PORTUGAL

Area: Portugal (mainland) .......... 89,059 sq. km.  
Adjacent islands:
   Azores .............. 2,600 sq. km.  
   Madeira .......... 797 sq. km.  
Population (XII. 1938) .......... 7,460,000  
Density (mainland and islands) per sq. km..... 80.7  
Length of land frontier with Spain .......... 1,214 km.  
Length of coastline .............. 832 km.  
Total .......... 2,046 km.  

Colonies.

AFRICA.

Cape Verde (1936) .......... 4,033 sq. km. 162,000  
Guinea (1931) .............. 36,152 sq. km. 377,000  
St. Thomas and Prince's Islands (XII. 1921) .......... 996 sq. km. 59,000  
Angola (1934) .......... 1,263,700 sq. km. 3,225,000  
Mozambique (XII. 1932) .......... 771,125 sq. km. 4,029,000  

ASIA.

India (Gôa, Dâmão and Diu) (1931) .......... 3,983 sq. km. 580,000  
Macao (IV. 1927) .............. 18 sq. km. 157,000  

OCEANIA.

Timor and Kambing (XI. 1935) .......... 18,990 sq. km. 461,000  

The armed forces of Portugal consist of the home army and the colonial army.

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.

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.

I. Army.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

Infantry.

16 infantry regiments;
3 independent infantry battalions (in the adjacent islands);
10 battalions of light infantry (for frontier protection);
3 machine-gun battalions (for frontier protection);
1 tank battalion.

Each infantry regiment comprises: 1 command, 1 company of specialists (1 communications and observation section, 1 gas section), 1 company of support artillery (1 gun section and 1 mortar section), 2 training battalions (3 companies, including 1 machine-gun company), and 1 mobilisation battalion.

Each independent infantry battalion comprises: 1 company of specialists (1 communications and observation section), 1 company of machine-guns and support artillery, 1 company of fusiliers and 1 mobilisation company.

Each battalion of light infantry comprises: 1 company of support artillery (1 gun section and 1 mortar section), 1 machine-gun company, 3 companies of fusiliers, 1 communications and observation section and 1 gas section.

Each machine-gun battalion comprises: 1 company of support artillery (1 gun section and 1 mortar section), 3 machine-gun companies, 1 company of fusiliers, 1 transport company, 1 communications and observation section and 1 gas section.

The tank battalion comprises 2 training companies (1 light tank company and 1 heavy tank company) and 1 mobilisation company.

Cavalry: 8 regiments, including 1 mechanised regiment.

Each cavalry regiment comprises: 2 groups of 2 cavalry squadrons each and 1 squadron of machine-guns and support artillery (1 machine-gun troop, 1 mortar troop, 1 gun troop). To each regiment are attached a communications and observation troop and a gas troop.
Artillery.

5 light artillery regiments, including 1 mechanised and 1 mountain artillery regiment;
2 heavy artillery regiments of 4 batteries each;
1 coast artillery regiment;
1 mountain artillery group (4 batteries);
1 coast submarine defence group (2 batteries);
2 independent coast defence batteries;
3 groups of anti-aircraft artillery.

Each light artillery regiment consists of a battery of specialists, 3 training groups of 2 batteries each, and a mobilisation group.
The coast artillery regiment consists of a battery of specialists, 3 gun and howitzer groups forming in all 11 fixed batteries, and a gun group consisting of 2 long-range batteries.
Each anti-aircraft artillery group consists of 3 gun batteries and 1 range-finding battery.

Engineers.

2 engineer regiments;
1 battalion of telegraphists (3 companies);
1 bridge train battalion (4 companies, including 1 mobilisation company);
1 battalion of railway troops.

Military Air Force.

Cintra Air Base: 1 practical school of aviation consisting of a group of 2 observation flights each and 1 instruction and training flight.
Ota Air Base: 1 fighter flight and 2 groups of 2 bombing flights each.
Tancos Air Base: 1 fighter flight, 1 reconnaissance flight and 1 group of 3 observation flights.
Lisbon Camp: the Lisbon Camp comprises 1 command and 1 fighter flight.

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 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 strength of the guard on December 31st, 1936, was 5,707 officers, N.C.Ö.s and men.

PORTUGUESE LEGION.

Legionaries receive military training, and wear uniform.

The cadres of the Portuguese Legion consist normally of officers of the army or navy, preferably in the reserve or on half-pay, who are not considered unfit for service, or of officers of the militia.

While serving in the ranks of the army or navy, men enrolled in the Legion are regarded as having ceased to belong to it and are forbidden to wear the Legion uniform.

RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

Period of Military Service.

In addition to the time devoted to the physical and pre-military training of youth and the training of recruits, the total period of military service is twenty-eight years, divided up as follows:

With the colours—six years;
In the reserve—sixteen years;
In the territorial force—six years.

The period of service with the colours normally comprises:

(a) The time devoted to the training of recruits of all the arms and services—a period which normally should not exceed four months;
(b) One year's service with the regular troops;
(c) Five years on furlough.

Whenever circumstances so require, the Government may decide to maintain with the regular troops the whole or part of the "class" which has completed its year of service.

A "class" consists of the annual contingent of recruits who have completed their training.

In peace time all men on furlough may be called up for annual training for a period not exceeding three weeks.

Members of the reserve may be called up for training or manoeuvres for periods none of which shall exceed three weeks and the total duration of which shall not exceed three months.
The training of the young for national defence extends to all males between the age of seven and the age of entrance into the active army. With this object youths are divided into two successive stages:

1. From seven to eighteen years;
2. From eighteen years to the age at which they join the active army.

The purpose of pre-military instruction is to ensure the moral, physical and military training of the soldier and the recruiting and training of officers, N.C.O.s and specialists for the permanent cadres or militias; this instruction comprises:

1. Elementary training in military knowledge common to the various arms and the various services;
2. Marching and taking up quarters in the field;
3. Finding of bearings, observation and estimating of distances in the field, and map-reading;
4. Fortification, camouflaging and shooting;
5. Training in means of passive defence of the population against air attacks.

At the end of their pre-military training, young men must take a practical examination. Those who pass may be granted a reduction of the period of compulsory military service and, if they fulfil the conditions required by law, they are given preference for admission to the preparatory courses for non-commissioned militia officers.

### Budgetary Effectives.

**Permanent and Auxiliary Cadres of the Home Army.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</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>3,164</td>
<td>3,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ranks</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>23,130</td>
<td>23,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</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>26,294</td>
<td></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;
he exercises his authority through the Military Commander of the colony or, in the absence of such an official, directly.

There is a Council for Military Defence in some of the colonies. It is presided over by the Governor of the colony.

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.

The following units are constituted provisionally and will be organised as and when budgetary funds are available.

Colony of Cape Verde: 2 companies of light infantry.

Colony of Guinea: 3 companies of light infantry, 1 company of engineers and 1 artillery battery.

Colony of St. Thomas and Prince's Islands: 1 company of light infantry.

Colony of Angola:

12 companies of light infantry;
3 companies of engineers;
3 artillery batteries.

Colony of Mozambique:

12 companies of light infantry;
3 companies of engineers;
3 artillery batteries;
1 dragoon squadron.
Indian Settlement:
2 companies of light infantry;
1 company of engineers;
1 artillery battery.

Colony of Macao:
1 artillery battery;
1 machine-gun company.

Colony of Timor:
2 companies of light infantry;
1 company of engineers;
1 artillery battery.

Effectives.
Officers, N.C.O.s and men (Europeans and natives) about: 10,000.

II. Navy.

LIST OF UNITS.¹

(1939.)

Sloops:

Gonçalvez Zarco (building ²)
Gonçalo Velho


João de Lisboa (building ³)
Pedro Nunes

Normal displacement: 1,000 tons. Length: 234½ (J. de Lisboa), 223 (P. Nunes) feet; beam: 32½ feet; draught: 10½ feet. H.P. 2,400 = 16.5 kts. Guns: 2 4.7-inch.

1. Alfonso de Albuquerque (1934)
2. Bartolomeu Dias


3. República (1915)⁴


4. Carvalho Araujo (1915)⁴


¹ The displacement is expressed in metric tons.
² Launched in 1932.
³ Pedro Nunes launched in 1933; João de Lisboa, in 1936.
⁴ Refitted 1928-1930 for colonial service.
6 destroyers\(^1\) and 1 torpedo-boat:

<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(^2)-1935</td>
<td>1,383</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2 18-inch</td>
<td>Oil: 296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tamega</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>7(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4 18-inch</td>
<td>Coal: 146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</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>

\(^1\) Not including 3 units authorised for construction in 1939.
\(^2\) Date of completion.

3 submarines\(^1\).

<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>3</td>
<td>Delfim</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>813</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>6 21-inch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Not including 3 units authorised for construction in 1939.

Miscellaneous: 18 units (gunboats, river 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 guns(^1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vessels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In service</td>
<td>Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers and torpedo-boats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloops</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6,650</td>
<td>4,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7,821</td>
<td>2,439(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16,910</td>
<td>4,310</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Not including guns under 3 inches.
\(^2\) 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>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35 (18 months)</th>
<th>1936</th>
<th>1937</th>
<th>1938</th>
<th>1939</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>252.9</td>
<td>364.0</td>
<td>305.8</td>
<td>346.1</td>
<td>499.6</td>
<td>660.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td>272.5</td>
<td>301.5</td>
<td>142.4</td>
<td>183.1</td>
<td>178.2</td>
<td>204.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>525.4</td>
<td>665.5</td>
<td>448.2</td>
<td>529.2</td>
<td>677.8</td>
<td>864.7</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>6.8</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Defence</strong></td>
<td>532.2</td>
<td>673.4</td>
<td>448.2</td>
<td>529.2</td>
<td>677.8</td>
<td>864.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Index numbers of:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale prices (June 1929 = 100)</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>85(^1)</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>96(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail prices: Cost of living (1929-30 = 100)</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>86(^1)</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>91(^1)</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>83(^3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Average, July 1934 to December 1935.
\(^2\) Average, January to April 1939.
\(^3\) Average, January to May 1939.