URUGUAY

GENERAL

Area . . . . . . . . . . . . . 186,926 sq. km.
Population (31-XII-26) . . 1,720,468
Per sq. km. . . . . . . . . 9.2
Length of railway lines (1926) 3,000 km.

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, the Secretariat of the Ministry of War and Marine 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.

SECRETARIAT OF THE MINISTRY OF WAR AND MARINE.

The Secretariat of the Ministry of War and Marine is a technical professional advisory body responsible for studying all questions relating to the Army and Navy; it also publishes the official organ of the Ministry.
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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.

A military commission concerned with archives, publications, and military history is also attached to the staff.

B. THE SUPERIOR COUNCIL FOR WAR AND MARINE

The Superior Council for War and Marine, created in 1928, is an advisory organ of the higher command. It studies military problems which are submitted to it and thus centralises in a permanent fashion the duties ordinarily entrusted to the different commissions.

The Superior Council includes the following members:
- The Minister of War and Marine.
- The Chief of Staff of the Army.
- The Director of the Navy.
- Six Members appointed by the President.
- The directors of services and the members delegated by the respective Councils when their assistance is invited.

C. 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.

D. COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY

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

E. 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.

Sappers. 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.

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1 A Draft Law on National Aviation is at present under discussion. This Law provides for the following:

(a) the air fleet,
(b) marine aviation,
(c) inspectorate of civil aviation,
(d) auxiliary services.

The national air arm will be under the direct authority of the Ministry of War and Marine, and will include the following organs:

(a) a directorate of aeronautics,
(b) a centre of aeronautical studies,
(c) an Air Council.

The combatant organisation will be based upon the following primary units:

(Continued on next page.)
Medical Corps of the Army and Navy, which includes the following Services:
1. Medical Service;
2. Research and Analysis Service;
3. Pharmaceutical Service;
4. Dental Service.

Army Veterinary Corps, which consists of the technical veterinary staff, the personnel of the Remount Service and the personnel of the Administration of military camps.

Military Administration Corps, which consists of the following Services:
1. Military Offices;
2. Intendance;
3. Auditing.

Military Establishments. Military Cadet School, Army Officers Practical Training School, Military Flying School, Naval School, and compulsory courses for officers (regimental courses for cadets and 2nd-lieutenants; practical courses for lieutenants, courses for engineer officers and instruction courses of the Staff).

F. RECRUITING SYSTEM

Recruiting is based on the voluntary system. All men between 17 and 45 may engage themselves 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.

(Continued from previous page.)

(a) a squadron of two or three flights, each composed of not more than five aeroplanes of the same type and character.
(b) a wing (groupe) composed of two or more squadrons.
(c) a division composed of two or more wings.
(d) a higher formation (escadre) composed of two or more divisions.

For the purposes of national defence, the air arm will be organised in areas corresponding to the military areas, and containing the headquarters of the air units. The headquarters of each unit will be called an "air station".

The Draft Law provides for two higher formations (escadres): a fighting and a bombing formation; it provides further for the creation of a centre of aeronautical studies to which the Flying School and the Specialists' School will be attached.

The Budget for 1928–29 provides the following effectives for the Active List:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Effectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Division Commanders</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wing Commanders</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Commissioned Officers</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Ranks</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apprentices</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>327</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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#### G. BUDGETARY 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>91</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>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspirants</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>818</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

#### II.

**Navy.**

**LIST OF UNITS**

**(1927 and 1928)**

**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 craft</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,500</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Depreciated tonnage (on January 1st, 1928) 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.

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

1 The budgets for the years 1927–28–29 are the same as for 1926.
III. 

**Budget Expenditure on National Defence.**

**A. Notes on Budget Procedure.**

1. The budget year covers the period from April 1st to March 31st. The budgets voted since 1924-25 are practically identical with the budget of that year.
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>1925-26</th>
<th>1926-27</th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War and the Marine</td>
<td>6,721</td>
<td>6,678</td>
<td>6,678</td>
<td>6,678</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 year 1925-26 and the following years they were estimated at 1,928,000 pesos.