for organising and ensuring the defence of the seaboard of France, Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco.

**Personnel engaged in Coast Defence.**

The personnel engaged in coast defence includes:

- Personnel forming part of the Navy proper or seagoing personnel;
- Personnel belonging to other services or ministerial departments (Army, Air Forces, etc.), which are placed at the disposal of the Navy.

**Subdivisions of the Seaboard of France, Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco.**

The seaboard of France, Algeria and Tunisia is subdivided into four naval areas: Cherbourg (first area), Brest (second area), Toulon (third area) and Bizerte (fourth area).

The Mediterranean seaboard of Morocco is attached to the fourth area.
The Atlantic seaboard of Morocco constitutes a separate maritime command and is independent of the naval areas.

In time of war the first and second areas form part of the "Northern" zone of naval operations (North Sea, Channel and Atlantic); the third and fourth areas belong to the "Mediterranean" zone of naval operations.

The Atlantic seaboard of Morocco may be incorporated in either the "Northern" or "Mediterranean" zone of operations, according to the instructions issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the French naval forces.

Subdivisions of the Naval Areas.

For defence purposes, the coast of each naval area is subdivided into coast-defence sectors.

Several defence sectors may be combined under a single authority to form a group of defence sectors.

The limits of the various defence sectors may be modified in time of war by decision of the Commander-in-Chief of the French naval forces.

RECRUITING AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

An interministerial order (War and Marine) lays down the conditions in which recruits for the Naval Forces are drafted out of the half-yearly quotas placed at the disposal of the War Minister under the Army Recruiting Law.

The total period of military service for men enrolled in the "inscription maritime" is 28 years, distributed as follows:

- Active service: two years;
- On furlough: three years;
- First reserve: fifteen years;
- Second reserve: eight years.

Men enrolled in the "inscription maritime" may re-engage for periods of 6 months, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 years.

Except in certain categories of personnel, re-engagements may not be renewed beyond a total of 25 years' actual service.

Recruiting of officers:

Naval Officers.

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

Officers of Naval Crews.

The Mates' Corps is recruited from the chief warrant officers and warrant officers of the fleet belonging to the corresponding branches of the service.
Naval Engineer Officers.

The Corps of Naval Engineer Officers is recruited from the Engineers School and directly from the Engineer petty officers of the fleet.

Naval Construction Corps.

The officers of the Naval Construction Corps are recruited from among the pupils of the Polytechnic School, who are admitted under certain conditions to the School of Practical Naval Engineering with the rank of 3rd-class Engineer.

BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES.

(1935.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naval officers on active list</td>
<td>2,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers of various corps serving afloat</td>
<td>1,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval ratings (including natives)</td>
<td>58,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous naval personnel</td>
<td>3,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>65,495</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The budgetary effectives include:

1. Officers of corps serving afloat of all ranks, including officers of naval crews;

2. Coast defence personnel of all ranks;

3. The naval personnel of all ranks of naval aviation —aircraft carried on board ship and co-operation aircraft (269 officers of all corps and 5,140 men);

4. The military personnel of auxiliary corps used for police or fatigue duties in arsenals and on the coast.

These effectives do not include:

1. The naval personnel of the independent naval air service forming an integral part of the air armed forces;

2. The engineers of the naval construction service and the naval artillery and the officers of the technical and administrative departments of the arsenals;

3. The reserve personnel liable for service according to law.
LIST OF UNITS.
(January 1st, 1935.)

9 (+2 building) capital ships (battleships):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the ships</th>
<th>Date (1) of launching (2) of entry into service</th>
<th>Standard displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Dimensions (feet)</th>
<th>H.p.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament¹ (number and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dunkerque</td>
<td>(building)</td>
<td>26,500</td>
<td>688.9</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>VIII 13, XVI 5.1, IV 1-pdr. (A.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strasbourg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Lorraine</td>
<td>1913-16¹</td>
<td>22,189</td>
<td>544.6</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>X 13.4, XVIII 5.4, VII 3 (A.A.), IV tubes (17.7).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Provence</td>
<td>1913-16¹</td>
<td>22,189</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Bretagne</td>
<td>1913-15²</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>XII 12, XXII 5.4, VII 3 (A.A.), IV tubes (17.7).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Paris</td>
<td>1912-14</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>22.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Jean-Bart</td>
<td>1912-13</td>
<td>22,189</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>IV 12, XII 9.4, XII 3, II 3 (A.A.), II tubes (17.7).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Courbet</td>
<td>1913-13</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Voltaire</td>
<td>1909-II ³</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>84³</td>
<td>22,500</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Diderot</td>
<td>1909-II ³</td>
<td>17,597</td>
<td>28³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Condorcet</td>
<td>1909-II ³</td>
<td>17,597</td>
<td>28³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 aircraft-carrier:

| Béarn              | 1920-28⁶                              | 22,146                      | 576               | 37,200 | 21.5         | VIII 6.1, VI 3 (A.A.), VIII 1-pdr. (A.A.), IV tubes (21.6). |

1 aircraft tender:

| Commandant-Teste⁷  | 1929-32                              | 10,000                      | 558               | 21,000 | 20.5         | XII 3.9 (A.A.), VIII 1-pdr. (A.A.).      |

¹ Guns and torpedo-tubes.  
² Undergoing refit.  
³ Refitted in 1933-34.  
⁴ Refitted in 1928-29.  
⁵ Refitted in 1923-24 and 1925.  
⁶ Can carry 40 planes.  
⁷ Special vessel.
18 (+ 6 building) cruisers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the ships</th>
<th>Date (1) of launching (2) of entry into service</th>
<th>Standard displacement (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>1. Algérie . . . .</td>
<td>1932-34</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>617.1</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>84,000</td>
<td>VIII 8, XII 3.9, IV 37 mm. (A.A.), VI tubes (21.6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Suffren . . . .</td>
<td>1927-30</td>
<td></td>
<td>617</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>VIII 8, VIII 3.5 (A.A.) (Suffren, VIII 3 (A.A.)), VIII 37 mm. (A.A.), VI tubes (21.6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Colbert . . . .</td>
<td>1928-31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>VIII 8, VIII 3 (A.A.), VIII 37 mm. (A.A.), VI tubes (21.6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Duquesne . . .</td>
<td>1925-28</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>626.3</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>XIV 7.6, VIII 3, II 3 (A.A.), X 9-pdr.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Guns and torpedo-tubes. — ² Over age-limit. — ³ In reserve. — ⁴ To be completed in 1935. — ⁵ Refitted March 1925. — ⁶ Reconstructed 1926.
### FRANCE

70 (+21 building) destroyers and torpedo-boats:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of entry into service</th>
<th>Standard displacement (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>2</td>
<td>Mogador</td>
<td>building 2,884</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>74,000</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>V 5.4, IV 37 mm. (A.A.), IX tubes (21.6).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Le Fantasque</td>
<td>building 2,569</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>74,000</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>V 5.4, IV 37 mm. (A.A.), VII tubes (21.6).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cassard</td>
<td>1932–34 2,441</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>64,000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>V 5.4, IV 37 mm. (A.A.), VI tubes (21.6).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Vintour</td>
<td>1931–33 2,441</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>64,000–68,000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>V 5.4, IV 37 mm. (A.A.), VI tubes (21.6).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Guépard</td>
<td>1929–31 2,436</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>64,000</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>V 5.4, IV 37 mm. (A.A.), VI tubes (21.6).</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Jaguar</td>
<td>1926–27 2,126</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>V 5.1, VI tubes (21.6).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Amiral-Sénès</td>
<td>1918 1,526</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>44,000</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>IV 5.9, II 37 mm. (A.A.), IV tubes (21.6).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Destroyers.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of entry into service</th>
<th>Standard displacement (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>12</td>
<td>La Pomone</td>
<td>building 610</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>II 3.9, II tubes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Le Hardi</td>
<td>building 1,378</td>
<td>31,000–31,500</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td>IV 5.1, II 37 mm. (A.A.), VI tubes (21.6).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Adroit</td>
<td>1928–31 1,378</td>
<td>9 ½</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>IV 5.1, II 37 mm. (A.A.), VI tubes (21.6).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bourrasque</td>
<td>1926–28 1,319</td>
<td>9 ½</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>IV 5.1, II 37 mm. (A.A.), VI tubes (21.6).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Algérien</td>
<td>1917 601</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>10,500–12,000</td>
<td>28.4–30.4</td>
<td>IV 5.1, II 37 mm. (A.A.), VI tubes (17.7).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mazare</td>
<td>1918 767</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>28.2–28.3</td>
<td>III 4.1, IV VI tubes (19.7).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Matelot-Leblanc</td>
<td>1917 748</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>II 3.9, VI 9-pdr., IV tubes (20.8).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ens.-Gabolde</td>
<td>1924 802</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>III 3.9, IV tubes (21.6).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ens.-Roux</td>
<td>1915–16 787</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>30.4–30.7</td>
<td>II 3.9, I 3, IV 9-pdr., IV tubes (17.7).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Aventurier</td>
<td>1914 915</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>21.5–27</td>
<td>IV 3.9, IV tubes (17.7).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Torpedo-boats.**

1 Guns and torpedo-tubes.
2 For four units; the two remaining units carry VII tubes (21.6).
3 Over age-limit.
4 For one unit; the second unit has III 3.9.
96 (+ 15 building) submarines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of entry into service</th>
<th>Standard displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Draught (feet)</th>
<th>H.p.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament 1 (number and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Surcouf</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>2,880</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>7,600</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>II 8, II 37 mm. (A.A.), X tubes (21.6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Roland-Morillot</td>
<td>building</td>
<td>1,379</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>I 3.9, XI tubes (21.6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Agosta</td>
<td>building</td>
<td>1,379</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>I 3.9, XI tubes (21.6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Pascal</td>
<td>1931-34</td>
<td>1,384</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>II 5.9, VI tubes (19.7).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Redoutable</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>2,557</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>I 4.1, VI 5 tubes (19.7).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jean-Roulier</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>II 3, VIII tubes (17.7).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Joessel</td>
<td>1918-20</td>
<td>771</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>I 3, VIII tubes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Lagrange</td>
<td>1918-24</td>
<td>839</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>I 3 (A.A.), IX tubes (21.6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dupuy-de-Lome</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>I 3 (A.A.), VII tubes (19.7).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gustave-Zédé</td>
<td>1914-17</td>
<td>771</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>I 3, VIII tubes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Guns and torpedo-tubes.
2. Over age-limit.
3. Including three units over age-limit.

1 Guns and torpedo-tubes.
2 Over age-limit.
3 Including three units over age-limit.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of entry into service</th>
<th>Standard displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Draught (feet)</th>
<th>H.p.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament¹ (number and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>O'Byrne</td>
<td>1922-23</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>13-pdr., IV tubes (17.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Carissan²</td>
<td>1918-19</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1,060</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>I 4.1, V tubes (19.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gorgone²</td>
<td>1916-18</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>I 3, VIII tubes (17.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Daphné²</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>12½</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>I 3, X tubes (17.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Amazone II²</td>
<td>1916-17</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>10½</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>VI tubes (17.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Amphitrite II²</td>
<td>1915-18</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>10½</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>I 3, VIII tubes (17.7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minelaying Submarines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of entry into service</th>
<th>Standard displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Draught (feet)</th>
<th>H.p.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament¹ (number and calibre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Perle</td>
<td>building</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>13½</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>I 3 (A.A.), V tubes (21.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Saphir</td>
<td>1930-33</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>I 3.9 (A.A.), IV tubes (17.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pierre-Chailley</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>I 3, VI tubes (17.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maurice-Callot³</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>12½</td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>I 5.9, IV tubes (19.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>René-Audry²</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>1,041</td>
<td>13½</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>I 4.1, II tubes (19.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Victor-Réveille</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>15½</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>I 4.1, II tubes (19.7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Guns and torpedo-tubes.
² Over age-limit.
³ Over five years.
## Summary Table of Naval Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
<th>Artillery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vessels</td>
<td>Vessels</td>
<td>Guns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital ships</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft-carrier</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aircraft tender²</td>
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<td>1²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cruisers</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>13³</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Not including guns under 3 inch.
2 N. B. — Special vessel not counted in the total of the vessels subject to limitation.
3 Not including 2 units under construction, for which details are not available.
IV. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

In 1930-31 and 1931-32, the financial year covered the period from April 1st to March 31st. The budget for 1932 covered the period of nine months only, from April 1st to December 31st, 1932. As from 1933, the financial year coincides with the calendar year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932 (9 months)</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General budget:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>6,278.5</td>
<td>6,401.0</td>
<td>5,218.7</td>
<td>6,080.9</td>
<td>5,946.0</td>
<td>5,656.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td>2,722.7</td>
<td>2,799.8</td>
<td>2,411.3</td>
<td>2,712.3</td>
<td>2,943.3</td>
<td>2,902.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Ministry</td>
<td>2,018.9</td>
<td>2,199.4</td>
<td>1,826.5</td>
<td>1,996.2</td>
<td>1,654.0</td>
<td>1,450.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Colonies (military expenditure)</td>
<td>465.1</td>
<td>621.6</td>
<td>508.5</td>
<td>657.9</td>
<td>643.6</td>
<td>612.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army of occupation</td>
<td>114.5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>11,599.7</td>
<td>12,021.8</td>
<td>9,965.0</td>
<td>11,447.3</td>
<td>11,186.9</td>
<td>10,622.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Index numbers of:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932 (9 months)</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale prices (1913 = 100)</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>71*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail prices: Cost of living (July 1914 = 100)</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Gold index.
2 January 1933.

NOTES.—1. Expenditure of the Ministry of War represents that on defence forces in the home country and defence of overseas territories.

2. The above figures for the Air Ministry include expenditure on both military and civil aviation, as it is impossible from the budget to make the distinction.

3. The above figures for the Ministry of the Colonies represent only the military expenditure and not expenditure for civil purposes or penitentiary services charged to that Ministry.

4. Expenditure on the army of occupation formed a special Treasury service covered by reparation payments by Germany. As from 1931-32, this account has been suppressed, as the occupied territories in the Rhineland were evacuated in 1930.

5. The expenditure of the Ministry of War and of the Ministry of the Marine shown in the table above does not include additional expenditure for construction and new material, which is to be covered by proceeds of sale of disused material and immovable property. This expenditure has been estimated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932 (9 months)</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ministry of War</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is impossible to ascertain the portion of these amounts which is devoted to military personnel.

The figure for 1930-31 includes 200 million francs assigned to increase of family allowances and expenses of missions.

II. Military pensions and the greater part of war pensions are charged to the budget of the Ministry of Finance (under public debt service) and the other part of war pensions and similar allowances to the Ministry of Pensions. This expenditure has amounted to the following sums:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>1930-31</th>
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<th>1932 (9 months)</th>
<th>1933</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>Military pensions</td>
<td>1,928.7</td>
<td>1,948.5</td>
<td>1,473.4</td>
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<td>1,993.0</td>
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<td>Invalidity pensions</td>
<td>4,856.6</td>
<td>5,040.2</td>
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<td>4,630.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Pensions</td>
<td>1,406.0</td>
<td>1,987.0</td>
<td>1,570.9</td>
<td>2,629.7</td>
<td>2,691.8</td>
<td>1,787.7</td>
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For the years 1930-31 and 1931-32, invalidity pensions, other than war invalidity pensions, are included in military pensions; as from 1932, they are shown together with war invalidity pensions.

A special Treasury account, entitled Service de la retraite du combattant, was created by Decree on April 14th, 1934, to begin operating on July 1st, 1934. Its expenditure is to be met out of the net proceeds of the National Lottery and a budgetary contribution of 500 million francs per annum. The total expenditure on account of combatants' pensions was charged, until 1934, to the budget of the Ministry of Pensions; but as from 1935, only the annual contribution appears under this heading.

In addition to war pensions, there is expenditure relating to subsidies and scholarships for the Pupilles de la nation shown under the Ministry of Education, which has been as follows:

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<tr>
<td>Ministry of Education:</td>
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<td>190.6</td>
<td>141.4</td>
<td>165.3</td>
<td>135.1</td>
<td>23.6</td>
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As from 1935, a large part of the expenditure on account of Pupilles de la nation is included in the expenditure of the Ministry of Pensions.

Some expenditure for the same purpose—of minor importance, however—is also to be found in various other Ministries.
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupilles de la nation (subsidies, scholarships, etc.)</td>
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