I.

Army.

A. CONSTITUTION OF THE ARMY

The Spanish Army is normally divided into three main organisations:

The Regular Army, with the auxiliary services of the central and district administrations.

The Reserve, with the necessary mobilisation services. It is organised on the same plan as the Regular Army, in such a way as to ensure prompt, efficient and smooth co-operation as regards the command of units drawn from both categories.

The Territorial Army, with the cadres of the units of which it is composed.

The Regular Army on a peace footing may be said to be a permanent school in military leadership and training and the preparation for war; it consists of the following:

The Army of the Peninsula, composed of the forces intended both for national defence and for all the military operations required in the interest of the country;
The garrisons of the Balearic and Canary Islands, organised on a defensive basis with the material found in each island; 

The African Colonial Army, whose strength is proportionate to the task entrusted to Spain in the protected zone, and which is composed of troops from the Peninsula and native troops recruited, as far as possible, by voluntary enlistment.

B. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS

The King is Supreme Head of the Land and Sea Forces

1. COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

The Council of National Defence determines the main lines of military policy, army organisation, etc.  
It is composed as follows:  
President: H.M. the King.  
Members: The Prime Minister;  
All former Prime Ministers;  
The Minister for War;  
The Minister of Marine;  
The Chief of the Military General Staff;  
The Chief of the Naval General Staff;  
The Marshals;  
The Admirals.  
Secretary: The Chief of the Military General Staff.

2. CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Central and Area Administration was reorganised by the Law of June 29th, 1918, the policy being one of decentralisation in order to ensure prompter despatch of business.  
The Central Administration of the Army consists of the following bodies:  
Ministry of War;  
General Staff;  
Supreme Naval and Military Board;

1 By Decree dated March 27th, 1924, this Council was abolished pending the organisation of the Defence Committee.
Headquarters of the Royal Guard;
Headquarters of the Carabineers;
Headquarters of the Civil Guard;
Headquarters of the Veterans' Corps and Hospital;
Headquarters of the Army Chaplains Department (Vicariato general castrense).

(a) *Ministry of War.*

The Ministry consists of:
- Under-Secretary's Office;
- Infantry Department;
- Cavalry Department;
- Ordnance Department;
- Engineers' Department;
- Medical Department;
- Department of Judge Advocate-General and other Affairs;
- Department of Training and Recruitment;
- Quartermaster-General's Department (Intendance);
- Administrative Services Department (Finance);
- Remounts Department;
- Department and Headquarters of Military Air Force.

The Under-Secretary's Office is under a divisional general and each department is under a brigadier-general.

*War Archives.*

The War Archives consist of the following departments:
- "Annual Army List",
- "Geographical Year-Book",
- Department of the Artificers' and Topographical Section of the General Staff,
- Library, Archives,
- Workshops.

(b) *General Staff.*

Abolished in December 1912, but re-established in January 1916. Its present composition was fixed by the Decrees of January 21st, 1918, and February 21st, 1923.

The General Staff is responsible for the organisation and training of the army and preparation for war.

Composition:
- Chief of the General Staff and Inspector-General: a captain-general or lieutenant-general;
- Assistant Chief of General Staff: a divisional general on the active list;
- Permanent Secretary's office and two groups divided into various sections.
Field Service Group.

First Section: Operations (study of theatres and bases of operation, plans of campaign; constitution of field army; organisation and personnel of mobilised staffs; zones of concentration; general manoeuvres; staff college).

Second Section: Organisation and mobilisation (general recruiting system; military territorial areas; organisation; mobilisation of troops, animals and material; cadres, reserve of officers).

Permanent Group

Third Section: Ordnance (mobilisation depots and parks; supply of munitions to field army and fortresses; requisition and distribution; study of military requirements to be met by industrial, agricultural mobilisation, etc.; field medical corps; statistics).

Fourth Section: Intelligence (intelligence from abroad; study of foreign armies; relations with military attachés and missions at home and abroad; historical work; publications; review: "War and its Preparation").

Fifth Section: (Study of home defence, from the point of view both of permanent defence and of defence in case of emergency; general plan of communications during mobilisation and concentration of the army; transport services.)

Sixth Section: Military theory (uniformity of theory in regulations for the use of troops in time of war; normal and advanced military training of active and reserve officers; training programmes of military academies and schools; manoeuvres).

(c) Supreme Military and Naval Board.

This organisation dates from the sixteenth century and its present title and functions from 1878. The Supreme Military and Naval Board consists of a president, military advisers who are generals or admirals, legal advisers from the Judge Advocate-General's departments in the army and navy; one military prosecutor; one judicial prosecutor (from the Judge Advocate-General's departments in the army or navy); and one military secretary.

It has a secretariat, a military prosecutor's office and a judicial prosecutor's office. The Board exercises supreme jurisdiction over the army and navy. It fixes the pay of officers on the retired list and the pensions of deceased officers' families. It has advisory powers on certain questions.
C. MILITARY AREAS

THE PENINSULA, ADJACENT ISLANDS AND NORTH AFRICAN POSSESSIONS

The units of territorial division are the province and the district. The territory of the Peninsula is divided into eight military areas. The Balearic Isles and the Canary Islands constitute two military areas, each under the command of a lieutenant-general. The fortresses of Ceuta and Tetuan, Larache, Alcazar and Arcila, with their outer camp, together with the fortresses of Alhucemas, the Peñon and the Chafarine Isles inclusive, constitute two commands, each under a divisional general.

Each area is under a lieutenant-general with the title of captain general, who commands all the regular and reserve troops and all military organisations in the area. The G.O.C.s of Ceuta and Melilla have the same powers over the troops and military institutions in their respective areas.

The military area of Gibraltar Camp is commanded by a divisional general who is subordinate to the captain-general of the second area.

The fortress of Ferrol is under the command of a Military Governor with the rank of brigadier-general; the military governors of Cadiz and Cartagena rank as divisional generals.

The territory embraced by each district, each captain-general’s command and each North African command is divided as follows:

Each captain-general’s headquarters consists of:

- Headquarters staff;
- Artillery headquarters;
- Engineer headquarters;
- District Board for the mobilisation of civilian industries;
- "Auditoría de Guerra";
- Judge-Advocate’s Department (Fiscalía Jurídico Militar);
- Quartermaster’s Department (Intendance);
- District Paymaster;
- Military Finance Department;
- Medical Inspector’s Department;
- Chaplain (Lieutenant);
- Chief Veterinary Officer’s Department.

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1 The High Commissioner is at present Commander-in-Chief of these two commands.
### Military Areas

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1 A captain-general's area corresponds to a district, which is a purely territorial division.
D. HIGHER UNITS

16 infantry divisions.

An infantry division is composed as follows:
- General Officer Commanding;
- Staff and chiefs of service branches.

Infantry: 2 brigades of 2 regiments each;
- 1 regiment field artillery
Artillery: 1 regiment heavy artillery, 1 divisional park, 1 battalion of field engineers;

Engineers: 1 searchlight section, 1 telegraph company.

Intendance and medical units.

3 Cavalry divisions.

A cavalry division, in accordance with the Law of June 29th, 1918, is composed as follows:
- Headquarters;
- 3 brigades of 3 regiments each;
- 1 cyclist battalion;
- 1 group of horse artillery;
- Detachments of the Engineer, Intendance and Medical Corps.

E. ARMS AND SERVICES

I. ARMS.

The regular army in the Peninsula, adjacent islands and the North African possessions is divided into the following units:

1) Royal Guard of Halberdiers ("Alabarderos").

2) Infantry:
   (a) In the Peninsula: 4 infantry regiments; 3 regiments of marines;
   (b) In the Balearics: 3 infantry regiments;
   (c) In the Canaries: 2 infantry regiments;
   (d) In Africa: (regiments normally stationed there); 6 infantry regiments.

Composition of regiments: variable. The number of battalions armed and up to establishment depends on the resources of the annual budget. There are at present:

18 infantry regiments of 3 combatant bat. each (including 6 in Africa)
26 " " 2 " " " 2 " " " and 1 reserve bat.
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1 In Spain the army is organised on a purely divisional basis.
17 light infantry battalions (12 normally stationed in Africa),
6 mountain battalions,
1 training battalion,
1 disciplinary brigade (stationed in Africa).
The Foreign Legion ("Tercio extranjero") equivalent to a regiment.

(3) *Cavalry*:
Royal Escort;
30 cavalry regiments, including 3 in Africa. (The regiments stationed in Spain consist of 6 squadrons; 3 combatant, 1 mixed, 1 reserve and 1 depot);
4 studs and horse training depots;
8 studs of stallions;
4 military stud farms (yeguadas) (one in Africa);
2 groups of squadrons in the Balearics and Canaries;
1 group of training squadrons;
1 district remount depot.

(4) *Artillery*:
16 regiments of field artillery;
9 regiments of heavy artillery;
1 regiment of horse artillery;
1 regiment of garrison artillery;
4 regiments of mountain artillery and 1 mixed regiment (1 mountain and one mixed regiment normally stationed in Africa);
1 artillery training group;
4 mixed fortress artillery headquarters;
3 coast defence headquarters;
16 divisional parks.
The artillery forces in the Majorca, Minorca, Teneriffe and Grand Canary commands are as follows:
Majorca: garrison troops and 1 mixed group; Minorca: garrison troops and 1 mountain group; Teneriffe and Grand Canary: garrison troops and 1 mountain group each.
Forces under the officers commanding artillery at Ceuta, Melilla and Larache: a mixed group comprising 1 horse battery and 3 mountain batteries is attached to the latter;
Stallion stud at Hospitalet;
Central Remounts Board and 14 artillery artificers detachments (2 in Morocco).

(5) *Engineers*:
6 regiments of field engineers;
2 regiments of railway troops;
1 telegraph regiment;
1 regiment of bridge train;
1 field wireless telegraphy battalion;
1 battalion of balloonists;
Air Force troops;
Garrison units;
Electro-technical detachment, consisting of one regular wireless telegraphy unit and several mixed units of motor-cars, cyclists and motor cyclists;
1 telegraph brigade;
1 electric lighting section;
3 companies of fortress engineers for naval bases;
1 company of artificers;
The engineer detachments in Majorca, Minorca, Teneriffe and Grand Canary;
Troops under the Officers commanding Engineers at Ceuta, Melilla and Larache.

(6) Air Force:
The Military Air Force was organised by Royal Decree on February 28th, 1913, and reorganised by the Royal Decree of March 15th, 1922. Both the balloon and flying branches of the service are under the Air Department in the War Ministry.

(a) Flying Branch.
The Flying Branch consists of:
Headquarters;
Inspector of Material (laboratories, arsenals, ordnance);
Inspector of Training;
2 pilot schools (Getafe, Burgos);
1 school for observers (Cuatro Vientos);
1 examination school (Cuatro Vientos);
1 school of aerial gunnery and bombing (Los Alcazares);
1 school of mechanics and artificers (Cuatro Vientos).

Madrid Air Station:
2 groups of flights,
Aerodrome of Alcala de Henares,
Aerodrome of Getafe.

Seville Air Station:
1 group of flights,
Aerodrome of Armilla (Granada).

Leon Air Station:
1 group of flights,
Auxiliary Forces, Morocco Air Forces:
1 group of flights (Tetuan),
1 detached flight of the Tetuan group at Larache,
Aerodrome at Melilla,
1 group of flights (Melilla),
1 hydroplane flight.

(b) Balloons.
Headquarters,
1 kite balloon battalion (already mentioned under Engineers),
Central establishment (laboratories, workshops, parks and experiments).

(7) **Intendance.**

8 Headquarters (regiments),
Supply Corps in the Balearics and Canaries and in the Ceuta, Melilla and Larache Commands (regiments).

(8) **Army Medical Corps:**

8 Headquarters (1 per area),
Medical corps in the Balearics and Canaries,
Medical detachments at Melilla, Ceuta and Larache.

**II. Services.**

(1) **Artillery.**

8 artillery general headquarters corresponding to the 8 areas;
1 artillery headquarters in the Balearics;
1 " " " " Canaries;
2 " " " Morocco (Ceuta, Melilla);
1 " " workshop, laboratory and electro-technical department.
This establishment is intended to standardise manufacturing processes, chemical analyses of raw materials and of substances employed in the manufacture of war material, more particularly explosives, etc.
16 divisional artillery parks;
Siege artillery parks;
Depots.

**Factories:**

*National Factory, Toledo.*
Manufactures Mauser cartridges, bayonets for Mauser rifles, and surgical instruments and appliances.

*Seville Arsenal.*
Manufactures harness, pack-saddles and accoutrements employed by the siege, field or mountain artillery and machine-gun corps; various types of tractors for light and heavy artillery and various kinds of arms and accessories used by artillery.

*Artillery Factory, Seville.*
Manufactures cannon and projectiles of different classes and calibres.

*Military Pyrotechnic Factory, Seville.*
Manufactures service cartridges for small arms and pyrotechnical appliances used by artillery.

*Gunpowder Factory, Murcia.*
This factory covers 13.72 hectares, of which 24,000 sq. metres are occupied by buildings.
The Murcia Saltpetre Works form an annex to the factory.

*Gunpowder and Explosives Factory, Granada.*
The daily output of the factory is 1,000 kg. of gunpowder and 100 kg. of explosives.
Small Arms Factory, Oviedo.
Manufactures Mauser rifles. In 1922, a new workshop was opened for the large-scale manufacture of Hotchkiss machine-guns.

Trubia Factory.
Manufactures projectiles of all calibres.
The factory possesses hydraulic steam and electric power appliances, providing more than 3,500 h.p.

Chemicals Factory (Gozquez).

(2) Engineers.

8 engineer headquarters (1 per area);
1 headquarters in the Balearics;
1 headquarters in the Canaries;
2 headquarters in Morocco (Ceuta, Melilla).

The Electro-Technical and Communications Department consists of the permanent and semi-permanent military wireless telegraphy corps — laboratory and school — motor transport and motor-cycle corps.

The workshops, fortress parks and reserve parks manufacture all material used by the engineer battalions and iron and steel material used by infantry. The fortress parks and reserve parks of the engineers are attached to the workshops.

The engineer supplies laboratory is attached to the Electro-Technical and Communications Department, under the terms of the Law of June 1918. It is divided into the following four sections:

(1) Electrical and photometrical experiments;
(2) Experiments in physics;
(3) Microscopic and mechanical experiments;
(4) Chemical experiments.

(3) Medical Service.

It includes:
8 army medical inspectors (corresponding to the 8 areas);
2 Medical Corps headquarters in the Balearics;
2 » » » Canaries;
2 » » » and one sub-inspector in Morocco;
Military hospitals in the different areas;
Medical services attached to the divisions.

Army Medical Supply Depot prepares supplies required by the army medical units, field ambulances and military hospitals.

Institute of Military Hygiene (Madrid).
This institute contains various sections and laboratories, e.g., the analytical laboratory; bacteriology; sera, etc.

The Central Pharmaceutical Laboratory.
Buys raw material and prepares chemical and medical products.
Malaga Laboratory \hspace{1cm} Barcelona Laboratory \hspace{1cm} } under the Central Laboratory.

(4) \textbf{Intendance Service.}

8 Intendance areas headquarters (1 per area).
1 Intendance area in the Balearic Islands.
1 Intendance area in the Canary Islands.
2 Intendance headquarters attached to General Headquarters (Ceuta, Melilla).

\textit{Central Intendance Establishment.}
Provides service stores and equipment.

(5) \textbf{Horse-Breeding, Training and Remounts Service.}

Under the "Dirección y Fomento de la Cria Caballar" at the Ministry of War.

8 inspectors of horse-breeding zones.
1 Central Purchasing Board. ("Compra de Ganado").
1 Central Artillery Remounts Board.
"Junta Superior Dirección del Ramo de Cria Caballar" and "Junta Central del Censo del Ganado Caballar y Mular"\footnote{These organisations, which are neither civil nor military in character, are intended to encourage the development of horse-breeding and are formed under the orders of the Ministry in the eight Inspectors' areas.}.

8 area boards (1 per area).

(6) \textbf{Chaplains.}

Under the Army Chaplains Department, with one Deputy Chaplain-General in each area or African command.

(7) \textbf{Judge Advocate-General's Department.}

Each area or command has an "Auditoria", a military prosecutor's office and a variable number of examining Judges.

(8) \textbf{Veterinary Corps.}

1 Chief Veterinary Officer attached to each District or each G.H.Q. in Africa.

\section*{F. AUXILIARY FORCES}

\textbf{(Civil Guard, Carabiniers, "Somatenes").}

The auxiliary forces are composed, first, of troops which serve on a permanent engagement, and, secondly, of troops called up on certain occasions for service in specified zones. The Civil Guard belongs to the first group and its duty in time of peace is to keep public order, provide for the security of the roads and countryside, and see to the observance of by-laws, search for criminals, and provide assistance to anyone in need of it. It is organised under the Ministry of War and carries out its
duties under the orders of the Ministry of the Interior. The Civil Guard is distributed throughout the Peninsula, the Balearic and Canary Islands and Africa. It is divided into 2,955 stations grouped in 560 “lines” (lineas), forming 166 companies, 40 mounted squadrons and 10 mounted sections, composing 63 Headquarters, 60 of which provide 26 foot regiments (tercios), 3 independent groups, and 1 mounted regiment (tercio), making a grand total of 21,176 foot and 5,366 mounted guards, with 4,995 horses.

Similar duties to that of the Civil Guard are performed in their respective provinces by the “mozos” of the Barcelona squadrons, by the “miñones” of Biscay and Alaba and by the “miqueletes” of Guipuzcoa. The Barcelona squadrons and the “miñones” and “miqueletes” are organised on a military footing; in matters of organisation and discipline they are under the Ministry of War, while they perform their duties under the orders of the Provincial Assemblies, and are paid by them; they are commanded by seconded or retired army officers.

The principal duty in peace-time of the Royal Carabinier Corps, which also belongs to the first group of auxiliary forces, is to prevent and suppress smuggling on the coast and frontiers. It is divided into 15 deputy inspectors’ districts; the latter are divided into 32 groups, which are subdivided into 106 companies of foot, 6 squadrons of horse, and 4 supernumerary mounted sections. The total strength is 14,714 foot, 547 marine and 450 mounted carabineers, with an equal number of horses. The corps is distributed among 1,735 stations in the Peninsula and the Balearics, more particularly in the frontier zone and on the sea-coast.

The second group of auxiliary forces consists of the “Somatenes”, which, in conformity with the Royal Decree of September 17th, 1923, are being organised in all the Spanish provinces and in the towns of the Morocco Protectorate.

This civilian organisation is responsible for keeping the peace, for seeing that the laws are observed and the legally constituted authorities respected, for dealing with bandits and persons disturbing the peace in the interior of the country, and for apprehending persons wanted by the police.

The “Somatenes” are organised by districts. The Captain-General of each district is ex officio commander in chief; he has under his orders a commandant, who ranks as an infantry brigadier-general at the district headquarters. The chiefs and officers of the auxiliary forces will be chosen by the Captain-Generals among the officers detailed for the reserve areas and recruiting offices.

The “Somatenes” may be recruited from men over 23 years of age, of good moral character and exercising a profession or holding an appointment in the places where they reside. They will be armed with their own rifles (armas largas); corporals, lance-corporals, etc., will be armed with revolvers (armas cortas), subject to authorisation, by the competent military authorities.
### Summary Table of Commands and Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Commands</th>
<th>Divisions.</th>
<th>Brigades.</th>
<th>Regiments.</th>
<th>Battalions</th>
<th>Squadrions</th>
<th>Depots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infantry:</td>
<td>Infantry:</td>
<td>Infantry:</td>
<td>Combatant:</td>
<td>Combatant:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>142</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cavalry:</td>
<td>Cavalry:</td>
<td>Cavalry:</td>
<td>Reserve:</td>
<td>Reserve:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### G. Material in Service in the Units

- Rifles and carbines: 324,000
- Pistols and revolvers: 12,000
- Light machine-guns: 400
- Machine-guns: 850
- Guns and howitzers of calibre less than 120 mm: 1,500
- Guns, howitzers and mortars of calibre exceeding 120 mm: 327
- Tanks: 25

### Air Force (Including Colonies)

**Heavier-than-air.**

- Complete aeroplanes:
  - Bombing: 51 (Total number, including reserve aeroplanes in the units, but excluding training machines.)
  - Fighting: 51
  - Scouts: 344
- Spare engines in the units (total): 383

**Lighter-than-air.**

- Dirigibles (number and total volume): —
- Captive balloons (complete): 5
- Captive balloons (in reserve units): 8

---

1. Including 6 in Africa, 3 in the Balearics, 1 each at the naval bases of Cadiz, Cartagena and Ferrol, and 2 in the Canaries.
2. Including 2 in Africa.
3. Including 16 field artillery, 9 heavy, 1 horse, 1 garrison, 4 mountain, in addition to 1 mixed mountain and 1 mixed in Africa.
4. Including 6 of field engineers, 2 of railway troops, 1 military telegraph, 1 bridge train, exclusive of units in Africa.
5. 6 mountain battalions and 12 in Africa.
6. The number of combatant and reserve battalions varies according to the budget.
### H. BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES

**Years 1922-1923, 1923-1924.**

**General Table, showing Central and District Administration and Arms and Services.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARMS AND SERVICES</th>
<th>GENERALS</th>
<th>UNIT COMMANDERS, OFFICERS, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capt. Generals</td>
<td>Lieut.- Generals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Staff</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Corps</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Guards (Halberdiers)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ Corps and Hospital</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intendance</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Advocate-General’s Department</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Department</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Service</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaplains</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Corps</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Train</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous arms and corps</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artificers and topographical brigade</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary corps for military offices</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses of aides-de-camp, minister and details</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMS AND SERVICES</td>
<td>Staff Secretaries</td>
<td>ANIMALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st Class</td>
<td>2nd Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Corps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Guards (Halberdiers)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans' Corps and Hospital</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Intendance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Advocate-General's Department</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Department</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical Service</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaplains</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Corps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Train</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous arms and corps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artificers and topographical brigade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary corps for military offices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses of aides-de-camp, minister and details</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The budget for 1922-1923 has been re-enacted for the financial year 1923-1924.
According to a Government statement of May 1924, the strength of the Spanish Army is as follows:

**LAND FORCES.**

- Officers ........... 19,000
- Other ranks ....... 211,500
- Gendarmerie ....... 32,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“Guardia Civil” and “Cuerpo de Seguridad”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total ........ 262,500

**AIR FORCES.**

(Budgetary)

Personnel (flying and ground) ........ 279

**Distribution of Land Forces.**

(a) In Spain ............... 176,000
(b) In territories occupied as the outcome of international obligations, including mandated territories ........ 86,500
(c) In colonies and protectorates .......... 86,500

Total ........ 262,500

**I. RECRUITING SYSTEM**

**I. ORGANISATION OF RECRUITING AND RESERVE AREAS.**

The territory of the Peninsula is divided, for the purposes of recruiting and the organisation of army drafts, into 113 districts, each of which has a recruiting depot ("caja de recluta") and a reserve centre.

These districts are grouped in 47 recruiting and reserve areas for the purposes of the administration, organisation and internal services of the units drawn from them.

The Balearic Islands are divided into three areas — Palma, Inca and Ibiza; there is also a recruits’ depot at Minorca.

The Canary Islands are divided into three areas — Teneriffe, Grand Canary and Las Palmas.

There is also a recruits’ depot in the islands of Lanzarote, Fuerteventura and Gomera.
2. General Organisation.

Military service is universal and must be performed in person; recruiting is on a national basis. The annual contingent is divided into two groups — those fit for general service and those fit for auxiliary branches only, according to physical capacity.

The regular army is recruited from:

1. The young men of the annual contingent who are passed for general service. These are divided into two categories: normal service (two years) and reduced service (nine months only, on payment of a sum varying according to the financial position of the recruit).

2. Men fit for general service and wishing to re-engage, provided they are not over the age of 39, or, in the case of Morocco, 40.

3. Volunteers between the ages of 18 and 21.


The law provides for total or partial exemption from military service in the case of physical incapacity, and lays down that men may be employed either in all branches of the service or only in one of the auxiliary services.

Service may be postponed on application:

1. for five years, in the case of persons who are the main support of their families;

2. for educational reasons, until the education is finished;

3. owing to residence abroad (five years' postponement in the case of residence in Europe or Africa and 14 years in the case of residence in North or South America).

Members of Class 1 (those with dependents) are exempted from service after the fifth postponement.

4. Duration of Military Obligations and Service.

Military service is for 18 years, as follows:

- Recruits in training at the depot (variable)
- Class 1: 2 years
- Class 2: 4 years
- 1st Reserve: 6 years
- 2nd Reserve (until completion of 18 years' service).

The normal period of service of recruits in Class 1 is two years, but, when the initial period of training is completed, the Government may grant several months' furlough or indefinite leave, provided always that each man serves for at least 18 months. After 18 months' service young men who can read and write, or who have learned to read and write, first-class marksmen and members of physical training clubs may be given leave home.
The period of service with the colours may be reduced to nine months in all, in the case of men fit for general service, who have undergone the theoretical and practical training for privates and corporals, if they undertake to equip, mount, and maintain themselves and to pay a fee varying from 500 to 5,000 pesetas, according to their financial position.

J. CADRES

1. N.C.O.s.

Promotion to the rank of corporal may take place after four months’ service.

Promotion to the rank of sergeant may take place after six months’ service as corporal.

In peace-time, sergeants are promoted to the rank of warrant-officer by seniority, without exception, in the order of the promotion lists, provided that they are recognised as fit for promotion and have held their rank for not less than six years continuously.

2. Officers.

The following training centres were established by Royal Decree of February 8th, 1893, as subsequently amended:

- Staff College,
- Central Musketry School,
- Riding School,
- Army Medical School,
- Infantry School,
- Cavalry School,
- Artillery School,
- School of Engineers,
- School of Intendance.

Vacancies in the six last-mentioned establishments are filled by competitive examination. The period of training is three years in the Infantry, Cavalry and Intendance Schools, five years in the Artillery and Engineers' Schools, and one year in the Medical School. The Musketry and Riding Schools are advanced training centres for officers.

The object of the Staff College is to impart advanced instruction in military subjects to army officers and to train officers for the General Staff and the General Staff Reserve. The school takes only infantry, cavalry, artillery or engineer officers with two years' service, who have passed an examination in accordance with the Royal Decree of May 31st, 1904. The course lasts three years. After completing a theoretical course, the officers do two years’ practical training, in accordance with
the Royal Decree; they then return to their units, but are entitled to a special badge, to a bonus of 20 per cent on captain’s pay until their third promotion, and to a certain priority in promotion to the rank of general when they have reached the rank of full colonel. Those who are appointed to the General Staff are given the rank of captain, if only ranking as lieutenant in their units.

In order to obtain speedier promotion to the rank of officer on the active list, men and “Clases de Tropa” with more than three years’ continuous service in the Army may enter one of the military academies, after passing the regulation examinations and tests. The Government gives them special opportunities for preparation and makes grants while they are at the Academy.

“Clases de Tropa” with more than six years’ service and between the ages of 24 and 30 may enter the military academies. Allowance is made for education and for good conduct, and they are given certain opportunities to prepare for the entrance examinations to the academies. Those who are accepted are seconded from their units, and follow out the entire programme of training; they are granted allowance to enable them to live up to their rank while at the Academy.

3. Reserve of Officers.

The Reserve of Officers is drawn from the following sources:

(1) N.C.O.s who fulfil the conditions laid down for each arm and corps;
(2) Officers on the active list who retire during the 18 years’ period of military service;
(3) Men who have paid the military fee to have their service reduced to nine months, and who fulfil the necessary conditions of suitability.

MOROCCO

A. AREA ADMINISTRATION

General Staff.

The General Staff consists of:
The General Officers Commanding Ceuta and Melilla;
The General Officer Commanding the district of Larache;
The Second-in-Command Melilla;
The Second-in-Command Ceuta;
The General Officer Commanding Tetuan;
The Chief of the General Staff of the High Commissioner, Commanding in Chief the Army in Morocco.
The Staff Corps comprises:
The General Staff of the High Commissioner Commanding-in-Chief;
The staff of the General Officer Commanding Melilla;
The staff of the General Officer Commanding Ceuta;
The staff of the General Officer Commanding the Larache district;
The staff of the General Officer Commanding the Tetuan district;
The Frontier Commission;
The Geographical Commission (Ceuta, Melilla and Larache).

The Area Administration further includes:
Paymaster's Department in each Command (Ceuta and Melilla);
Examining judges in each Command;
Judge-Advocate's Department in each Command;
Officers Commanding Intendance;
Financial Department;
Officer Commanding Medical Corps; in each Command.
Chaplains;
Officer Commanding Veterinary Corps;
Auxiliary services of the military administrative offices, etc., etc.

B. REGULAR ARMS AND SERVICES

I. INFANTRY.

1 regiment of 3 battalions at Ceuta;
3 regiments of 2 battalions at Melilla;
4 battalions of light infantry at Larache;
6 battalions of light infantry at Ceuta;
H.Q. staff of the half-brigade of light infantry at Larache;
2 H.Q. staffs of the half-brigade of light infantry at Ceuta;
H.Q. and 3 Banderas of the Foreign Legion at Ceuta;
H.Q. and 3 Banderas of the Foreign Legion at Melilla;
H.Q. and 3 Banderas of the Foreign Legion at Larache;
Garrison machine-gun companies at Ceuta (24 guns);
Garrison machine-gun companies at Melilla;
Garrison machine-gun companies at Larache;
Melilla disciplinary brigade;
3 cyclist sections (1 for each command).

1 Mention should also be made of auxiliary infantry, artillery, engineers, intendance and medical troops acting as temporary reinforcements for the standing army. The strength of these troops is shown in the table on pages 698-699.
2. CAVALRY.

Ceuta and Tetuan:
1 regiment of 6 squadrons, and 1 machine-gun squadron.

Melilla:
1 regiment of 6 squadrons and 1 machine-gun squadron.

Larache:
1 regiment of 4 squadrons and one machine-gun squadron; 3 remount depots (Melilla, Ceuta and Larache).

3. ARTILLERY.

1 regiment at Ceuta, consisting of 1 regimental headquarters; 2 mountain group headquarters; 6 mountain batteries; 1 regiment at Melilla, consisting of 1 regimental headquarters; 1 mountain group headquarters; 3 mountain batteries; 1 light group headquarters; 3 light batteries.

Ceuta Command.
Command Headquarters; 2 coast groups, with headquarters and 5 batteries; 2 heavy groups, with headquarters and 3 batteries; 1 field park, consisting of headquarters; 2 companies, each consisting of 1 infantry section and 1 mountain gun section.

Melilla Command.
1 command headquarters; 1 field park, consisting of a headquarters; 1 company of 2 infantry sections; 1 mountain section; 1 mounted company.

Larache Command.
Headquarters; 3 mountain batteries; 3 heavy batteries; 1 field park, consisting of one company made up of one infantry section and one mountain-gun section; 1 heavy battery ammunition column; 1 command park.

4. ENGINEERS.

Ceuta Command.
Headquarters; 5 engineer field companies; 1 labour company; 1 field telegraph company; 1 telegraph company (permanent system).
Melilla Command.
Headquarters;
5 engineer field companies;
1 labour company;
1 water-supply company;
1 field telegraph company;
1 telegraph company (permanent system).

Larache Command.
Headquarters;
3 engineer field companies;
1 labour section;
1 telegraph company.

5. Intendance.

Ceuta and Tetuan.
Command troops, consisting of:
Headquarters;
1 mixed company for garrison and field service, attached to the
Ceuta park;
1 mixed company for garrison and field service, attached to the
Tetuan park;
1 horse transport company;
3 mountain companies;
1 motor transport company.

Melilla.
Command troops, consisting of:
Headquarters;
1 mixed company for garrison and field service;
1 horse transport company;
3 mountain companies;
2 motor transport companies.

Larache.
Command troops, consisting of:
Headquarters;
1 mixed company for garrison and field service;
1 horse transport company;
1 motor transport section attached to the mounted company;
3 mountain companies;

6. Medical Service.

Ceuta Mixed Company, consisting of:
Headquarters;
1 horse and motor transport section;
2 mountain sections;
1 garrison section.
**Melilla Mixed Company, consisting of:**
Headquarters;
1 horse and motor transport section;
2 mountain sections;
1 garrison section.

**Larache Mixed Company, consisting of:**
Headquarters;
1 horse and motor transport section;
2 mountain sections;
1 garrison section.

**Regular Native Forces.**

2 groups of regulars, 4 detachments (Tabors) of infantry and 1 of cavalry at Melilla;
2 groups of regulars at Ceuta;
1 group of regulars at Larache;
3 marine companies (Ceuta, Melilla, Larache).

### Summary Table of Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regiments</th>
<th>Light Infantry Battalions</th>
<th>Disciplinary Brigades</th>
<th>Unattached Machine-gun Companies</th>
<th>Cyclist Sections</th>
<th>Machine-gun Squadrons</th>
<th>Engineer Companies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Spanish troops</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) 4 regular and 2 auxiliary — (2) 10 regular and 2 auxiliary — (3) 12 regular and 1 auxiliary — (4) auxiliary — (5) 3 regular and 2 auxiliary.
### I. GENERAL TABLE SHOWING THE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARMS AND SERVICES</th>
<th>GENERALS</th>
<th>UNIT COMMANDERS, OFFICERS, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of Division</td>
<td>of Brigade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Staff, etc.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Corps</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Legal Department</td>
<td>—</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intendance (Administration, supply)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Department, transport</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Service</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Service Dispensing</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaplains</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Surgeons</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff of arms and corps</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff labour and topographical brigade</td>
<td>—</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary corps for military offices</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native regular troops</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine companies</td>
<td>—</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp horses and other regional details</td>
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</tr>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</table>

### 2. SUMMARY OF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARMS AND SERVICES</th>
<th>UNIT COMMANDERS, OFFICERS, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colonels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intendance</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Service</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaplains</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Surgeons</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Miscellaneous.**

| Ceuta: Air pilots and observers | — | — | 1 | 19 | 18 | — | 38 |
| Melilla: Air pilots and observers | — | — | 1 | 25 | 24 | — | 50 |

| **Total** | 2 | 11 | 26 | 189 | 430 | 2 | 660 |
EFFECTIVES
1923-1924

AND THE ARMS AND SERVICES ON A PERMANENT FOOTING.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chief motor mechanics</th>
<th>STAFF CLERKS</th>
<th>Volunteers</th>
<th>Other ranks</th>
<th>ANIMALS</th>
<th>MULES</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st Class</td>
<td>2nd Class</td>
<td></td>
<td>Horses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Officers'</td>
<td>Troop</td>
<td>Pack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Officers'</td>
<td>Troop</td>
<td>Pack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>27,599</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>8,703</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>506</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>130</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>5,035</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>235</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>3,818</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>12,566</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>2,422</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>62,849</td>
<td>6,012</td>
<td>585</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AUXILIARY FORCES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volunteers</th>
<th>Other ranks</th>
<th>ANIMALS</th>
<th>MULES</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Officers' Chargers</td>
<td>Troop</td>
<td>Pack</td>
<td>Draught</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>11,426</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>2,922</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>3,220</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>7,01</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1,664</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>19,933</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 (The 1922-1923 budget has been re-enacted for the year 1923-1924.)
II.

Navy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessels</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
<th>Depreciated Tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Battleships and battle-cruisers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>47,100</td>
<td>32,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Aircraft-carriers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Cruisers and light cruisers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>33,138</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Destroyers and torpedo-boats</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>6,762</td>
<td>1,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Submarines</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3,008</td>
<td>2,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Miscellaneous craft</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23,863</td>
<td>9,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total tonnage</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>126,271</strong></td>
<td><strong>46,271</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sea service</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>15,626</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,486</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Attached to the flying school for training purposes.

2 Depreciated tonnage (in January 1st, 1924) is calculated as follows:
   (1) For battleships, battle cruisers, coast defence ships, monitors, aircraft carriers and miscellaneous vessels, a reduction in original tonnage at the rate of $\frac{1}{20}$ per annum from date of completion.
   (2) For cruisers and light cruisers, a reduction of $\frac{1}{17}$ per annum from date of completion.
   (3) For torpedo craft and submarines, a reduction of $\frac{1}{12}$ per annum from date of completion.

3 Under the heading "Miscellaneous Vessels", only sloops, gunboats and river gunboats are shown.

III.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A. NOTES ON BUDGET PROCEDURE.

(1) The financial year covers the period from April 1st to March 31st. The budget for 1922–23 was approved by the Law of July 26th, 1922, and by a Royal Decree of March 31st, 1923, this budget was also applied to the financial year 1923–24 with certain modifications set out in the Decree. In the course of the financial year a number of supplementary appropriations have been added to the original budget. For the financial year 1924–25 no new budget has yet been fixed (June 1924), the old budget being prolonged for the first three months of the financial year (April–June).

The Ministry of Finance publishes regularly in the Gaceta de Madrid a statement showing actual revenue and expenditure during each month.
(2) All expenditure is charged to one comprehensive budget. Under each Ministry the expenditure is divided into permanent and temporary or extraordinary. The defence expenditure is not only accounted for in the budgets of the Ministries of War and of the Marine but also in the special section for “Activities in Morocco”.

(3) The Spanish budget is a gross budget and the receipts by the Defence Departments from sale of disused material, etc., are thus accounted for on the revenue side of the budget.

B. BUDGET EXPENDITURE ON NATIONAL DEFENCE.

I. Summary of Defence Expenditure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1921-1922</th>
<th>1922-1923</th>
<th>1923-1924</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Defence expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>534,444</td>
<td>469,311</td>
<td>448,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Marine</td>
<td>142,319</td>
<td>180,488</td>
<td>163,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities in Morocco</td>
<td>519,683</td>
<td>405,524</td>
<td>344,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,196,446</td>
<td>1,055,323</td>
<td>956,189</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defence expenditure index:
- 100
- 88
- 80

Index number of wholesale prices:
- 1913 = 100
- 1921-22 = 100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1921-1922</th>
<th>1922-1923</th>
<th>1923-1924</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Defence expenditure reduced to pre-war price level</td>
<td>653,800</td>
<td>606,500</td>
<td>549,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of defence expenditure reduced to pre-war price level</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes. — (1) The expenditure in the above table does not include expenditure for pensions.

(2) A small part of the expenditure shown under the section “Activities in Morocco” is for civil purposes.

II. Analysis of Defence Expenditure.

As details of the actual expenditure for the last two years have not yet been published, an analysis has been made of the estimates for 1923-24 as set out in the Royal Decree of March 31st, 1923:
## (I) Ministry of War.

### Permanent services:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1923-24 Estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff of the Central Administration</td>
<td>14,115,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material of the Central Administration</td>
<td>420,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff of local commands</td>
<td>16,255,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army corps</td>
<td>193,928,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material of local commands</td>
<td>670,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material of army corps</td>
<td>575,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraordinary service commissions</td>
<td>3,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War depôts</td>
<td>433,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery depôts</td>
<td>6,558,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering services</td>
<td>6,968,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victualling and quarters</td>
<td>67,256,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaigning supplies</td>
<td>1,025,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport services</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital services</td>
<td>10,984,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State property service</td>
<td>2,020,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military health services</td>
<td>2,248,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remount services</td>
<td>12,678,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various and unforeseen expenditure</td>
<td>902,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obligations arising from the law regarding accidents at work</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supernumerary Staff</td>
<td>9,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve Corps</td>
<td>19,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td>20,765,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total permanent services: 398,156,533

### Temporary services:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equipment for Army Corps</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery material</td>
<td>36,831,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering works</td>
<td>32,447,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in livestock</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply of material</td>
<td>660,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total temporary services: 85,938,800

Grand total, Ministry of War: 484,095,333

It will be seen that the actual expenditure of the Ministry of War, as shown in Table I (448,1 million pesetas) is 36 million less than the estimated expenditure (484,1 million pesetas).
(2) Ministry of Marine.

**Permanent Services:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Central administration:</th>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,502,546</td>
<td>330,050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Departments, Arsenals and naval commands:</th>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16,182,085</td>
<td>1,049,439</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services, commissions, officials on the Reserve, etc.</th>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,072,170</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Naval forces:</th>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26,593,729</td>
<td>10,581,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marine Service:</th>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,897,100</td>
<td>1,323,622</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific and educational establishments:</th>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,036,531</td>
<td>2,414,335</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Various expenses</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8,851,264</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total permanent services</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>82,833,971</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Temporary Services:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,126,710</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction of warships</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Naval bases and other extensions</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8,765,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total temporary services</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>43,892,210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grand total, Ministry of Marine</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>126,726,181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The actual expenditure for 1923–24, amounting to 163.9 million pesetas (see Table, page 701), is 36.8 millions higher than the estimated expenditure. The increase is mainly due to supplementary appropriations for construction of warships.

(3) Activities in Morocco.

**1923–24 Estimates.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ministry of State</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>War</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>279,134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marine</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,978</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>the Interior</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,838</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education and Art</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Domain</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,862</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labour, Commerce and Industry</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total, Activities in Morocco</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>328,841</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The actual expenditure for 1923-24 amounted to 344.1 million pesetas or 15.3 million more than had been estimated.

(4) The Military and Naval Establishments.

are accounted for in the budgets of the Ministry of War and the Ministry of the Marine, no special accounts for these establishments being given in the annual budgets.

(5) Air Force.

The budget for the Ministry of War contains appropriations for the Air Force amounting to 31.5 million pesetas, and in the budget for Activities in Morocco the appropriations for the Air Force amount to 5 million pesetas.

III. Receipts in connection with Defence Expenditure.

In the budgets for 1922-23 and 1923-24 receipts by the Defence Departments are, with a few exceptions, accounted for in an aggregate sum with those of civil Departments.

IV. Military and Naval Pensions.

are not charged to the budgets of the Defence Departments but to a special section of the budget called "Clases pasivas," which also comprises the appropriations for pensions and assistance to civil officials. In the budget for 1923-24 the appropriations for military and naval pensions and assistance were estimated at:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Military relief funds</td>
<td>25,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired pay and pensions</td>
<td>42,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>67,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition there are some unspecified appropriations in favour of military, naval and civil personnel.
IV.

Industries capable of being used for War Purposes.

The Law of June 29, 1918, approving in outline the reorganisation of the army in the matter of industries, lays down that:

(a) The object of military industries is:

1. to carry out the necessary research work with a view to the adoption of new weapons and the improvement of the regulation equipment;
2. to turn out standard-types so that the productions of civil and military industries may be interchangeable;
3. to manufacture such materials as are not produced or are insufficiently produced by civil industries, and all material recommended by the Government, as far as is financially possible, with a view to preventing private firms from charging excessive prices for army supplies;
4. to ascertain the customary rates for contracts with private factories, and to test the quality of their goods;
5. to take steps to raise the potential wartime output to a maximum.

(b) With a view to the establishment of such military factories as may be considered necessary, the law provides as follows:

1. indispensable material (powder, rifles, bombs, etc.) must not be manufactured in one factory only, as irreparable damage would be done by the destruction of that factory;
2. factories must be situated at a reasonable distance from coasts and frontiers;
3. a relation should be established between their potential output and the total potential output of private factories, with a view to the maximum output's being obtained from all the factories together.

(c) The development of the production of war material by civil industries is subject to the following conditions:

1. industries manufacturing or utilising motor-cars of the military type should be subsidised, to enable these cars to be requisitioned in sufficient numbers for the army;
2. the establishment of new industries which may readily be adapted to the manufacture of munitions should be encouraged;
3. orders for material should be distributed among these industries, and they should be given facilities for securing orders and for exporting their products.

(d) In time of war, private industry is bound to manufacture military material and equipment; factories and workshops which
can be used for the manufacture of war material may be requisitioned, and, once classified, they must make preparations in peace-time (without, however, necessarily incurring additional expenditure) to secure the maximum output with the means at their command.

(e) With a view to the most rapid and effectual possible mobilisation of everything available in civil industries, detailed statistics should be compiled of factories and workshops which could be utilised in the event of war, and these should be classified according to the nature of their products and in order of importance.

(f) The Government may order partial or general industrial mobilisation when circumstances so require, whether the armed forces have or have not been mobilised.

**Mobilisation of Labour.**

A census shall be taken of workmen in the army, including all men whose employment fits them for the production of war material. Registration shall take place at the end of the third year of service, and every man shall be liable to serve as a military worker until he receives his final discharge.

These men may be called upon, when industrial mobilisation is ordered, to serve in factories to be specified, in the manner and to the extent required by the Government.

**RAW MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS**

(OUTPUT, IMPORTS, EXPORTS.)

**I. FUEL**

(thousands of metric tons).

A. Coal.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soft</th>
<th>Coal</th>
<th>Anthracite</th>
<th>Lignite</th>
<th>Coke</th>
<th>Briquettes</th>
<th>Petroleum</th>
<th>Petrol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>4,929</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>4,719</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>4,180</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Oil.

| Output. | Imports. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---------|----------|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1920    | 332      | 37 | 26 | 30 |  |  |  |
| 1921    | 969      | 131 | 12 | 47 |  |  |  |
| 1922    | 456      | 68 | 9321 | 95 | 93 |  |  |

**Exports.**

| 1920    | 152      | 0.09 | 0.04 |
| 1921    | 97       | 0.04 |
| 1922    | 17       |      |

1 And other mineral fuels.
## II. ORES AND METALS
(Thousands of metric tons).

### A. Ores.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Copper</th>
<th>Manganese</th>
<th>Zinc</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Sulphur</th>
<th>Pyrites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>4,768</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>712</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>2,602</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>136</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>2,772</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>119</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. Metals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pig iron</th>
<th>Iron and Steel</th>
<th>Copper</th>
<th>Zinc</th>
<th>Lead</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>121,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Imports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Raw, sheet and refined.
2. In bars.
3. Cast iron and raw steel.
### III. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

(metric tons)

#### A. Raw Materials.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nitrate of Sodium</th>
<th>Chloride of Sodium</th>
<th>Sulphur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OUTPUT.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>991,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>512,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| IMPORTS.          |                   |                  |
| 1920              | 134,145           | 34,136           |
| 1921              | 99,383            | 13,529           |
| 1922              | 46,021            | 13,458           |

| EXPORTS.          |                   |                  |
| 1920              | —                 | 379,690          |
| 1921              | —                 | 369,872          |
| 1922              | —                 |                  |

#### B. Manufactures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sulphate of Ammonium</th>
<th>Sulphuric Acid</th>
<th>Nitric Acid</th>
<th>Spirit Soda (thousands of litres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OUTPUT.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>2,207</td>
<td>125,764</td>
<td>862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18,000 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>56,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>54,223</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| IMPORTS.             |               |            |                                  |
| 1920                 | 15            | 9          | 749 2                            |
| 1921                 |               |            |                                  |
| 1922                 | 77,213        |            |                                  |

| EXPORTS.             |               |            |                                  |
| 1920                 |               |            | 5,686                            |
| 1921                 |               |            | 213 3                            |
| 1922                 | 30,885        |            |                                  |

---

1. Caustic soda.
2. Caustic soda and caustic potash.
IV. VARIOUS PRODUCTS
(metric tons).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cotton</th>
<th>Rubber 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>81,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>82,434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>83,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1920</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1921</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1922</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exports.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Government communications of October 4th, 1923, and March 23rd, 1924.

Estadistica general del comercio exterior de España; 1920, 1921. (General Statistics of Foreign Trade; 1920, 1921.)

Anuario Militar de España 1924. (Spanish Military Year-Book, 1924.)

Anuario Estadistico de España — Madrid 1923. (Spanish Statistical Year-Book, 1923.)

Bases para la reorganización del Ejército — Ley 29 Junio 1918. (Law on Army Reorganisation, June 29, 1918.)

Ley de Reclutamiento y reemplazo del ejército conforme a la de bases de 29 de junio 1911 y Ley de 25 de diciembre de 1912 que modifica los apartados 2º et 4º de los artículos 84 y 86 de la propia Ley. (Recruiting Law, 1911–1912.)

Presupuestos Generales del Estado para el año económico de 1922–23. (Budget Estimates, 1923–23.)

Gaceta de Madrid (Official journal).

1 Rubber and guttapercha.