URUGUAY

GENERAL

Area ........ 186,926 sq. km.
Population (1924) .... 1,640,214
Per sq. km. .... 8.8

I.

Army.

A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS.

Under the Constitution, the President of the Republic is the supreme head of the Army.

MINISTRY OF WAR AND MARINE.

The Ministry of War and Marine consists of an Under-Secretary, a Director in Charge of Departments, a Military Council and five Departments.

Duties: I. Legislation; II. Organisation, discipline and armament of the Army and Navy; III. War measures; IV. Commands, movements and distribution of troops; V. Promotions, postings, rewards; VI. Military training in schools; VII. Safety of frontiers and naval defence of the country; VIII. Barracks, parks and forts; IX. Military prisons and punishment camps; X. Means of communication and transport used for Army and Navy purposes; XI. Preparation of military maps, cartography and marine hydrography; XII. Naval arsenals, barracks, workshops and dockyards; XIII. Purchase of ships, shipbuilding and repairs; XIV. Administration of the Naval forces; XV. Studs, remounts; XVI. Supply and administrative services of the Army and Navy.

The Directorate General of the Army and Navy, the Directorate of Wireless Telegraphy, the Intendance Service, Military Justice and the Military Flying School are also under the Ministry of War and Marine.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

The Military Secretariat is a technical professional advisory body responsible for studying all questions relating to the Army and Navy; it also published the official organ of the Ministry.
ARMY GENERAL STAFF.

The Army General Staff is the organisation responsible for the training, efficiency and command of the troops.

It consists of a Secretariat, three departments, one section responsible for military engineering works, the Military Geographical Institute which is responsible for the topographical survey of the country, four inspectors of the various arms, and one inspector of military schools; four area commandants with their respective regimental staffs and the Army Officers' Practical Training School, are also directly under the orders of the General Staff.

B. TERRITORIAL MILITARY AREAS.

The country is divided into four military areas; to each of these is allotted a brigade comprising units, of all three arms — together with their respective services — which can be placed on a war footing in the event of general mobilisation, and formed into the two army divisions.

C. COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

The National Army consists of: (a) The Regular Army and the National Guard.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

The Regular Army consists of the corps of officers (and personnel ranking as such) of the standing army and of the reserve.

HIGHER UNITS.

The largest unit is the Army Division. In the Cavalry, the largest unit is the regiment.

THE ARMY DIVISION.

There are two Army Divisions, comprising four Brigades which are mobilised in war time; in peace time the commands are organised, and the effectives are reduced, with a view to effecting economies.

A Division comprises: One general officer commanding the Division, a Divisional Staff, an Infantry Commander, three infantry regiments; an Artillery Commander, one artillery regiment (three groups of three batteries each); one Engineer Commander, one signal company (telegraphists, wireless operators, signallers and telephonists); bridging troops, sappers; one cavalry regiment of three squadrons; Flying Corps — one flight, park and divisional train.

D. ARMS AND SERVICES.

Infantry. The infantry unit is the regiment, which comprises three battalions having each two or three companies (including one machine-gun company each).

Cavalry The cavalry unit is the regiment, which comprises two or three squadrons.
Artillery. (a) Horse Artillery. The unit is the regiment, which comprises two groups (each having two batteries of 75 mm. field guns).

(b) Mounted Artillery. The unit is the regiment which comprises three batteries of 75 mm. field guns.

Sapper. The unit is a battalion of three companies.

Railway Troops. One railway battalion having two companies.

Bridging Troops. One bridging battalion having two companies.

Signalling Troops. One battalion of telegraphists having two companies.

Aviation Troops. There is one Military Flying School which comprises four sections: 1st section, training; 2nd section, flights and personnel; 3rd section, workshops; 4th section, services.

Squadrons. Three flights: one fighting, one reconnaissance and one bombing flight.

Military Establishments. Military Cadet School, Army Officers Practical Training School, Military Flying School and War Arsenal.

E. EFFECTIVES (1926).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>N.C.O.s, Corporals and Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-General</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generals</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-Colonels</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Lieutenants</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspirants</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>818</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Officers and Men .......................... 8,132

F. RECRUITING SYSTEM.

Recruiting is based on the voluntary system. All men between 17 and 45 may volunteer for service.

In time of war, military service is compulsory.

The organic law constituting the National Guard authorises the President of the Republic to call on all citizens between 17 and 30 to undergo military training on Sundays and holidays for three months in the year.

SCHOOLS.

In 1925 the Military School numbered:

22 professors, 2 instructors (for cavalry and artillery), 120 cadets, 70 aspirants and 94 officers, men and other personnel.
The Army Practical School consisted in 1925 of: 16 professors and instructors and 80 officers, men and other personnel.

The Military Flying School consisted in 1925 of: 4 instructors and 139 officers, men and other personnel.

II.

Navy.

LIST OF UNITS (1926)

Old cruiser:


Miscellaneous:

7 units (training ship, gunboats, tugs, 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>Cruiser</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,050</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>craft</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Depreciated tonnage (on January 1st, 1927) is calculated as follows:

(1) For battleships, battle-cruisers, coast-defence ships, monitors, aircraft-carriers and miscellaneous vessels, a reduction in original tonnage at the rate of 1/20 per annum from date of completion.

(2) For cruisers and light cruisers, a reduction of 1/17 per annum from date of completion.

(3) For torpedo craft and submarines, a reduction of 1/12 per annum from date of completion.

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

III.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A. Notes on Budget Procedure.

1. The budget year covers the period from April 1st to March 31st.
2. The budget is gross.
3. Expenditure on national defence is shown under the Ministry of War and the Marine. The expenditure of that Ministry also includes expenditure on civil services, e.g., harbour-masters’ offices.
B. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1923–24</th>
<th>1924–25</th>
<th>1925–26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War and the Marine</td>
<td>6,574</td>
<td>6,678</td>
<td>7,339</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Military pensions, which are charged to "Obligations of the Nation", are not included in the figures in the table. For the fiscal years 1923–24 and 1924–25 they amounted to 1,935,000 pesos and 1,928,000 pesos respectively.

IV.


(P = Production.)

I. Agricultural Products

(A) Cereals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(B) Potatoes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Various Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wool</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>