ECUADOR

GENERAL

Area .............. 454,379 sq. km
Population (1926) .... 2,000,000
Per sq. km. ...... 44
Length of railway lines (1926) 688 km.

I.

Army.

A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS

The supreme military authority is in the hands of the President of the Republic.

In time of war the Head of the Executive may appoint a commander-in-chief. The latter assumes full power and responsibility for the conduct of the war.

1. The Ministry of War, Marine and Aviation.

The Ministry of War, Marine and Aviation administers the land, sea and air forces of the country.

It consists of:

The Secretariat of the Minister;
Department No. I: Army (5 Sections);
Department No. II: Navy;
Department No. III: Air force;
Department No. IV: Mobilisation.

In peace time the command and administration of the forces are exercised by the Ministry of War through the following organs:

(a) the Inspectorate-General of the Army, and
(b) the Area Commands.

The following are also under the Ministry of War:

(a) the General Staff of the Army;
(b) the Permanent High Court;
(c) the Supreme Military Council, and
(d) the Services Assessing Board.
The Ministry of War, as the principal organ of national defence, is responsible for directing and co-ordinating the work of the other organs, in accordance with the suggestions of the Council of National Defence and with the co-operation of the Inspector-General of the Army and the Chief of the General Staff.

2. **General Staff.**

In agreement with the Minister of War the General Staff is entrusted with the technical preparation of the army for war.

It consists of:

- The Secretariat of the Chief of the General Staff;
- Department No. I: Training and Recruiting (2 Sections);
- Department No. II: Operations, Intelligence, Statistics and History (3 Sections);
- Department No. III: Mobilisation and Transportation (2 Sections).

3. **The Council of National Defence.**

The Council of National Defence has to examine and deal with the problem of national defence and to ensure uniformity and permanence in the country's military preparation.

It consists of: President, Secretariat, Mixed Deliberative Committee and Exclusively Military Technical Committee.

4. **Inspectorate-General of the Army.**

The Inspectorate-General of the Army is under the Ministry of War and exercises administrative, economic and technical control over the army.

It consists of the Secretariat of the Inspectorate-General and of two Sections (infantry, cavalry, artillery, train and technical services).

5. **The Supreme Military Council.**

The Supreme Military Council, which is intended to provide guarantees for the professional life and position of army officers, and whose duties are set forth in the Military Promotions and Status Law, is composed as follows: the Inspector-General of the Army as president; the chief of the General Staff as vice-president; the Under-Secretary of War; the head of the Personnel Sub-Section, acting as Secretary, and three general or field officers appointed annually by the Executive.

**B. MILITARY AREAS**

The Republic is divided into 4 military areas which are under the authority of the General Staff and the Ministry of War.

Each area contains one army division.
C. COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY

The Army consists of:
The Active Army;
The First Reserve;
The Second Reserve.

The Active Army is composed of men serving with the colours.
The First Reserve consists of citizens between 20 and 30 years of age inclusive.
The Second Reserve is composed of contingents aged from 18 to 19 and 31 to 50 years, inclusive.
The Active Army consists of men of 20 years of age and all those who have been called up for training or for other reasons.

In peace time the Army is composed of:
10 infantry battalions, each consisting of 4 companies.
2 battalions of sappers and engineers (7 companies).
1 independent engineers company.
1 cavalry regiment (3 squadrons).
3 independent squadrons.
3 artillery regiments, each consisting of two 2-battery groups.
1 air company.

The army of Ecuador has also an Air Force, with a certain number of small squadrons.
The Auxiliary Services of the Army are as follows:
Intendance;
Health, Sanitary and Chemical Departments;
Justice;
Veterinary Service.

D. RECRUITING SYSTEM

Military service is compulsory for all citizens between the ages of twenty to forty-five inclusive; all citizens are liable to serve for three years.
The only exceptions which the law allows are in cases of physical unfitness or mental disease.

E. CADRES

(a) Recruiting of Officers for the Active Army.

The officers of the Active Army are recruited as follows:
(a) They are commissioned from the Military School or institutions established for the instruction and training of cadets;
(b) They are promoted from the ranks;
(c) They are chosen from army men on the available and retired lists.
As regards the non-commissioned ranks, first-class sergeants born in Ecuador who have successfully passed an examination, are not over 27 years of age and are unmarried can be promoted to commissioned rank by annual promotion in the proportion and under the conditions stated below.

To obtain promotion to the rank of officer, first-class sergeants must have served at least seven years in the ranks, including two consecutive years as first-class sergeants.

Preference will be given to first-class sergeants who have obtained the highest places in the annual examinations.

(b) **Recruiting of Reserve Officers.**

Reserve officers will be recruited:

(a) From among officers who have retired from the Active Army but have kept their military rank;

(b) From among first-class sergeants who have voluntarily left the Active Army after more than ten years' service and two years' service as non-commissioned officers;

(c) From citizens who have completed their compulsory military service as reserve officer cadets.

**Military school.**

The most advanced centre of technical studies is the Higher War School. There is also a military school for officers, a school for non-commissioned officers, a radio-telegraphic school and schools for the different arms (artillery, infantry, cavalry, etc.).

An aviation school has been established and has been placed under the administrative direction of senior officers of the Army, the technical direction being in the hands of Italian officers. This school possesses special aerodromes at Quito and Guayaquil.

**F. EFFECTIVES**

(a) **Budgetary Effectives.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>I. Army</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generals</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-Colonels</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd-Lieutenants</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>654¹</td>
<td>631¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-Officers</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporals and other ranks</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>4,342</td>
<td>4,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>4,875</td>
<td>4,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>5,529</td>
<td>5,427</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Including 3 administrative officers (2 for 1929), 38 army doctors (43 for 1929) and 74 (49 for 1929) civilians ranking as officers.
2. Police. 1

(a) Urban police ........................................... 2,064 2,225
(b) Rural police ........................................... 255 255
(c) Railway police ........................................... 14 14

Total ...................................................... 2,333 2,494

b) Legal Effectives of the Permanent Army.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ministry of War, Marine and Aviation</th>
<th>Officers 2</th>
<th>N.C.O.s.</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inspectorate-General of the Army</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Staff</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Schools 3</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Areas</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>2,360</td>
<td>2,920</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>4,348</td>
<td>5,506</td>
<td>1,104</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II

Navy.

LIST OF UNITS
(1927 and 1928).

Gunboats:


2. Cotopaxi (1884) 300 tons. 135 x 21 x 9 feet. 2 small guns.

1 Under the Ministry of the Interior.
2 Including administrative officers, medical officers and officials graded as officers.
3 Excluding 60 cadets of the Military School.
III.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

(1) The budget year coincides with the calendar year.

(2) Expenditure on national defence is shown under the items "State Administration (Ministry)" and "State Services", whereas military pensions are included under "State obligations".

(3) The expenditure on the army, navy and air service amounted to:
   8,181,685 sucres in 1926 and is estimated at
   7,002,800 ,, for 1927 and
   9,878,129 ,, 1928.

(4) Expenditure on the navy (424,981 sucres in 1926 and 480,000 sucres in 1927) includes expenditure on harbour-masters' offices and lighthouses.