CHILE

GENERAL

Area. 752,000 sq. km
Population (vi. 1930) 4,320,000
Density per sq. km. 5.7
Length of railway system (xii. 1928) 8,779 km.

I.

Army.

A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS

The President for the Republic is the Supreme Military Authority of the nation.

The Minister for War may exercise this authority as deputy for the President.

I. THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The task of the Council of National Defence is to study questions regarding the preparation of national defence, in particular any questions which involve co-operation between governmental departments or other organs.

The Council of National Defence includes:

The President of the Republic.
The Minister for War.
The Minister of Marine.
The Minister of the Interior.
The Minister for Foreign Affairs.
The Finance Minister.
The Minister for Agriculture.
The Minister for Health, Public Relief and Insurance.
The Minister of Public Works and Communications.
The Inspector-General of the Army.
The Director-General of the Navy.
The Chief of the Army General Staff.
The Chief of the Naval War Staff.

The civil Ministers who are members of the Council only attend its meetings when there are questions on the agenda which require their presence.
The following are technical assessors to the Council of National Defence:

(a) The Director-General of Air Services.
(b) The Director of Army War Material.
(c) The Director of Artillery and Naval Defences.
(d) The Under-Secretaries to the above-mentioned Ministries.
(e) The Assistant Chiefs of the Army General Staff and the Naval War Staff.

2. WAR OFFICE.

The War Ministry consists of: the lower Secretariat or Central Department, the General War Department, the Personnel Department, the Administrative Department, the Department of Justice and Rewards, the Health Department, the Directorate of Remounts and Horse Breeding, the Directorate of Musketry and Sports, the Department of Artillery and of Army War Material, and the Directorate of Aviation.

The General War Department consists of the following sections:

The army section, the infantry section, the cavalry section, the artillery and train section, the engineers' section and the recruiting and statistics section.

A Superior Council, which is in charge of all questions relating to Army and Police horses, is attached to the War Office.

Advisory Council to the Ministry for War.

The task of the Advisory Council is to advise the Minister for War on any matters affecting his department which are referred to its consideration.

The Council, of which the Minister for War is chairman, includes, besides the heads of departments in the War Ministry, the Inspector-General of the Army, the Chief of the Army General Staff, General Officers commanding divisions who are present at Santiago, the Director of War Material, and the Director of the Military Geographical Institute.

Any or all the inspectors of the different arms may also be summoned to its meetings if the Minister issues a special order to that effect.

3. UNDER-SECRETARIAT FOR AVIATION.

By the Decree of March 21st, 1930, the military, naval and civil aviation services were amalgamated into a single Under-Secretariat for Aviation, which, pending the constitution of the Air Ministry, has been placed under the Ministry of the Interior.

The air forces co-operate with the army and the navy. They are placed at the disposal of those Ministries whenever required.

The Under-Secretariat for Aviation comprises the following:

The Under-Secretary's office;
The Headquarters;
The Directorate of Aviation;
The Directorate of Material;
The Staff Directorate;
The Directorate of Administrative Services.
4. **Inspector-General of the Army.**

The Inspectorate-General consists of: Inspector-General; the Secretariat; Adjutants; Staff; the Departments of: Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Train, Technical Services, Musketry, Remounts, Warlike Stores, Aviation.

The Inspector-General is directly responsible to the War Office for the training and discipline of the troops and preparation for war. He directs manoeuvres when carried out by more than one division.

5. **General Staff.**

_The General Staff_ consists of:

- The Chief of the General Staff.
- The Director of Ordnance.
- The Deputy-Chief of the General Staff.
- The Central Department.
- The Intelligence Department.
- The Transport Department.
- The Historical Section.

The War Academy is placed under the General Staff.

6. **Directorate of War Material.**

The Directorate of War Material is under the authority of the War Ministry. It consists of:

(a) The General Directorate of Manufacture, comprising:

- Sub-Directorate.
- Ordnance Officers’ Service.
- Directorate of the Manufacture of Arms.
- Directorate of the Ammunition Factory.
- Guard Company.
- Armourers’ and Artificers’ School.
- Administrative Commissions.
- Central Cash Department.

(b) Directorate of War Material Depots, comprising:

- Sub-Directorate.
- Ordnance Officers’ Service.
- Cashiers’ Department.
- Accountancy Department.
- Batuco Explosives Depot, with Guard Company.
- Artillery Depot and Train.
- Arsenals with Guard Company, and Depots of Divisions II, III, IV and V, and the Cavalry Division.
- Depot of the First Infantry Division at Arica.
- Peñalolén Depot.
B. MILITARY TERRITORIAL DISTRICTS

The Army is distributed territorially as follows:

The First Area includes the provinces of Tacna, Tarapacá and Antofagasta; the Second Area includes the provinces of Atacama, Coquimbo, Aconcagua and Valparaiso; the Third Area, Santiago, O'Higgins, Colchagua and Curicó; the Fourth Area includes the provinces of Talca, Linares, Maule, Nuble, Concepción, Bio-Bio and Arauco; the Fifth Area, Malleco, Cautín, Valdivia, Llanquihue and Chiloé.

The territory of Magallanes constitutes a special district, to which is allotted the Magallanes Detachment.

C. COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY

The Army consists of five divisions of infantry and a cavalry division. An infantry division on a peace footing consists of the following units:

- 3 infantry regiments;
- 1 light artillery regiment;
- 1 group of heavy artillery (not yet organised);
- 1 anti-aircraft battery (not yet organised);
- 1 light infantry battalion;
- 1 communications battalion (or company);
- 1 train battalion;
- 1 motor battalion (provisionally, 1 company).

The First, Third and Fifth Infantry Divisions also possess one detachment each for service in the Andes, consisting of one regiment of mountain infantry (provisionally, one battalion), and one group of mountain artillery.

In addition to the cavalry division, consisting of three brigades of three regiments each, there are: one aviation regiment, consisting of three groups; and one railway sappers regiment. The addition of a unit of Army heavy artillery is contemplated.

The command staff of the cavalry division of the Magallanes detachment and of the aviation regiment are independent and are placed directly under the Government; but the command staff of the railway sappers regiment is placed provisionally under the Third Division.

Each regiment of infantry consists of:
- Four companies of fusiliers, 2 machine-gun companies, 1 communication section, and 1 section of artillery.

The infantry regiments of the 1st Division contain 6 fusilier companies each.

A mountain infantry battalion consists of 2 fusilier companies and one machine-gun company; except in the case of one battalion, which consists of 3 fusilier companies.

A cavalry regiment consists of 3 squadrons of lancers, 1 machine-gun squadron and 1 communication section.
A light artillery regiment consists of 4 batteries. A group of mounted artillery or mountain artillery consists of 2 batteries with the exception of one mountain artillery group, which contains 3 batteries. A light infantry battalion consists of 2 light infantry companies and 1 communication company. A communication battalion consists of 2 companies. The railway sappers regiment consists of 2 battalions, 1 transport company, 1 material and locomotive company, and 2 construction companies. A train battalion consists of 1 horse transport company, 1 motor company and 1 ambulance company. The aviation regiment includes 2 observation flights, 2 fighter flights, 2 bombing flights and 2 aviation parks. The Magallanes detachment consists of 1 motor section and 1 mountain artillery battery.

D. RECRUITING SYSTEM

For recruiting, mobilisation and other services connected with national defence, the Republic is divided into five recruiting areas, corresponding to the five infantry divisions of which the Army consists. The general officers commanding these zones also act as commanders-in-chief of the respective divisions. Each area is divided into zones, which are under brigade commanders or officers performing similar duty; and each zone is further subdivided into districts.

All Chilians between the ages of 20 and 45 capable of bearing arms are liable for service in the Army of the Republic.

Length of Service.

Military service is performed:
1. In the Active Army, for 18 months, and in the Navy for 2 years.
2. In the First Reserve, for 9 years commencing from the date of termination of service in the Regular Army.
3. In the Second Reserve, commencing from the date of termination of service in the First Reserve until the age of 45 years.

Exemption: Officials of the Personal Status Department, officials of certain branches of the Administration, municipal doctors, practising chemists, the sole supporter of a family may be exempted from military service.

Drawing by lot: The call to the colours is promulgated by the President of the Republic in conformity with the Annual Act which lays down the strength of the Military and Naval Forces. If the figure fixed is lower than the number of persons liable to service, lots are drawn.

In the year 1928, 15,995 citizens of the 1908 class were called up for 18 months service in Infantry Divisions I, II, III, IV and V, the Cavalry Division, the Magallanes Detachment, the aviation group and in other military units and establishments.
The number of citizens who have to be furnished by the conscription is fixed as follows for the different units:

Infantry regiments: 422 (562 for each of the three regiments of the first Division).
Mountain infantry battalion: 184 (except one battalion, which receives a contingent of 254).
Cavalry regiment: 301.
Regiment of light artillery: 281.
Group of mounted artillery: 138.
Group of mountain artillery: 138 (except one group, which receives a contingent of 203).
Battalion of sappers: 196.
Communications battalion: 142.
Railway regiment: 222.
Train battalion: 106 (one battalion receives 136).
Aviation regiment: 198.
Magallanes detachment: 85.

To these should be added the following numbers of conscripts for the auxiliary services:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For the infantry</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, cavalry</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, artillery</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, engineers</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, train</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>732</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Military training*: The President of the Republic may call up each year for military training up to a maximum of thirty days those contingents of the First Reserve that have undergone military training. He may also call up each year for periods of training not exceeding ninety days those contingents of the First Reserve that have not received military instruction.

*Recruiting for the permanent cadres of the Army*: Only citizens who have completed their military service and obtained their discharge with a good character are qualified for admission into the permanent cadres of the Army.

**MILITARY SCHOOLS.**

*The Staff College.*

The Staff College is an instructional establishment placed under the Chief of the General Staff; its object is to give a certain number of army officers an advanced education in military science, and to give a certain number of other officers a more thorough general military education with a view to their being subsequently attached to the staffs with the Higher Command, or employed as instructors of military science.

*Military Technical Academy.*

The aim of this school is to give officers of all arms the necessary technical training for directing the war supply services of the Army.

*The Military School.*

The Military School is the training and education centre for youths who are candidates for Army commissions under the terms of Article 15 of the law on Army promotions.

The School is organised in two Sections:

The War School (military courses), and the Cadets school (general courses).

4 Practical Training Schools for: Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Engineering.
School of Military Aeronautics.
This school is for the training of flying officers.

School of armourers and armourer-artificers.

E. CADRES

(a) Officers of the Active Army.

These officers are recruited exclusively from the cadets of the Military School, except in the case of certain non-commissioned officers, who, if they fulfil the conditions laid down by the law, may obtain the rank of Second-Lieutenant in Train units, and may rise to the rank of Captain in that arm.

(b) Officers of the Reserve.

The President of the Republic determines annually the number of aspirants for commissioned rank. After completing the programme of instruction and passing an examination, cadet officers may be promoted up to the rank of Captain of Reserve.

Promotion.

Before promotion to the rank of Second-Lieutenant in the Army candidates must have passed successfully through the course at the Military School. To qualify for promotion to Lieutenant an officer must have served 3 years as Second-Lieutenant.

For promotion to Captain . . . . . . . . . . . 5 years as Lieutenant;
" " " Major . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6 " " Captain;
" " " Lieutenant-Colonel . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 " " a Major;
" " " Colonel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 " " a Lieutenant-Colonel;
" " " General of Brigade. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3 " " a Colonel;
" " " Divisional-General . An Officer must be a General of Brigade and have commanded a large force for a certain time.

F. EFFECTIVES

The armed forces in 1927 consisted of:

Officers :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combatant Officers</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative, Medical and Veterinary Officers</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,430</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Ranks :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Cadre</td>
<td>7,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conscript</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20,950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHILE 305

G. Police 1

Chilean Carabineers.

The Revenue Police, the Communal Police, and the Carabineers Corps form a single corps known as "Chilean Carabineers".

The regulation effectives are as follows (April 30th, 1930):

Carabineers.

Officers .................. .......................... 803

The strength of troops is fixed annually by the President of the Republic in the Budget, and may not exceed ........ 16,000 men.

Investigation Service ........................................ 1,182 officials.

Identification Service ........................................... 364

The "Chilean Carabineers" Corps is organised as follows:

Directorate of Public Order and Security (3 sections, stores and archives).
Directorate of Staff (4 sections).
Medical Department.
Remount Department.

2 Corps.
16 Regiments.
19 Groups.
III Squadrons.

II.

Navy.

LIST OF UNITS
(1930)

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.

Battleship:

Almirante Latorre
(1913-15)


1 Placed under the Ministry of the Interior.
Coast-Defence Battleship:


Armoured Cruiser:

**General O'Higgins** (1897-8)


Protected Cruisers:

1. **Chacabuco** (1898-1902)


2. **Ministro Zenteno** (1896-)


3. **Blanco Encalada** (1893-94)


7 (+ 4 building or completing) Destroyers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of launching</th>
<th>Displacement</th>
<th>H. P.</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>Fuel</th>
<th>T. tubes</th>
<th>Max. draught</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Serrano</td>
<td>Bldg.</td>
<td>1,430</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>320 oil</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12 2/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Alm. Riveros</td>
<td>1911-15</td>
<td>1,694-1,742</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>403 coal, 83 oil</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11 2/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Alm. Lynch</td>
<td>1911-16</td>
<td>1,730</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>427 coal, 80 oil</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 Submarines³:

H 1-6 (1915-17) Displacement: 364 435 tons. Dimensions: 150 1/4 x 15 3/4 x 12 1/3 feet. H.P. \( \frac{480}{320} = \frac{12.75}{10.25} \) kts.

**Capitan O'Brien** (1928) Displacement: \( \frac{1,540}{2,020} \) tons. Dimensions: 260 x 28 x 13 1/2 feet. H.P. \( \frac{2,750}{1,300} = \frac{9}{15} \) kts.

**Capitan Thompson** (1929) **Almirante Simpson** (1929)

Miscellaneous: 13 different units (sloop, coastguard vessel, etc.).

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¹ Reconstructed in 1909.
² Large refit in 1928-29.
³ The dates are those of launching.
### Summary Table of Naval Units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>Total Tonnage</th>
<th>Depreciated Tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1930)</td>
<td>(1930)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battleships</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast-defence battleships</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6,902</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft-carryers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armoured cruisers and protected cruisers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20,840</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers and torpedo-boats</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10,780</td>
<td>2,180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6,804</td>
<td>4,620</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous craft</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>75,826</td>
<td>13,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Personnel: about 8,000.

1 The depreciated tonnage (on 1st, January 1931), is calculated as follows:
   1. For battleships, battle-cruisers, coast-defence ships, monitors, aircraft-carryers and miscellaneous craft, 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 of Miscellaneous Craft, only sloops, gunboats and river gunboats and avisos are shown.
CHILE

NAVY

Distribution (in %) of Tonnage of the Navy among the Different Classes of Vessels in 1913, 1919 and 1930

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>1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battleships</td>
<td>14 25.9</td>
<td>13 22.4</td>
<td>3 43.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers</td>
<td>4 14.4</td>
<td>4 14.4</td>
<td>3 12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers and torpedo-boats</td>
<td>18 11.7</td>
<td>12 5.3</td>
<td>7 10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>2 0.7</td>
<td>6 2.1</td>
<td>9 6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>3 4.0</td>
<td>3 3.9</td>
<td>1 2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including 2 armoured cruisers.
2 Including 1 armoured cruiser.
3 Gunboats and sloop.
NAVY

NUMBER OF UNITS AND TONNAGE
in 1913, 1919 and 1930

Battleships  Cruisers  Destroyers  and  Submarines  Miscellaneous
torpedo-boats
III.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A. Notes on Budget Procedure.

(1) The financial year coincides with the calendar year. According to the law, the budget for the coming financial year is generally presented to Congress four months before the beginning of the budget year. Considerable supplementary appropriations are usually added to the budget in the course of the year.

(2) The budget is arranged according to the principles of a gross budget system. Beginning with 1928 there is, besides the ordinary budget, a special budget for extraordinary expenditure chiefly covered by proceeds of loans. The ordinary budget is divided into:

(a) Expenditure on administration;
(b) Service of public debt;
(c) General contributions for social protection;
(d) General contributions to special funds;
(e) Drawbacks.

(3) Expenditure on defence is included in the ordinary budget under the Ministry of War and of the Marine, and also in the extraordinary budget.
B. BUDGET EXPENDITURE ON NATIONAL DEFENCE.

I. Summary of Defence Expenditure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Ordinary Budget:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>106,160</td>
<td>112,725</td>
<td>121,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>102,958</td>
<td>114,916</td>
<td>119,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraordinary Budget</td>
<td>15,400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>224,518</td>
<td>227,641</td>
<td>241,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index numbers of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale prices (1913=100)</td>
<td>119%</td>
<td>120%</td>
<td>104%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index of:
% | %
Wholesale prices (1913=100) | 119 | 120 | 104

Notes. — (1) The budget of the Navy includes certain items of expenditure for civil purposes, such as harbourmasters' offices, lighthouses, buoys, hydrography, merchant marine and construction of moles. It has not been possible to separate the civil from the purely military expenditure.

(2) The Military budget includes some appropriations for pensions. The greater part of military and naval pensions is shown under the Ministry of Finance.

(3) The closed accounts of the ordinary budget for 1928 showed 115,080,000 pesos for army expenditure and 104,364,000 pesos for navy expenditure. No figures for the effective expenditure of the extraordinary budget are available.

II. Analysis of Defence Expenditure.

1. Ministry of War.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pay and allowances</td>
<td>59,957</td>
<td>71,257</td>
<td>75,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food, forage and clothing</td>
<td>34,948</td>
<td>27,539</td>
<td>28,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workmen's wages</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War material</td>
<td>1,002</td>
<td>1,180</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance and repairs</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases and construction</td>
<td>1,251</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>4,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expenses</td>
<td>5,774</td>
<td>6,451</td>
<td>12,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>106,160</td>
<td>112,725</td>
<td>121,235</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ordinary expenditure</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pay and allowances</td>
<td>59,147</td>
<td>70,304</td>
<td>74,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food, forage and clothing</td>
<td>11,001</td>
<td>11,784</td>
<td>11,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workmen's wages</td>
<td>5,926</td>
<td>6,840</td>
<td>7,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War material</td>
<td>12,664</td>
<td>14,487</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance and repairs</td>
<td>5,134</td>
<td>5,624</td>
<td>5,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases and construction</td>
<td>3,597</td>
<td>2,560</td>
<td>6,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>1,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expenses</td>
<td>4,528</td>
<td>2,554</td>
<td>12,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>102,958</td>
<td>114,916</td>
<td>119,769</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Expenditure referring to Previous Years.

1. Debt Service. No interest on or redemption of debt is charged to the budgets of the Defence Departments.

2. Pensions. The following table shows the estimated expenditure on military and naval pensions for 1928, 1929 and 1930, as included in the budget of the Ministry of Finance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contribution of the State to the pensions fund of the army and navy</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pesos (ooo's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution of the State to the pensions fund of the army and navy</td>
<td>18,300</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions of the veterans of the War of the Pacific</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>15,200</td>
<td>15,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>36,300</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Not available.