I.

Army.

A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS

I. MINISTRY OF WAR AND MARINE.

The Ministry of War and Marine contains the following sections:

(a) Military Cabinet, consisting of the Office of the Head of the Department and two sections.

(b) General Staff, consisting of two sections:
   1st Section: training, personnel (officers), material;
   2nd Section: organisation, recruiting, mobilisation and statistics.

(c) Central Administration, consisting of:
   (1) Direction; (2) Administration; (3) Control.

A general service of aviation is attached to the Ministry of War. This service consists of the following departments:

(a) General Direction.
(b) Military Aviation Centre.
(c) Naval Aircraft Station.
(d) Central workshops and depot.

II. INSPECTION OF ARMS.

There are Inspectorates of infantry, artillery and cavalry.
B. COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY

The Army is composed of:

1. The regular army and its auxiliary branches.
2. Supernumeraries.
3. First and Second Reserves.

The Regular Army is composed of volunteers, enlisted men and conscripts drawn by lot.

Volunteers comprise enlisted men between 19 and 30 and re-enlisted men between 23 and 30 who, after completing their compulsory service, re-engage for a further term.

Engagements and re-engagements cannot be entered into for less than four years.

Enlisted men are men officially incorporated in the regular army by authority.

The supernumeraries to the regular army are men between 19 and 23 who are not serving in the regular army or navy, are not exempted from compulsory service and did not originally belong to the Reserves or the National Guard.

Reserves.

The First Reserve of the Army consists of:

1. Men between 23 and 30 who have completed three or four years of compulsory service.
2. Young men between 19 and 23 who have married before being called up for service; they remain in this Reserve until they are 30.
3. Students at universities and technical schools between 19 and 30.

The Second Reserve consists of:

1. Men between 30 and 35.
2. Titular and acting principals of national and municipal schools, between 19 and 35.
3. Titular and acting professors of universities, colleges and technical schools, and graduates belonging to one of the liberal professions, between 19 and 35.

The Reserves serve either to supplement the regular army in the same way as the supernumeraries or to form new units.

During their service in the First Reserve, soldiers are called to the colours, when the military authorities consider it necessary, for a maximum period of two months, but only with a view to training.

For purposes of manoeuvres the authorities can organise new units made up of men belonging to the First Reserve; these men are incorporated and mobilised in their military area for a maximum period of two months.

The authorities can call up men belonging to the First and Second Reserves once a year to be reviewed and inspected.
In the event of war, soldiers belonging to the First Reserve are called to the colours, beginning with the younger classes.

Men of the Second Reserve will be similarly called up if the First Reserve does not suffice.

C. ARMS AND SERVICES

The permanent Regular Army is distributed as follows: First Division on the Ecuador frontier; Second Division at Lima, the capital; Third Division on the Bolivian frontier; Fourth Division on the Chilian frontier; Fifth Division on the Brazilian frontier.

The Army comprises:
- 20 Infantry Regiments;
- 5 Artillery Regiments;
- 5 Battalions of Engineers;
- 5 Companies of Mounted Infantry;
- 5 Ambulance Companies;
- 1 Aviation Squadron.

TECHNICAL SERVICES.

The Technical Services are immediately under the Ministry of War; their channel of communication is the Military Cabinet of the Ministry.

The following are the technical services:
- Intendance.
- Artillery, dealing with arsenals, factories, workshops, ammunition and war material, etc.
- Engineers, dealing with construction, fortifications, communications, etc.
- Medical Service.
- Administration of Military Law.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

I. The Staff college and its annexes, consisting of:
   (a) Staff College.
   (b) Infantry Training School.
   (c) Cavalry Training School.
   (d) Artillery Training School.
   (e) Advanced School for Senior Officers of all arms.

II. Engineering School, consisting of:
   (a) Officers' School.
   (b) Non-Commissioned Officer's School.

III. Officers' School intended for the training of officers of all arms, the period of study being three years.

IV. Non-Commissioned Officers' School, consisting of:
   (a) Infantry Non-commissioned Officers' School.
   (b) Artillery Non-commissioned Officers' School.
   (c) Cavalry Non-commissioned Officers' School.
D. THE NATIONAL GUARD, CIVIL GUARD AND POLICE

The National Guard or *Territorial Army* consists of:

1. Men between 25 and 50.
3. Men exempted on account of special family circumstances.

The National Guard is only to be called upon to serve within the military area in which it is organised.

Civil Guard and Police.

The Civil Guard and the Police are under the Ministry of the Interior and Police.

The administration of the Civil Guard contains a number of sections, which deal with all matters concerning the personnel, clothing, buildings, etc., of the Guard and the Police.

In addition to the Civil Guard and the Police, there are a "Security Corps" and a Gendarmerie.

The Civil Guard consists of two battalions comprising three companies each and two squadrons. In 1925 the Civil Guard consisted of 26 officers and 811 non-commissioned officers and men.

The "Security Corps" is divided into ten companies, eleven sections, one squadron and a Commissioner's Department. In 1925 it consisted of 55 officers and 1,814 non-commissioned officers and men.

The Gendarmerie is divided into two regiments, one machine-gun battalion, fourteen squadrons and a number of half-companies; in 1925 it numbered 119 officers and 2,504 non-commissioned officers and gendarmes.

The Police is divided into twenty-six sections and two companies. Its strength in 1925 was 67 officers and sub-inspectors and 867 men.

The total effectives in 1925 were 269 officers and 5,996 non-commissioned officers and men.

E. EFFECTIVES

The following is the establishment of the regular army for 1925.

**Officers:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generals</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt.-Colonels</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Lieutenants</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of officers: 671

**Other ranks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8,774</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grand Total: 9,445
II.

Navy.

LIST OF UNITS
(1925)

Light cruisers:
1. Almirante Grau (1906) Displacement: 3,200 tons; length, 370 feet; beam, 40 feet; maximum draught, 14\(\frac{1}{4}\) feet. Guns: 2 6-inch; 8 14-pdr., 8 1-pdr., 2 torpedo-tubes (18-inch).
2. Coronel Bolognesi (1906)

Destroyer:

Submarines:
1. Ferre (1912) 300 tons. H.P. 400
2. Palacios (1913) 400 tons. H.P. 400

Miscellaneous: 9 different units (transport, river gunboats, vedette boats, etc.).

SUMMARY TABLE OF NAVAL UNITS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Total tonnage</th>
<th>Depreciated tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6,400</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous 2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,673</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Depreciated tonnage (on January 1st, 1926) is calculated as follows:
(1) For battleships, battle-cruisers, coast-defence ships, monitors, aircraft-carriers and miscellaneous vessels, a reduction in original tonnage at the rate of \(\frac{1}{20}\) per annum from date of completion.
(2) For cruisers and light cruisers, a reduction of \(\frac{1}{17}\) per annum from date of completion.
(3) For torpedo craft and submarines, a reduction of \(\frac{1}{12}\) per annum from date of completion.

Under the heading "Miscellaneous craft", only sloops, gunboats and river gunboats are shown.

III.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A. NOTES ON BUDGET PROCEDURE.
(1) The financial year coincides with the calendar year.
(2) The budget is drawn up according to the principles of gross budgeting.

B. DEFENCE EXPENDITURE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>1,136</td>
<td>1,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Marine</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,421</td>
<td>1,509</td>
<td>1,559</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Peruvian £'s (000's omitted)

These figures include pensions, which for the year 1926 are estimated at £P. 110,600. For the same year £P. 32,000 are devoted to military aviation and £P. 8,520 to naval aviation.
IV.


(P = Production.)

I. FUEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metric tons (ooo's).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A) Coal.</td>
<td>P 357</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>1 240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) Petroleum.</td>
<td>P 473</td>
<td>715</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>1,053</td>
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</table>

II. ORES AND METALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1921</th>
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<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metric tons (ooo's).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>Metal contents</td>
<td>P 31.4</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>43.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>P 0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1 0.6</td>
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</table>

III. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metric tons (ooo's).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural guano</td>
<td>P 64</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>135</td>
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IV. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metric tons (ooo's).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A) Cereals.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>P 82</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>P 55</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) Sugar.</td>
<td>P 269</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>317</td>
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</table>

V. VARIOUS PRODUCTS

<table>
<thead>
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<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metric tons (ooo's).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>P 40</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool</td>
<td>P 6.6</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
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</table>

1 Estimate.