CHILE

Area ............. 742,000 sq. km.
Population (XII. 1935) 4,508,000
Density per sq. km. 6.1
Length of railway system (XII. 1931) 8,937 km.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The President of the Republic is the supreme military authority of the nation.

The Minister of National Defence 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 of National Defence;
The Minister of the Interior;
The Minister for Foreign Affairs;
The Finance Minister;
The Minister for Agriculture;
The Minister for Health;
The Minister of Public Works;
The Minister of Commerce;
The Commander-in-Chief of the Army;
The Director-General of the Navy;
The Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force;
The Chief of the Army General Staff;
The Chief of the Naval Staff;
The Chief of the General Staff of the Air Force.

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 of Air Force Material;
(b) The Chief of Army War Material;
(c) The Director of Naval Armament;
(d) The Under-Secretaries to the above-mentioned Ministries;
(e) The Assistant Chiefs of the General Staff of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.

2. MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The Ministry of National Defence is subdivided into three Under-Secretariats: the Under-Secretariat for War, the Under-Secretariat for the Navy and the Under-Secretariat for Aviation.

The Under-Secretariat for War consists of various services (Administrative Section, Confidential Affairs Section, Pensions, etc.).

The Advisory Council and the Technical Military Cabinet are also attached to the Ministry of National Defence.

Advisory Council.

The Council advises the Minister of National Defence whenever he deems this necessary.

The Ministry of National Defence presides over the Council and decides what questions shall be studied.

It consists of:

(a) The Commanders-in-Chief of the Army and Air Force and the Director-General of the Navy.
(b) The Chiefs of the General Staff of the Army, Navy and Air Force.
(c) The Under-Secretaries for War, Navy and Air Forces.

The Council may co-opt other members whenever the Minister thinks fit.

Technical Military Council.

This body, which co-operates closely with the Minister, is responsible for studying questions referred to it and making preparations for reforms and measures to improve the services and organisation of the armed forces. It also studies matters to be submitted to the Advisory Committee.

The Minister of National Defence presides over the Council, which consists of:

(a) The Commander-in-Chief of the Army;
(b) The Director-General of the Navy;
(c) The Commander-in-Chief of the National Air Force;
(d) The Under-Secretaries of the various Departments;
(e) A superior officer of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, Chiefs of Section of the respective branches;
(f) An Adjutant, Secretary.

3. ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

Composition of Army Headquarters:

(a) Chief Command;
(b) Secretariat;
(c) Regulations and Instruction Department;
(d) Inspectorates of Arms (Infantry, Andes Unit, Artillery and Train, Cavalry and Engineer Units).

The Supreme Command of the Army is the highest military authority. It is directly responsible to the Minister of National Defence.

4. **Army General Staff.**

The Army General Staff consists of:

The Service of the Chief of the General Staff;
The Service of the Deputy-Chief of the General Staff;
The Adjutants' Office;
The Accounts Service;
The Central Department;
The Intelligence Service;
The Transport Department;
The Historical Section;
The Publications Section.

5. **Directorate of Services.**

The Directorate of Services consists of:

The General Staff (Service of the Chief of General Staff, Adjutants' Office, Secretariat and Accounts);
The War Material Department (armament, ammunition and explosives, chemical warfare, fuel, etc.);
The Administrative Department (supplies, clothing, equipment, budget, etc.);
The Medical Department;
The Remounts and Veterinary Department;
The Industrial Mobilisation Department (statistics, material and fuel, supplies, etc.);
The Military Works Department (constructions, technical supervision).
The Directorate of the War Material Factory.

(The Military Technical Academy and the School of Armoury are responsible to this Directorate).

The Directorate of Military Arsenals (General Depot, Artillery and Field Material Depot, Explosives Depot, etc.).

In addition to the Directorate of Services, there is a Directorate of Recruiting and National Gunnery.
MILITARY TERRITORIAL DISTRICTS.

The army is distributed territorially as follows:

The first area extends from the Province of Tarapacá to the Province of Coquimbo inclusive.
The second area extends from the Province of Aconcagua to the Province of Talca inclusive.
The third area extends from the Province of Maule to the Province of Aysen inclusive.
The territory of Magallanes constitutes a special district, to which is allotted the Magallanes detachment.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.
(May 1936.)

The army consists of 3 divisions, 1 detachment (at Magallanes), and special corps (a bridging battalion, a signal group, a heavy bridges battalion and a battalion of railway troops).

Each division consists of headquarters, 3 infantry regiments, 1 mixed Andes regiment, 1 artillery regiment, 1 train battalion (for one division only), and 1 cavalry brigade consisting of 2 cavalry regiments and 1 horse artillery group.

The Magallanes detachment consists of 1 infantry regiment, 1 mountain artillery battery, 1 cavalry platoon, 1 motor train section.

The various units are composed of:

(a) Infantry regiment: general staff and 2 battalions, 1 infantry gun section, 1 signal section.

The battalions consist of a fighting staff, 2 rifle companies and 1 machine-gun company.

(b) Mixed Andes regiment: a general staff, 1 battalion, 1 artillery group, 1 signal section, 1 scouting section.

The Andes battalion consists of a fighting staff, 3 Andes companies and 1 machine-gun company.

The artillery group consists of a fighting staff and 2 batteries of mountain artillery.

(c) Cavalry regiment: a general staff, 2 squadrons of lancers, 1 machine-gun squadron, 1 gun section, 1 signal section.

(d) Artillery regiment: a general staff and a group of mounted artillery.

(e) Horse artillery group: a general staff, a fighting staff, 2 gun batteries.
(f) Group of mounted artillery: a fighting staff, 2 gun batteries and one howitzer battery.

(g) Sapper regiment: a general staff, a sapper company and a signal company.

(h) Train battalion: a general staff, a horse-transport column, a motor-transport column, and a sanitary company.

(i) Bridge-building battalion: a general staff and 2 companies.

(j) Signal group: a general staff, 1 telegraph company and 1 wireless company.

(k) Heavy bridges battalion: a general staff and 2 training companies.

(l) Battalion of railway troops: a general staff and 2 companies.

AIR FORCE.

The following bodies are under the orders of Chief Command of the National Air Force, which is directly responsible to the Ministry of National Defence (Under-Secretariat of the Air Force):

(a) General Staff;
(b) Directorate of Personnel;
(c) Directorate of Material;
(d) Directorate of Aeronautics;
(e) Directorate of Administrative Services;
(f) Air Units;
(g) Training schools.

The Air Force consists of:

3 air groups;
1 bomber group;
2 flights of amphibians;
1 flying school;
School of Gunnery and Air Bombing;
Anti-Aircraft Defence Group;
Central Aviation Workshop;
Central Air Park;
Air Photography Service.

Each aero-land group consists of a chaser flight and an attacking and observation flight.
One of the three air groups consists of a flight of heavy seaplanes for coastal scouting and a flight of seaplanes co-operating with the Navy.

**Summary Table of Units.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Divisions</th>
<th>Brigades</th>
<th>Regiments</th>
<th>Battalions</th>
<th>Squadrons</th>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>Batteries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher units</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13(^1)</td>
<td>21(^2)</td>
<td>68(^3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18(^4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25(^5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3+6 gr.</td>
<td>7(^6)</td>
<td></td>
<td>14(^6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Train</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Including the 3 mixed Andes regiments and 1 Magallanes regiment.
\(^2\) Including 3 Andes battalions and 2 Magallanes battalions.
\(^3\) Including 22 machine-gun companies.
\(^4\) Including 6 machine-gun squadrons and not including the squadrons in cadres.
\(^5\) Including 11 mounted artillery batteries, 6 horse artillery batteries, 7 mountain artillery batteries and one motor battery.
\(^6\) Including the signal groups and special corps.

**Police Forces.**

*Chilian Carabineers.*—The Carabineers Corps, which comes under the Ministry of the Interior, is a police force organised on a military basis. It is responsible for all urban, rural, Customs and other police services.

Its personnel is allocated to the following services: general directorate, school, inspectorates of zones, general brigades, provincial brigades and brigades in cadres, sub-brigades, commissariats and sub-commissariats.

The following bodies, which are responsible for the administrative machinery and the service of the Corps, come under the general directorate: under-directorate general; departments of public order and security, personnel and health departments; administrative department; remount, armament and ammunition sections. There is also a carabineers' general tribunal.

The School of Carabineers is responsible for training the officers and N.C.O.s of the Corps. It consists of a general staff, three squadrons of lancers and one machine-gun squadron. Officers undertake, on leaving the school, to serve at least three years in the Carabineers Corps.

The units of the Corps are grouped in inspectorates of zones, to which the four general brigades at Antofagasta, Santiago, Concepción and Valdivia respectively are responsible.

There are twenty provincial brigades spread over the various provinces of the country, as well as a traffic brigade and a rural brigade with headquarters at Santiago.

Men are recruited from among nationals who have completed their term of military service. The term of enlistment, which may be renewed, is five years.

On joining the Carabineers Corps, they are required to undergo further training in a police school (attached to the School of Carabineers). The syllabus is as follows: theoretical training (laws, regulations, judicial police, forensic medicine) and practical training (musketry, horsemanship, physical training, training in barracks and field training).
The budgetary effectives for 1935 (officers, N.C.O.s and carabineers) are as follows:

- Officers: 1,041
- Men: 15,135
- Pupils of the School of Carabineers: 50
- Investigation Service: 1,127

Total: 17,353

RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

For recruiting, mobilisation and other services connected with national defence, the Republic is divided into three recruiting areas and one recruiting zone, corresponding to the three army divisions and the Magallanes detachment.

The areas are subdivided into recruiting zones. Each zone is constituted by the territory required to furnish a contingent of one or more units.

Military service is compulsory. All citizens of both sexes, with the exception of the cases provided for by law, may be called up by the President of the Republic for employment in time of war in the various services required by the nation under arms.

Citizens are liable to compulsory military service between the ages of 19 and 45, namely:

(a) Age of incorporation—19.
(b) Regular Army—includes citizens called up for their period of service. This period is one year, but its duration may be altered by the President of the Republic.
(c) Reserve—until the age of 45.

In the event of mobilisation, the classes called up constitute or supplement

(a) The Army of the First Line.
(b) The Army of the Second Line.
(c) The Territorial Guard.

In peace-time, reservists must undergo the following periods of training:

- Between the ages of 21 and 31 inclusive, two periods varying between 15 and 45 days;
- Between the ages of 32 and 40 inclusive, one period varying between 15 and 30 days;
- Between the ages of 41 and 45 inclusive, one period of not more than 15 days.

If the number of effectives, which is fixed annually by law, is lower than the number of persons liable for service, lots are drawn.
The number of citizens among whom lots are drawn annually varies according to national defence requirements and the state of public finance.

Supplementary Personnel.

The supplementary personnel consists of all citizens, irrespective of sex, who, belonging to military formations and organisations in time of peace, form the mobilisable army. They are called up as and when the nation under arms requires personnel. In peace-time, the President of the Republic may call up specific categories of the supplementary personnel for military training.

The supplementary personnel includes officers, non-commissioned officers and men and the personnel of both sexes without specific employment.

The supplementary officers are divided into two categories: combatant reserve officers and reserve officers of the various services.

CADRES.

(a) Officers of the Regular 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 candidates for commissioned rank in the reserve. After completing the programme of instruction and passing an examination, cadet officers may be promoted up to the rank of captain of reserve.

Promotion (Advancement).

Promotion from the rank of candidate up to that of lieutenant-colonel inclusive goes by seniority.

Before they can become candidates, men must have completed the course at the Military School.

To qualify for promotion to lieutenant, an officer must have served three years with the troops as second lieutenant.

For promotion to captain, an officer must have served five years as lieutenant.

For promotion to major, six years as captain.

For promotion to lieutenant-colonel, four years as major.

For promotion to colonel, three years as lieutenant-colonel and the approval of the Senate of the Republic.

For promotion to brigadier-general, three years as colonel.
For promotion to major-general, an officer must be a brigadier-general and have carried out the duties entrusted to him by the Government. The approval of the Senate of the Republic is necessary in the case of promotion to brigadier or divisional general.

**MILITARY SCHOOLS.**

*Staff College;*  
*School of Infantry;*  
*School of Artillery;*  
*Military School;*  
*School of Cavalry;*  
*School of Engineering.*

**PREPARATORY MILITARY TRAINING.**

The President of the Republic may authorise the Ministry of Education to organise courses of preparatory military training. In 1933, special courses in civics and military training were introduced at public and private educational establishments, the syllabus being drawn up jointly by the Education and National Defence Ministries.

**EFFECTIVES.**

(1935.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Other ranks</th>
<th>Permanent cadre</th>
<th>Conscripts, 1915 class</th>
<th>Conscripts of preceding class retained for various reasons</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>16,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note.—Generally speaking, there should be about 15,000 conscripts; for budgetary reasons, the number has been reduced to the above figure this year.*

**II. Navy.**

**LIST OF UNITS.**

(May 1936.)

2 battleships:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the ships</th>
<th>Date : (1) of launching; (2) of entry into service</th>
<th>Displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Dimensions (feet)</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament 1 (number and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Almirante Latorre</td>
<td>1913-15²</td>
<td>28,966</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>56,802</td>
<td>22.75</td>
<td>X 14, XIV 6, IV 4 (A.A.), IV 3-pdr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Capitan Prat ²</td>
<td>1890-1909³</td>
<td>6,090</td>
<td>347.4</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>IV 9.4, VIII 4.7, VI 6-pdr.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Guns and torpedo-tubes. ² Coast-defence battleship. Modernised in 1930. ³ Reconstructed in 1909-1910.
3 cruisers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of launching</th>
<th>Displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Draught (feet)</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament 1 (number and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>General O'Higgins 1</td>
<td>1897-2</td>
<td>7,796</td>
<td>1445.9</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>IV 8, X 6, X 12-pdr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chacabuco 2</td>
<td>1899-1902</td>
<td>3,437</td>
<td>388.1</td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>16,034</td>
<td>II 6, X 4.7, IV 3-pdr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Blanco Encalada 3</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>3,435</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>II 8, X 6, IV 3-pdr.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Armoured cruiser.
2 Refitted in 1928-29.
3 Protected cruiser.
4 At present being refitted.
5 Refitted in 1920.

II destroyers and torpedo-boats:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of launching</th>
<th>Displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Draught (feet)</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament 1 (number and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Serrano Type 2</td>
<td>1928-29</td>
<td>1,133</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>30,457</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>III 4.7, I 3, VI tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hyatt Type 2</td>
<td>1928-29</td>
<td>1,136</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>31,599</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>III 4.7, I 3, VI tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rivercs Type</td>
<td>1911-13</td>
<td>1,373</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>II 4.7, IV 4, IV tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lynch Type</td>
<td>1912-13</td>
<td>1,373</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>VI 4, IV tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Guns and torpedo-tubes.
2 Destroyers.

9 submarines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the ships</th>
<th>Date of launching</th>
<th>Displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Draught (feet)</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament 1 (number and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Tequala</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>434</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Rucumilla</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>434</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Quidora</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>434</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Fresia</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>434</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Guale</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>434</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Capitan O'Brien</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>1,550</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>14/8.3</td>
<td>I 4.7. VIII tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Capitan Thompson</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1,820</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Almirante Simpson</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1,820</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Guns and torpedo-tubes.

Miscellaneous: 15 different units (sloop, coastguard vessels, etc.).
CHILE

SUMMARY TABLE OF NAVAL UNITS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
<th>Artillery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Guns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battleships</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>35,056</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>4</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>6</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14,668</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13,672</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6,784</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>70,180</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Not including guns under 3-inch.

III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

The budget year coincides with the calendar year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1936</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of National Defence :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsecretariat of the Army ..</td>
<td>85.6</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>150.7</td>
<td>161.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsecretariat of the Navy ..</td>
<td>79.7</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td>93.4</td>
<td>157.2</td>
<td>157.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsecretariat for Aviation ..</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>44.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total .. .. .. ..</td>
<td>181.7</td>
<td>151.8</td>
<td>173.6</td>
<td>212.2</td>
<td>350.9</td>
<td>362.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index numbers of:
- Wholesale prices (1929 = 100) .. | 80   | 120  | 180  | 179  | 178  | 185  |
- Retail prices : Cost of living (1929 = 100) .. | 95   | 103  | 129  | 129  | 129  | 130  |

1 Average, January-March 1936.

NOTES.—1. The above figures refer only to the appropriations under the ordinary budget.

Up to and including 1932, the expenditure on national defence was shown under the Ministry of War (including in 1932 a Subsecretariat for Aviation) and the Ministry of the Navy. Expenditure on aviation for 1930 and 1931 was included in that of the Ministry of the Interior. For subsequent years, defence expenditure is shown under the Ministry of National Defence, with three Subsecretariats.
2. In addition to the ordinary budget there are appropriations for the army and the navy covered by proceeds of loans under various special laws (extraordinary budget and other laws). The amounts expended under these laws during the individual years have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pesos (ooo,ooo’s)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. The navy budget includes certain items of civil expenditure—lighthouses, harbour administration, etc.—which it has been impossible to separate.

4. Up to and including 1932, the military pensions are shown under the Ministry of Finance, and since 1933 they appear under the Ministry of National Defence, but are not included in the table above. The amounts have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsecretariat</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subsecretariat of the Army</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>45.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsecretariat of the Navy</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsecretariat for Aviation</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>70.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>