PORTUGAL

GENERAL

Area: Portugal (mainland) ........... 89,625 sq. km.
Adjacent islands:
    Azores ........................................... 2,349
    Madeira ........................................... 739
    Total ........................................... 3,088

Population (1926). ........... 6,195,000
Density per sq. km. ............................. 66.8
Length of land frontier with Spain ....... 1,209 km
    " " coastline .................................. 845
    Total ........................................... 2,054

Length of railway system (XII-1927) .......... 3,385

Colonies.

AFRICA

Cape Verde (1926) .......................... 3,915 sq. km. 131,000
Guinea (1924) .................................. 36,125 771,000
St. Thomas and Prince's Island (1921) .... 932 59,055
Angola (1927) ................................ 1,251,000 59,055
Mozambique (XII-1926) .................... 1,108,841 3,524,000

ASIA

India (Goa, Damão and Diu) (1925) ....... 4,242 571,000
Macao (III-1927) ................................ 14 157,175

OCEANIA

Timor and Kambing (XII-1926) ........... 18,990 442,261

I.

Army.

A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS

The legislative bodies of the Republic (Senate and Chamber of Deputies in session) alone have power to authorise the Executive to make war. In time of war the Government of the Republic appoints
a Commander-in-Chief, who is under the Ministry of War and is in command of all troops and army services. He has supreme control of operations.

(i) Ministry of War. — The War Minister is the supreme head of the Army.

The Ministry of War consists of:

1. The Minister’s Secretariat;
2. Three Directorates-General;
3. The General Department (pensions, civil employees, etc.);
4. The Supreme Inspectorate of Army Administration;
5. The Army Council.

The first directorate-general, which consists of three divisions and an administrative council, deals with all questions relating to personnel.

The second directorate-general, which comprises four divisions and an administrative council, deals with all administrative questions and questions relating to productive establishments, remounts and military works.

The third directorate-general, which comprises four divisions and an administrative council, deals with all diplomatic questions and questions relating to general army training, home and colonial defence, army organisation, recruiting and mobilisation, transport and with the study of international conventions and the laws of war.

Attached to the third Directorate-General are a central fortifications commission, a central railways commission, a central telegraph commission, and a central air commission.

(2) Supreme Council for National Defence. — The Supreme Council for National Defence is the chief organ for dealing with important questions regarding the defence of the country.

It consists of the following members: The Prime Minister, the Ministers for the Interior, Finance, War, Navy, Colonies and Foreign Affairs; the Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Military Council; the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy; the Chief of the Staff of the Army; the Quartermaster-General; the Chief of the Naval Staff; the Inspector-General of the Navy, and such generals and admirals as may be summoned to its meetings, owing to the appointments which they hold, or to their special competence.

If the President of the Republic attends a session of the Council, he takes the chair; otherwise the Prime Minister acts as Chairman in his place.

The Superior Military Council performs the following functions:

(a) It advises on all questions relating to preparation for war and the general defence of the country.

(b) It advises on the memoranda drawn up by the Staffs of the Army and Navy or by the Colonial Military Directorate.

(c) It advises on proposals and schemes relating to the general organisation of the home or colonial armies or to their preparation for war, which are submitted for approval to the Congress of the Republic.

(d) It examines plans for operations and schemes of defence relating to all parts of the national territory.

(e) It advises on the promotion of colonels to the rank of general, and on the nomination of colonels to vacancies on the Staff.
(3) Army Staff. — The third Directorate-General of the Ministry of War, consisting of four departments, is placed under the orders of a general officer known as the Chief of the Staff of the Army, who is responsible to the Minister for the carrying out of the duties entrusted to the Directorate.

The duties of the Army Staff, which are more closely defined in the instructions issued by the Chief of the Staff, are as follows:

(a) To examine questions of general preparedness for war.
(b) To assume the higher direction of the training of the troops and services of the home and colonial armies.
(c) To submit for the consideration of the Ministry such measures or changes in existing measures as are necessary to keep the general organisation of the home and colonial armies on a level with the requirements of national defence and the progress of military science.

The Army Staff acts in questions concerning the troops through the Inspectors-General of Arms and Services, who represent these arms and services on the Army Staff, under which they are placed for the exercise of their powers in all questions connected with training and preparation for war.

The Assistant Chief of the Army Staff and the Assistant Director of the Army Departments have the rank of Inspectors-General, and are appointed by the Army Council on the proposal of the Chief of the Army Staff.

The Inspectors-General of the different arms have under their orders inspectors of special services which, in some cases, constitute subdivisions of the arms in question.

The following inspectorates are directly under the Chief of Staff in matters affecting preparation for war and training:

(a) Inspectorate of pioneer services;
(b) " " field artillery;
(c) " " cavalry;
(d) " " infantry;
(e) " military railway services;
(f) " military telegraph services;
(g) Inspectorate-General of medical services;
(h) Inspectorate of veterinary services;
(i) Inspectorate-General of administrative services;
(j) Inspectorate of the technical remount commission.

The following services are under the direction of the Quartermaster-General:

(a) The army arsenal, in its aspect as a depot for war material;
(b) The general pioneer material store;
(c) The general medical material store;
(d) The central clothing store, the military administration of food and forage depots and the supply park.

The Azores Command:
2 infantry regiments (and 2 reserve regiments),
2 mountain artillery batteries.

Madeira Command:
1 infantry regiment (and 1 reserve regiment),
1 mountain artillery battery.
(4) Army Council. — The Army Council, which is presided over by the Minister of War, consists of:

- The Adjutant-General;
- The Administrator-General;
- The Chief of the Staff of the Army;
- The Directors of Arms and Services;
- The Area Commandants;
- The Military Governor of Lisbon.

The Assistant Chief of the Staff of the Army acts as secretary; he has a right of vote and is in charge of the archives.

The duties of the Army Council are advisory.

(5) General Inspectorate of Army Administration.

The inspection of army administration is under a general officer on the active or reserve list who is responsible for the economic and administrative supervision of the army. It is further his duty to safeguard the interests of the Treasury, as well as individual rights, and to secure the observance by all branches of the Administration of the laws, decrees, ordinances, regulations, decisions and other legal provisions by which they are governed.

The Chief Inspector of Army Administration receives his orders direct from the Minister and acts on his behalf; he enjoys the independence necessary for the performance of his work.

(6) Army Inspectorates.

(a) Ordinary inspections: general and partial;
(b) Extraordinary inspections: general and partial;
(c) Higher inspections.

Ordinary inspections are held at fixed intervals to ascertain the condition of military units and establishments in so far as concerns their organisation, training, discipline, readiness for mobilisation and administration.

Higher inspections are in all cases extraordinary inspections and are carried out by:

(a) The Chief Inspector of Army Administration in all matters directly or indirectly concerned with administration;
(b) The Chief of Staff of the Army in all matters relating to the preparation of the army for war, that is to say, organisation, training, preparation for mobilisation and the defence of the country;
(c) The Adjutant-General of the Army in all matters relating to the organisation and work of the various secretariats and archives and military records, with the exception of the accounts of the administrative councils and the military inspection councils in time of peace.

(7) Ministry of War Council for Army Factories.

This Council is under the Ministry of War, and its duties are to establish liaison between the various manufacturing establishments, to advise the Minister in all matters concerning the work of these establishments; at the request of the competent authorities to study all technical or administrative questions affecting these establishments; to examine complaints regarding the prices, manufacture or quality of the raw material of the articles manufactured, and to give information with regard to the industrial mobilisation of the country.
B. MILITARY TERRITORIAL AREAS

The territory of Portugal is divided into 22 recruiting areas, four military areas (Porto, Coimbra, Tomar and Évora), and three military governments (Lisbon, Madeira and Azores).

Headquarters of Military Areas and Governments.

In time of peace the Military Governors and Area Commandants are responsible for the administration and command of all forces stationed in or passing through their respective areas; in time of war these duties also extend to all forces which come under their command.

The Military Governors or Area Commandants are also in command of all forces or military establishments in the area over which they have authority.

The Military Governors or Area Commandants receive their orders from the Minister of War; these orders are transmitted to them through the Minister's Secretariat or through the Directorates-General of the Ministry of War.

The duties of Military Governors and Area Commandants consist of: the execution of orders from the Minister of War; the supreme command of all troops, recruiting centres, fortifications and military establishments in their area; the supervision and inspection of order and discipline among the troops; inspection of training, etc.

Military Governors and Area Commandants have their own headquarters, each consisting of:

- The general staff;
- The secretariat;
- The archives;
- The administrative council;
- Headquarter troops.

C. HIGHER FORMATIONS

There are no permanently organised units in the army in peace time higher than the brigade, in the cavalry, the regiment in the other arms, and the company in the services. The army in peace time is employed on recruiting, training and preparing for mobilisation the units and formations which are to be embodied in the field army; it provides
the colonial army with the units and services which it requires, and it assists, when called upon, in maintaining public order, together with the other organisations specially intended for that purpose.

Mixed detachments, divisions or other higher units may be organised provisionally for training or other purposes.

D. ARMS AND SERVICES

Directorates of Arms and Services.

Each arm or technical service of the army is under a Directorate, the duties of which are essentially technical and only relate to preparation for war. The Directors of arms have the rank of general, the Directors of services the rank of colonel. They are appointed by the Minister of War. The Directorates of arms and services normally have attached to them the corresponding inspectorates, which form an integral part of them.

The Directorates are:

Directorate of Infantry;
Directorate of Artillery;
Directorate of Cavalry;
Directorate of Engineers;
Directorate of Aviation;
Directorate of the Army Medical Service;
Directorate of the Army Veterinary Service;
Directorate of Military Administration.

The Infantry comprises:

(a) The Infantry Command;
(b) 5 Infantry Inspectorates;
(c) The Practical School for Infantry;
(d) The following infantry units:

22 infantry regiments:
- 1 independent infantry battalion;
- 9 battalions of light infantry;
- 2 cyclist battalions;
- 3 machine-gun battalions;
- the accessory equipment companies;
- the light tank companies.

Each battalion of light infantry comprises:
- 4 rifle companies;
- 1 machine-gun company;
- 1 headquarters; and
- 1 depot section.

Each cyclist battalion comprises:
- 2 cyclist rifle companies;
- 1 machine-gun company;
- 1 headquarters; and
- 1 depot section.

Each machine-gun battalion comprises:
- 3 machine-gun companies;
- 1 headquarters; and
- 1 depot company.
Infantry regiments in peace time are exclusively territorial units intended as training centres for infantry recruits and as mobilisation centres for independent rifle companies, infantry battalions (rifle and machine-gun companies, and headquarters), and accessory equipment companies and headquarter companies (comandos) of field regiments.

Light infantry and cyclist battalions are field units and are intended, together with the effectives which compose them in peace time, for the professional training of regular cadres (officers, sergeants and corporals), the advanced training of specialists, and general instruction; they may form detachments in combination with units of other arms.

The **Cavalry** comprises:

(a) The Cavalry Command;

(b) 2 Cavalry brigade headquarters, also responsible for the inspection of the cavalry units stationed in the area which is assigned to each brigade for that purpose;

(c) The Cavalry Inspectorate, which inspects the other cavalry units;

(d) The Practical School for Cavalry;

(e) The following cavalry units:

- 2 cavalry brigades, 2 regiments each (16 squadrons);
- 5 territorial cavalry regiments (20 squadrons);
- motor machine-gun squadrons.

All cavalry regiments are cavalry training centres; brigaded regiments are field units; territorial regiments may or may not be used as field units according to the mobilisation plan; they are mobilisation centres for squadrons and groups of squadrons, as well as training centres.

The **Artillery** includes:

(a) The Artillery Command;

(b) 3 artillery headquarters (comandos), one in each of the military governments of Lisbon, the Azores and Madeira;

(c) 4 Artillery Inspectorates;

(d) The Practical School for Artillery;

(e) The artillery troops and services, namely:

1. **Light artillery**:

- 5 regiments, comprising all the special arms of the light artillery, including anti-aircraft batteries, listening-posts and range-finding and spotting sections;
- 2 independent mixed groups of mounted artillery, of 4 batteries each, of which 2 are of guns and 2 of howitzers (provisionally 2 batteries of guns and 1 of howitzers);
- 2 groups of horse artillery of 2 batteries each;
- 2 independent groups of mountain artillery of 4 batteries each (provisionally 2 groups of 3 batteries each).

2. **Heavy Artillery**:

- 3 regiments of heavy artillery (provisionally 3 independent groups).
3. **Coast Artillery:**
   2 regiments;
   3 batteries of mobile defence artillery for the neighbouring islands;
   1 submarine coast-defence group for the port of Lisbon;
   1 specialist group (2 companies).

4. **Horse Transport:**
   1 company.

5. **War Material Depots:**
   1 general war material depot;
   6 territorial war material depots.

6. **The Military Museum.**

   The regiments of Light Artillery are purely territorial units intended as training centres for light artillery recruits and mobilisation centres for the artillery headquarters the light artillery batteries and groups of batteries and the listening-posts and range-finding and spotting sections.

   The auxiliary cadre of the artillery services has the following duties:

   (a) To provide for the guarding, maintenance and registration of the movement of war material in depots, in the artillery command, in the units of this arm, and in the military establishments;
   (b) To furnish the personnel in charge of the depots and parks of artillery regiments and groups;
   (c) To provide personnel for garrison magazines and military works;
   (d) To provide personnel for headquarter formations and headquarter offices and artillery inspectorates;
   (e) To provide personnel for horse-transport companies;
   (f) To provide personnel for military depot offices and for the batteries and depot sections of artillery units.

The **Engineers** comprise:

(a) The Engineer Command;
(b) 3 inspectorates;
(c) The Practical School for Engineers;
(d) The military lands and works department;
(e) The engineer headquarters of the Lisbon military government;
(f) The engineer troops and services, comprising:

1. **Pioneers:**
   Sappers and miners — 2 regiments of sappers and miners (provisionally 1 regiment of 3 groups).
   Bridge train — 1 bridge train battalion.

2. **Lines of Communication Troops:**
   Signallers:
   1 regiment of telegraphists;
   Brigades of telegraphists.

   Transport:
   Railways:
   1 regiment of railway troops;
   Railway brigades.
Motor transport:
  1 motor-transport battalion;
  Motor-transport brigades.

3. Depots of engineering material:
  1 general depot of pioneers' material;
  1 general depot of signalling material;
  1 general depot of railway material;
  1 general depot of motor material;
  Territorial depots of engineering material.

The regiment of sappers and miners includes provisionally the following companies and groups:

1st Group:
  2 companies of sappers and miners;
  1 corps sapper company;
  1 divisional bridge train company;
  1 drivers' and park company.

2nd Group:
  1 company of sappers and miners;
  1 divisional bridge train company;
  1 drivers' and park section.

3rd Group:
  1 company of miners;
  1 company of fortress sappers (lines of communication troops).

The bridge train battalion comprises the following companies:
  1 bridge train company;
  1 heavy bridge train company;
  1 river navigation, and hydraulic construction company;
  1 park and drivers' company.

The regiment of telegraphists comprises provisionally the following companies and groups:

1st Group: 2 telegraph companies (with wire), and 1 park and drivers' section.

2nd Group: 3 telegraph companies (with wire), and 1 park and drivers' company.

3rd Group: 1 wireless telegraph company; 1 company of electricians and 1 company of searchlight operators (including the necessary listening-posts).

The regiment of railway sappers will include the following companies and groups:

1st Group: 1 construction company; 1 exploration company; 1 railway bridging company and 1 park and drivers' company.
2nd Group: 1 construction company and 1 exploration company.
3rd Group: 1 construction company and 1 exploration company.
4th Group: (not yet formed): 1 construction company and 1 exploration company.

The Military Air Force includes in peace time:

(a) The Military Air Force Command;
(b) The Inspectorate of the Military Air Force;
(c) Military aviation;
(d) Military balloons;
(e) Anti-aircraft defence;
(f) Flying schools and courses;
(g) The air service;
(h) Aircraft depots.

Provisionally, the Military Flying Branch is composed (on January 1st, 1930) of the following troops and services:

1 offensive and defensive regiment, in two groups;
1 bombing regiment in two groups;
2 observation groups.

The aircraft units now existing are changed into:

1 offensive and defensive group in 2 flights;
1 bombing group in 2 flights;
1 observation group in 2 flights.

The military balloon branch includes: 1 balloon battalion in 3 companies (provisionally 2 companies).

Air Services.

The Air Services include:

(a) The aircraft engineers service, with:
   The special aircraft signalling service,
   The meteorological service,
   The aircraft construction service;
(b) The medical service;
(c) The administrative services;
(d) The temporary military works service.

Medical Service.

The Army Medical Service includes:

(a) The Army Medical Service Command;
(b) 5 inspectorates of the army medical service,
(c) The army medical service school;
(d) The schools for military nurses;
(e) The school for pharmaceutical students;
(f) Three medical companies;
(g) The sanitary material and ambulance depots as follows:
   1 general sanitary material and ambulance depot;
   4 territorial sanitary material and ambulance depots;
(h) The Hospital Service, consisting of:
   2 principal military hospitals;
   3 district military hospitals.
3 auxiliary military hospitals;
28 garrison military hospitals;
The military sanatoria;
The convalescent depots;

(i) The Army Medical Board Service;

(j) The medical service in military units and establishments, as follows:
Medical assistance for officers and men and their families;
1 regimental infirmary for each military unit or establishment where necessary;

(k) The army pharmaceutical service.

Army Veterinary Service.
The Army Veterinary Service includes:
(a) The Army Veterinary Service Command;
(b) 5 inspectorates of the army veterinary service;
(c) The school of the army veterinary service;
(d) The school of horse attendants and training courses for farriers;
(e) The section of horse attendants;
(f) The depots of veterinary and farriery material, as follows:
   1 general depot of veterinary and farriery material;
   2 territorial depots of veterinary and farriery material;

(g) The hospital service, as follows:
   1 principal military veterinary hospital;
   2 district military veterinary hospitals;

(h) The veterinary service for military units and establishments

Military Administrative Service.
The Military Administrative Service includes:
(a) The Military Administrative Service Command;
(b) 2 inspectorates of the military administrative service;
(c) The Practical School of Military Administration;
(d) 3 military administration companies;
(e) The military administration depots as follows:
   1 general supply depot (not yet formed);
   1 general equipment depot;
   1 general military administration material depot;
The territorial supply;
Clothing and military administration material depots.

E. AUXILIARY FORCES

I. NATIONAL AND REPUBLICAN GUARD.
The National and Republican Guard is under the Ministry of the Interior. It consists of the following troops:

(a) General Headquarters;
(b) 1 cavalry regiment (4 squadrons);
(c) 5 infantry battalions (20 companies);
(d) 1 heavy machine-gun section.

These troops are distributed in all parts of Portuguese territory to maintain public order.
2. REVENUE GUARD.

The Revenue Guard which is under the Ministry of the Interior comprises 3 battalions (16 companies) on the mainland and 4 companies in the islands.

3. PUBLIC SECURITY POLICE AND CIVIL POLICE.

The Police forces are under the Ministry of the Interior. Their strength is proportionate to the population of the different towns.

F. MATERIAL IN SERVICE IN THE UNITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Small-Arms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rifles 6.5 mm. mod. 1904 (Mauser Vergueiro)</td>
<td>35,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, 8 mm. mod. 1886-89 (Krópatchek)</td>
<td>4,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, 7.7 mm. mod. 1917 (Lee-Enfield)</td>
<td>11,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carabinos 6.5 mm. mod. 1896 (Maennlicher)</td>
<td>4,772</td>
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<tr>
<td>,, 8 mm. mod. 1886-99 (Krópatchek)</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, 6.5 mm. mod. 1896-1903 (Maennlicher)</td>
<td>4,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pistols 7.65 mm. mod. 1915 (Savage)</td>
<td>7,065</td>
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<tr>
<td>,, mod. 1908 (Parabellum)</td>
<td>1,093</td>
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<tr>
<td>Light machine-guns 7.7 mm. mod. 1917 (Lewis)</td>
<td>260</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revolvers mod. 1886 (Abadie)</td>
<td>268</td>
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<tr>
<td>(b) Field Guns and Heavy Machine-guns.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Machine-guns 6.5 mm. mod. 1904 (Maxim)</td>
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<tr>
<td>,, 7.7 mm. mod. 1917 (Vickers)</td>
<td>116</td>
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<tr>
<td>,, (Hotchkiss)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Howitzers 11.4 cm. English and quick firing mod. 1917</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guns 7 cm. quick-firing mod. 1906 (Schneider Canet) and mod. 1911</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, 7.5 cm. mod. 1904</td>
<td>81</td>
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<td>,, 7 cm. mod. 1882</td>
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<tr>
<td>,, 7.5 cm. quick-firing mod. 1914 and cm. mod. 1897 French</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, 7.5 cm. mod. 1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>(c) Heavy and Coast Artillery.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Howitzers 15 cm. quick-firing</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, 28 cm. mod. 1902</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guns 7.5 cm. quick-firing mod. 1902</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, 9 cm. mod. 1875 and 1878 (Krupp)</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, 12 cm. mod. 1884 (Krupp)</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>,, 15 cm. quick-firing mod. 1902 (Krupp) and mod. 1897.</td>
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<tr>
<td>,, 28 cm. mod. 1875 and 1902.</td>
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<td>,, 8 cm. mod. 1878</td>
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<td>,, 10 cm. mod. 1884</td>
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<td>,, 15 cm. mod. 1875</td>
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<td>,, 15 cm. mod. 1886 and 1878.</td>
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<td>,, 26 cm. mod. 1876</td>
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<td>(d) Mortars.</td>
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<td>15 cm. mod. 1896.</td>
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<td>Trench 7.5 cm.</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>,, 9 cm.</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>,, 10 cm.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, 15 cm.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
G. RECRUITING SYSTEM

The home army consists of:
A. the active army,
B. the army reserve.

The active army includes the four junior classes, consisting of the troops in the permanent cadres and men discharged from army units.

The army reserve consists of all other men on the enrolment registers, distributed among the recruiting and reserve districts of the areas or military communes in which they reside.

(a) General Remarks.

Military service is compulsory from the ages of 17 to 45 and must be performed in person. It is divided as follows:

- With the colours: 4 years (21 to 24).
- In the active reserve: 16 years (25 to 40).
- In the territorial reserve: 5 years (41 to 45).
- In the recruits reserve: 3 years (18 to 20).

Recruits are absorbed into the active army during their twenty-first year, except for certain cases mentioned in the recruiting regulations.

(b) Exemption from military service.

The following are exempt from military service:
1. Men found unfit owing to physical defects;
2. Men less than 1.54 metres in height.

(c) Exclusion from military service.

Men who have committed certain offences or have lost their civil rights in Portugal are excluded from military service.

(d) Service in the ranks.

Ordinary military service includes service in the permanent cadres (active); repetition training and cadre training (for the territorial reserve). The training courses for sergeants and the preparatory training course for militia officers are held at the same time as the recruit training; time is afforded for them during this period in the same way as for the specialist classes and courses.

By the term “extraordinary service” is understood the service performed by troops who are called to the colours by the Government owing to a state of emergency existing, or who are retained with the colours for similar reasons; such circumstances must form the subject of a report by the Government to the Congress.

The military training of troops of the various arms and services includes:
(a) Recruit training (this term includes general training as well as supplementary and special training).
(b) Repetition training.
(c) Sergeants training courses.
(d) Preparatory courses for militia officers.
(e) Musketry courses; tactical courses; technical courses; and other courses held in the training schools.

(f) The Central Officers' School (preparatory training for promotion to next higher rank).

(g) Preparatory course for higher commands.

The higher direction of army training is in the special province of the Chief of the Staff.

The period of active service with the colours to which soldiers are liable is, under normal circumstances, 15 months, at the end of which they are released. Seven months of this service are spent at the school of recruits and for eight months the recruits are given professional training with permanent cadres; after three months of this training all recruits are regarded as mobilisable.

(e) Preparatory Military Training.

A course of military preparation — preparatory military education — has been instituted in all the faculties of the universities, in all the high schools, and in all the public and private schools in which primary or secondary education is given. Attendance at these courses is compulsory for youths of above 14 years of age who join the above-mentioned faculties or schools.

There is also a Central Military School for physical training, which is intended to prepare instructors and assistant instructors with a view to the extension of physical culture and preparatory military training.

(f) Volunteers.

Youths between the ages of 16 and 20 may, subject to certain conditions, be engaged as volunteers in the army for one year.

H. CADRES

I. Categories.

Officers of the Army are of two classes:

(a) Officers of the permanent cadres.

(b) Militia officers.

Officers of the permanent cadres are specially trained for permanent service in the various arms and services of the Army.

Militia officers are intended to supplement the cadres on mobilisation; there are special regulations for their recruiting and training. Their service with the colours in peace time is contingent in character; when the reason for which they were called up ceases to operate, they return to their normal status.

The military status of an officer may be any of the following:

(a) On the active list.

(b) Removed from the active list.

(c) In the reserve.

(d) Retired.

(e) Excluded from the service.
(a) On the Active List.

Officers are on the active list when they are doing duty or may be called upon to do duty. They may be in any of the following positions:

(i) In the cadre of the arm or service.
(ii) Temporary supernumeraries.
(iii) Permanent supernumeraries.
(iv) Attached.
(v) Unemployed.

Officers in the cadre of the arm or service are those who do duty under the Ministry of War and perform no other active service.

Temporary supernumeraries are officers supernumery to the cadre fixed for each arm or service, but to be absorbed into the cadre in fixed proportions.

Permanent supernumeraries are officers promoted by brevet or special act but not to fill any post in the cadre.

Officers attached to the cadre of the arm or service are officers serving as President of the Republic, those serving in other ministries, in industrial establishments and in military educational institutions, those on indeterminate leave, and those belonging to the cadres of the air service and to the general staff.

Officers who are ready to serve but have not obtained employment from the Ministry of War are unemployed officers.

(b) Removed from the Active List.

Officers temporarily excluded from the active list on account of ill-health or as a disciplinary measure.

(c) Reserve.

Officers permanently excluded from the active list on account of age, inefficiency or unsuitability.

(d) Retired.

Officers over 70 years of age and officers who are totally incapacitated for service or have failed in the performance of their professional duty.

(e) Excluded from the Service.

Officers sentenced by the Supreme Council for Military Discipline.

2. Conditions of Promotion.

Second lieutenants of the various cadres may be promoted lieutenant after serving in the former rank for not less than:

- Infantry ........................................... 4 years
- Artillery ........................................... 2 years
- Cavalry ............................................ 4 years
- Engineers ......................................... 1 year
- Medical Service .................................. 1 year
- Pharmaceutical Service ......................... 3 years
- Veterinary Service ................................ 2 years
- Military Administration, Military Secretariat, auxiliary cadres of artillery, engineers and medical service ............................................ 4 years

Other officers of the various cadres are promoted to the next higher rank after serving not less than:

For promotion to captain ......................................... 5 years
- '' '' '' major .................................. 12 years
- '' '' '' lieutenant-colonel ......................... 16 years
- '' '' '' colonel .................................. 20 years
- '' '' '' brigadier .................................. 22 years
- '' '' '' general officer ......................... 24 years
3. Reserve Officers.

Officers are transferred to the reserve on attaining the following age-limits:

- Generals .................. 67
- Brigadiers . . . .............. 64
- Colonels .............. . 62
- Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors ....... 60
- Captains ........... . . . . 58
- Subalterns ................. 56

There is no age-limit for field-marshals.


(a) Preparatory training

- Regimental School.
- Military College.
- Professional Institute of Army Pupils.

(b) Military training

- Artillery Training School.
- Engineers’ Training School.
- Advanced School of Military Administration.
- School for Military Motor-Drivers.
- Army Fencing School.
- Preparatory School for Officers of the Military Secretariat.
- Preparatory School for Officers of the Militia.
- Signalling School.
- Army Medical School.
- Army Veterinary School.
- Army Physical Training School.

I. WAR MATERIAL FACTORIES AND GENERAL DEPOTS

- Arms factory at Lisbon.
- War material factory at Braço de Prata.
- Smokeless powder factory at Chelas.
- Territorial war material depot at Lisbon.
- Powder factory at Barcarena.

J. BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES 1928-29 and 1929-30

A. Officers¹ (1928-29).

Permanent and Auxiliary Cadres of the Home Army.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Generals</th>
<th>Colonels</th>
<th>Lieutenants-Colonels</th>
<th>Majors</th>
<th>Captains</th>
<th>Subalterns</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>26²</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>1,427</td>
<td>2,271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary Corps</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Administration</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Secretariat</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>1,256</td>
<td>2,642</td>
<td>4,667</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Including supernumeraries. Excluding horse-trainers, chiefs of music and military chaplains.
² Including one field-marshal.
B. N.C.O.s and Men (1928-29).

Permanent Cadres of the Home Army.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N.C.O.s¹</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>5,414</td>
<td>6,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>2,646</td>
<td>3,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>915</td>
<td>1,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>2,856</td>
<td>11,114</td>
<td>13,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>3,006</td>
<td>3,238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary Corps</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>1,571</td>
<td>1,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Administration</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>971</td>
<td>1,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Secretariat</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,161</td>
<td>25,637</td>
<td>30,798</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Including cadets and supernumeraries.
² Excluding coastal defence.

C. Military Training (1928-29).

Recruits' Training Course.¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>3,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>5,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Corps</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Administration</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>33,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Period of service: 152 days.

D. Army Effectives for the Year (1929-30).

Budgetary Effectives: 28 ¹

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generals</td>
<td>28 ¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>4,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.C.O.s and men</td>
<td>30,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>34,869 ²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Establishment:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generals</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>2,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.C.O.s and men</td>
<td>28,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>31,723</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recruits 30,000

K. National and Republican Guard, Revenue Guard and Police Force

National and Republican Guard.
The effectives of the Guard for the year 1928-29 comprise 213 officers, 368 N.C.O.s and 4,938 corporals and men. Total: 5,519.

¹ Including one field-marshal.
² Including 102 officers, horse-trainers, chiefs of music and military chaplains.
Revenue Guard.
The establishment is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Horses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battalions</td>
<td>4,901</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island companies</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5,177</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The budgetary effectives for the year 1928-29 are: 5,230 officers, N.C.O.s and men.

Public Security Police and Civic Police.
The budgetary effectives for 1928-29 are 5,232 officers and men.

Colonial Army.

A. General Principles.

The colonial forces are an integral part of the Portuguese Army and are responsible as such for maintaining the sovereignty and, in particular, the integrity and independence of the whole of the Portuguese territory. Though serving in principle in the colonies, they may be employed in the home country or even abroad, in which case they form part of expeditionary forces organised under international agreements or in accordance with national requirements.

B. Supreme Military Authority and its Organs.

The colonial troops are under the various Governors, who in turn are under the authority of the Colonia Minister.

The latter, together with the colonial authorities placed immediately under his orders, employ the colonial and home troops for the purpose of safeguarding the internal security of the colonies in which they are stationed.

The General Officer responsible for the defence of any given colony, who is appointed by the Government of the Republic, employs the colonial and home troops to repel foreign attack.

On general or partial mobilisation of the Portuguese Army for war in the home area or abroad, the colonial troops will, as military operations may require and in so far as it is possible to draw on the colonial troops, be placed at the disposal of the Minister for War.

C. Composition of the Army.

The Colonial Army consists of:

1. The General Military Directorate of the Colonies, which is placed under the direct orders of the Minister;
2. The higher commands of the colonial forces, with their staffs and military secretariats;
3. The technical commission of the colonial forces;
(4) Troops in the active Army in the various arms and services;
(5) Reserves, including reserves strictly so called and second-line troops;
(6) Fortresses, military fortifications and other fortified areas;
(7) Military training establishments;
(8) War material services;
(9) Recruiting and reserves services;
(10) Medical services;
(11) Military administration services;
(12) Military inter-communication services;
(13) Department of military justice, including military courts, prisons and disciplinary units;
(14) Department dealing with persons discharged on grounds of health, and with retired personnel.

The General Military Directorate of the Colonies, which is to be reorganised, continues for the present to have the direction of the colonial troops as regards discipline, administration and training.

To ensure the joint employment of the colonial troops and the other forces responsible for national defence (Home Army and Navy), the Minister for the Colonies and also the Ministers for War and for the Navy are members of the Supreme Council of National Defence.

With a view to the technical improvement of the colonial army and to ensuring liaison with the army staff by securing uniformity in the military training of all national forces, the necessary contact is provided for between the staff of the army and the General Military Directorate of the Colonies.

D. RECRUITING.

The recruiting of natives for military service is governed by a special law, the main regulations being as follows:

Service shall be for 15 years, i.e.:

(a) 10 years with the active army or in the permanent cadres; 2 years for volunteers and recruited men; 5 years for men compelled to serve and for recruits who failed to appear when first called up; 7 years for deserters.

(b) 5 years in the territorial reserve.

Men in the home army who serve in the colonial army perform 4 years' service.

Schools will be established in the colonies for training corporals, second and first sergeants and also training schools for officers and sergeants of the militia. In addition, schools for special branches will be opened when required. Training courses will also be arranged in so far as the army grants allow.
E. ARMS AND SERVICES.

The Infantry consists of:

(a) the Infantry Directorate;
(b) 5 Infantry Inspectorates, one in each military area and in the Lisbon command;
(c) the Infantry Training School;
(d) Infantry troops, i.e.:

25 regiments, including all special branches of the infantry arm; 12 battalions of light infantry; 2 cyclist battalions; 1 machine-gun battalion; anti-aircraft machine-gun companies; train companies; light tank companies.

The Artillery consists of:

(a) the Artillery Directorate;
(b) 4 Artillery Inspectorates, one for each area and an artillery command in the Lisbon area;
(c) the Artillery Practical Training School, including the installations at Vendas-Novas and Alcochete.
(d) the Artillery troops and services, i.e.:

(1) Light Artillery: 5 regiments, including the special branches of the light artillery and also anti-aircraft batteries; 3 mixed independent artillery groups of 4 batteries each, two with guns and two with mortars; 1 horse-artillery group with 3 batteries; 3 mountain artillery groups of 3 batteries each.

(2) Heavy Artillery: 2 regiments, including all heavy artillery special branches; batteries of heavy trench mortars.

(3) Heavy Siege Artillery: 1 regiment.

(4) Coast and Position Artillery: 2 coast artillery battalions and one group of coast artillery for permanent works; 4 mobile defence batteries, 3 being intended for the neighbouring islands; 1 specialist company.

(5) Horse Train: 5 train groups of 2 companies each.

(6) Depots for war material: 1 general depot for war material; 6 territorial depots for war material.

(7) Military Museum (at present Artillery Museum).

The Cavalry consists of:

(a) the Cavalry Directorate;
(b) 2 cavalry brigade commands which are responsible for the inspection of units placed under their orders;
(c) Cavalry Inspectorate, carrying out similar duties as regards the other units of the arm;
(d) Cavalry Practical Training School;

(e) Cavalry troops consisting of: 2 cavalry brigades of 3 regiments each; 5 cavalry regiments; motor machine-gun squadrons.

The squadrons will have a strength of at least 60 troopers belonging to the active army, and this number will be increased to 100 when the finances of the country permit.

At all times of the year squadrons must be at full strength, exclusive of recruits.

Cavalry regiments consist of 3 or 4 squadrons serving with the colours and one depot.

Regiments with 4 squadrons are commanded by colonels and other regiments by lieutenant-colonels.

The Engineers consist of:

(a) The Engineers Directorate;

(b) Sappers Inspectorate; the Inspectorate of Inter-Communication Troops and the Engineers Command of the Lisbon military area;

(c) The Engineers Practical Training School;

(d) Engineer troops and services, i.e.:

(1) Sappers: 2 regiments of field engineers, including field engineers, fortress engineers, field engineers employed in the searchlight and camouflage services, and also specialists; 1 battalion of sappers; 1 mine company (provisional).

(2) Telegraphists: 1 regiment of telegraphists; telegraphist brigades.

(3) Railways: 1 regiment of railway engineers; railway brigades.

(4) Motor Transport Service: 1 motor battalion; 5 motor-train companies.


The Military Air Service consists of:

(a) Military Air Service Directorate;

(b) Air Service Inspectorate and Inspectorate of Wireless Telegraphy and Telephonic Services;

(c) Aviation Schools and Courses, i.e.: Military Aviation School, Military School of Ballooning, Anti-Aircraft Defence School, mechanics courses and other special courses on military aviation subjects;

(d) Troops and services of this arm, as follows:

(1) Military Aviation:

1 fighter-aeroplane regiment with 2 groups; 1 bombing regiment with 2 groups; 2 reconnaissance groups; 1 coast-defence group; train and depot.
(2) **Military Ballooning**:

1 military balloon battalion with 3 companies.

(3) **Anti-Aircraft Defence**:

6 anti-aircraft defence groups, consisting of the following permanent units: 1 group command; 1 observers section; 1 camouflage section, the artillery, machine-guns and searchlights being reckoned as part of the individual arms and the personnel being trained with these arms.

(4) **Air Service Depots**.

The aviation units given above will be organised as and when financial considerations permit.

The Military Air Service Inspectorate is responsible for inspecting military and civil material; supervising training and the services of the various aviation units; taking over air material and supervising its manufacture and suggesting to the Directorate such changes as it may consider desirable.

Air material is taken to mean the material specially used in aviation and ballooning, excluding weapons and ammunition.

**The Army Medical Service** consists of:

(a) Army Medical Directorate;

(b) 5 army medical inspectorates;

(c) Army medical school;

(d) Courses for warrant officers (pharmacists);

(e) 5 medical companies;

(f) 1 general depot of medical material;

(g) 4 territorial depots of medical material;

(h) Hospital service (5 hospitals and 1 sanatorium).

**The Military Veterinary Service** consists of:

(a) Military Veterinary Directorate;

(b) 5 military veterinary inspectorates;

(c) Military veterinary schools and courses;

(d) Care of horses section;

(e) 5 depots of veterinary and farriery material;

(f) 5 hospitals;

(g) Veterinary service attached to units.

**The Military Administration Service** consists of:

(a) Military Administration Directorate;

(b) 5 military administration inspectorates;

(c) Military administration training school;

(d) 5 military administration companies for training the technical personnel for administrative units;
(e) Depots, i.e.:
1 general supplies depot (not yet constituted);
1 general clothing store;
1 general depot of military administration material;
4 territorial depots of military administration material.

**Effectives in Each Colony.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colony</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>N.C.O.s</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Thomas and Prince’s Islands</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>5,842</td>
<td>6,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>2,290</td>
<td>2,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1,275</td>
<td>1,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macao</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>799</td>
<td>865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>11,604</td>
<td>12,516</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Two infantry sections.
2. Two infantry companies, one artillery section, Police and Customs forces.
3. Police and Customs forces.
4. Twenty-seven infantry companies, one artillery mountain battery, one disciplinary company, three depot and recruiting companies, one Customs company, and the Police force.
5. Ten infantry companies, two machine-gun batteries, one artillery battery and one cavalry squadron.
6. Troops, Police and Customs forces.
7. One mixed infantry and machine-gun group and two batteries of artillery.
8. Units and headquarters.

**II.**

**Navy.**

**List of Units**

(1929).

**Cruisers:**

1. *Vasco de Gama* (1876, reconstructed 1902) 2,982 tons. Dimensions: $232.9 \times 40^{1/4} \times 18^{1/4}$ feet. H.P. 6,000 = 15.5 kts. Guns: 1 8-inch; 1 6-inch; 1 4-inch; 6 14-pdr.


4. *Carvalhao Araujo* (1915) 1,200 tons. Dimensions: $262^{1/2} \times 33 \times 11$ feet. Guns: as *Republica.*
4 Destroyers (+ 2 flotilla leaders of 2,000 tons and 4 destroyers of 1,200 tons projected).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Displacement</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Max. speed</th>
<th>Coal</th>
<th>T. tubes</th>
<th>Max. draught</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vouga</td>
<td>1914-23</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kts</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Douro</td>
<td>1911-13</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>II,000</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7(\frac{1}{2})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Torpedo-boats: Ave, Sado, Lis, Mendego, No. 2. Displacement: 266 tons (No. 2: 66 tons).

4 Submarines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Displacement</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>T. tubes</th>
<th>Max. draught</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Foca</td>
<td>1915-17</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>389</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Espadarte</td>
<td>1910-13</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Miscellaneous: 29 different units (minelayer, mining vessel, gunboats, etc.). Personnel: 725 officers and 4,445 men.

**Summary Table of Naval Units.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Total Tonnage</th>
<th>Depreciated Tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers and light cruisers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7,161</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers and torpedo-boats</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3,770</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,025</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous craft</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6,054</td>
<td>1,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>18,010</td>
<td>3,020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Depreciated tonnage (on January 1st, 1930) 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.
III.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A. Notes on Budget Procedure.

1. The financial year covers the period from July 1st to June 30th.
2. Expenditure is divided into ordinary and extraordinary expenditure.
3. The budget of Portugal is a gross budget as regards the general administration and public undertakings. Exceptions to this rule are the General Deposit, Credit and Provident Institute and the Postal and Telegraph Services which are worked independently, the net receipts being carried to the revenue side of the budget.

Expenditure is divided, since 1929-30 inclusive, into expenditure on staff, on material, on services rendered and for other purposes, with further subdivisions giving a clear idea of the exact nature of the expenditure.
4. There are certain receipts earmarked for special expenditure, as, for instance, the military tax for the acquisition of arms and ammunition, etc.

B. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

I. Summary of Defence Expenditure.

Table I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provisional results</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>307,051</td>
<td>321,141</td>
<td>321,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td>150,580</td>
<td>134,240</td>
<td>144,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total defence expenditure</td>
<td>457,631</td>
<td>455,381</td>
<td>465,378</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes. — (1) The figures in the table above do not include expenditure on pensions.
(2) The Ministry of the Marine includes expenditure for civil purposes.
(3) A small part of the expenditure of the Ministry of the Colonies (about 1,100,000 escudos) is devoted to military purposes.

II. Analysis of Defence Expenditure.

1. As the arrangement of the different items of expenditure was entirely changed in 1929-30 it is not possible to compare the figures shown for that year with those for earlier years.
2. The following table gives details of the principal headings of defence expenditure charged to the accounts of the Ministry of War for 1927-28 and 1928-29:
### Table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MINISTRY OF WAR</th>
<th>1927–28</th>
<th>1928–29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Ordinary expenditure:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry</td>
<td>5,715</td>
<td>2,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General staff</td>
<td>2,678</td>
<td>2,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arms and technical services</td>
<td>123,384</td>
<td>112,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary staff</td>
<td>8,362</td>
<td>8,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various services</td>
<td>8,272</td>
<td>5,734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings and works</td>
<td>2,364</td>
<td>5,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remount service</td>
<td>1,051</td>
<td>1,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military instruction</td>
<td>4,791</td>
<td>3,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional instruction</td>
<td>2,222</td>
<td>1,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice and penitentiaries</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military establishments, war material, etc.</td>
<td>16,914</td>
<td>26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing and footwear</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and bedding</td>
<td>1,619</td>
<td>3,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and forage</td>
<td>54,197</td>
<td>62,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various expenses</td>
<td>5,602</td>
<td>6,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure referring to previous years</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>1,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total ordinary expenditure on defence</strong></td>
<td>238,232</td>
<td>260,034</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **B. Extraordinary expenditure:** | | |
| Acquisitions, constructions and repairs | 7,840 | — |
| Maintenance of public order | 2,100 | 1,500 |
| **Total extraordinary expenditure on defence** | 9,940 | 1,500 |
| **Total effective expenditure on defence** | 248,172 | 261,534 |
| Pensions, homes for disabled soldiers, etc. | 58,879 | 59,607 |
| **Total expenditure of the Ministry of War** | 307,051 | 321,141 |

3. The following table shows the principal headings of defence expenditure charged to the budget of the **Ministry of War** for the year 1929-30:

### Table 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MINISTRY OF WAR</th>
<th>1929-30 Estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry, general staff, military governments and regions</td>
<td>28,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arms and technical services:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>87,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>38,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>23,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>14,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation</td>
<td>10,631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health service</td>
<td>9,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary service</td>
<td>3,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative services</td>
<td>11,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>198,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary staff</td>
<td>12,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instruction</td>
<td>24,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total effective expenditure on defence</strong></td>
<td>264,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions, etc</td>
<td>56,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure of the Ministry of War</strong></td>
<td>321,042</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. The following table shows the principal headings of the budget of the Ministry of the Marine for the years 1927-28 and 1928-29.

**Table 4.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MINISTRY OF THE MARINE</th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Ordinary expenditure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabinet of the Minister</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative departments of the Marine</td>
<td>95,196</td>
<td>92,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General charges</td>
<td>5,969</td>
<td>15,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure on account of previous years</td>
<td>6,854</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection of mercantile marine</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special funds</td>
<td>4,227</td>
<td>1,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total ordinary expenditure</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,637</strong></td>
<td><strong>109,988</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Extraordinary expenditure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction and works</td>
<td>2,348</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiotelegraphic material</td>
<td>3,512</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval material</td>
<td>3,665</td>
<td>696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New arsenal, works</td>
<td>4,372</td>
<td>2,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery, electrical works, etc.</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War material</td>
<td>1,329</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeronautic material</td>
<td>2,141</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenditure</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total extraordinary expenditure</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,818</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,042</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total effective expenditure on defence</strong></td>
<td><strong>131,455</strong></td>
<td><strong>115,030</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions</td>
<td>19,125</td>
<td>19,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure of the Ministry of the Marine</strong></td>
<td><strong>150,580</strong></td>
<td><strong>134,240</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. The following table gives details of the principal headings of the budget of the Ministry of the Marine for the year 1929-30:

**Table 5.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MINISTRY OF THE MARINE</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry and general staff</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary services</td>
<td>8,899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>19,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>38,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Directorate</td>
<td>14,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspection</td>
<td>1,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenal</td>
<td>35,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical services</td>
<td>5,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works for the new arsenal</td>
<td>5,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure on account of previous years.</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total effective expenditure on defence</strong></td>
<td><strong>128,794</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions, etc</td>
<td>15,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure of the Ministry of the Marine</strong></td>
<td><strong>144,336</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note.—The expenditure of the Ministry of the Marine includes expenditure for civil purposes, such as premiums for ship construction, subsidies to naval schools, lighthouse and pilotage services, etc., which, until 1929, were provided for mainly by a special fund for the protection of the mercantile marine.

III. Debt Service.

The expenditure of the Ministries of War and the Marine formerly included small annuities paid on account of advances granted to them. By 1929-30 these annuities had been included among the other charges for the service of public debt shown in a special chapter of the Ministry of Finance.

IV. Military Pensions and Expenditure on Homes for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.

This expenditure is charged mainly to the budgets of the Ministry of War and the Ministry of the Marine. In the budget of the Ministry of Finance are included certain other classes of military and naval pensions and contributions to special funds under the terms of various special laws.

C. Supplementary Notes.

In the budget of the Ministry of the Interior the following sums are appropriated for the National Republican Guard:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimates</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary effective expenditure</td>
<td>44,132</td>
<td>43,588</td>
<td>43,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>7,700</td>
<td>7,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraordinary effective expenditure</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gratuities to disbanded soldiers</td>
<td>22,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>71,932</td>
<td>51,288</td>
<td>51,599</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>