CHILE

GENERAL

Area. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 751,515 sq. km.
Population (I-XI-27) . . . . . 4,008,478
Per sq. km. . . . . . . . . . . . 5.3
Length of railway lines (1926) 9,596 km.

I.

Army.

A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS

The President for the Republic is the Supreme Military Authority of the nation.

The Minister for War 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 for War.
The Minister of Marine.
The Minister of the Interior.
The Minister for Foreign Affairs.
The Finance Minister.
The Minister for Agriculture.
The Minister for Health, Public Relief and Insurance.
The Minister of Public Works and Communications.
The Inspector-General of the Army.
The Director-General of the Navy.
The Chief of the Army General Staff.
The Chief of the Naval War Staff.

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-General of Air Services.
(b) The Director of Army War Material.
(c) The Director of Railway and Coast Defences.
(d) The Under-Secretaries to the above-mentioned Ministries.
(e) The Assistant Chiefs of the Army General Staff and the Naval War Staff.

2. WAR OFFICE.

The War Ministry consists of: the lower Secretariat or Central Department, the General War Department, the Personnel Department, the Administrative Department, the Department of Justice and Rewards, the Health Department, the Directorate of Remounts and Horse Breeding, the Directorate of Musketry and Sports, and the Directorate of Aviation.

The General War Department consists of the following sections:
- The army section,
- The infantry section,
- The cavalry section,
- The artillery and train section,
- The engineers' section,
- The recruiting and statistics section.

Advisory Council to the Ministry for War.

The task of the Advisory Council is to advise the Minister for War on any matters affecting his department which are referred to its consideration.

The Council, of which the Minister for War is chairman, also includes the heads of departments in the War Ministry, the Inspector-General of the Army, the Chief of the Army General Staff, General Officers commanding divisions who are present at Santiago, the Director of War Material, and the Director of the Military Geographical Institute.

Any or all the inspectors of the different arms may also be summoned to its meetings if the Minister issues a special order to that effect.

3. INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

The Inspectorate-General consists of: Inspector-General; Secretariat; Adjutants; Staff; Departments of: Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Train, Technical Services, Musketry, Remounts, Warlike Stores, Aviation.

The Inspector-General is directly responsible to the War Office for the training and discipline of the troops and preparation for war. He directs manoeuvres when carried out by more than one division.

4. GENERAL STAFF.

The General Staff consists of the Chief of the General Staff, the Adjutant, Deputy-Chief of the General Staff, the Central Department, the Intelligence Department, the Transport Department, and the Historical Section.

The War Academy is placed under the General Staff.
5. DIRECTORATE OF WARLIKE STORES.

The Directorate of Warlike Stores consists of:

(a) The Central Department.
(b) The Directorate of Military Factories and Workshops
(c) The Military Technical Academy.
(d) The School for Armourers.
(e) The Directorate of Ordnance Depots.
(f) The Batner Explosives Depot.

B. MILITARY TERRITORIAL DISTRICTS

The Army is distributed territorially as follows:

The First Area includes the provinces of Tacna, Tarapacá and Antofagasta; the Second Area includes the provinces of Atacama, Coquimbo, Aconcagua and Valparaiso; the Third Area, Santiago, O'Higgins, Colchagua and Curicó; the Fourth Area includes the provinces of Talca, Linares, Maule, Nuble, Concepción, Bio-Bio and Arauco; the Fifth Area, Malleco, Cautín, Valdivia, Llanquihue and Chiloé.

The territory of Magallanes constitutes a special district, to which is allotted the Magallanes Detachment.

C. COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY

The Army consists of five divisions of infantry and a cavalry division. An infantry division on a peace footing consists of the following units:

3 infantry regiments;
1 light artillery regiment;
1 group of heavy artillery (not yet organised);
1 anti-aircraft battery (not yet organised);
1 light infantry battalion;
1 communications battalion (or company);
1 train battalion;
1 motor battalion (provisionally, 1 company).

The First, Third and Fifth Infantry Divisions also possess one detachment each for service in the Andes; three detachments consist of one regiment of mountain infantry (provisionally, one battalion), and one group of mountain artillery, each.

The Army also possesses one cavalry division, consisting of three brigades of three regiments each; one aviation regiment, consisting of three groups; and one railway regiment. The addition of a unit of Army heavy artillery is contemplated.

The command staff of the cavalry division of the Magallanes detach-
ment and of the aviation regiment are independent and are placed directly under the Government; but the command staff of the railway regiment is placed provisionally under the Third Division.

Each regiment of infantry consists of:

Four companies of fusiliers, 2 machine-gun companies, 1 communication section, and 1 section of artillery.

The infantry regiments of the 1st Division contain 6 fusilier companies each.

A mountain infantry battalion consists of 2 fusilier companies and one machine-gun company; except in the case of one battalion, which consists of 3 fusilier companies.

A cavalry regiment consists of 3 squadrons of lancers, 1 machine-gun squadron and 1 communication section.

A light artillery regiment consists of 4 batteries.

A group of mounted artillery or mountain artillery consists of 2 batteries with the exception of one mountain artillery group, which contains 3 batteries.

A light infantry battalion consists of 2 light infantry companies and 1 communication company.

A communication battalion consists of 2 companies.

The railway regiment consists of 2 battalions, 1 traffic company, 1 material and locomotive company, and 2 construction companies.

A train battalion consists of 1 horse transport company, 1 motor company and 1 ambulance company.

The aviation regiment includes 2 observation flights, 2 fighter flights, 2 bombing flights and 2 parks.

The Magallanes detachment consists of 1 motor section and 1 mountain artillery battery.

D. RECRUITING SYSTEM

With a view to recruitment, mobilisation and other services connected with territorial defence, the Republic is divided into five recruiting areas, corresponding to the five infantry divisions of which the Army consists. The general officers commanding these zones also act as commanders-in-chief of the respective divisions.

Each area is divided into zones, which are under brigade commanders or officers of corresponding rank; and each zone is further subdivided into recruiting districts.

All Chilians between the ages of 20 and 45 capable of bearing arms are liable for service in the Army of the Republic.

Length of Service.

Military service is performed:

1. In the Active Army, between the ages of 20 and 21, and in the Navy between 20 and 22.

1 The period of active service has been fixed at 18 months, as from the year 1928.
2. In the First Reserve, for 9 years commencing from the date of discharge from the Regular Army.

3. In the Second Reserve, commencing from the date of discharge from the First Reserve until the age of 45 years.

Exemption: Officials of the Personal Status Department, officials of certain branches of the Administration, city doctors, practising chemists, the sole supporter of families, may be exempted from military service.

Drawing by lot: The call to the colours is promulgated by the President of the Republic in conformity with the Annual Act which lays down the strength of the Military and Naval Forces. If the figure fixed is lower than the number of persons liable to service, lots are drawn.

In the year 1928, 15,695 citizens of the 1908 class were called up for 18 months service in Infantry Divisions I, II, III, IV and V, the Cavalry Division, the Magallanes Detachment, the aviation group and in other military units and establishments.

The number of citizens who have to be furnished by the conscription is as follows for the different units:

- Infantry regiments: 422 (562 for each of the three regiments of the first Division).
- Mountain infantry battalion: 184 (except one battalion, which receives a contingent of 254).
- Cavalry regiment: 301.
- Regiment of light artillery: 281.
- Group of mounted artillery: 138.
- Group of mountain artillery: 138 (except one group, which receives a contingent of 203).
- Battalion of sappers: 196.
- Communications battalion: 142.
- Railway regiment: 222.
- Train battalion: 106 (one battalion receives 136).
- Aviation regiment: 198.
- Magallanes detachment: 85.

To these should be added the following numbers of conscripts for the auxiliary services:

- For the infantry: 328
- ’’ cavalry: 132
- ’’ artillery: 261
- ’’ engineers: 5
- ’’ train: 3
- Miscellaneous: 3

Military training: The President of the Republic may call up each year for military training up to a maximum of thirty days those contingents of the First Reserve that have undergone military training. He may also call up each year for periods of training not exceeding ninety days those contingents of the First Reserve that have not received military instruction.

Recruitment for the permanent cadres of the Army: Only citizens who have completed their military service and obtained their discharge with a good character are qualified for admission into the permanent cadres of the Army.

**Military Schools.**

*The Staff College.*

The Staff College is an instructional establishment placed under the Chief of the General Staff; its object is to give a certain number of army officers an
advanced education in military science, and to give a certain number of other officers a general military education with a view to their subsequent employment as staff officers with the Higher Command, or as instructors of military science.

The Military School.

The Military School is the training and education centre for youths who are candidates for Army commissions under the terms of Article 15 of the law on Army promotions.

The School is organised in two Sections:

- The War School (military courses), and the Cadets school (general courses).
- Practical Training Schools for: Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Engineering.

E. OFFICERS

RECRUITMENT.

(a) Officers of the Active Army.

These officers are recruited exclusively from 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.

(b) Officers of the Reserve.

The President of the Republic determines annually the number of aspirants for commissioned rank. After completing the programme of instruction and passing an examination, aspirants may be promoted up to the rank of Captain of Reserve.

PROMOTION.

Before promotion to the rank of Second-Lieutenant in the Army candidates must have passed successfully through the course at the Military School.

To qualify for promotion to Lieutenant an officer must have served

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>for promotion to</th>
<th>years as</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>Second-Lieutenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-Colonel</td>
<td>Captain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel</td>
<td>a Major</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General of Brigade</td>
<td>a Lieutenant-Colonel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisional-General</td>
<td>a Colonel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An Officer must be a General of Brigade and have served for one year in that rank.

F. EFFECTIVES

The armed forces in 1927 consisted of:

Officers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combatant Officers</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative, Medical and Veterinary Officers</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,430</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other Ranks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Cadre</td>
<td>7,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conscripts</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20,950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G. Police

The Police consists of 14 regiments, 2 corps and 2 groups. Regiments consist of a varying number of squadrons; there are 104 squadrons in all.

The Police is recruited from a school of carabineers. This school consists of a staff, 2 squadrons of carabineers, 1 squadron of cadets, 1 riding school and a farriery school. The total number of officers, under-officers and carabineers in the school is 478, including cadets and orderlies.

II.

Navy.

LIST OF UNITS

(1927)

NOTA. — The first date in brackets gives the date of the launching of the ship; the second that of its completion. The dash (—) signifies that the construction has not yet been completed or that the date of completion is not known.

Battleship:

*Almirante Latorre* (1913-15)

- Displacement, 28,000 tons.
- Length, 661 feet.
- Beam, 92 1/2 feet.
- Maximum draught, 32 feet.
- H.P. 37,000 = 22.75 kts.
- Guns: 10 14-inch; 14 6-inch; 2 3-inch (anti-aircraft);
- 4 torpedo-tubes (21-inch).

Coast-Defence Battleship:

*Capitan Prat* (1890-1909)

- Displacement, 6,902 tons.
- Length, 328 feet.
- Beam, 60 2/3 feet.
- Maximum draught, 22 6/8 feet.
- H.P. 12,000 = 18 kts.
- Guns: 4 9.4-inch; 8 4.7-inch; 8 6-pdr., 2 torpedo-tubes (18-inch).

Cruisers:

1. *Esmeralda* (1896-1910)

- Displacement, 7,050 tons.
- Length, 436 feet.
- Beam, 53 feet.
- Draught (mean), 20 1/4 feet.
- H.P. 18,000 = 22.25 kts.

2. *General O’Higgins* (1897-1920)

- Displacement, 8,500 tons.
- Length, 412 feet.
- Beam, 62 3/4 feet.
- Max. draught, 22 feet.
- H.P. 10,000 = 19 kts.
- Guns: 4 8-inch; 19 6-inch; 13 12-pdr.; 2 torpedo-tubes (18-inch).

1 Placed under the Ministry of the Interior.
2 Reconstructed in 1909.
3 Re-fitted in 1910.
4 Re-fitted in 1919-20.
CHILE

Protected Cruisers:

1. Chacabuco (1898-1902)  

2. Ministro Zenteno (1896-)  

3. Blanco Encalada (1893-94)  

5 (+ 6 building) Destroyers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of launching</th>
<th>Displacement</th>
<th>H. P.</th>
<th>Speed Max.</th>
<th>Fuel</th>
<th>T. tubes</th>
<th>Max. draught</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>(T)</td>
<td>Bldg.</td>
<td>1,430 Tons</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>320 oil</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12 2/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Alm. Riveros</td>
<td>1911-15</td>
<td>1,730 Tons</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>403 coal, 83 oil</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11 2/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Alm. Lynch</td>
<td>1911-14</td>
<td>1,430 Tons</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>427 coal, 80 oil</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 Submarines:

H 1-6 (1915-17)  
Displacement: \( \frac{364}{435} \) tons. Dimensions: \( 150^{1/4} \times 15^{3/4} \times 12^{1/3} \) feet. H.P. 480.

Miscellaneous: 11 different units (sloop, transport, coast-guard vessel, etc.).

Summary Table of Naval Units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Total tonnage</th>
<th>Depreciated tonnage¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battleships</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>11,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast-defence Battleships</td>
<td>6,902</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft-carriers</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armoured cruisers and protected cruisers</td>
<td>27,890</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers and torpedo-boats</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>2,184</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous craft²</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>75,476</td>
<td>11,382</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Personnel: about 8,000 all ranks.

¹ Depreciated tonnage (on January 1st, 1928) is calculated as follows:
(1) For battleships, battle-cruisers, coast-defence ships, monitors, aircraft-carriers and miscellaneous craft 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.
² Under the heading of Miscellaneous Craft, only sloops, gunboats, and river gunboats are shown.
NAVY

DISTRIBUTION (IN %) OF TONNAGE OF THE NAVY AMONG THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF VESSELS in 1913, 1919 and 1927

Note. — Only units completely finished on the dates in question have been included.

NUMBER AND TONNAGE (in thousands of tons)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1913</th>
<th>1919</th>
<th>1927</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battleships</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>25,9</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14,4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers and torpedo-boats</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11,7</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0,7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4,0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including 2 armoured cruisers.
2 Gunboats and sloop.
NAVY

NUMBER OF UNITS AND TONNAGE
in 1913, 1919 and 1927
III.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A. Notes on Budget Procedure.

(1) The financial year coincides with the calendar year. According to the law, the budget for the coming financial year must be presented to Congress before June 15th. Considerable supplementary appropriations are usually added to the budget in the course of the year.

(2) The budget is arranged according to the principles of a gross budget system. Beginning with 1928 there is, besides the ordinary budget, a special budget for extraordinary expenditure. The ordinary budget is divided into:

(a) Expenditure on administration;
(b) Service of public debt;
(c) General contributions for social protection;
(d) General contributions to special funds;
(e) Drawbacks.

(3) Until 1926 the budget was established partly in paper pesos, partly in gold pesos. The closed accounts contained tables in which all the expenditure was converted into gold pesos by means of the average rate of premium on gold pesos quoted on the market during the financial year. Since 1926 the budget has been prepared in terms of the new currency (the new peso being equal to one-third of the old gold peso, i.e., = 6d.).

(4) In addition to the budget and the supplementary credits, expenditure is incurred on special funds.

(5) Expenditure on defence is included in the ordinary budget, under the Ministry of War and of the Marine, and also in the extraordinary budget.
### B. BUDGET EXPENDITURE ON NATIONAL DEFENCE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td>Pesos (ooo's omitted)</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Ordinary Budget:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>126,802</td>
<td>113,490</td>
<td>115,229</td>
<td>106,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>82,012</td>
<td>94,471</td>
<td>97,054</td>
<td>102,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Special Funds:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>2,472</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extraordinary Budget:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>111,286</td>
<td>207,961</td>
<td>212,283</td>
<td>222,518</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defence expenditure index</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes.** — (1) The budget of the Navy includes certain items of expenditure for civil purposes, such as harbourmasters’ offices, lighthouses, buoys, hydrography, merchant marine and construction of moles. It has not been possible to separate the civil from the purely military expenditure.

(2) The Military budget includes some appropriations for pensions. The greater part of military and naval pensions is shown under the heading “General contributions for social protection”.

(3) The figures for the closed accounts, shown originally in old gold pesos, have been converted into the new currency (1 old gold peso = 3 new pesos).

The following table shows the main items of estimated expenditure on the **Army** for 1928:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Pesos (ooo's omitted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pay, salaries and allowances</td>
<td>59,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions and allowances</td>
<td>498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools and training</td>
<td>2,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply services (food, clothing, forage, etc.)</td>
<td>38,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arms, ammunition and war material</td>
<td>639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation</td>
<td>1,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expenditure</td>
<td>3,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>106,160</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows the main items of estimated expenditure on the **Navy** for 1928:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Pesos (ooo's omitted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pay, allowances, food, clothing, etc., of the naval personnel</td>
<td>64,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War material</td>
<td>18,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>1,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval ports</td>
<td>2,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval works</td>
<td>9,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expenditure</td>
<td>6,998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>102,958</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows the estimated expenditure on military and naval pensions for 1928 as included under the heading “General contributions for social protection”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Pesos (ooo's omitted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contribution of the State to the pensions fund of the army and navy</td>
<td>18,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions of the veterans of the War of the Pacific</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>36,300</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>