PORTUGAL

Area: Portugal (mainland) 89,059 sq. km.
Adjacent islands:
  Azores 2,600 sq. km.
  Madeira 797 sq. km.

Population (XII. 1935) 7,222,000
Density (mainland and islands) per sq. km. 78.1
Length of land frontier with Spain 1,214 km.
Length of coastline 832 km.
Total 2,046 km.
Length of railway system (XII. 1929) 4,407 km.

Colonies.

AFRICA.

Cape Verde (XII. 1931) 3,927 sq. km. 148,000
Guinea (1931) 36,125 sq. km. 377,000
St. Thomas and Prince's Islands (XII. 1921) 944 sq. km. 59,000
Angola (XII. 1929) 1,256,000 sq. km. 2,615,000
Mozambique (XII. 1932) 771,000 sq. km. 4,029,000

ASIA.

India (Gôa, Damão and Diu) (1931) 3,806 sq. km. 580,000
Macao (III. 1927) 10 sq. km. 157,000

OCEANIA.

Timor and Kambing (1926) 18,989 sq. km. 442,000

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

The armed forces of Portugal consist of the home army and the colonial army. The home armed forces are composed of the land army, the air force and the navy, the two former being under the Ministry of War and the third under the Ministry of Marine.
The home army intended for garrison purposes and the defence of the mainland and of the adjacent islands (Azores and Madeira), comprises the active army and the army reserve (active and territorial).

There is, further, a recruiting reserve in which young men are registered before the preparation of the conscription lists (18 to 20 years).

Men belonging to the territorial reserve are only required to serve in the home army.

In peace time, the army is employed in recruiting, training and preparing for mobilisation the units and formations which are to be embodied in the field army; it provides the colonial army with the units and services which it requires, and it assists, when called upon, in maintaining public order, together with the other organisations specially intended for that purpose.

The colonial army comprises the whole of the military forces organised in each colony, their main purpose being to act as a garrison and defence force.

The military forces of a colony may be employed in another colony or in the home country.

The colonial troops are under the Colonial Minister, who acts through the various Governors. It is the duty of the Colonial Minister, and of the colonial authorities placed immediately under his orders, to use the colonial and home troops for the purpose of safeguarding the internal security of the colonies in which they are stationed.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

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


The Supreme Council for National Defence is presided over by the Prime Minister. It examines any proposal of the ministers concerned in regard to matters relating to national defence in general and to the military policy of the nation, the organisation of the nation in time of war, the general and industrial supplies of the country, the budget of the military forces, etc., in particular.

The Major-General of the Army and the Major-General of the Navy attend the meetings of this Council in an advisory capacity.
The questions to be submitted to the Supreme Council for National Defence for its opinion and decision are first examined by a National Defence Investigation Commission presided over by the Prime Minister and consisting of the Chiefs and Deputy Chiefs of the Army Staff and the Naval Staff, the Intendant of the Naval Arsenal, the Quartermaster-General, the Directors of Military and Naval Aviation, the Military Director-General of the Colonies and a legal adviser appointed by the Minister of Justice. The representatives of the various Ministries concerned may also serve on the Commission.

The questions submitted for examination to the National Defence Investigation Commission are studied by various Sections. At the present time, the Sections consist of:

1st Section: General organisation of the nation for war;
2nd Section: Preparation of the nation for war (moral and physical preparation);
3rd Section: Shipping lines of interest to national defence;
4th Section: Aviation;
5th Section: National mobilisation (except military mobilisation in the proper sense of the term).

2. SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL.

The Supreme Military Council, which is presided over by the Prime Minister, consists of the Ministers of War and Marine, the Major-General of the Army, the Major-General of the Navy, the Chief of the General Staff of the Army and the Chief of the General Staff of the Navy.

The Minister for the Colonies and the President of the Seventh Section of the Colonial Empire Council also take part in the meetings of the Supreme Military Council, when questions relating to the colonies and colonial forces are on its agenda.

The Supreme Military Council deliberates on the means of solving important problems of a definitely military character, and in particular the general organisation of the land, sea and air forces in the home country and colonies; general armament programmes; provisions relating to plans of operations, etc.

3. SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

As regards the control of operations in time of war, the Government acts through the Supreme War Council consisting of the Prime Minister, who acts as President, and the Ministers of War, Marine, Finance, Foreign Affairs and the Colonies.

4. JOINT COMMISSION OF THE ARMY AND NAVY STAFFS.

The object of this Commission is to study special problems, the solution of which requires co-ordinated action between the army and navy. It also carries out investigations for the Supreme Military Council.

It is presided over by the Prime Minister, assisted by the Major-General of the Army and the Major-General of the Navy.
5. NATIONAL DEFENCE SECRETARIAT.

The National Defence Secretariat is directed under the Prime Minister. Its duty is to receive and centralise all documents to be passed on to the Investigation Commission, the Supreme Military Council, the Supreme Council for National Defence or the Supreme War Council.

A general officer of the army or navy is in charge of the Secretariat and is known as the "Secretary-General for National Defence." He acts as Secretary ex officio, without the right to vote, of the Supreme Council for National Defence, the Supreme War Council and the Supreme Military Council. He is appointed by the Prime Minister on the proposal of the Ministers concerned.

6. SUPREME COUNCIL FOR THE MOBILISATION OF CIVIL INDUSTRIES.

This Council directs the studies and work for the preparation of industrial mobilisation (at present in process of organisation).

7. NATIONAL AIR COUNCIL.

The National Air Council is under the Prime Minister and is inter-ministerial in character; it is a permanent advisory organ for all questions relating to civil aviation.

It studies national and international air policy; prepares laws on aviation construction; keeps the Ministers of War and Marine informed, through the Air Directorates, of anything which may concern civil aviation and keeps in touch with the naval and military air forces.

The National Air Council consists of the following members:

- A Vice-President appointed by the Prime Minister;
- The Directors of Military and Naval Aviation;
- Delegates from the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Public Works and Communications and the Ministry of the Colonies;
- One legal expert in public international law;
- A secretary, with right of vote, who is a senior officer in the naval or military air force.

8. MINISTRY OF WAR.

The War Minister is the supreme head of the Army.

The Ministry of War consists of:

- The Supreme Army Council;
- Three Directorates-General;
- The General Department (pensions, civil employees, reserve officers, etc.);
- The Minister’s Secretariat.

The Supreme Army Council is an advisory organ of the War Minister; it studies questions relating to the organisation and operation of the army and national defence submitted to it by the Government.

The Supreme Army Council is presided over by the Minister of War and consists of a general officer appointed by the Prime Minister
on the proposal of the War Minister (Vice-President), the Chief of
the Army Staff, five general officers appointed by the War Minister
on the Vice-President's proposal, the Military Governor of Lisbon,
the Director of Aviation, the President of the Seventh Section of the
Colonial Empire Council, the Deputy Chief of the Army Staff and the
Quartermaster-General, who acts as secretary and is entitled to vote
in an advisory capacity.

In time of war, the Vice-President of the Supreme Army Council
becomes Commander-in-Chief of the army in the field; in time of
peace, he takes precedence over all generals and holds the rank of
"Major-General of the Army".

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

The second directorate-general, which comprises four divisions, deals with
all administrative questions and questions relating to productive, establishments,
remounts and military works. Attached to the second directorate-general are
the commission for disputed claims in regard to military supplies, the fiscal board
of the producing establishments and the technical remount commission.

The third directorate-general, which comprises four divisions, deals with all
diplomatic questions and questions relating to general army training, home and
colonial defence, army organisation, recruiting and mobilisation, transport, etc.
Attached to the third directorate-general are a central fortifications commission,
a central railways commission, a central telegraph commission, a central
military air commission, a central commission for the physical training of the
army and a military cartography commission.

9. STAFF SERVICE.

This service includes the work of the divisions of the third
directorate-general of the Ministry and of the commissions attached
thereto:

  Work relating to military history;
  Collaboration with headquarters' commands and directorates of arms.

Staff service is carried out by officers who have followed a staff
course and who technically come under the Chief of the Army Staff.
This third directorate-general is under the orders of a general
officer described as the Chief of Staff of the Army, who is assisted
by a Deputy-Chief of Staff of the Army, a general officer or brigadier
having followed a staff course.

The Chief of Staff of the Army is responsible for higher inspection
in regard to all matters relating to the preparation of the army.

10. DIRECTORATES OF ARMS AND SERVICES.

For purposes of supervision over preparations for war and the
training of the units of the arms and services and other establishments,
there exist inspectors of infantry, artillery, cavalry, engineers,
aviation, medical service, veterinary service and military adminis-
tration.
II. Inspection Service.

The Vice-President of the Supreme Army Council acts as Inspector-in-Chief of the Army.

The inspection service comprises:

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

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

The extraordinary inspectorates supervise, in general, the working of the various services and, in particular, the training and discipline of the troops and also administrative questions.

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

(i) The Chief of Staff of the Army in all matters relating to the preparation of the army for war, that is to say, organisation, training, preparation for mobilisation and the defence of the country;
(ii) The Adjutant-General of the Army in all matters relating to the organisation and work of the various secretariats and archives.

MILITARY TERRITORIAL AREAS.

The territory of Portugal (mainland and adjacent islands) is divided, as regards command, administration, etc., into twenty-three recruiting and reserve areas (including two in Madeira and the Azores), four military areas (Oporto, Coimbra, Tomar and Evora), and the military government of Lisbon.

The military command over the adjacent islands is exercised in the Azores by a colonel appointed ad hoc and in Madeira by the officer of the highest rank on duty in the island. The military command of Elvas is entrusted to a colonel, who holds the rank of inspector and is entitled the Military Governor of Elvas.

In time of peace the military governors and area commandants are responsible for the administration and command of all forces stationed in or passing through their respective areas and are not responsible for duties relating to service or command which, organically or in virtue of superior orders, are independent.

The military governors or area commandants are also, for purposes of public order, in command of all forces or military establishments in the area over which they have authority.

The military governors or area commandants receive their orders from the Minister of War; these orders are transmitted to them through the Minister's secretariat or through the directorates-general of the Ministry of War.

Military governors and area commandants have their own headquarters.
COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

1. HIGHER FORMATIONS.

There are no permanently organised formations in the army in peace time higher than the brigade in the cavalry, the regiment in the other arms (groups in the Air Force), and the company in the services.

2. ARMS AND SERVICES.

(1935-36.)

Each arm or technical service of the army is under a directorate, the duties of which are essentially technical and also relate to preparation for war. The directors of arms have the rank of general, the directors of services the rank of colonel. They are appointed by the Minister of War.

The directorates are:
- Directorate of Infantry;
- Directorate of Artillery;
- Directorate of Cavalry;
- Directorate of Engineers;
Portugal

Directorate of Aviation;
Directorate of the Army Medical Service;
Directorate of the Army Veterinary Service;
Directorate of Military Administration.

Infantry.

21 infantry regiments;
4 independent infantry battalions (in the adjacent islands);
9 battalions of light infantry;
2 cyclist battalions;
3 machine-gun battalions:
the accessory equipment companies (in process of organisation);
the light tank companies (in process of organisation).

Each infantry regiment comprises:

Command; cadres for two battalions (regimental and training service); companies organised as effectives; depot of men (company).

Each battalion of light infantry comprises:

4 rifle companies;
1 machine-gun company;
1 headquarters; and
1 depot section.

Each cyclist battalion comprises:

2 cyclist rifle companies;
1 machine-gun company;
1 headquarters; and
1 depot section.

Each machine-gun battalion comprises:

3 machine-gun companies;
1 headquarters; and
1 depot company.

Infantry regiments in peace time are exclusively territorial units intended as training centres for infantry recruits and as mobilisation centres.

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

The machine-gun and cyclist battalions are intended to serve as training and mobilisation centres.

Cavalry.

2 cavalry brigades, 2 regiments each (16 squadrons);
5 regional cavalry regiments (20 squadrons);
Motor machine-gun squadrons.
Each cavalry brigade is composed as follows in time of peace:

Command, 3 cavalry regiments (provisionally 2 regiments), 1 motor machine-gun squadron, 1 cyclist battalion, 1 group of horse artillery batteries.

Each brigaded regiment has:

Command, and formation, 2 groups of 2 squadrons, depot squadron;
A section of 4 heavy machine-guns, a section of signallers and a platoon of sappers are attached to the command of each brigaded regiment.

Each regional regiment has:

3 squadrons and 1 depot squadron or 2 groups of 2 squadrons (one of the regiments has 3 groups) and a depot squadron.

All cavalry regiments are cavalry training centres; brigaded regiments are field units; regional regiments may be used as field units; they are mobilisation centres for squadrons and groups of squadrons, as well as training centres.

Artillery.

1. Light Artillery:
5 regiments of light artillery;
2 independent mixed groups of mounted artillery, of 4 batteries each, of which 2 are of guns and 2 of howitzers (provisionally 2 batteries of guns and 1 of howitzers);
2 groups of horse artillery of 2 batteries each;
3 independent groups of mountain artillery of 4 batteries each (provisionally 2 groups of 3 batteries each).

2. Heavy Artillery:
2 regiments of heavy artillery (provisionally 2 independent groups).

3. Coast Artillery:
2 regiments including 6 tactical groups (14 batteries);
1 submarine coast-defence group (2 batteries);
1 group of specialists (2 companies);
4 mobile coast-defence batteries (adjacent islands);
1 horse-drawn train company.

4. Anti-aircraft Artillery:
3 batteries;
1 searchlight company (in formation).

The regiments of light and heavy artillery are purely territorial units intended as training centres for recruits and mobilisation centres.
The mixed independent groups of mounted artillery and the independent groups of mountain artillery are field units designed more particularly for the professional training of permanent cadres—to supplement that of specialists—and for ensemble training, eventually forming detachments with units of other arms which do not train recruits.

The regiments of coast artillery are centres for the training of recruits and for mobilisation, also constituting centres for purposes of command and administration, for coast artillery groups and batteries, being designed to contribute with other auxiliary elements to the defence of the port of Lisbon.

**Engineers.**

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

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

   **Transport:**
   
   **Railways:**
   
   1 regiment of railway troops;  
   Railway brigades.

   **Motor transport:**
   
   1 motor-transport battalion (2 companies);  
   Motor-transport brigades.

**Military Air Force.**

1 offensive and defensive regiment, in two groups (provisionally 1 group of 2 flights);  
1 bombing regiment in 2 groups (provisionally 1 group of 2 flights);  
2 observation groups (provisionally 1 group of 2 flights);  
1 balloon battalion in 3 companies (provisionally 2 companies).  

The aviation and balloon units are not general training centres.

**Air Material.**¹

(June 1936.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of aeroplanes</th>
<th>Total horse-power</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>93²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,183</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ For air material of the sea armed forces, see under "Navy".
² Including 24 under repairs.
**Air Services.**

The Air Services include:

(a) The aircraft engineers service with:
- The signalling service,
- The meteorological service, comprising meteorological and aerological posts,
- The aircraft construction service;
(b) The medical service;
(c) The administrative services;
(d) The temporary military works service;
(e) Depots and offices.

**Medical Service.**

The Army Medical Service includes 3 companies which are centres for the training of recruits and for mobilisation.

**Military Administrative Service:** 3 companies.

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**AUXILIARY FORCES.**

**I. NATIONAL REPUBLICAN GUARD.**

The National Republican Guard is under the Ministry of the Interior and is intended for the maintenance of public order. It consists of the following troops:

(a) General Headquarters;
(b) 1 cavalry regiment (4 squadrons);
(c) 5 infantry battalions, including 3 mixed battalions (infantry and cavalry), consisting of 26 companies;
(d) 1 heavy machine-gun company.

The General Headquarters comprises: the Central Department (movement of personnel, training, organisation, recruitment, remount, archives, library, topography); the Justice Section; Works, Telegraphs and Telephones Section; the Pharmaceutical Service; the Medical Service and the War Material and Quartering Service.

The individual arms of the guard are pistols, carbines and swords for cavalry; rifles with sabre-bayonet for infantry. Arms and materials not in regulation equipment but in the use of which instruction is given consist of a very limited number of light and heavy machine-guns used in exceptional circumstances.

The recruiting is voluntary. Recruits of 20 to 35 years, engaged for successive periods of three years, are drawn from soldiers liberated from active service or from army reservists. The training, which has no military character, is given by army officers.

The budgetary strength of the guard (1934-35) is 5,690 officers, N.C.O.s and men.

**2. REVENUE GUARD.**

The Revenue Guard, which is under the Ministry of Finance, is intended for Customs service and comprises 3 infantry battalions (16 companies) on the mainland and 4 infantry companies in the adjacent islands.
The individual arms of the Fiscal Guard are the sabre-bayonet and the revolver. Arms not in regulation equipment but in the use of which special instruction is given include carbines.

The method of recruiting is the same as for the National Guard. The training, which has no military character, is given by army officers.

The budgetary strength (1934-35) of the guard is 5,189 officers, N.C.O.s and men.

3. Police.

Public Security Police.

This police force is distributed in the 18 districts of Portugal, and in the island of Faial (archipelago of the Azores). The police force of each district is placed under the orders of army officers. The individual arms of the police force consist of rifles, pistols or revolvers, sabres or truncheons. The collective arms consist of a certain number of machine-pistols (only for police forces of the most important towns: Lisbon, Oporto and Coimbra).

The recruiting is voluntary. The guards of 21 to 35 years are engaged for successive periods of five years. Candidates must have accomplished their military service. Part of the time of the training is given up to drills and theoretical training having a military character and which are necessary for the maintenance of order.

The strength of the police force on May 1st, 1934, was 5,253 officers, N.C.O.s and men.

There exist, in addition, the Public Security Police of Lisbon and of Oporto (5,292 officers, clerks and guards), and also District Public Security Police forces; the Forest Police, a purely civilian force comprising 536 men armed with pistols and rifles, and the Criminal Investigation Police (274 men).

The actual time served in the units of the National Republican Guard, the Revenue Guard and the Public Security Police is regarded as having been served in the units of the home army.

STATE ARSENALS AND MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personnel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Artillery ammunition, arms, etc., factory at Braço de Prata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartridge and powder factory at Chelas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment factory at Campo de Santa Clara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powder and pyrotechnic factory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval arsenal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are also general workshops for air material.
RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

(a) Period of Military Service.

Military service is general and compulsory from the ages of 17 to 45. It is divided as follows:

With the colours: four years (21 to 24).
In the active reserve: sixteen years (25 to 40).
In the territorial reserve: five years (41 to 45).
In the recruits’ reserve: three years (18 to 20).

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

The period of service with the colours to which soldiers are liable is, under normal circumstances, fifteen months, at the end of which they are released. Three months of this service are spent at the school of recruits and for twelve months the recruits are given additional specialist training.

The time spent at the school of recruits may be reduced when the proficiency of the recruits is such as to enable those who are on the point of completing their course and who are supernumerary to the permanent cadre to be discharged. The cadre may also be reduced by discharging men previously incorporated.

Men discharged from the active army may be called to the colours by order of the Minister of War, simply on receipt of a conscription order from the officers commanding the units to which they belong.

Reserves (regular and territorial) may be called up only in virtue of a legal enactment of the Executive.

The personnel of the active army and of the active reserve can be called upon for military service on the mainland, in the adjacent islands, in the colonies or wherever national requirements may necessitate this.

Units or formations organised from the territorial reserve may be employed in any service and in any part of the home country. When the budget does not admit of the upkeep of the whole contingent during the total period prescribed for the school of recruits, men who have received adequate training at the school of recruits and who are surplus to the budgetary effectives are discharged in the following order:

1. Men supporting families;
2. Men who have applied to pay the tax for discharge;
3. Men who have drawn the highest number when lots are drawn.
(b) **Exemption from Military Service.**

The following are exempt from military service:

1. Men found unfit owing to physical defects;
2. Men less than 1.54 metre in height.

(c) **Exclusion from Military Service.**

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

(d) **Military Tax.**

Men liable to service may be exempted on payment of a sum of 5,000 escudos.

Persons who cannot be called upon for military service and those who belong to the Civil Guard, the Republican Guard and the Revenue Guard are exempt from payment of this tax.

(e) **Exemption from Service in the Active Army.**

Naturalised persons of 28 years of age and upwards and those who have actually served abroad for a period longer than that in force in Portugal are exempt. Portuguese citizens residing abroad who pay a sum equivalent to thirty pounds to the respective consulates are also exempt.

(f) **Re-enlistment.**

Men who so desire may, if they are well educated and if their record is satisfactory, re-enlist for annual periods.

(g) **Preparatory Military Training.**

A course of military preparation—preparatory military education—has been instituted in all the faculties of the universities, in all the high schools, and in all the public and private schools in which primary or secondary education is given. Attendance at these courses is compulsory.

Students at industrial and commercial institutions are required to attend the courses for militia officers.

These courses are for infantry and cavalry officers; in some cases, the students may be sent to a course in military administration.

(h) **Volunteers.**

Youths between the ages of 16 and 20 may, subject to certain conditions, be engaged as volunteers.
RESULT OF THE EXAMINATION OF RECRUITS.

(1932.)

(Army and Navy.)

Number of men enrolled (20 years) .......... 87,758
Number of men examined .................. 66,693
Declared fit ........ .......... 25,287
Exempt ................. 41,406

Posted to the following arms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arm</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>2,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery and cavalry</td>
<td>6,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast artillery</td>
<td>647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>12,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical service</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military administration</td>
<td>1,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>25,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>1,621</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CADRES.

OFFICERS.

Officers of the army are of three classes:

(a) Officers of the permanent cadres;
(b) Officers of the auxiliary service cadres;
(c) Militia officers.

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

Militia officers are intended to supplement the cadres on mobilisation.

(a) **Officers of the Permanent Cadres.**

The military status of officers of the permanent cadres may be any of the following: on the active list, removed from the active list, in the reserve, retired, excluded from the service.

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

- In the cadre of the arm or service;
- Temporary supernumeraries;
- Permanent supernumeraries;
- Attached;
- Unemployed.

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

Temporary supernumeraries are officers supernumerary to the cadre fixed for each arm or service.
Permanent supernumeraries are officers promoted by brevet or special act, but not to fill any post in the cadre.

Officers attached to the cadre of the arm or service are officers serving under the President of the Republic, those serving in other Ministries, in industrial establishments and in military educational institutions, those on indeterminate leave, and those belonging to the cadres of the air service and to the former General Staff.

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

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

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

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

Excluded from the Service.—Officers sentenced by the Supreme Council for Military Discipline.

Recruiting of Officers:

The admission of officers to the cadres of the arms and services, and admission to the rank of candidate officer, is allowed up to the age of 35 years, except in the case of the air force. Officers must be Portuguese citizens by birth.

Admission to the cadres of the infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers and military administration is reserved to candidate pupils of the Military School and to candidate officers who have completed the course at the Central School for Sergeants and have actually served for two years.

Conditions of Promotion:

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

- Infantry: 4 years
- Artillery: 2 years
- Cavalry: 4 years
- Engineers: 1 year
- Medical Service: 1 year
- Pharmaceutical Service: 3 years
- Veterinary Service: 2 years
- Military administration, military secretariat, auxiliary cadres of artillery, engineers and medical service: 4 years

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

- For promotion to captain: 5 years
- For promotion to major: 12 years
- For promotion to lieutenant-colonel: 16 years
- For promotion to colonel: 20 years
- For promotion to brigadier: 22 years
- For promotion to general officer: 24 years
Age-limits for the Regular Army:

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

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

There is no age-limit for field-marshal.

Military Schools:

A. Preparatory training.

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

B. Military training.

- Signals School.
- Aviation Training School.
- Coast Artillery Training and Anti-Aircraft School.
- Field Artillery Training School.
- Infantry Training School.
- Cavalry Training School.
- Field Artillery Training School.
- Engineers' Training School.
- Advanced School of Military Administration.

(b) Officers of the Auxiliary Service Cadres.

The officers of the auxiliary service cadres of the army are attached to the regimental offices and administrative councils of the various arms and services and regimental depots; some are made responsible for war material and quartering in barracks; others are attached to the recruiting and reserve district secretaries.

Promotion in the auxiliary service cadres is by seniority, the highest rank which sergeants of all arms and services can attain being that of captain.

In order to be promoted to the higher ranks, candidates, in addition to fulfilling the general conditions required for promotion, must satisfy the following special conditions:

In order to be promoted to the rank of lieutenant, have served for two years with the colours in the rank of candidate lieutenant; in order to be promoted to the rank of captain, have served for three years with the colours, in the rank of lieutenant.

(c) Militia Officers.

Militia officers are generally sent on furlough.

Recruiting:

Candidate officers for the militia, promoted after having completed their courses, enter the cadres of officers of the militia with the rank of candidate officers.

Promotion:

Promotion is governed by the rules applicable to officers in the permanent cadres, so that no one can be promoted to a rank immediately senior without an officer of the permanent cadre of the same arm or service being promoted to the same post.

Officers of the militia perform their military service subject to the same conditions as the men; they may be promoted up to the rank of commanding officer.
PRE-MILITARY TRAINING.

The Army Order Act stipulates that pre-military training is compulsory for youths of from 17 to 20 years of age in all secondary and higher educational establishments. As, however, no executory regulations have so far been issued, this provision has not yet been put into force.

BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES.

(1935-36.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permanent and Auxiliary Cadres of the Home Army</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary Cadres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permanent and Auxiliary Cadres of the Home Army</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Veterinary Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including cadets.
2 Not including the Special Service (4,475 mechanics, musicians, etc.).
3 Length of service: 60 days for the Infantry, the Medical Corps and the Military Administration, and 90 days for the other arms.

SUMMARY TABLE OF BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES.

Permanent and Auxiliary Cadres of the Home Army.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>4,320</td>
<td>4,549</td>
<td>4,667</td>
<td>4,612</td>
<td>4,583</td>
<td>4,395</td>
<td>4,136</td>
<td>3,698</td>
<td>3,146</td>
<td>3,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ranks</td>
<td>23,427</td>
<td>30,375</td>
<td>30,798</td>
<td>30,252</td>
<td>28,620</td>
<td>26,734</td>
<td>26,918</td>
<td>22,674</td>
<td>22,924</td>
<td>22,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>27,747</td>
<td>34,924</td>
<td>35,465</td>
<td>34,864</td>
<td>33,203</td>
<td>31,129</td>
<td>31,054</td>
<td>26,372</td>
<td>26,070</td>
<td>26,070</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Colonial Army.

General Principles.

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

The General Military Directorate of the Colonies attached to the Ministry for the Colonies is responsible for technical and administrative supervision and the control of all colonial military services.

In each colony, the Governor is the supreme military authority and is therefore in charge of all the military forces stationed there.

In the colonies of Angola, Mozambique, India and Macao, the Governor's military powers, as regards the army, are exercised through the Military Commander of the colony, although he still retains the right of supreme supervision.

In the colonies of Guinea, Cape Verde, St. Thomas and Prince's Islands and Timor, where no post of Military Commander has been created, and in colonies where that post exists but the Military Commander is absent or unable to act, the Governor of the colony exercises all his military powers direct.

In time of war, the Military Commander has under his orders all the forces employed in land operations.

There is a Council for Military Defence in each of the following colonies: Angola, Mozambique, India and Macao. This Council is presided over by the Governor of the colony and consists of the Military Commander of the colony, the Chief of Staff and the Chief of the Naval Services.

In the colonies of Cape Verde, St. Thomas and Prince's Islands, Guinea and Timor, national defence questions are studied by the respective military administrations, under the control of the Governors.

Questions relating to the defence of the colonies against an external enemy or the use of the military resources of a colony in a theatre of operations situated outside that colony are submitted by the Ministry for the Colonies to the Supreme Military Council for its decision.

The colonial forces are an integral part of the Portuguese army and comprise the whole of the military forces organised in each colony and intended in principle for the garrisoning and defence of the colony; they may be employed in any part of Portuguese territory or abroad.

The colonial forces include European and native troops.

Recruiting.

The European personnel of the colonial army is recruited from among officers, sergeants and men of the various arms and services of the home active army and from among young men residing in the colonies or born there.
Appointments are by means of voluntary enlistment or compulsory service.
The term of service is four years for volunteers and three years for those who are compelled to serve.
Military service is in principle compulsory for natives and begins at 20 years of age.
The term of service is fifteen years, namely:

(a) Ten years in the regular army;
(b) Five years in the territorial reserve.

**Composition of the Colonial Forces.**

**Colony of Cape Verde:**
2 mixed platoons of infantry and artillery.

**Colony of Guinea:**
1 native police company;
1 recruiting and training depot.

**Colony of St. Thomas and Prince’s Islands:**
1 native police corps.

**Colony of Angola:**
1 mixed mountain artillery battery;
1 motor-drawn heavy machine-gun company;
14 native infantry companies;
2 depot companies;
1 military transport section.

**Colony of Mozambique:**
1 cavalry squadron;
1 mixed artillery battery;
2 native machine-gun batteries;
10 native infantry companies;
3 depot and recruiting companies.

**Indian Settlement:**
2 mixed native rifle companies;
1 artillery section;
1 police and supervision corps (4 companies).

**Colony of Macao:**
1 European artillery company;
1 European infantry company;
1 heavy machine-gun company;
2 native companies;
1 depot section.
Colony of Timor:

1 mixed military police company, comprising an artillery and machine-gun section;
1 native cavalry platoon.

Budgetary Effectives of the Land Forces.
(1933-34.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colony</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>N.C.O.s</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Thomas and Prince's Islands</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>4,258</td>
<td>4,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>2,424</td>
<td>2,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>1,273</td>
<td>1,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macao</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>9,665</td>
<td>10,513</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Europeans and natives.
2 Not including a Mozambique detachment of 139 men.

II. Navy.

Ministry of Marine.

The following organs are under the Ministry of Marine:
The Secretariat;
The Supreme Naval Council;
The Supreme Council of Naval Discipline;
The Supreme Council of the Merchant Marine;
The Major-General of the Navy's Office;
The Naval General Staff;
The Superintendent of Naval Services' Office;
The Naval Inspectorate;
The General Directorate of the Navy.

The Supreme Naval Council.

The Supreme Naval Council consists of the following members:
President: The Minister of Marine;
Vice-President: The Major-General of the Navy appointed by the Prime Minister on the proposal of the Minister of Marine;
The Inspector of the Navy;
The Chief of the Naval General Staff;
The Superintendent of the Navy;
The Superintendent of Training;
The Intendent of the Arsenal;
The General Officer in command of the naval forces in the home country;
The Deputy-Chief of the Naval General Staff, who has the right to vote in an advisory capacity and acts as secretary.

The Supreme Naval Council advises the Minister on all matters affecting naval policy, the various organs of the Navy and the naval and air forces under the Ministry of Marine.

RECRUITING OF PERSONNEL.

Naval ratings are obtained by conscription and by voluntary enlistment.

Ratings conscripted have to serve for four years, those enlisting voluntarily for six years. All ratings are allowed to re-enlist for successive periods of three years.

EFFECTIVES.

(1935-36.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty officers and other ratings</td>
<td>4,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,506</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AIR MATERIAL.

(On August 31st, 1931.)

- Total number of aircraft fit for service: 24
- Total horse-power: 6,570
- Total number of aircraft to be carried on ships under construction: 16

On December 31st, 1932, the total number of aircraft was 20.

NAVAL PROGRAMME.

The Law 18633 of July 17th, 1930, provides for the construction over a period of ten years of the following units:

- 2 light cruisers,
- 4 1st-class sloops,
- 8 2nd-class sloops,
- 12 destroyers,
- 8 submarines,
- 4 gunboats,
- 1 aircraft-carrier,
- 1 submarines depot-ship.
The first part (in execution) is composed of:

- 2 1st-class sloops,
- 2 2nd-class sloops,
- 5 destroyers,
- 3 submarines.

The aircraft-carrier is not included in this part of the programme, one destroyer and one submarine having been substituted. (Originally there were four destroyers and two submarines.)

### LIST OF UNITS.¹

#### (1935.)

**Sloops:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Normal displacement</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Beam</th>
<th>Draught</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Guns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alfonso de Albuquerque</td>
<td>2,100 tons</td>
<td>326(\frac{1}{2}) feet</td>
<td>44(\frac{1}{4}) feet</td>
<td>12(\frac{1}{2}) feet</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>4 4.7-inch; 2 3-inch (A.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartolomeu Dias</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonçalvez Zarco</td>
<td>1,155 tons</td>
<td>268 feet</td>
<td>35(\frac{1}{4}) feet</td>
<td>11(\frac{1}{4}) feet</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>3 4.7-inch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonçalo Velho</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infante D. Henrique</td>
<td>1,000 tons</td>
<td>231(\frac{1}{2}) feet</td>
<td>32(\frac{1}{2}) feet</td>
<td>11 feet</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>2 4.7-inch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedro Nunes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Republica (1915)²

Normal displacement: 21,500 tons. Length: 267\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet; beam: 33\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet; draught: 11\(\frac{3}{4}\) feet. H.P. 2,362 = 16.4 kts. Guns: 2 4-inch; 2 3-inch (A.A.); 4 3-pdr.

2. Carvalh Araujo (1915)³

Normal displacement: 1,200 tons. Length: 262\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet; beam: 33 feet; draught: 11\(\frac{3}{4}\) feet. H.P. 2,242 = 17.25 kts. Guns: as Republica.

---

¹ The displacement is expressed in metric tons.
² Launched in 1934.
³ Launched in 1932.
⁴ Pedro Nunes launched in 1933.
⁵ Refitted 1928-30 for colonial service.
6 destroyers and 3 torpedo-boats:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of launching</th>
<th>Normal displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Draught (feet)</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Tubes</th>
<th>Fuel (tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lima</td>
<td>1933 1–1935..</td>
<td>1,383</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>8 21-inch</td>
<td>Oil: 296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tamega</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>7½</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4 18-inch</td>
<td>Coal: 146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ave</td>
<td>1913–1915..</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4 18-inch</td>
<td>Coal: 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Date of completion.

3 submarines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of launching</th>
<th>Normal displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Draught (feet)</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Tubes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Delfim</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>3,300</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>6 21-inch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Miscellaneous: 25 units (gunboats, rivers gunboats, training-ship, etc.).

Summary Table of Naval Units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
<th>Number and calibre of guns¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sloops</td>
<td>2⁵</td>
<td>6 8</td>
<td>10 18 4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers and</td>
<td>9 3</td>
<td>6 9 8</td>
<td>18 4 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>torpedo-boats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6 3 6 20</td>
<td>18 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6 20</td>
<td>74 74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Not including guns under 3 inches.
² The old cruiser Vasco da Gama has been disarmed in preparation for sale.
³ On surface.
III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

Up to 1933-34, the financial year covered the period from July 1st to June 30th. 1934-35 covers a period of 18 months—July 1st, 1934, to December 31st, 1935. As from January 1st, 1936, it coincides with the calendar year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>18 months</th>
<th>1936</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Budget:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>257.5</td>
<td>250.8</td>
<td>239.4</td>
<td>252.9</td>
<td>364.0</td>
<td>403.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td>141.2</td>
<td>144.6</td>
<td>261.4</td>
<td>272.5</td>
<td>301.5</td>
<td>181.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>398.7</td>
<td>395.4</td>
<td>500.8</td>
<td>525.4</td>
<td>665.5</td>
<td>584.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extra-budgetary expenditures covered by surpluses on previous years:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Defence</strong></td>
<td>398.7</td>
<td>395.4</td>
<td>500.8</td>
<td>532.2</td>
<td>673.4</td>
<td>584.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index numbers of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>18 months</th>
<th>1936</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale prices (June 1929 = 100)</td>
<td>95¹</td>
<td>85¹</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>85²</td>
<td>82³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail prices: Cost of living (1929-30 = 100)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>86²</td>
<td>85³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Month of June, 1930, 1931.
² Average, July 1934 to December 1935.
³ Average, January to April 1936.

Notes.—1. The figures shown for provisional results represent pay warrants issued.

2. Ministry of the Marine.—The expenditure of this Ministry includes expenditure for civil purposes, such as premiums for ship construction, subsidies to naval schools, lighthouses, pilotage services, mercantile marine, fisheries, harbour administration, etc., which, until 1929, were provided for mainly by a special fund for the protection of the mercantile marine.

3. While the greater part of the cost of colonial defence is borne by the colonies themselves, the budget of the Ministry of the Colonies covers certain military expenses of an administrative character (between 1 and 2 million escudos annually).

4. Expenditure on military aviation is included in the budgets of both defence Departments.

5. For 1936, further provision has been made for extraordinary expenditure of 10 million escudos by the Ministry of Public Works and Communications under the five-year reconstruction plan (Law No. 1914, May 24th, 1935) for the Arsenal of Alfeite, intended as a naval base for destroyers and submarines.

6. The above figures do not include pensions charged to the Ministries of War and the Marine. In the budget of the Ministry of Finance are included certain other classes of military and naval pensions. The amounts charged to the Defence Departments for pensions are as follows:
### Ministry of War

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1936</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provisional results</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>66.1</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>65.5</td>
<td>65.3</td>
<td>101.1</td>
<td>70.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td>16.6¹</td>
<td>17.0¹</td>
<td>18.0¹</td>
<td>19.4¹</td>
<td>30.9¹</td>
<td>22.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Estimates.

### Ministry of the Interior

In the budget of this Ministry, the following sums have been appropriated for the National Republican Guard:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1936</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Republican Guard</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>54.3</td>
<td>53.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>