SPAIN

GENERAL
(INCLUDING THE CANARY ISLANDS)

AREA . . . . 503,000 SQ. KM
POPULATION (XII. 1930) . . . 22,940,000
DENSITY PER SQ. KM . . . . 45.6
TOTAL LENGTH OF LAND FRONTIERS . . 1,664 KM.
LENGTH OF COASTLINE . . . . 3,144 "
LENGTH OF RAILWAY SYSTEM (XII. 1929) 15,929 "

1

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 Carabiniers;
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.

1 Situation on January 1st, 1931.
The Commission for the Classification of Army Candidates for posts in the public service.

(a) Ministry of the Army.

The Ministry of the Army consists of the Under-secretariat, the following sections: infantry, cavalry, remounts, artillery, engineers, recruiting and training and the Higher Command of the Aeronautics Service; the general military intendance, army Auditing and medical sections. The Magistrature, with the section of magistrature and justice, and the other offices and services of the Ministry do not belong to any particular section but are attached to the Under-secretariat.

Under the Decree of February 21st, 1930, the Under-secretariat of the Ministry of the Army was re-established and the General Directorate of Training and Administration abolished. In its place, the General Directorate for the preparation of the Field Army was set up as a technical organ independent of the Under-secretariat and directly responsible to the Minister of the Army. Questions concerning the training and administration of the army in peace-time were transferred from this Directorate to the Ministry.

The General Directorate for the Preparation of the Field Army organises and prepares the army for war, studies the plans of operations, defence, mobilisation and general manoeuvres, specifies the types of arms and material to be employed by the army and regulates the equipment of the units. It is also responsible for drawing up tactical rules, and for all questions concerning military technique and the employment of the army in war time. It consists of a central office and four sections (organisation and mobilisation, intelligence, operations, supplies and services). The commands of the military railway service and the army geographical and historical services are directly responsible to this Directorate, which, also deals with all questions concerning the personnel and services of the Staff Corps.

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).

Pending its re-organisation, this Directorate is provisionally attached to the Ministry.

(b) 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;
General headquarters of artillery and engineers;
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.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas, Captain-Generals and other commands, 1</th>
<th>Headquarters.</th>
<th>Provinces included.</th>
<th>Areas, Captain-Generals and other commands, 1</th>
<th>Headquarters.</th>
<th>Provinces, islands or fortresses included.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Madrid</td>
<td>Madrid, Toledo, Ciudad Real, Badajoz, Cuenca, Jaen</td>
<td>(7) Valladolid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Valladolid, Salamanca, Zamora, Avila, Segovia, Cáceres, Corunna, Lugo, Orense, Pontevedra, Oviedo, León, Islands of: Majorca, Minorca, Ibiza, Formentera, Cabrera, Teneriffe, Gomera, Palma, Hierro, Grand Canary, Fuerteventura, Lanzarote, Ceuta, Tetuan, Xauen, Larache, Alcazar, Arcila, Melilla, Chafarinas, Cabo de Agua, Villa Sanjurjo, Alhucemas, Peñón de Velez de la Gomera, Torres de Alcalá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Seville</td>
<td>Seville, Cadiz, Cordoba, Huelva, Granada, Malaga</td>
<td>(8) Corunna</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) Valencia</td>
<td>Valencia, Murcia, Alicante, Albacete, Almeria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Palma de Mallorca</td>
<td>Islands of: Minorca, Ibiza, Formentera, Cabrera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Barcelona</td>
<td>Barcelona, Gerona, Lerida, Tarragona</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Islands of: Teneriffe, Gomera, Palma, Hierro, Grand Canary, Fuerteventura, Lanzarote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Saragossa</td>
<td>Saragossa, Huesca, Teruel, Soria, Guadalajara, Castellón de Plana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ceuta-Tetuan, Tetuan</td>
<td>Ceuta, Tetuan, Xauen, Larache, Alcazar, Arcila, Melilla, Chafarinas, Cabo de Agua, Villa Sanjurjo, Alhucemas, Peñón de Velez de la Gomera, Torres de Alcalá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Burgos</td>
<td>Burgos, Navarre, Santander, Alava, Biscay, Guipúzcoa, Logroño, Palencia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Riff, Villa Sanjurjo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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;  
2. Cavalry Brigade of three Regiments;  
3. 2 Regiments of Light Artillery;  
4. 1 Regiment of Foot Artillery;  
5. 1 Regiment of Coast Artillery;  
6. 1 Regiment of Field Engineers;  
7. 1 Command of Intendance Troops;  
8. 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. 2 Half-Brigades of 3 mountain battalions each;  
   3. 1 Cavalry Brigade of 3 regiments.

The following units are also attached to the Fourth Area:

1. 2 Light Artillery Regiments;  
2. 1 Foot Artillery Regiment;  
3. 1 Regiment of Mountain Artillery;  
4. 1 Regiment of Field Engineers;  
5. 1 Command of Intendance Troops;  
6. 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;  
2. 3 Light Artillery Regiments;  
3. 1 Foot Artillery Regiment;  
4. 1 Bridging Regiment;  
5. 1 Headquarters of Intendance Troops;  
6. 1 Army Medical Group;  
7. 1 Balloon Detachment.
Sixth Territorial Area.

11th, 12th and 13th Divisions. The composition of these three Divisions is normally the same as that of the 1st 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.

14th Division, the composition of which is the same as that of the 1st Division.

The other units attached to this area are:

3 Battalions of Mountain Infantry;
1 Cavalry Brigade of 3 regiments;
2 Light Artillery Regiments;
1 Foot Artillery Regiment;
1 Headquarters of Intendance Troops;
1 Army Medical Group.

Eighth Territorial Area.

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

The other units attached to this area are:

1 Regiment of Infantry;
1 Light Artillery;
1 Foot Artillery;
1 Mountain Artillery;
1 Coast Artillery;
1 Engineers (sappers);
1 Headquarters of Intendance Troops;
1 Army Medical Group.

In addition, each area is allotted a certain number of garrison troops.
2. The Islands.

Captain-General's Headquarters, Balearic Islands.

The Military Forces of the Balearic Islands include a Headquarters Staff, an Infantry Brigade of two regiments, and garrison troops consisting of:

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 combatant battalion and of 2 reserve battalions; 3 other regiments not forming part of divisions are each made up of 1 combatant battalion, a second battalion of 2 combatant companies and 2 reserve companies, including 1 machine-gun company, and a third reserve battalion; the last regiment not forming part of a division is made up of 2 combatant battalions 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:**

8 regiments of light artillery;
8 regiments of foot artillery;
1 regiment of horse artillery;
3 regiments of mountain artillery;
4 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 horse 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 70 mm. gun (2 combatant batteries and 1 reserve) and 1 group of 105 mm. 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 2 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;
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 was re-organised in January 1931 on the
following basis:

The Higher Directorate and Administration of Military Aeronautics
is under the authority of the Ministry of the Army like the other arms
and services of the army.

The Higher Air Force Command (Jefatura superior) has been abolished
together with the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Military Air Force,
and the Minister of the Army takes over the duties of direction, inspection
and administration which the organic regulations of the Military Air
Force assign to the Commander-in-Chief. The Minister exercises these
duties through the commanding officers under his authority, — viz., the
Inspector-General of the Army, the Director-General of Field Training,
the Captains-General of the military areas and the Commander-in-Chief
of the Military Forces in Morocco.

The ballooning and flying commands (Jefaturas) have also been
abolished.

A Military Air Force Section and Directorate has been created in
the Ministry of the Army.

The Air Force Section consists of a secretariat and four bureaux
— viz.: I. Personnel; II. Material and Works; III. Training and
Services; IV. Accountancy. A Technical Air Council sits under the
chairmanship of the Director-General of Field Training.

The Military Air Force consists of the Ballooning and Flying Services.

The Ballooning Service consists of personnel, material and troops. The
personnel consists of commanding officers, officers and men with a pilot’s or
observer’s certificate. The material consists of the equipment and stores of
the tactica units, a central park and repair workshops. The troops consist
of an engineer battalion; the commanders and men of another arm or corps who
possess the requisite qualifications may also be attached to the ballooning service.
A school for pilots and observers provides the necessary training for obtaining
certificates.

All these units are centralised at Guadalajara and are under the authority
of the Minister of the Army and of the Captain-General of the Fifth Area, like
the units, centres and schools of the other arms and corps of the army.

The Flying Service consists of personnel, material, schools, tactical
units and troops. The personnel consists of commanding officers and those with acting rank of officers, and men of the different arms and corps of the army who have displayed proficiency in one of the branches of aviation or who without having displayed such proficiency occupy a post in this service owing to their technical qualifications. The material consists of the equipment and stores of the tactical units and schools, a central park and repair workshops. The General Directorate of Field Training proposes to the Minister of the Army, after consulting the Technical Council of the Flying Service, the models, types and number of machines to be supplied to the army.

The schools of the Flying Service are under the direct authority of the Ministry of the Army, the Air Force Section and Directorate being responsible for the administration and curriculum. The latter body is also responsible for the tactical training of the aviation units and for their individual operations. All combined operations, manoeuvres, studies and liaison courses with other arms which concern the flying units and services are in the province of the Training Section of the Ministry of the Army. The cartographical and topographical school of the Air Force is attached to the school of observers.

In peace time the main tactical unit of the Air Force is the battalion, which normally consists of three or four groups of three squadrons each. Each battalion is an independent administrative unit having its own staff, treasury, stores and depot.

There are four air force battalions, stationed at Getafe, Seville, León and Tetuán. They may include groups or squadrons detached in other localities where there are aerodromes or air bases; the strength of these detachments must not be less than a squadron. The seaplane group at Los Alcázares belongs to the second battalion, and the detached squadron at Cape Juby to the fourth.

The Captains-General of the areas and the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Forces in Morocco have the same powers of inspection, administration and command over the air battalions and detached units as over the other corps stationed in their territorial districts.

The troops of the air battalions are dismounted troops having a similar tactical training to the infantry. They form one group in each battalion under the orders of a major, and comprise the necessary number of companies.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Madrid Squadron</th>
<th>Army Squadrions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seville Squadron</td>
<td>1 fighter group; 2 reconnaissance groups. Total: 2 fighter flights and 4 reconnaissance flights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>León Squadron</td>
<td>Training Squadron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 reconnaissance group (2 flights); 1 fighter group (2 flights); 1 bombing group (2 flights)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 reconnaissance groups (4 flights)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 sea-plane group (2 flights)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Training Services*:

Observers’ School (2 flights) ......................... 24
Elementary Flying School (2 flights) ................... 24
Transformation School (2 flights) ..................... 24
Fighter and Bombing School (2 flights) ................ 24
Experimentation School (2 flights) ..................... 24
Mechanicians’ School (1 flight) ....................... 12

*Air Forces in Africa*:

1 group in Morocco, Eastern Zone (2 flights) ........ 24
1 group in Morocco, Western Zone (2 flights) ........ 24
1 group of sea-planes in Morocco (2 flights) ......... 24
1 group at Capo Juby (2 flights) ....................... 24
1 flight in Guinea ..................................... 12

Total number of aeroplanes ......................... 600
(b) *Balloon Branch.*

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

**II. Services.**

(I) *Artillery.*

- 8 general artillery headquarters inspectorates corresponding to the 8 areas;
- 1 artillery headquarters in the Balearics;
- 1 » » » Canaries;
- 1 testing workshop, laboratory and electro-technical department responsible for standardising manufacturing processes, chemically analysing raw materials and substances employed in the manufacture of war material, more particularly explosives, etc.;
- 8 regional artillery parks;
- Siege artillery parks;
- Depots.

*Military Factories:*

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

- **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 1,150 kg. of explosives.

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

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

- **Chemical Factory (San Martin de la Vega).**

(2) *Engineers.*

- 8 general headquarters (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 products and medicaments.

(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;
- Central Purchasing Board;
- 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 a justice department, a military prosecutor’s office and a variable number of examining judges.

(8) Veterinary Corps.

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

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.
SPAIN

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. In 1928 it consisted of 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.

Similar duties to that of the Civil Guard are performed in their respective provinces by the men of the Barcelona squadrons, by the miñones of Biscay and Alaba and by the miqueletes of Guipuzcoa. The Barcelona squadrons are organised on a military footing; in matters of organisation and discipline they are under the Ministry of 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 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 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 Spanish Somatenes, who are armed, are distributed among the eight military areas of the Peninsula, the area of the Balearic and Canary Islands and the area of the African Possessions. Within these areas the Somatenes are distributed throughout a certain number of provinces which, in their turn, are divided into subdivisions, districts, villages and quarters. These last two sections also include isolated members.

A Supreme Assembly meets at Madrid not less than once a year and is presided over by the Minister of the Army.

The respective Captains-General are ex-officio in command and act as general inspectors of the Somatenes in their area. They delegate their functions to a brigadier-general of the active army or of the first or second reserve who holds the
rank of commandant of the Somatenes of the area. In each area there is an organising committee presided over by the commandant. It consists of civil and military authorities, each of whom is responsible for a definite zone or region which he controls with the assistance of one or more officers of the active army or the reserve who hold the rank of commanding officer or captain of the infantry of the area. In each province there is a provincial committee which sends delegates to the organising committee. Lastly, there are corporals and lance-corporals attached to a subdivision, district, village or quarter and chiefs of groups who supervise the local Somatenes, and are responsible for training the new recruits who comply with the conditions of the regulations.

The Prime Minister's Secretariat acts as a liaison organ between the Somatenes and the Ministries of the Army, the Interior, Justice, Public Worship and Finance, as regards questions affecting the Somatenes with which those Ministries are called upon to deal.

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 communes of the corresponding territories.

The regiments allot the youths received from the recruiting depots; when these men are discharged 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 of the military areas; 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.

3. **Exemptions and Special Provisions.**

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)
- Active service .................................. 12 months
- "Available" class ............................ 5 years
- 1st Reserve .................................. 6
- 2nd Reserve (until completion of 18 years' service).

The Government may, by decree, extend the period of active service in North Africa and the Sahara territory to eighteen months.

The "available" class includes:
1. Young men who have completed their service in the 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. Enlistment.

Volunteers may enlist for a minimum period of two years; an engagement contracted cannot be broken on any pretext.

6. Number of Recruits according to Areas (1931).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>Infantry</th>
<th>Cavalry</th>
<th>Artillery</th>
<th>Engineers</th>
<th>Aviation</th>
<th>Intendance</th>
<th>Medical services</th>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>3,254</td>
<td>1,379</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>1,065</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>7,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>2,165</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>4,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>2,745</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>4,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>4,021</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>2,284</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>768</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>2,923</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>967</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4,906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th</td>
<td>1,023</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th</td>
<td>2,304</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>4,011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balearic Isles</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canary Isles</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>23,331</td>
<td>3,932</td>
<td>6,814</td>
<td>2,872</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>1,354</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>40,166</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of conscripts</td>
<td>124,454</td>
<td>125,008</td>
<td>125,323</td>
<td>134,410</td>
<td>142,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitely excluded</td>
<td>14,629</td>
<td>15,448</td>
<td>16,088</td>
<td>16,729</td>
<td>15,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporarily excluded</td>
<td>13,283</td>
<td>12,031</td>
<td>14,866</td>
<td>14,087</td>
<td>13,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detailed for auxiliary service only</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exemptions, exclusions, etc.</td>
<td>65,623</td>
<td>68,112</td>
<td>73,236</td>
<td>72,826</td>
<td>73,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of the contingent</td>
<td>217,989</td>
<td>221,199</td>
<td>299,513</td>
<td>238,052</td>
<td>244,431</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Degree of Education of Recruits of the 1929 Contingent (as a percentage of the contingent).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of conscripts</td>
<td>140,275</td>
<td>150,116</td>
<td>153,885</td>
<td>139,139</td>
<td>144,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitely excluded</td>
<td>7,833</td>
<td>7,604</td>
<td>8,226</td>
<td>8,349</td>
<td>8,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporarily excluded</td>
<td>3,168</td>
<td>3,495</td>
<td>3,027</td>
<td>5,851</td>
<td>5,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detailed for auxiliary service only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exemptions, exclusions, etc</td>
<td>82,901</td>
<td>82,937</td>
<td>75,322</td>
<td>63,729</td>
<td>64,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of the contingent</td>
<td>234,177</td>
<td>244,152</td>
<td>238,460</td>
<td>228,182</td>
<td>234,756</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. NATIONAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND MILITARY TRAINING SERVICE.

The National Physical Education and Military Training Service is under the authority of the commanding officers of the regular army and is sub-divided into 97 military training districts.

Military training is given in the official military schools of the recruiting areas and recruiting offices; in the private military training schools known as private pre-military instruction schools for recruits, which may also organise an ordinary service section for the military training of soldiers who are not recruits; and in the semi-military schools for the training of young men undergoing ordinary service, which may also apply for authorisation to organise a section for the training of recruits. The object of these schools is to give free instruction to young men wishing to reduce their period of service in the ranks.

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 (196 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.

Number of Officers and equivalent Grades of the Army Reserve (on February 1st 1929).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generals</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>3,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>1,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil guard</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carabineers</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>1,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>9,091</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Supernumerary officers and N.C.O.s are recruited from young men whose names are on the recruiting lists, who have been passed for service, are performing either the ordinary or the reduced period of service and make a request to this effect; volunteers are also accepted. All candidates must prove that they have completed at least one-half of their period of service or produce a matriculation certificate. They must first pass an examination after which they are appointed supernumerary cadet officers.
The supernumerary officers are included in a single list for each arm, irrespective of the unit in which they have served, and are attached to the Directorate for the Preparation of the Field Army which allots them to different units in the mobilisation cadres.

The said General Directorate fixes every two years the number of supernumerary officers which can be accepted for each arm.

I. CENSUS OF MILITARY PERSONNEL FOR INDUSTRIAL MOBILISATION

The military personnel on the industrial mobilisation lists includes all Spaniards from the time they are placed in the "available" class until their military obligations cease, whether they have or have not served in the active units of the Army or Navy and who hold an occupational certificate relating to the manufacture of the material and articles required by the Army and Navy in the event of mobilisation. The heads and employees of offices engaged in research in connection with the said articles and material or in the design or manufacture thereof are also included.

When these men pass into the "available" class they receive an industrial mobilisation book from the Commission for the Mobilisation of Civil Industries of the district to which their corps or service belongs.

The Commanding officers of active or reserve units and the heads of the other services of the Army and Navy having men under them, whether on active service or not, who are completing their second year of service, send the necessary information to the Commissions for the Mobilisation of Civil Industries of their district.

The census cards relating to the personnel covered by the law on naval recruiting and replacement are sent to the Headquarters of the Departments on whose registers the names of the men are entered.

The Mobilisation Commissions examine the census cards and classify the men into four groups according to their occupation and qualifications. The original cards are sent to the Directorate of Military Industry which approves the classification by occupations.

J. BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES

(1929 and 1930)

Army.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>12,702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.C.O.s.</td>
<td>7,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ranks</td>
<td>94,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>114,653</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Police^1. 3,677

^1 Under the Ministry of the Interior.
### Security Corps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>N.C.O.s</th>
<th>Other ranks</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|         |         |             | 806   |

### Civil Guard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>N.C.O.s</th>
<th>Other ranks</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|         |         |             | 806   |

### Corps of Carabineers (permanent cadre for 1931)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>N.C.O.s</th>
<th>Other ranks</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|         |         |             | 806   |

---

### 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;

---

1 Under the Ministry of the Interior.
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 consisting of 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:

- 5 105 mm. howitzer batteries;
- 2 70 mm. mountain batteries;
- 2 light 75 mm. batteries;
- 2 position artillery batteries;
- 3 coast artillery batteries;
- 1 155 mm. 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, consisting of 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:
- 4 105 mm. howitzer batteries;
- 2 light 75 mm. batteries;
- 2 position artillery batteries;
- 2 70 mm. mountain batteries;
- 1 155 mm. 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;
- 1 railway company;
- 1 specialists company;
- 1 native labour section.

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

INTENDANCE.

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

MEDICAL SERVICE.

H.Q., with 1 garrison company (2 sections);
- 1 mountain company (2 sections);
- 1 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, 1 machine-gun company and 1 mortar section;
tabor of cavalry with three squadrons of sabres, and 1 depot company.

Sahara Detachments.

The Sahara detachments consist of 1 disciplinary company, 1 machine-gun section, and infantry, artillery, engineers, intendance and medical service.

C. EFFECTIVES

1. Establishment (1929).

| Officers, N.C.O.s and other ranks | 45,420 |
| Native troops | 13,569 |
| **Total** | **58,989** |

2. Budgetary Effectives (1929 and 1930).

| Officers, N.C.O.s and other ranks | 50,543 |
| Native troops | 12,634 |
| **Total** | **63,177** |

3. Recruits for African Areas.

(1931)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ceuta</th>
<th>Tetuan</th>
<th>Larache</th>
<th>Melilla</th>
<th>Riff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>3,104</td>
<td>2,179</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>1,287</td>
<td>1,061</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>1,461</td>
<td>1,573</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>2,133</td>
<td>1,181</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,298</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,019</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

Battleships:


Aircraft-Carrier:

*Dédalo* (1901-)

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

Cruisers:

1. *Carlos Quinto*¹ (1895-)

2. *Miguel de Cervantes* (Launched, May 19th, 1928; to be completed in 1931)

3. *Príncipe Alfonso* (1925-1925)

4. *Almirante Cervera* (1925-1927)

5. *Reina Victoria Eugenia* (1920-23)


7. *Mendes Nuñez* (1923-1924)

8. *Extremadura* (1900-)

9. *Rio de la Plata*² (1898-)

² This vessel is no longer regarded as effective for fighting purposes, being used as a harbour depot ship.

¹ At present serves as training ship.

Baleares (building; laid down, August 15th, 1928)

Canarias (building; laid Standard displacement, 10,000 tons. Length, 636 feet. Beam, 64 feet. Draught (mean), 17 1/3 feet. H.P. 90,000 = 33 kts. Guns: 8 8-inch; 10 4.7-inch; 12 torpedo-tubes (21-inch) above water.

D. Displacement, 9,993 tons. Dimensions: 404 3/4 x 67 x 27 2/3 feet. H.P. 15,000 = 19 kts. Guns: 2 11-inch; 8 5.5-inch; 4 4.1-inch; 2 12-pdr.; 8 6-pdr.; 2 torpedo-tubes (14-inch) above water.

Normal displacement, 7,850 tons. Length, 579 1/2 feet. Beam, 54 feet. Mean draught, 16 1/2 feet. H.P. 80,000 = 33 kts. Guns: 8 6-inch; 4 4-inch (A.A.); 2 3-pdr. (A.A.); 12 torpedo-tubes (21-inch).

Displacement, 7,000 = 19 kts. Guns: 2 5.5-inch; 2 4.1-inch; 4 6-pdr.


Displacement, 1,920 tons. Dimensions: 250 1/3 x 35 1/3 x 15 1/2. H.P. 7,000 = 19 kts. Guns: 2 5.5-inch; 2 4.1-inch; 4 6-pdr.
10 (+ 5 building + 8 authorised) flotilla leaders and destroyers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Displacement</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Max. Speed</th>
<th>T. Max.</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>Alsedo</td>
<td>1920-25</td>
<td>1,145</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10 1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</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>7,210</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9 3/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22 1st-class torpedo-boats: Displacement, 177 tons. Dimensions: $164 \times 16^{1/2} \times 4^{5/6}$ feet. H.P. 3,750 = 26 kts.

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</td>
<td>1,290</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>B. I-6 class</td>
<td>1916-25</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A. I-3 class</td>
<td>1915-17</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Perat</td>
<td>1915-16</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10 1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Miscellaneous: 37 units (gunboats, transport, sloop, etc.).

**Summary Table of Naval Units.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessels</th>
<th>Number 1930</th>
<th>Tonnage 1930</th>
<th>Depreciated Tonnage 1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battleships and battle-cruisers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30,904</td>
<td>12,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft-carrier</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10,800</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers and light cruiser</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>42,833</td>
<td>20,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers and torpedo-boats</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>15,471</td>
<td>8,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10,094</td>
<td>6,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous craft</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7,330</td>
<td>2,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td><strong>117,432</strong></td>
<td><strong>50,459</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The depreciated tonnage (on January 1st, 1931) is calculated as follows:
   (1) For battleships, battle-cruisers, coast-defence ships, monitors, aircraft-carriers and miscellaneous vessels, a reduction in original tonnage at the rate of $1/20$ per annum from date of completion.
   (2) For cruisers and light cruisers, a reduction of $1/17$ per annum from date of completion.
   (3) For torpedo craft and submarines, a reduction of $1/12$ per annum from date of completion.

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

DISTRIBUTION (in %) OF Tonnage.
OF THE NAVY
AMONG THE DIFFERENT CLASSES,
OF VESSELS
IN 1913, 1919 AND 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>Battleships</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>30.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>64.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers and</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>57.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>torpedo-boats</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>57.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>57.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>57.3</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.
SPAIN

NAVY

NUMBER OF UNITS AND TONNAGE
in 1913, 1919 and 1930.

[Diagram showing the number of units and tonnage for different types of vessels (e.g., battleships, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, miscellaneous)]

Tonnage

Number of units

- Battleships
- Cruisers
- Destroyers
- Submarines
- Miscellaneous and torpedo-boats
NAVY

TOTAL TONNAGE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tons (ooo's omitted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>60.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>106.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>107.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>106.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A. NOTES ON BUDGET PROCEDURE.

(1) As from January 1st, 1927, the financial year coincides with the calendar year.

The budgets for 1927, 1928 and 1929 came into force by royal Decrees of January 3rd, 1927, 1928 and 1929, respectively. The budget for 1929 was to remain valid for 1930.

1 Not including an aircraft-carrier of 10,800 tons.
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) The budget consists of the general budget, an extraordinary budget, a railway budget and a budget for the extraordinary amortisation of the public debt.

Under each section of the general budget the expenditure is divided into permanent, temporary 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 the 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>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Defence expenditure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>460,452</td>
<td>439,255</td>
<td>449,253</td>
<td>449,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities in Morocco</td>
<td>316,214</td>
<td>275,455</td>
<td>253,544</td>
<td>253,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>951,897</td>
<td>956,051</td>
<td>962,248</td>
<td>962,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index numbers of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale prices (1913=100)</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Average, January to November 1930.

Notes. — (1) The figures for the Ministry of War and the Ministry of the Marine include the expenditure in the extraordinary budget and the expenditure as shown under the special section of the general 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 small 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>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929 and 1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ordinary Expenditure.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Central and local administration, troops and establishments</strong></td>
<td>212,092</td>
<td>209,511</td>
<td>202,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>War depots</strong></td>
<td>386</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Artillery depots</strong></td>
<td>1,467</td>
<td>1,458</td>
<td>1,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Engineering services</strong></td>
<td>6,012</td>
<td>9,271</td>
<td>8,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vicualling</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quartering, lighting and heating</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Campaigning supplies</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transport services</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State property, upkeep</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purchases and construction</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>War industries</strong></td>
<td>5,752</td>
<td>11,206</td>
<td>2,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Military health services</strong></td>
<td>1,147</td>
<td>974</td>
<td>1,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Remount services</strong></td>
<td>6,489</td>
<td>5,757</td>
<td>11,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Upkeep of motor vehicles</strong></td>
<td>2,474</td>
<td>2,738</td>
<td>3,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Various and unforeseen expenses</strong></td>
<td>710</td>
<td>2,325</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obligations arising from the law regarding accidents at work</strong></td>
<td>226</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supernumerary Staff and Reserve Corps, war pensions</strong></td>
<td>17,823</td>
<td>17,521</td>
<td>24,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Air Force</strong></td>
<td>15,519</td>
<td>15,034</td>
<td>28,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total permanent services</strong></td>
<td>322,739</td>
<td>336,271</td>
<td>361,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temporary services:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equipment of troops</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,062</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Additional temporary services</strong></td>
<td>1,370</td>
<td>2,172</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Staff liable to disbandment</strong></td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>16,660</td>
<td>17,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total temporary services</strong></td>
<td>17,870</td>
<td>21,894</td>
<td>22,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure on account of previous years.</strong></td>
<td>29,723</td>
<td>32,816</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total ordinary expenditure</strong></td>
<td>370,332</td>
<td>390,981</td>
<td>384,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extraordinary Expenditure.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material, arms, ammunition, clothing</strong></td>
<td>11,172</td>
<td>8,502</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Barracking, constructions.</strong></td>
<td>8,276</td>
<td>7,517</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Naval bases</strong></td>
<td>14,317</td>
<td>17,499</td>
<td>31,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Air Force</strong></td>
<td>6,323</td>
<td>14,756</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Training camps and shooting ranges</strong></td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total extraordinary expenditure</strong></td>
<td>40,120</td>
<td>48,274</td>
<td>65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure of the Ministry of War.</strong></td>
<td>410,452</td>
<td>439,255</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 depots", "Engineering services", "Vicualling 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>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929 and 1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closed Accounts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pesetas (ooo's)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ordinary Expenditure.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Permanent Services:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central administration:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>1,397</td>
<td>1,413</td>
<td>1,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>55,031</td>
<td>51,298</td>
<td>59,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departments, arsenals and naval districts:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>7,283</td>
<td>8,255</td>
<td>9,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>1,110</td>
<td>1,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher and lower staff, officials on the Reserve, etc.</td>
<td>21,220</td>
<td>21,334</td>
<td>22,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval forces:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>18,939</td>
<td>20,279</td>
<td>22,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>15,229</td>
<td>14,157</td>
<td>23,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Infantry:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>2,889</td>
<td>2,897</td>
<td>3,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>1,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific and educational establishments:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>2,616</td>
<td>2,838</td>
<td>3,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>1,589</td>
<td>1,332</td>
<td>770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various expenses</td>
<td>11,833</td>
<td>12,339</td>
<td>16,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total permanent services</strong></td>
<td>139,668</td>
<td>138,069</td>
<td>166,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temporary Services:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff liable to disbandment</td>
<td>1,183</td>
<td>1,466</td>
<td>2,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various expenses</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>7,121</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total temporary services</strong></td>
<td>1,583</td>
<td>8,587</td>
<td>2,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure on account of previous years</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14,664</td>
<td>12,768</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total ordinary expenditure</strong></td>
<td>155,915</td>
<td>159,424</td>
<td>169,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extraordinary Expenditure.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constructions, etc.</td>
<td>69,316</td>
<td>81,917</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditure of the Ministry of the Marine</strong></td>
<td>225,231</td>
<td>241,341</td>
<td>259,451</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) **Activities in Morocco.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929 and 1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closed Accounts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pesetas (ooo's).</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ordinary Expenditure.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidency (Military forces)</td>
<td>14,756</td>
<td>26,148</td>
<td>39,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>299,086</td>
<td>246,093</td>
<td>211,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Marine</td>
<td>2,372</td>
<td>3,214</td>
<td>1,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total ordinary defence expenditure</strong></td>
<td>316,214</td>
<td>275,455</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 57.6 million pesetas for 1927, 59.9 million for 1928 and about 59 million for 1929 and 1930, and consisted chiefly of subsidies to navigation companies. (The figures of the closed accounts 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, 4.6 million in 1928 and has been estimated at 3.3 million pesetas for the years 1929 and 1930.

### 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>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929 and 1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pension funds</td>
<td>35,423</td>
<td>36,332</td>
<td>34,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired pay and pensions</td>
<td>52,986</td>
<td>54,750</td>
<td>52,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>88,409</td>
<td>91,082</td>
<td>86,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### C. Supplementary Notes.

The following amounts have been appropriated for the Civil Guard:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929 and 1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>96,111</td>
<td>96,492</td>
<td>97,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Interior</td>
<td>3,304</td>
<td>3,378</td>
<td>3,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities in Morocco</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff liable to disbandment</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>1,971</td>
<td>1,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraordinary budget</td>
<td>100,272</td>
<td>101,936</td>
<td>102,348</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>