SPAIN

GENERAL

Area ............... 505,208 sq. km
Population (31-XII-1926) .... 22,127,699
Per sq. km ............ 43.8
Total length of land frontiers .. 1,664 km.
Length of coastline .... 3,144 "
Length of railway lines (1926) 15,600 "

I.

Army.

A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS

The King is Supreme Head of the Land and Sea Forces.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Central Administration of the Army consists of the following services and organisations:

Ministry of War;
Supreme Naval and Military Board;
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;
Directorate of Army Railway Services, consisting of two commissions having their headquarters at Madrid;
The Technical Section and Directorate of Army Medical Services;
Inspectorate of Pharmaceutical Services;
Higher Technical Direction of Official Army Industries;
The Commission for the Classification of Army Candidates for posts in the public service.

(a) Ministry of War.

The Ministry of War comprises the following services:

1. The Secretariat consisting of three branches (personnel, and questions concerning general officers and those of equivalent rank, rewards, promotions, etc.); a military justice section; and an auxiliary secretariat.

2. The General Directorate for the Preparation of the Field Army, consisting of two central branches and two sections; the first section comprises six offices (organisation, information, mobilisation and operations, war material and industrial mobilisation, plans and research in connection with war material, fortifications, communications and liaison); the second section comprises two offices (recruiting, and military science).

3. The Higher Directorate of Aeronautics consisting of a secretariat and four offices, namely:
   - Headquarters office (command and inspection of army air services; air bases);
   - Balloon office (personnel, organisation, effectives, etc.);
   - Aviation office (personnel, organisation, effectives, etc.);
   - Accountancy office (budget, credits, etc.).

The following organisations are attached to the Higher Directorate of Aeronautics:

(a) Independent engineer command;
(b) Cartographic branch;
(c) Photographic branch.

4. The General Directorate of Training and Administration consisting of a central bureau and seven sections:
   1st section — infantry;
   2nd » — cavalry;
   3rd » — artillery;
   4th » — engineers;
   5th » — general military intendance;
   6th » — auditing;
   7th » — medical services.

(b) General Staff.

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 Secretariat office and the three following groups:

Field Service Group.

1st Section. Operations; manoeuvres; Staff College.
2nd Section. Organisation and mobilisation; recruiting; territorial organisation; reserve cadre.
3rd Section. Mobilisation equipment; munitions; fortresses; industrial, agricultural, etc., mobilisation; field medical corps; statistics.
Permanent Group.

4th Section. Intelligence; historical work; publications; review War and Preparation for War.

5th Section. Territory and means of communication; study of home defence; transport schemes.

6th Section. Principles of strategy and tactics; normal and advanced military training of officers; training programmes in the military academies and schools; manoeuvres.

Railway Group.

This group consists of four commissions, three at Madrid and one at Barcelona.

(c) Supreme Military and Naval Board.

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 prosecutor (from the Judge-Advocate-General’s department in the army or navy); and one military secretary.

The Board has a secretariat, a military prosecutor’s office and a judicial prosecutor’s office. The Board is the supreme judicial authority in military and naval cases. It fixes the pay of officers on the retired list and the pensions of deceased officers’ families. It advises on certain cases.

(d) Central Board (Junta) for the Mobilisation of Civil Industries.

This Board consists of representatives of the chemical, metallurgical and mining industries. The Assistant Chief of the Army General Staff, the Assistant Chief of the Naval War Staff and the Chief of the Section for the mobilisation of civil industries, established by the Royal Decree of June 21st, 1920, and consisting of officers of the different arms and presided over by a General of Brigade, are also members of the Board. The Board is presided over by a Lieutenant-Colonel assisted by a Major of Infantry and a Major of Artillery.

B. CONSTITUTION OF THE ARMY

The Spanish Army normally consists of:

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

The Reserve Army, 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 territorial units.

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 Army of the Peninsula, with 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 to hand 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.

C. MILITARY AREAS

THE PENINSULA, ADJACENT ISLANDS AND NORTH AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.

Generally speaking, each province or district forms a military area.

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, Alcàzar-Quevir y Arcila, with their outer camp, together with the fortresses of Melilla and outer camp, of Alhucemas, the Peñón and the Chafarine Isles inclusive, constitute two commands, each with a divisional general as commandant.

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 Commandants of Ceuta and Melilla have the same powers over the troops and military institutions in their respective areas.

The military administration of Gibraltar Camp is in the hands of a divisional general who is subordinate to the captain-general of the second area.

The governors of the fortress of Ferrol, of Cadiz and of Carthagena rank as divisional generals.

The territory allotted to the various districts, captain-generals' commands and North African commands is shown in the table.

Each captain-general's headquarters consists of the following branches:

- Headquarters staff;
- Artillery headquarters;
- Engineer headquarters;
- District Board for the mobilisation of civilian industries;
- "Auditoria 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.
### MILITARY AREAS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas, Captain-Generals and other commands.</th>
<th>Headquarters</th>
<th>Provinces included.</th>
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1 A captain-general's area corresponds to a district, which is a purely territorial division.
D. HIGHER UNITS

I. THE PENINSULA

First Territorial Area.

1st and 2nd Divisions. Each Division includes:

2 Infantry Brigades of two regiments each, besides troops and services of the artillery, engineers, infantry and medical corps;

1 (Mountain) Brigade, consisting of:

2 Half-Brigades of 3 mountain battalions each;

2 Cavalry Brigades of two regiments each.

The other units attached to the First Territorial Area are as follows:

3 Regiments of Light Cavalry;
2 Light Artillery Regiments;
1 Foot Artillery Regiment;
1 Horse Artillery Regiment;
1 Regiment of Field Engineers;
2 Railway Regiments;
1 Telegraph Regiment;
1 Wireless Telegraphy Regiment;
1 Command of Intendance Troops;
1 Medical Command;
1 Engineer Topographical Brigade.

Second Territorial Area.

3rd and 4th Divisions. The composition of these divisions is the same as that of those in the 1st area: in addition, the Fourth Division includes:

1 Cavalry Brigade of two Regiments.

The other units attached to the Second Territorial Area are as follows:

1 Regiment of Infantry;
1 Light (Mountain) Battalion;
2 Cavalry Regiments;
2 Regiments of Light Artillery;
1 Regiment of Foot Artillery;
1 Regiment of Coast Artillery;
1 Regiment of Field Engineers;
1 Command of Intendance Troops;
1 Medical Group.

Third Territorial Area.

5th and 6th Divisions, the composition of which is the same as that of the 1st and 2nd Divisions.
The other units attached to this Area are as follows:

1 Regiment of Infantry;
1 Regiment of Cavalry;
2 Regiments of Light Artillery;
1 Regiment of Foot Artillery;
1 Regiment of Coast Artillery;
1 Regiment of Field Engineers;
1 Command of Intendance Troops, and
1 Medical Group.

Fourth Territorial Area.

7th and 8th Divisions, the composition of which is the same as that of the 1st and 2nd Divisions, except that the 8th Division includes one additional Infantry Brigade of two Regiments.

1 Mountain Brigade, consisting of:
2 Half-Brigades of 3 Mountain Battalions each;
1 Cavalry Brigade of 3 Regiments.

The following units are also attached to the Fourth Area:
2 Cavalry Regiments;
2 Light Artillery Regiments;
1 Foot Artillery Regiment;
1 Regiment of Mountain Artillery;
1 Regiment of Field Engineers;
1 Command of Intendance Troops;
1 Medical Group.

Fifth Territorial Area.

9th and 10th Divisions. The composition of the 9th Division is the same as that of the 1st Division. The 10th Division only includes 1 Infantry Brigade, the other being attached to the Fourth Infantry Area.

The following units are also attached to the Fifth Area:
2 Cavalry Regiments;
3 Light Artillery Regiments;
1 Foot Artillery Regiment;
1 Bridging Regiment;
1 Signal Company;
1 Headquarters of Intendance Troops;
1 Army Medical Group;
1 Balloon Detachment.

Sixth Territorial Area.

11th, 12th and 13th Divisions. The composition of the 11th and 12th Divisions is normally the same as that of the 1st Division.
The 13th Division includes in addition a cavalry brigade of 2 regiments.

The other units attached to this area are the following:
- 1 Battalion of Mountain Infantry;
- 3 Cavalry Regiments;
- 2 Light Artillery Regiments;
- 1 Foot Artillery Regiment;
- 1 Mountain Artillery Regiment;
- 1 Regiment of Field Engineers;
- 1 Headquarters of Intendance Troops;
- 1 Army Medical Group;
- 1 Aviation Flight.

Seventh Territorial Area.

14th Division, the composition of which is the same as that of the 1st. The other units attached to this area are:
- 2 Battalions of Mountain Infantry;
- 2 Cavalry Regiments;
- 2 Light Artillery Regiments;
- 1 Foot Artillery Regiment;
- 1 Headquarters of Intendance Troops;
- 1 Army Medical Group.

Eighth Territorial Area.

15th and 16th Divisions, the composition of which is the same as that of the 1st Division.

The other units attached to this area are:
- 1 Regiment of Infantry;
- 1 » » Light Cavalry;
- 1 » » Light Artillery;
- 1 » » Foot Artillery;
- 1 » » Mountain Artillery;
- 1 » » Coast Artillery;
- 1 » » Engineers (sappers);
- 1 Headquarters of Intendance Troops;
- 1 Army Medical Group.

In addition, each Area is allotted a certain number of garrison troops.

2. The Islands.

Captain-General's Headquarters, Balearic Islands.

The Military Forces of the Balearic Islands include a Headquarters Staff, an Infantry Brigade of two regiments, and garrison troops consisting of:
- 3 Regiments of Infantry;
- 2 Regiments of Mixed Artillery;
2 Groups of Engineers;
2 Sections of Intendance Troops;
2 Sections of Medical Troops.

Captain-General's Headquarters, Canary Islands.

The military forces of the Canary Islands include a Headquarters Staff, a Brigade of Infantry of two regiments and garrison troops consisting of:

- 2 Regiments of Infantry;
- 2 Mixed Regiments of Artillery;
- 2 Groups of Engineers;
- 2 Intendance Sections;
- 2 Sections of Medical Troops.

E. ARMS AND SERVICES

I. ARMS.

The regular army in the Peninsula and adjacent islands is divided into the following units:

1) Royal Guard of Halberdiers.

2) Infantry:

   a) In the Peninsula: 67 infantry regiments; 3 regiments of marines;
   b) In the Balearics: 3 infantry regiments;
   c) In the Canaries: 2 infantry regiments.

   The composition of the regiments is variable. The number of combatant battalions depends on the resources of the annual budget.

   There are at present embodied:
   - 12 Mountain Battalions;
   - 1 Disciplinary Company;
   - 1 Light Tank Company.

3) Cavalry:

   The Royal Escort:
   - 27 Cavalry regiments (the regiments stationed in Spain consist of 6 squadrons (3 combatant, 1 mixed, 1 reserve and 1 depot);
   - 2 Horse-breeding and training depots;
   - 9 Stallion depots;
   - 2 Military studs;
   - 1 Central remount depot.

4) Artillery:

   - 16 regiments of field artillery;
   - 8 regiments of foot artillery;
   - 1 regiment of horse artillery;
   - 3 regiments of mountain artillery;
3 regiments of coast artillery;
4 mixed artillery regiments;
2 groups of light artillery;
2 groups of mountain artillery.

(5) **Engineers**:

6 regiments of field engineers of 2 or 3 battalions (16 in all) of which 2 cadres;
2 regiments of railway troops of 3 battalions, of which 2 cadres;
1 telegraph regiment of 2 battalions;
1 regiment of bridge train;
1 field and automobile wireless telegraphy regiment of 2 battalions;
1 field balloon service;
Air Force troops;
Garrison units;
1 topographical detachment;
1 company of artificers;
4 mixed groups of sappers and telegraphists of 2 companies in Majorca, Minorca, Teneriffe and Grand Canary.

(6) **Air Force**:

(a) *Flying Branch.*

The Air forces are divided into two services: the balloon service, and the flying service.

The military flying service is divided into two branches: the "Air", branch and the "Ground" branch (flying personnel and non-flying personnel).

The first is recruited (commissioned and other ranks) by competitive examination open to the various arms and headquarters corps, and the infantry, cavalry and engineers, in a proportion laid down.

The present aeronautical section in the Ministry of War is replaced by the Supreme Air Force Command, which will include and administer the services common to the two branches composing the Air Force. This Supreme Command will form part of the General Directorate for military preparation and will be regarded as a section of the Ministry.

*The Command.* All the forces of the Flying Branch constitute administratively one single corps. The officer commanding the Flying Branch is directly responsible to the Higher Air Force Command, and all the Flying Branch services are under his orders. As regards the tactical units he acts as a Corps Commander and has the same powers as a Director of Military Establishments with respect to those units and aircraft material.

The Headquarters of the Officer Commanding the Flying Branch consist of a Secretariat, Assistant Officer in charge of details, Headquarters Staff, Inspection Department, Paymaster's Department and Stores.

*The Training Staff* is in charge of all tactical, technical and flying instruction.
The Department for Material includes the workshops where material of all kinds is normally manufactured or repaired and also the Factory Supervision and Inspection Committees. It is responsible for testing all material received and for the purchase and receipt of aircraft materials; it is, further, responsible for the parks, stores and distribution sections.

The Higher Air Force Command exercises authority over all the Air Force Troops and Services, including the Inspection and Administrative Department.

It is responsible to the War Minister and to the General Directorate for Preparation for War and has the same powers and rights as Chiefs of Section in the Ministry of War.

The Higher Air Force Command, being a department of the Ministry of War, contains three sections: the Balloon branch, the Flying branch and Accounts branch, each of which is responsible for the services indicated by its name.

In the exercise of its command, the following organisations common to the balloon and flying branches are at its disposal: the Technical Council of the Air Force, the cartographic, radio-electric and photographic sections, and also the independent Engineers’ Area.

The Technical Council of the Air Force acts as the advisory body of the higher command for the purchase, testing and alteration of material. The Officer Commanding the Air Force is the president of this Council, which is divided into two sections: the balloon and the flying branch.

The following form part of the first section, with a right to discuss and decide: the officer commanding the branch, the officer commanding the corresponding branch in the higher command, the second in command of the balloon branch, the officer commanding the training section, the officer commanding the park and the officer commanding the laboratory and auxiliary services. The second section consists of a permanent commission, an auxiliary commission and a secretary.

The Permanent Commission includes the officers commanding the branch and the flying branch of the supreme command, the officers commanding the training, material and supply services, the aeronautical laboratory, the observers’ and bombing schools, and an officer commanding the Air Force group of the Madrid Base.

Air Forces and Aviation Personnel.

The Air Forces are divided into two main groups: the flying branch attached to the army units, and the independent flying branch.

Both include a number of squadrons which vary according to circumstances.

Each squadron is composed of three groups: the group is divided into two flights and each flight into three sections, each of three aeroplanes in flying condition. Normally the flight is composed of nine aeroplanes in service and seven aeroplanes in reserve.

The flight is the smallest tactical unit and the group is the administrative unit. A squadron corresponds to a battalion.
Units composing Air Force:

Training Squadron: 1 fighter group; 1 reconnaissance group; 1 bombing group. Total: 2 fighter flights, 2 reconnaissance flights, 2 bombing flights.

Madrid Squadron 1 fighter group; 2 reconnaissance groups. Total: 2 fighter flights and 4 reconnaissance flights.
Seville Squadron 1 reconnaissance group. Total: 2 reconnaissance flights.
León Squadron 1 reconnaissance group. Total: 2 reconnaissance flights.
Granada Group 1 sea-plane flight.
Tetuan Group 1 sea-plane group in the Peninsula.
Melilla Sea-plane Group 2 sea-plane flights.

Summary 3 fighter groups (6 flights); 9 reconnaissance groups (18 flights); 2 sea-plane groups (4 flights).

NOTE. — At Larache: 1 flight detached from the Tetuan group.

(b) Balloon Branch.

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

II. SERVICES.

(i) Artillery.
8 artillery headquarters corresponding to the 8 areas;
1 artillery headquarters in the Balearics;
1 » » » » Canaries;
1 » testing workshop, laboratory and electro-technical department.
This establishment is responsible for standardising manufacturing processes, chemically analysing raw materials and substances employed in the manufacture of war material, more particularly explosives, etc.
16 divisional artillery parks;
Siege artillery parks;
Depots.

Military Factories:
National Factory, Toledo.
Manufactures Mauser cartridges, bayonets for Mauser rifles, and surgical instruments and appliances.
Seville, Madrid, Barcelona and Melilla Arsenals.
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 of all kinds 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 3,000 kg. of gunpowder and 1,550 kg. of explosives.

Small Arms Factory, Oviedo.
Manufactures Mauser rifles. A new workshop, opened in 1922, manufactures Hotchkiss machine-guns on a large scale.

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

Chemical Factory (San Martin de la Vega).

(2) Engineers.

8 general inspectorates (1 per area);
1 headquarters in the Balearics;
1 headquarters in the Canaries;
The Electro-Technical and Liaison 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 Liaison 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:
3 commands and 8 groups;
2 sections in the Balearics;
2 » » Canaries;
Military hospitals in the different areas;
Divisional medical services.

The Medical Corps Supply Depot prepares supplies for the army medical units, field ambulances and military hospitals.

Institute of Military Hygiene (Madrid).
This institute contains various sections and laboratories: analysis; hygiene; bacteriology; sera, etc.

Central Pharmaceutical Laboratory.
Buys raw material and prepares chemical and medicinal products.

(4) Intendance Service.
8 area intendance headquarters (Regiments) (1 per area);
4 intendance sections in the Balearic Islands;
1 intendance section in the Canary Islands.

Central Intendance Establishment.
This establishment comprises 2 sections:
1st section: Laboratory, library, statistical museum;
2nd » Manufacture.
It provides service stores and equipment.
(5) Horse-Breeding, Training and Remounts Service.

8 inspectors of horse-breeding centres;

1 Central Purchasing Board;

1 Central Artillery Remounts Board;

Service of horse-breeding and horse and mule census;¹

8 area boards (1 per area).

(6) Chaplains.

Under the Chaplain-General’s Department: one deputy-chaplain-general to each area.

(7) 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) Veterinary Corps.

1 Chief Veterinary Officer attached to each District or each Commandant’s staff in Africa.

F. AUXILIARY FORCES

(CIVIL GUARD, CARABINIERS, “SOMATENES”).

The auxiliary forces are composed of troops always under arms and 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 Ministries of the Interior, Public Works, Commerce, Industry, etc. The Civil Guard is distributed throughout the Peninsula, the Balearic and Canary Islands and Africa. It is divided into 3,134 stations grouped in 548 legions (lineas), forming 174 companies, 39 mounted squadrons and 5 mounted sections, composing 63 Headquarters, 61 of which provide 28 foot regiments (tercios), 3 of which are independent groups, making a grand total of 21,027 foot and 5,233 mounted guards, with 4,912 horses.

Similar duties to that of the Civil Guard are performed in their respective provinces by the men of the Barcelona squadrons, by the miñones of Biscay and Alaba and by the miqueletes of Guipuzcoa. The Barcelona squadrons 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 Ministry of the Interior; the three others are 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 14 deputy-inspectors’ districts; the latter are divided into 32 groups, which are subdivided into 110 companies of foot, 12 sections and 4 groups of horse, and 4 supernumerary mounted sections. The total strength is 14,526 foot, 461 marine and 350 mounted carabineers, with

¹ These organisations, which are neither civil nor military in character, are intended to encourage the development of horse breeding and are located in the Directorate, in the Ministry, and in the eight Inspectors’ areas.
an equal number of horses. The corps is distributed among 1,749 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 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 in each area a commandant, who ranks as an infantry brigadier-general at the district headquarters. The chiefs and officers of the auxiliary forces are chosen by the Captain-Generals among the officers detailed for the reserve areas and recruiting offices.

The Somatenes may be recruited from men of good character, over 23 years of age, who have an occupation or employment in the place where they reside. They will be armed with their own rifles; corporals, lance-corporals, etc., will be armed with revolvers, subject to authorisation by the competent military authorities.

### SUMMARY TABLE OF COMMANDS AND UNITS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Commands</th>
<th>Mixed Divisions</th>
<th>Brigades</th>
<th>Regiments</th>
<th>Battalions</th>
<th>Squadrons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>Artillery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>101</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>72²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including Balearic Islands command of Spanish Army in Africa.
2 Including 3 in the Balearics, 1 each at the naval bases of Cadiz, Cartagena and Ferrol, and 2 in the Canaries.
3 Including 16 light artillery, 1 horse, 1 mountain, 3 coast artillery and 4 mixed.
4 Including 6 of field engineers, 2 of railway troops, 1 military telegraph, 1 bridge train, 1 wireless telegraphy, exclusive of units in Africa.

### G. BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES, 1928

**Army.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank and file</th>
<th>100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>113,434</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPAIN

Police. ................. 3,677

Security Corps. ...........

Officers. ................ 170
Under-Officers ........... 198
Other ranks .............. 5,159

Total .................. 5,527

Civil Guard. .............

Officers. ................. 1,195
Under-Officers ........... 1,441
Other ranks .............. 24,103

Total .................. 26,739

H. RECRUITING SYSTEM

I. ORGANISATION OF RECRUITING AND RESERVE AREAS.

The territory of the Peninsula and of the Balearic and Canary Islands is divided, for the purposes of recruiting, into 120 recruiting depots and 75 reserve districts, organised as 49 recruiting areas for the administration, organisation and interior economy of the units stationed therein.

The recruiting depots in each area receive recruits from the municipalities of the corresponding territories.

The regiments allot the youths received from the recruiting depots to their three battalions; when these men are sent on unlimited leave they continue to belong to the same units or depot companies during the whole of their period in the second category of active service. On transfer to the reserve they are struck off the strength of their units and enrolled in the reserve districts corresponding to the territories in which they reside.

The depot companies, which are formed in each mountain battalion, fulfil the same rôle.

The 27 cavalry regiments which compose the active forces of that arm in the Peninsula are responsible for handling the new contingents enrolled in the arm, directly or through the recruiting depots — giving them the necessary training, and keeping them up to a high standard until they are transferred to the second category of active service.

The artillery regiments have regimental depots which perform the same rôle as the depot companies of infantry.

Similarly there is a depot company in each engineer regiment. Reserve units are also attached to the command staffs of engineer public works in the eight chief cities of the area; the reservists of the field engineers and special engineer services are posted to these units.

In every active regiment of the railway and bridging services, and in the army air forces, there is a reserve depot to which N.C.O.s and men who have served in these units are posted.

In every headquarters staff of intendance and army medical troops, and in the labour and topographical brigade of the Staff, there is a depot, attached to the "mayoria", to which are posted N.C.O.s and men having served in these units, and residing in the corresponding areas, in the case of intendance and...

1 Under the Ministry of the Interior.
medical troops, or residing anywhere in the country, in the case of the labour
and topographical brigade of the staff.

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 detailed either for
general service or only for auxiliary service.

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 I (those with dependants) are exempted from service after
the fifth postponement.

4. Duration of Military Obligations and Service.

Military service, reckoned from the date on which the young men
come under the jurisdiction of the military authorities and until the date
on which they are finally incorporated, is for 18 years, as follows:

Recruits in training at the depot . . . . . . . . . (variable)
First period of active service . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 years
Second » » » . . . . . . (unattached) 4 »
1st Reserve . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6 »
2nd Reserve (until completion of 18 years’ service).

The normal period of service of recruits for the first period 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. The second active service
category includes:

1. Young men who have completed their service in the first active
service category.
2. Men whose service has been postponed for family reasons, and young men temporarily exempted for reasons of health or physical incapacity after two medical re-examinations which take place in the second and fourth year respectively after their enrolment.

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 1,000 to 5,000 pesetas, according to their financial position.

### Number of Recruits According to Areas (1928)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>Infantry</th>
<th>Cavalry</th>
<th>Artillery</th>
<th>Engineers</th>
<th>Aviation</th>
<th>Intendance</th>
<th>Medical Services</th>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>2,686</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>1,685</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>8,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>2,136</td>
<td>1,195</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>4,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>2,285</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>3,554</td>
<td>952</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>5,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>2,142</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>915</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>4,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>3,190</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>1,025</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>5,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th</td>
<td>1,817</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>2,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th</td>
<td>2,423</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>3,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balearic Isles</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>1,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canary Isles</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>1,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,909</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,301</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,480</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,765</strong></td>
<td><strong>700</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,360</strong></td>
<td><strong>844</strong></td>
<td><strong>772</strong></td>
<td><strong>42,131</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### I. Cadres

#### 1. N.C.O.s.

Promotion to the rank of corporal may take place after four months’ service, and to the rank of sergeant 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 hold a certificate of fitness, and have held their rank continuously for not less than six years.

#### 2. Officers.

The following training centres for officers exist:

- Staff College (155 pupils),
- Central Musketry School,
- Riding School (30 pupils),
- Army Medical Academy (25 pupils),
- Infantry School (606 pupils),
- Cavalry Academy (175 pupils),
- Artillery School (570 pupils),
- School of Engineers (117 pupils),
- School of Intendance (113 pupils),
- Central School of Gymnastics, etc.
There are also (in course of organisation) a General Military School, and a School for Higher Military Studies. Each of these schools comprises two sections, a military and an industrial section.

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 Academy. 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. The course lasts three years. After completing a theoretical course, the officers do two years' practical training. They then return to their units, but are entitled to a special badge, to an increase 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 ranking as lieutenants in their units.

In order to obtain speedier promotion to the rank of officer on the active list, men and N.C.O.s with more than three years' continuous service in the Army may enter under special conditions one of the military academies, after passing the regulation examinations and tests. The Government gives them special opportunities for preparation and a special allowance while they are at the Academy.

3. Reserve of Officers.

The Reserve of Officers consists of:

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.

4. Supernumerary Officers and N.C.O.s.

The corps of Supernumerary Officers and N.C.O.s. is recruited from men of the second group or the reduced service group. Candidates showing the necessary knowledge and aptitude serve for three months in the rank and file, three months as corporals and three months as sergeants. After these nine months they pass the examination for N.C.O.s. and are sent on furlough.

Those who have obtained the rank of N.C.O. are called up the following year for a course of practical training as N.C.O.s: they serve for two months, at the end of which they pass an examination and are promoted officers.
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 (in each Command):

- Paymaster's Department (Ceuta and Melilla);
- Examining Judges;
- Judge-Advocate's Department;
- Officers Commanding Intendance;
- Financial Department;
- Officer Commanding Medical Corps;
- Chaplains;
- Officer Commanding Veterinary Corps;
- Auxiliary services of the military administrative offices, etc.
B. TABLE SHOWING THE COMPOSITION OF THE SPANISH ARMY IN MOROCCO

Ceuta Command.

Ceuta, Tetuan area and Larache.

Infantry.

2 infantry regiments of 2 battalions with 6 rifle companies, 1 machine-gun company and 1 mortar section.
12 battalions of light infantry with 5 rifle companies, 1 machine-gun company, 1 mortar section, and 1 native section.

Cavalry.

2 regiments, with 6 squadrons of cavalry and 1 machine-gun squadron each.
2 remount depots with 1 artillery section.

Artillery.

2 artillery commands, one at Ceuta-Tetuan and one at Larache, comprising:
5 10.5 cm. howitzer batteries;
2 7 cm. mountain batteries;
2 light 7.5 cm. batteries;
2 position artillery batteries;
3 Coast artillery batteries;
1 15.5 cm. howitzer battery (cadre);
3 mobile parks;
1 artillery park;
1 section attached to the remount depot.

Engineers.

1 battalion of engineers, consisting of 2 mixed groups, comprising
5 companies of field engineers;
2 liaison groups;
2 railway companies;
2 field telegraphy sections;
2 bridging sections;
2 labour sections;
2 administrative sections;
2 native sections.
2 motor transport and wireless telegraphy groups.

Intendance.

1 Intendance command, consisting of 2 mixed groups, comprising:
5 mountain companies;
2 motor companies.
MOROCCO

MEDICAL SERVICE.

H.Q., with 1 garrison company (3 sections), 1 mountain company (3 sections), 1 motor company (2 sections).
2 mobile hospital sections (Gómez Ulla) with 100 beds, and 2 sanitary and disinfection sections.

AIR FORCE.

H.Q., workshops, and 1 group of flights.

REGULAR NATIVE FORCES.

2 groups with 3 detachments (tabors) of infantry, each consisting of 3 rifle companies, 1 machine-gun company and 1 explosives section; 1 tabor of cavalry with 3 squadrons of sabres.

Melilla and Riff areas.

INFANTRY.

2 infantry regiments of 2 battalions, with 6 rifle companies, 1 machine-gun company and 1 mortar section each.
6 battalions of light infantry with 5 rifle companies, 1 machine-gun company, 1 mortar section and 1 native section each.

CAVALRY.

1 regiment with 6 squadrons of sabres and 1 machine-gun squadron.
1 remount depot with 1 artillery section.

ARTILLERY.

2 artillery commands, one at Melilla and the other in the Riff, comprising:
4 10.5 cm. howitzer batteries;
2 light 7.5 cm. batteries;
2 position artillery batteries;
2 7 cm. mountain batteries;
1 15.5 cm. howitzer battery (cadre);
3 mobile parks;
1 artillery park;
1 artillery depot;
1 section attached to the remount depot.

ENGINEERS.

1 battalion of engineers, consisting of 2 groups, comprising:
4 companies of field engineers;
2 field telegraphy companies;
2 administrative sections;
1 bridging section;
2 labour sections;  
2 native sections;  
1 motor and wireless telegraphy detachment.

**Intendance.**

1 Intendance Command consisting of two mixed groups comprising:  
3 mountain companies;  
1 automobile company and 1 section.

**Medical Service.**

H.Q., with 1 garrison company (3 sections);  
1 mountain company (3 sections);  
1 motor company (3 sections).

**Air Force.**

H.Q., workshops, 3 groups of flights and 1 hydroplane base.

**Regular Native Forces.**

2 groups with 3 detachments (tabors) of infantry, each consisting of 3 rifle companies, 1 machine-gun company and 1 explosives section;  
1 tabor of cavalry with three squadrons of sabres.

**Summary Table of Units.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>Spanish Troops:</th>
<th>Native Troops:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regiments</td>
<td>Battalions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                   | Infantry        | 4              | 26
138
1     | 26
138
1     |               |               |               |
| Cavalry           | 3              |               |               |               |               |               |
| Artillery         |                |               |               |               |               |               |
| Field             |                |               |               |               |               |               |
| Mountain          |                |               |               |               |               |               |
| Coast             |                |               |               |               |               |               |
| Heavy             |                |               |               |               |               |               |
| Howitzer          |                |               |               |               |               |               |
| Engineers         |                | 2              |               |               |               |               |
| Intendance        |                |               |               |               |               |               |
| Medical Service   |                |               |               |               |               |               |
| Air Force         |                |               |               |               |               |               |
| Infantry          |                | 48             | 16             |               |               |               |
| Cavalry           |                |               |               |               |               |               |

1 8 rifle battalions, 18 battalions of light infantry.  
2 48 rifles, 90 light infantry.  
3 Squadrions.  
4 Not including 17 different sections.  
5 4 groups of flights and 1 hydroplane base.
**C. BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES (1928)**

**Officers:**
- Generals .................. 5
- Colonels .................. 22
- Lieut.-Colonels .......... 70
- Majors .................... 194
- Captains .................. 568
- Subaltern officers ...... 1,352
- Aspirant officers ..... 52

**Total** .................. 2,263

**Under-Officers** ........ 2,811

**Other ranks** ............ 56,579

**Grand Total** ........... 61,653

**NATIVE TROOPS.**
- Officers .................. 452
- Under-Officers and Other Ranks 13,117

**CIVIL GUARD**
- Officers .................. 35
- Under-Officers and Guards ... 660

**Recruits for General Command Areas in Africa (1928).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Command Areas</th>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>Infantry</th>
<th>Cavalry</th>
<th>Artillery</th>
<th>Engineers</th>
<th>Military Intendance</th>
<th>Company of Marines</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>General Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,139</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1,884</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,098</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1,793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
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<td>52</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>868</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td>556</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>916</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td></td>
<td>491</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>867</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td></td>
<td>456</td>
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<td>90</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>820</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td></td>
<td>710</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>1,287</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceuta</td>
<td></td>
<td>123</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,940</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>1,010</td>
<td>1,505</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>10,035</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including 4,140 European.
2 Under the Ministry of Interior.
## II.

### Navy.

**LIST OF UNITS**

*(1927)*

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

### Battleships:

1. *Alfonso Trece* *(1913–15)*

2. *Jaime Primero* *(1914–21)*
   - H.P. 15,500 = 19.5 kts. *Guns*: 8 12-inch; 20 4-inch; 4 3-pdr.

### Aircraft Carrier:

*Dédało* *(1901–)*

- Displacement, 10,800 tons. Dimensions: 420 × 55 × 20 1/2 feet. H.P. 3,000 = 12 1/2 kts.

### Cruisers:

*Miguel de Cervantes* *(Building)*

1. *Carlos Quinto* *(1895–)*
2. Princesa de Asturias
(1896–)

3. Cataluña (1900–)

4. Príncipe Alfonso (1925–1926)

5. Almirante Cervera (1925–1926)

6. Reina Victoria Eugenia (1920–23)

7. Blas De Lezo (1922–24)

8. Mendes Nuñez (1923–1924)
Normal displacement, 1,920 tons. Dimensions: 250 1 35 3/3 x 15. H.P. 7,000 = 19 kts. Guns: 2 5.5-inch; 2 4.1-inch; 4 6-pdr.

8 (+ 3 building + 5 authorised) flotilla leaders and destroyers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of launching</th>
<th>Displacement</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>T. tubes</th>
<th>Max. draught</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Flotilla Leaders</td>
<td>1923-?</td>
<td>1,650</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Aledo</td>
<td>1920-25</td>
<td>1,145</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10 1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bustamante</td>
<td>1912-17</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>6,250</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Proserpina</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9 3/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


14 (+ 2 building + 6 authorised) submarines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of launching</th>
<th>Displacement</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>T. tubes</th>
<th>Max. draught</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>C. 1-6</td>
<td>1923-27</td>
<td>915</td>
<td>1,290</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>81/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>B. 1-6 class</td>
<td>1916-25</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A. 1-3 class</td>
<td>1915-17</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Perat</td>
<td>1915-16</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Miscellaneous: 45 units (gunboats, transport, sloop, etc.).
## Summary Table of Naval Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessels</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
<th>Depreciated Tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battleships and battle-cruisers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30,904</td>
<td>16,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft-carrier</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10,800</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers and light cruiser</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>59,495</td>
<td>26,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers and torpedo-boats</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11,042</td>
<td>5,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8,264</td>
<td>5,247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous craft ²</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7,363</td>
<td>5,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total tonnage</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>127,868</td>
<td>58,352</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Depreciated tonnage (on January 1st, 1928) is calculated as follows:

1. For battleships, battle-cruisers, coast-defence ships, monitors, aircraft-carriers and miscellaneous vessels, a reduction in original tonnage at the rate of 1/20 per annum from date of completion.
2. For cruisers and light cruisers, a reduction of 1/17 per annum from date of completion.
3. For torpedo craft and submarines, a reduction of 1/12 per annum from date of completion.

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

DISTRIBUTION (IN %) OF TONNAGE OF THE NAVY AMONG THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF VESSELS in 1913, 1919 and 1927

Note. — Only units completely finished on the dates in question have been included.

NUMBER AND TONNAGE (in thousands of tons)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1913</th>
<th>1919</th>
<th>1927</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number</strong></td>
<td><strong>Tons</strong></td>
<td><strong>Number</strong></td>
<td><strong>Tons</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battleships</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>42,3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers and torpedo boats</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>7,6</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10,3</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 There were 1 battleship (building), 1 battleship launched in 1912 and another launched in 1913 but not completed in this year.

2 Gunboats.
NAVY

NUMBER OF UNITS AND TONNAGE

in 1913, 1919 and 1927

Battleships
Cruisers
Destroyers
Submarines
Miscellaneous
and torpedo-boats
NAVY

TOTAL TONNAGE

Tons
(ooo's omitted)

1913. . . 60.2
1919. . . 106.0
1926. . . 121.1¹
1927. . . 117.0¹

¹ Not including an aircraft-carrier of 10,800 tons.

III.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A. NOTES ON BUDGET PROCEDURE.

(1) Until 1926 the financial year covered the period from July 1st to June 30th. For the second half of the year 1926 a six-months' budget, amounting to about one-half of the foregoing budget, was intercalated, so that the financial year now (from January 1st, 1927) coincides with the calendar year.

The budgets for 1925-26, the second half of 1926 and those for 1927 and 1928 came into force by royal Decrees of July 1st, 1925, June 29th, 1926, and January 3rd, 1927 and 1928, respectively.
The Ministry of Finance publishes regularly in the *Gaceta de Madrid* a statement showing cash receipts and outgoings during each month and, 4 to 12 months after the close of the financial year, provisional accounts of the financial transactions and the situation of the Treasury. The definitive accounts are not available until some years later.

(2) All expenditure is charged to one comprehensive budget. Under each section of the budget the expenditure is divided into permanent, temporary (until 1926 also extraordinary), and that referring to previous years. In the second half of 1926 an extensive programme of public works and acquisitions, covering the period until 1936, was voted, and the expenditure, distributed over that period, forms a special extraordinary budget. 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" and, since the beginning of 1927, in a newly created section which contains the expenditure on services of the various ministries the gradual abolition of which has been decided.

(3) The Spanish budget is a gross budget, and receipts collected by the Defence Departments from the 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>1925-26</th>
<th>1926 second half-year</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td>Pesetas (ooo's omitted)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence expenditure :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>448,637</td>
<td>224,393</td>
<td>411,850</td>
<td>429,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td>207,425</td>
<td>113,991</td>
<td>253,667</td>
<td>256,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities in Morocco</td>
<td>400,140</td>
<td>221,849</td>
<td>301,486</td>
<td>293,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,056,202</td>
<td>560,233</td>
<td>967,003</td>
<td>979,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence expenditure index</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index number of wholesale prices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1913 = 100</th>
<th>1925-26 = 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>184</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index of defence expenditure reduced to the 1925-26 price level.

1. VII. 1925 - 30. VI. 1926.
2. Average, January to July 1928.

**Notes.** — (1) The figures under 1927 and 1928 for the Ministry of War and the Ministry of the Marine include the expenditure as shown under the special section of the budget covering services of the various ministries the abolition of which has been decided. In the following analysis this expenditure is shown under the item "Staff liable to disbandment".

(2) The expenditure in the table above does not include that on pensions except war pensions.

(3) Part of the expenditure shown under the sections "Activities in Morocco" and "Ministry of the Marine" is for civil purposes.
II. Analysis of Defence Expenditure.

(i) Ministry of War.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1925-26</th>
<th>1926 second half-year</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ordinary Expenditure.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Permanent services:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central and local administration, troops and establishments</td>
<td>235,453</td>
<td>113,186</td>
<td>209,932</td>
<td>211,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War depots</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery depots</td>
<td>7,768</td>
<td>2,874</td>
<td>1,479</td>
<td>1,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering services</td>
<td>10,164</td>
<td>3,689</td>
<td>6,125</td>
<td>10,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victualling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>39,299</td>
<td>49,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartering, lighting and heating</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,189</td>
<td>6,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaigning supplies</td>
<td>65,354</td>
<td>28,347</td>
<td>4,960</td>
<td>4,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,895</td>
<td>9,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,639</td>
<td>1,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State property, upkeep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,373</td>
<td>9,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War industries</td>
<td>1,817</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>1,061</td>
<td>1,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military health services</td>
<td>6,454</td>
<td>3,204</td>
<td>7,140</td>
<td>5,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remount services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,910</td>
<td>3,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various and unforeseen expenses</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>2,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obligations arising from the law regarding accidents at work</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supernumerary Staff and Reserve Corps, war pensions</td>
<td>18,182</td>
<td>8,950</td>
<td>18,620</td>
<td>18,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td>17,522</td>
<td>8,305</td>
<td>17,045</td>
<td>18,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total permanent services</strong></td>
<td>364,201</td>
<td>170,114</td>
<td>335,350</td>
<td>346,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temporary services:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment of troops</td>
<td>2,009</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery material</td>
<td>27,829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering works</td>
<td>10,211</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply of material</td>
<td>295</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff liable to disbandment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15,500</td>
<td>17,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total temporary services</strong></td>
<td>40,254</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,500</td>
<td>22,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure on account of previous years</strong></td>
<td>44,182</td>
<td>35,760</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total ordinary expenditure</strong></td>
<td>448,637</td>
<td>205,874</td>
<td>355,850</td>
<td>369,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extraordinary Expenditure.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material, arms, ammunition, clothing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barracking, constructions</td>
<td></td>
<td>13,404</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval bases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training camps and shooting ranges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total extraordinary expenditure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>18,519</td>
<td>56,000</td>
<td>60,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditure of the Ministry of War</strong></td>
<td>448,637</td>
<td>224,393</td>
<td>411,850</td>
<td>429,461</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes. — (1) The chapter "War industries", newly created in 1927, contains various items representing chiefly acquisitions of war material which were formerly distributed among the chapters "Artillery depots", "Engineering services", "Victualling and quartering", "Campaigning supplies" and "Hospital services".

(2) The chapter "Upkeep of Motor Vehicles", also created in 1927, comprises expenditure on that account by the different military units, formerly spread over the various chapters.
### Ordinary Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1925–26</th>
<th>1926 second half-year</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Permanent Services</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central administration:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>1,048</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>1,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>41,860</td>
<td>20,263</td>
<td>57,218</td>
<td>59,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departments, arsenals and naval districts:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>8,018</td>
<td>3,203</td>
<td>8,938</td>
<td>9,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>1,182</td>
<td>1,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher and lower staff, officials on the Reserve, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval forces:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>21,269</td>
<td>11,526</td>
<td>22,438</td>
<td>22,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>17,937</td>
<td>9,245</td>
<td>19,444</td>
<td>20,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Infantry:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>2,997</td>
<td>1,445</td>
<td>2,995</td>
<td>2,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific and educational establishments:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>3,185</td>
<td>1,471</td>
<td>3,263</td>
<td>3,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>1,416</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>2,181</td>
<td>2,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various expenses</td>
<td>12,554</td>
<td>5,201</td>
<td>14,848</td>
<td>16,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total permanent services</td>
<td>130,983</td>
<td>60,750</td>
<td>157,240</td>
<td>163,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temporary Services</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff liable to disbandment</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>2,758</td>
<td>2,527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>53,787</td>
<td>397</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of warships, acquisition of material</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval bases and other extensions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various expenses</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total temporary services</td>
<td>54,113</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>2,958</td>
<td>2,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure on account of previous years</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ordinary expenditure</td>
<td>22,329</td>
<td>11,425</td>
<td>1,653</td>
<td>676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extraordinary Expenditure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constructions, etc.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>41,301</td>
<td>91,816</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditure of the Ministry of the Marine</strong></td>
<td>207,425</td>
<td>113,991</td>
<td>253,667</td>
<td>256,693</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Activities in Morocco

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1925–26</th>
<th>1926 second half-year</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ordinary Expenditure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidency</td>
<td>25,314</td>
<td>29,843</td>
<td>35,412</td>
<td>40,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>362,540</td>
<td>188,759</td>
<td>253,720</td>
<td>241,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· the Marine</td>
<td>5,468</td>
<td>1,638</td>
<td>2,483</td>
<td>1,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· the Interior</td>
<td>2,071</td>
<td>1,586</td>
<td>3,443</td>
<td>3,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Economic Development</td>
<td>4,147</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ordinary expenditure</td>
<td>400,140</td>
<td>221,849</td>
<td>295,286</td>
<td>287,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extraordinary Expenditure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public works and buildings</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,200</td>
<td>6,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Activities in Morocco</strong></td>
<td>400,140</td>
<td>221,849</td>
<td>301,486</td>
<td>293,351</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The expenditure on activities in Morocco was reduced in the estimates for the year 1927 in consequence of the termination of hostilities.

As previously stated, the expenditure of the Ministry of the Marine also covers expenditure on civil services such as harbourmasters' offices, naval schools, the General Directorates of Navigation and Fishery and various subsidies. The above directorates are included under the heading "Central Administration"; their estimated expenditure amounted to 49.6 million pesetas for 1925-26, 28.8 million for the second half of 1926, 57.6 million for 1927 and 59.9 million for 1928, and consisted chiefly of subsidies to navigation companies.

**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.

**Air Force.** — The budget for the Ministry of War contains appropriations for the Air Force as shown in the table. The expenditure on the Naval Air Force is included in various chapters of the Ministry of the Marine. In each of the 1927 and 1928 budgets for activities in Morocco the appropriations for the Air Force amount to 3.1 million pesetas.

### III. Receipts in connection with Defence Expenditure.

In the budgets and closed accounts, receipts collected by the Defence Departments are, with the exception of the sale of buildings and disused material, accounted for in an aggregate sum with those of civil departments. The proceeds of the latter are insignificant.

### IV. Military and Naval Pensions,

with the exception of war 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. The appropriations for military and naval pensions and assistance are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1925-26</th>
<th>1926 second half-year</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closed Accounts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension funds</td>
<td>32,737</td>
<td>17,576</td>
<td>32,200</td>
<td>32,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired pay and pensions</td>
<td>49,304</td>
<td>25,883</td>
<td>48,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>82,041</td>
<td>43,459</td>
<td>80,200</td>
<td>77,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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