GENERAL
(INCLUDING THE CANARY ISLANDS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>511,985 sq. km.</td>
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<td>Population (31-XII-1927)</td>
<td>22,444,000</td>
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<td>Density per sq. km.</td>
<td>43.8</td>
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<td>Total length of land frontiers</td>
<td>1,664 km.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Length of coastline</td>
<td>3,144 &quot;</td>
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<td>Length of railway system (XII-1927)</td>
<td>16,140 &quot;</td>
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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 the Army;
- Supreme Naval and Military Board;
- Higher Technical Directorate of National Army Industries;
- Headquarters of the Royal Guard;
- Headquarters of the Civil Guard;
- Headquarters of the Carabineers;
- Headquarters of the Veterans’ Corps and Hospital;
- Technical Inspectorate and Directorate of Army Medical Services;
- Inspectorate of Pharmaceutical Services;
- Higher Technical Directorate of Official Army Industries;
- Headquarters of the Army Chaplains Department;

Military Division of the Directorate-General for Morocco and the Colonies, which consists of a military section (organisation, personnel, etc.) and a secretariat.
The Commission for the Classification of Army Candidates for posts in the public service.

(a) **Ministry of the Army.**

The Ministry of the Army 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 a central office and three sections; the first section (Staff) comprises five offices (organisation; intelligence; mobilisation and operations; war material; fortifications, communications and liaison); the second section comprises two offices (recruiting, and military science), and the third section (Higher Directorate of Aeronautics) consists of a secretariat and four offices (headquarters office, balloon office, aviation office and accountancy office).

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

   (a) Independent engineer command;

   (b) Cartographic branch.

3. The General Directorate of Training and Administration, consisting of a central office and seven sections:

   1st section — infantry;
   2nd » — cavalry;
   3rd » — artillery;
   4th » — engineers;
   5th » — intendance;
   6th » — auditing;
   7th » — medical services.

(b) **Higher Technical Directorate of National Army Industries** and the army industries and buildings section, consisting of a secretariat and two offices (studies, plans, experiments, manufacture of war material; industrial mobilisation and statistics).

(c) **Supreme Military and Naval Board.**

The Supreme Military and Naval Board consists of a president, military advisers of the rank of general or admiral, advisers from the legal departments of the army and navy; two prosecutors; 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 officer's families. It advises on certain cases.

**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 organisation 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 available in each island.

The African 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 territorial area.

The territory of the Peninsula is divided into eight military areas, each under the command of a lieutenant-general. The fortresses of Ceuta and Tetuan, Larache, Alcázar-Quivir y Arcila, with their outer camp, and the fortresses of Melilla and outer camp, Alhucemas, the Peñón and the Chafarine Isles, constitute four commands, each with a brigadier-general as commandant.

Each area of the Peninsula 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 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 fortresses of Ferrol, Cadiz and Carthagena rank as divisional generals.

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

- Headquarters staff;
- Inspectorate of artillery arms and services;
- Inspectorate of engineer arms and services;
- District Board for the mobilisation of civilian industries;
- "Auditoria de Guerra";
- Military Justice Department (Fiscalía Jurídico Militar);
- Intendance;
- District Paymaster;
- Military Finance Department;
- Medical Inspector's Department;
- Pharmaceutical Sub-Inspector's Department;
- Chaplain (Lieutenant);
- Directorate of Veterinary Service.
**MILITARY TERRITORIAL AREAS.**

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

The Spanish Army is divided into 16 infantry divisions and one cavalry division.

Each infantry division consists of 2 brigades.

There are also the following infantry brigades not belonging to divisions:

- 2 mountain infantry brigades;
- 3 African light cavalry brigades.

A cavalry division consists of 2 brigades.

There are also 7 cavalry brigades not belonging to divisions.

There is one brigade of railway engineers.

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, intendance and medical corps;
- 1 Mountain Brigade, consisting of:
  - 2 Half-Brigades of 3 mountain battalions each.
- 1 Cavalry division, consisting of:
  - 2 brigades of 3 regiments each.
- 1 Railway Brigade, consisting of 2 regiments.

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

- 2 Light Artillery Regiments;
- 1 Foot Artillery Regiment;
- 1 Horse Artillery Regiment;
- 1 Regiment of Field Engineers;
- 1 Telegraph Regiment;
- 1 Wireless Telegraphy and Motorist Regiment;
- 1 Group of Light Infantry Tanks;
- 1 Command of Intendance Troops;
- 1 Medical Command;
- 1 Engineer Topographical Brigade;
- 1 Artificers and Topographical Brigade.

Second Territorial Area.

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

- 1 Cavalry Brigade of 3 Regiments.
- African Army Reserves: 4 Light Infantry Battalions.

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

- 1 Regiment of Infantry;
- 1 Light (Mountain) Battalion;
2 Cavalry Brigades of 3 Regiments;
2 Regiments of Light Artillery;
1 Regiment of Foot 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 Cavalry Brigade of three 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.

Fourth Territorial Area.

7th and 8th Divisions, the composition of which is the same as that of the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

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:

1 Light Artillery Regiment;
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 following units are also attached to the Fifth Area:

1 Cavalry Brigade of 3 regiments;
3 Light Artillery REGIMENTS;
1 Foot Artillery Regiment;
1 Bridging Regiment;
1 Headquarters of Intendance Troops;
1 Army Medical Group;
1 Balloon Detachment.
Sixth Territorial Area.

The composition of these three Divisions is normally the same as that of the Ist Division.

The other units attached to this area are the following:
- 1 Cavalry Brigade of 3 regiments;
- 1 Battalion of Mountain Infantry;
- 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 Air Group.

Seventh Territorial Area.

The composition of which is the same as that of the Ist Division.

The other units attached to this area are:
- 1 Cavalry Brigade of 3 regiments;
- 3 Battalions of Mountain Infantry;
- 1 Light Artillery Regiment;
- 1 Foot Artillery Regiment;
- 1 Headquarters of Intendance Troops;
- 1 Army Medical Group.

Eighth Territorial Area.

The composition of which is the same as that of the Ist Division.

The other units attached to this area are:
- 1 Regiment of Infantry;
- 1 Light Artillery;
- 1 Foot Artillery;
- 1 Mountain Artillery;
- 1 Coast Artillery;
- 1 Engineers (sappers);
- 1 Headquarters of Intendance Troops;
- 1 Army Medical Group;
- Air Detachment: 1 Flight of 2 Groups.

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:

1 Regiment of Infantry;
2 Regiments of Mixed Artillery;
Sections of Engineers, Intendance Troops and 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 Mixed Regiments of Artillery;
Sections of Engineers, Intendance Troops and 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 companies).

2) Infantry:

(a) In the Peninsula: 67 infantry regiments (including 3 regiments of naval bases).
(b) In the Balearics: 3 infantry regiments;
(c) In the Canaries: 2 infantry regiments.

64 regiments forming divisions and 4 regiments not forming part of any divisions are each made up of 1 battalion under arms and of 2 reserve battalions; 3 other regiments not forming part of divisions are each made up of 1 battalion under arms, a second battalion of 2 companies under arms and 2 reserve, including 1 machine-gun company, and a third reserve battalion; the last regiment not forming part of a division is made up of 2 battalions under arms and 2 reserve battalions. Each battalion is made up of 4 companies, including 1 machine-gun company.

12 Mountain Battalions of 4 companies including 1 machine-gun company (16 guns);
6 battalions of African light infantry of 4 companies including 1 machine-gun company;
1 Disciplinary company;
1 Light Tank group.
(3) **Cavalry:**

The Royal Escort:

27 Cavalry regiments (68 combatant squadrons, 12 reserve, 19 depot, 8 machine-gun, 6 machine-gun sections, 8 regimental depots);

- 2 Horse-breeding and training depots;
- 8 Stallion depots;
- 1 Military stud;
- 1 Central remount depot.

The cavalry regiments in the Peninsula are grouped, in peace time, in 9 brigades, of which the first 2 form a division together with the Madrid Headquarters, the remaining 7 being unattached.

(4) **Artillery:**

- 16 regiments of light artillery;
- 8 regiments of foot artillery;
- 1 regiment of horse artillery;
- 3 regiments of mountain artillery;
- 3 regiments of coast artillery (including 1 in process of formation);
- 4 mixed artillery regiments.

A light field artillery regiment consists of: 1 combatant group of 3 batteries (including 1 reserve) and a reserve group of 9 batteries. — A regiment of foot artillery consists of: 1 combatant group (1 animal traction battery and 2 mechanical traction batteries) and 1 reserve group (3 batteries). — A regiment of horse artillery consists of 2 groups, each of 3 batteries, including 2 combatant and 1 reserve. A regiment of mountain artillery consists of 2 groups: one 7 cm. guns (2 combatant batteries and 1 reserve) and 1 group of 10.5 cm. howitzers (2 combatant batteries and 1 reserve). — The two Balearic mixed artillery regiments are made up as follows: one regiment consists of 1 mixed field group (2 combatant batteries and 1 reserve) and 1 foot artillery group (1 combatant battery and 1 reserve mechanical traction battery); the second regiment consists of 1 light artillery group (2 combatant batteries) and 1 foot artillery group (1 combatant battery and 1 reserve mechanical traction battery). — The two Canaries mixed artillery regiments each consist of 2 batteries (1 combatant, 1 reserve).

(5) **Engineers:**

- 6 regiments of field engineers of 2 battalions, including 1 reserve;
- The combatant battalions consist of 3 companies of sappers and 1 reserve park company;
- 2 regiments of railway troops of 3 battalions, including 1 reserve;
The combatant battalions consist of 3 combatant companies and 1 reserve; the reserve battalion consists of 5 companies; 1 regiment of army telegraphists of 2 battalions, each of 4 companies; 1 regiment of bridge train; 1 field and motor wireless telegraphy regiment of 2 battalions (11 companies); 1 field balloon service; Air Force troops; Garrison units; 1 engineers topographical brigade of 2 companies; 1 company of artificers; 4 mixed groups of sappers and telegraphists of 2 companies in Majorca, Minorca, Teneriffe and Grand Canary.

(6) **Air Force**

The Military Air Force consists of the ballooning and the flying services.

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

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

The aeronautical section in the Ministry of the Army is now replaced by the Higher Air Force Command, which includes and administers the services common to the two branches composing the Air Force. This Higher Command forms part of the General Directorate for military preparation and is regarded as a section of the Ministry.

**The Command.** All the forces of the Flying Service constitute administratively one single corps. The officer commanding the Flying Service 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 Flying Service Headquarters consist of a Secretariat, Assistant Officer in charge of details, Headquarters Staff, Inspection Department, Intendance 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.

The Higher Air Force Command, being a department of the Ministry of the Army, consists of three branches: the Balloon branch, the Flying branch and Account branch, each of which is responsible for the services indicated by its name. For 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’ Headquarters.

The Technical Council of the Air Force acts as the advisory body of the Higher Command for the purchase, testing and modification 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 vote: 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 officer commanding the flying service branch and the head of the flying branch of the Higher Command, the officers commanding the training, material and supply services, the aero-dynamic 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.

(a) Flying Branch.

Training Squadron: 1 fighter group; 1 reconnaissance group; 1 bombing group. Total: 2 fighter flights, 2 reconnaissance flights, 2 bombing flights.
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<th>Military Factories:</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>National Factory, Toledo.</strong></td>
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<td>Manufactures Mauser cartridges, bayonets for Mauser rifles, and surgical instruments and appliances.</td>
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</table>
Artillery Factory, Seville.
Manufactures cannon and projectiles of different classes and calibres.

Military Pyrotechnic Factory, Seville.
Manufactures service cartridges for small-arms and pyrotechnical material 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 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—Industrial establishment, 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, consisting in all of 8 groups, each of 2 companies;
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, 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 headquarters (28 companies, including 7 depot companies);
4 intendance sections in the Balearic Islands and 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 inspectorates of horse-breeding centres;
1 Central Purchasing Board;
1 Central Artillery Remounts Board;
Service of horse-breeding and horse and mule census;
8 area boards (1 per area).

(6) **Chaplains.**

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

(7) **Military Justice 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, CARABINEERS, "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; its duty in time of peace is to ensure the maintenance of public order, and of security on the roads and in the countryside, to enforce the by-laws, to repress crime and to come to the assistance of anyone in need thereof. It is organised under the Ministry of the Army and carries out its duties under 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 176 companies, 39 mounted squadrons and 2 mounted sections, constituting 63 Headquarters, 61 of which provide 28 foot regiments (tercios), and 2 of which are independent, making a grand total of 21,046 foot and 5,198 mounted guards, with 4,758 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

---

1 These semi-civilian, semi-military organisations are intended to encourage horse-breeding and are located in the Directorate of the Ministry and in the eight Inspectorates.
the Ministry of the Army, 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 Carabineer 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-inspectorates; these are divided into 32 groups, which are subdivided into 110 companies of foot, and 16 sections of horse. The total strength is 15,337 foot, 461 marine and 350 mounted carabineers, the last-named with a corresponding number of horses. The corps is distributed 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 (12 Headquarters), which are being organised in all the Spanish provinces and in the towns in the Morocco Protectorate.

This civilian organisation is responsible for ensuring the maintenance of public order, for enforcing the laws and respect for the legally constituted authorities, for dealing with bandits and disturbers of 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 in command; he has under his orders in each area a commandant, who ranks as infantry brigadier-general at the district headquarters. The chiefs and officers of the auxiliary forces are chosen by the Captain-Generals from among the officers detailed for the reserve areas and recruiting offices.

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

G. 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 areas, organised as 50 recruiting zones for the administration, organisation and internal economy of the units stationed therein. The recruiting depots in each zone receive recruits from the munici-palities of the corresponding territories.

The regiments allot the youths received from the recruiting depots; 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 areas 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 constitute 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 headquarters staffs of engineer public works in the eight chief cities in 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 Staff ("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 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 — persons 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 (six 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-enlist, provided they are not over 39, or, in the case of Morocco, 40 years of age.

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 for auxiliary service only.

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 five years for educational reasons;

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

Members of Class (1) — those with dependants — are exempted from service after a certain number of postponements.
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 pending their final incorporation, 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 for 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.

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 third year, respectively, after their enrolment.

The period of service with the colours may be reduced to six months in all (of which four months of continuous service), 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.

5. NUMBER OF RECRUITS ACCORDING TO AREAS (December 1929).

<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>
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<td>1,720</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>1,420</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>8,271</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>3,940</td>
<td>1,325</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>6,901</td>
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<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>3,050</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>1,045</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4,360</td>
<td>1,065</td>
<td>915</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6,785</td>
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<td>5th</td>
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<td>420</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>4,140</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1,220</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6,960</td>
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<tr>
<td>7th</td>
<td>2,200</td>
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<td>465</td>
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<td>—</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3,180</td>
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<tr>
<td>8th</td>
<td>2,960</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>1,515</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>5,374</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balearic Isles</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,980</td>
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<td>Canary Isles</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>—</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>6,065</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,760</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,945</strong></td>
<td><strong>530</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,662</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,010</strong></td>
<td><strong>537</strong></td>
<td><strong>50,029</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

H. 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 two years.
2. Officers.

The following training centres for officers exist:
Staff College (71 pupils),
Central Musketry School,
Riding School (52 pupils),
Central School of Gymnastics,
Army Medical Academy (12 pupils),
General Military School (493 cadets),
Infantry School,
Cavalry School (7 pupils),
Artillery School (106 pupils),
School of Engineers (70 pupils),
School of Intendance (74 pupils).

There are also 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 seven last-mentioned establishments are filled by competitive examination. The period of training is three years in the Infantry, Cavalry, Engineers, Artillery and Intendance Schools, two years in the General Military School 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 officers for special purposes. The school takes only infantry, cavalry, artillery or engineer officers with two years' service, who have passed a competitive examination.

In order to obtain speedier promotion to the rank of officer on the active list, men and N.C.O.s may enter one of the military academies, under special conditions, 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 this period of nine months they take 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 take an examination and are promoted officers.
I. BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES

(1928)

Army.

Generals .................. 162
Colonels .................. 431
Lieut.-Colonels ........... 1,090
Majors .................... 1,836
Captains .................. 4,993
Other officers ............ 4,922

Total ...................... 13,434

Rank and file ............. 100,000

Grand Total ............... 113,434

Police ¹ .................... 3,677

Security Corps ¹.

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

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

Civil Guard ¹.

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

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

¹ Under the Ministry of the Interior.
MOROCCO

A. AREA ADMINISTRATION

General Staff.

The General Staff consists of:

The General Officer Commanding the Forces in Morocco (acting also as High Commissioner);
The Deputy-General Officer Commanding the Forces in Morocco;
The Officer Commanding the Melilla district;
The Officer Commanding the Riff district;
The Officer Commanding the Ceuta-Tetuan district;
The Deputy-Officer Commanding the Larache district.

The Staff Corps consists of:

The Staff of the Commander-in-Chief;
The Secretariat of the Deputy-General Officer Commanding;
The Staff of the Melilla district;
The Staff of the Riff district;
The Staff of the Ceuta-Tetuan district;
The Staff of the Larache district;
The Geographical Commission.

The Area Administration further includes in each area the following services:

Accountants' Section;
Military Justice Corps;
Intendance;
Army Commissariat;
Army Medical Department;
Chaplains;
Veterinary Service;
Auxiliary Military Offices' Services.

B. TABLE SHOWING THE COMPOSITION OF THE SPANISH ARMY IN MOROCCO

Ceuta Command.

Ceuta, Tetuan area and Larache.

Infantry.

1 infantry regiment of 2 battalions with 6 rifle companies, 1 machine-gun company, 1 mortar section and 3 cyclist sections.
8 battalions of light infantry with 6 rifle companies, 1 machine-gun company, 1 mortar section, and 1 labour section. These battalions are grouped in four half-brigades.

**Cavalry.**

1 group of squadrons belonging to the Alcantara regiment, namely, 1 combatant squadron and 2 reserve squadrons.

**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);
- 4 mobile parks;
- 2 artillery parks.

**Engineers.**

1 battalion of engineers, consisting of 2 mixed groups, comprising:

- 4 companies of field engineers;
- 1 liaison group;
- 1 railway company;
- 1 field telegraphy company;
- 2 bridging companies;
- 1 native labour section;
- 1 specialists company.

1 mixed motor transport and wireless telegraphy group (1 motor transport and 1 wireless telegraphy company.)

**Intendance.**

1 intendance command, consisting of 2 mixed groups, comprising:

- 4 mountain companies;
- 2 motor companies.

**Medical Service.**

H.Q., with 1 garrison company (3 sections), 1 mountain company (2 sections), 1 motor company (2 sections).

2 mobile hospital sections (Gómez Ulla) with 100 beds, and 1 sanitary and disinfection company (2 sections).
AIR FORCE.
(Ceuta-Tetuan and Melilla and Riff.)

H.Q., 3 groups of flights, including one hydroplane flight, and 1 independent flight.

REGULAR NATIVE FORCES

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

Melilla and Riff areas.

INFANTRY.

1 infantry regiment of 2 battalions, with 6 rifle companies, 1 machine-gun company, 1 mortar section and 2 cyclist sections each.

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

These battalions are grouped into two half brigades.

CAVALRY.

1 group of squadrons belonging to the Alcantara regiment and consisting of 1 combatant squadron and 2 reserve squadrons.

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);
4 mobile parks;
2 artillery parks;
1 artillery depot.

ENGINEERS.

1 battalion of engineers, consisting of 2 mixed groups, comprising:

4 companies of field engineers;
1 liaison group;
1 field telegraphy company;
2 bridging companies;
I railway company;  
I specialists company;  
I native labour section.  
I mixed motor and wireless telegraphy group (one motor company and one wireless telegraphy company).

**INTENDANCE.**

I Intendance Command, consisting of two mixed groups comprising:

3 mountain companies;  
I automobile company and I section.

**MEDICAL SERVICE.**

H.Q., with I garrison company (2 sections);  
I mountain company (2 sections);  
I mixed sanitary, disinfection and motor company (2 sections).

**REGULAR NATIVE FORCES.**

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

**SAHARA DETACHMENTS.**

The Sahara detachments consist of I disciplinary company, I machine-gun section, and infantry, artillery, engineers, intendance and medical service.

**C. BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES (1928)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-Officers and Other Ranks</td>
<td>13,1171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Under-Officers</td>
<td>2,811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ranks</td>
<td>56,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>61,653</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-Officers &amp; Guards</td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including 4,140 European.  
2 Under the Ministry of the Interior.
3. Recruits for African Areas.
(November 1929.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Infantry</th>
<th>Cavalry</th>
<th>Artillery</th>
<th>Engineers</th>
<th>Air Force</th>
<th>Military Intendance</th>
<th>Army Medical Service</th>
<th>Company of Marines and Labour Brigade</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ceuta</td>
<td>I.</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,327</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II.</td>
<td>715</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,253</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>III.</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>907</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>V.</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>656</td>
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<td>VI.</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>655</td>
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<td>VII.</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>97</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>VIII.</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>165</td>
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<td>67</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Balearic Islands</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>87</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,955</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>1,085</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>7,170</td>
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<td>Tetuan</td>
<td>I.</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>919</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II.</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>IV.</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V.</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>19</td>
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<td>455</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VI.</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>96</td>
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<td>VII.</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
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<td>30</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>726</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balearic Islands</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,415</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>1,055</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>4,965</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II.

Navy.

LIST OF UNITS
(1928 and 1929)

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:

Aircraft-Carrier:
Dédale (1901–) Displacement, 10,800 tons. Dimensions: 420 × 55 × 20 1/2 feet. H.P. 3,000 = 12 1/2 kts.
Cruisers:

Baleares (building; laid Canarias down, August 15th, 1928) Displacement, 10,000 tons. Length, 636 feet. Beam, 64 feet. Draught (mean), 17 1/4 feet. H.P. 90,000 = 33 kts. Guns : 8 8-inch; 10 4.7-inch; 12 torpedo-tubes (21-inch) above water.

Miguel de Cervantes (Launched, May 19th, 1928; to be completed in 1931) Details, as Principe Alfonso.


11 (+ 2 building + 8 authorised) flotilla leaders and destroyers⁴.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Displacement</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Max. Speed Kts.</th>
<th>T. tubes</th>
<th>Max. draught</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</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 1/8</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>

* In 1928: 4 Flotilla Leaders.


¹ At present serves as depot ship.
² Refitted, 1928. Removed from effective list in 1929.
³ This vessel is no longer regarded as effective for fighting purposes, being used as a harbour depot ship.
⁴ In 1928: 8 + 3 (building) + 5 (authorised).
16 (+ 12 authorised) submarines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Displacement</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed Kts.</th>
<th>T. tubes</th>
<th>Max. draught</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>C. i-6</td>
<td>1923-1930</td>
<td>915 / 1,290</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>B. i-6 class</td>
<td>1916-25</td>
<td>556 / 836</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10 1/2</td>
<td>10 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A. i-3 class</td>
<td>1915-17</td>
<td>260 / 382</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8 1/2</td>
<td>10 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Perat</td>
<td>1915-16</td>
<td>488 / 750</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Miscellaneous: 44 units (gunboats, transport, sloop, etc.).

**Summary Table of Naval Units**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessels</th>
<th>Number 1928</th>
<th>Tonnage 1928</th>
<th>Tonnage 1929</th>
<th>Depreciated Tonnage 1928</th>
<th>Depreciated Tonnage 1929</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battleships and battle-cruisers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30,904</td>
<td>30,904</td>
<td>15,452</td>
<td>13,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft-carrier</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10,800</td>
<td>10,800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers and light cruiser</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>50,148</td>
<td>42,833</td>
<td>24,234</td>
<td>22,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers and torpedo-boats</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11,042</td>
<td>15,992</td>
<td>4,691</td>
<td>8,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8,264</td>
<td>10,094</td>
<td>5,530</td>
<td>6,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous craft</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7,330</td>
<td>7,330</td>
<td>3,666</td>
<td>3,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total tonnage</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>118,488</strong></td>
<td><strong>117,953</strong></td>
<td><strong>53,573</strong></td>
<td><strong>55,120</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The depreciated tonnage 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 Depreciated tonnage on January 1st, 1929.

3 Depreciated tonnage on January 1st, 1930.

4 Not including *Rio de la Plata* (1,920 tons) which is no longer considered as effective for fighting purposes.

5 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, 1928 AND 1929

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>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battleships</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torpedo-boats</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</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 1929

Battleships  Cruisers  Destroyers  Submarines  Miscellaneous
and torpedo-boats
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.

1 Not including an aircraft-carrier of 10,800 tons.
The budgets for 1925-26, the second half of 1926, for 1927, 1928 and 1929 came into force by royal Decrees of July 1st, 1925, June 29th, 1926, January 3rd, 1927, 1928 and 1929, respectively. The budget for 1929 is to remain valid for 1930.

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) Until June 1926 all expenditure was 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</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929 and 1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence expenditure:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pesetas (ooo's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>448,637</td>
<td>224,393</td>
<td>410,452</td>
<td>429,461</td>
<td>449,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td>207,425</td>
<td>113,991</td>
<td>225,231</td>
<td>256,693</td>
<td>259,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities in Morocco</td>
<td>371,844</td>
<td>193,948</td>
<td>316,214</td>
<td>280,526</td>
<td>253,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,027,906</td>
<td>532,332</td>
<td>951,897</td>
<td>966,680</td>
<td>962,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index numbers of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale prices (1913=100)</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>172 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 VII. 1925 - 30. VI. 1926.
2 Average, January to October 1929.

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 includes certain pension charges.

(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.

(1) Ministry of War.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1925-26</th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929 and 1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ordinary Expenditure.</strong></td>
<td>Pesetas (ooo's)</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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central and local administration, troops and establishments</td>
<td>235,453</td>
<td>113,186</td>
<td>212,092</td>
<td>211,989</td>
<td>202,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War deports</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery deports</td>
<td>7,768</td>
<td>2,874</td>
<td>1,467</td>
<td>1,459</td>
<td>1,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering services</td>
<td>10,164</td>
<td>3,589</td>
<td>6,012</td>
<td>10,439</td>
<td>8,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victualling</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40,804</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartering, lighting and heating</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,484</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaigning supplies</td>
<td>65,354</td>
<td>28,347</td>
<td>52,642</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>63,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport services</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital services</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,291</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State property, upkeep</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,615</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases and construction</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War industries</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,752</td>
<td>9,493</td>
<td>2,365</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military health services</td>
<td>1,817</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>1,147</td>
<td>1,061</td>
<td>1,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remount services</td>
<td>6,454</td>
<td>3,294</td>
<td>6,489</td>
<td>5,767</td>
<td>11,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upkeep of motor vehicles</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,474</td>
<td>3,075</td>
<td>3,075</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various and unforeseen expenses</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>2,521</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obligations arising from the law regarding accidents at work</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>226</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>17,823</td>
<td>18,620</td>
<td>24,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td>17,522</td>
<td>8,305</td>
<td>15,519</td>
<td>18,695</td>
<td>28,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total permanent services</strong></td>
<td>364,201</td>
<td>170,114</td>
<td>322,739</td>
<td>346,985</td>
<td>361,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temporary services:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment of troops</td>
<td>2,009</td>
<td>-</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>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering works</td>
<td>10,211</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply of material</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional temporary services</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff liable to disbandment</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16,500</td>
<td>17,178</td>
<td>17,368</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total temporary services</strong></td>
<td>40,254</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17,870</td>
<td>22,178</td>
<td>22,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure on account of previous years</strong></td>
<td>44,182</td>
<td>35,760</td>
<td>29,723</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total ordinary expenditure</strong></td>
<td>448,637</td>
<td>205,874</td>
<td>370,332</td>
<td>369,163</td>
<td>384,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extraordinary Expenditure.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material, arms, ammunition, clothing</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13,404</td>
<td>11,172</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barracking, constructions</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,415</td>
<td>8,276</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval bases</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14,371</td>
<td>31,298</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,323</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training camps and shooting ranges</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total extraordinary expenditure</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18,519</td>
<td>40,120</td>
<td>60,298</td>
<td>65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure of the Ministry of War</strong></td>
<td>448,637</td>
<td>224,393</td>
<td>410,452</td>
<td>429,461</td>
<td>449,253</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 deports”, “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.
(2) Ministry of the Marine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1925-26</th>
<th>1926 second half-year</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929 and 1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ordinary Expenditure.</strong></td>
<td></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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central administration:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>1,048</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>1,397</td>
<td>1,473</td>
<td>1,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>41,500</td>
<td>20,263</td>
<td>55,031</td>
<td>59,525</td>
<td>59,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departments, arsenals and naval districts:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>8,018</td>
<td>3,203</td>
<td>7,283</td>
<td>9,318</td>
<td>9,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>1,867</td>
<td>1,564</td>
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<tr>
<td>Higher and lower staff, officials on the Reserve, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>21,269</td>
<td>11,526</td>
<td>21,220</td>
<td>22,264</td>
<td>22,687</td>
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<tr>
<td>Naval forces:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>17,937</td>
<td>9,245</td>
<td>18,939</td>
<td>20,790</td>
<td>22,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>19,467</td>
<td>6,364</td>
<td>15,229</td>
<td>21,887</td>
<td>25,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Infantry:</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>2,907</td>
<td>1,445</td>
<td>2,889</td>
<td>2,997</td>
<td>3,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>1,070</td>
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<td>Scientific and educational establishments:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>3,185</td>
<td>1,471</td>
<td>2,616</td>
<td>3,917</td>
<td>3,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>1,416</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>1,589</td>
<td>2,471</td>
<td>770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various expenses</td>
<td>12,554</td>
<td>5,201</td>
<td>11,833</td>
<td>16,099</td>
<td>16,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total permanent services</td>
<td>130,983</td>
<td>60,750</td>
<td>139,668</td>
<td>163,440</td>
<td>166,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temporary Services:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff liable to disbandment</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>1,183</td>
<td>2,527</td>
<td>2,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of warships, acquisition of material</td>
<td>53,787</td>
<td>397</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval bases and other extensions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various expenses</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total temporary services</td>
<td>54,113</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>1,583</td>
<td>2,577</td>
<td>2,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure on account of previous years</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22,329</td>
<td>11,425</td>
<td>14,664</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>155</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ordinary expenditure</td>
<td>207,425</td>
<td>72,690</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>166,693</td>
<td>169,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extraordinary Expenditure.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constructions, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>41,301</td>
<td>69,316</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure of the Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td>207,425</td>
<td>113,991</td>
<td>225,231</td>
<td>256,693</td>
<td>259,451</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Activities in Morocco.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1925-26</th>
<th>1926 second half-year</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929 and 1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ordinary Expenditure.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidency (Military forces)</td>
<td>3,836</td>
<td>3,551</td>
<td>14,756</td>
<td>37,310</td>
<td>39,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>362,540</td>
<td>188,759</td>
<td>299,086</td>
<td>241,245</td>
<td>211,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Marine</td>
<td>5,468</td>
<td>1,638</td>
<td>2,372</td>
<td>1,971</td>
<td>1,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ordinary defence expenditure</td>
<td>371,844</td>
<td>193,948</td>
<td>316,214</td>
<td>280,526</td>
<td>253,544</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The defence expenditure on activities in Morocco has been reduced since 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. (The figures of the closed accounts and the estimates for 1929 are not available.)

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. The expenditure on the Air Force in Morocco amounted to 4.2 million pesetas in 1927 and has been estimated at 3.1 and 3.9 million pesetas for the years 1928 and 1929 respectively.

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 certain 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>
<th>1929 and 1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension funds</td>
<td>32,737</td>
<td>17,576</td>
<td>35,423</td>
<td>32,200</td>
<td>34,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired pay and pensions</td>
<td>49,304</td>
<td>25,883</td>
<td>52,986</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>52,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>82,041</td>
<td>43,459</td>
<td>88,409</td>
<td>77,200</td>
<td>86,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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