PERU

GENERAL

Area . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,378,000 sq. km.
Population (1927) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6,147,000
Density per sq. km. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4.5
Length of railway system (1928) . . . . . 3,600 km.

I.

Army.

A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS

1. MINISTRY OF WAR.

The Ministry of War contains the following sections:

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

The Military Cabinet forms the secretariat of the Minister of War in his relations with the legislature and judicature and with the other ministries.

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

The General Staff’s chief duties are to provide for training, the mobilisation of the Army, and its organisation in peace and war; it draws up schedules for the promotion and transfer of officers, and keeps all the secret documents relative to national defence.

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

The Central Administration Department is under the direct authority of the Minister, and its chief duty is to prepare the draft military budget.
A general officer is responsible for the supervision of all matters concerning army administration.

(d) General Army Inspectorate which provides a connecting link between the Minister of War and the High Command of the Army. It ensures unity of technical military training, enforces discipline, is responsible for the smooth working of all the military services and is entitled to hold inspections with the permission of the Minister concerned.

II. MARINE AND AIR MINISTRY.

The Marine and Air Ministry is responsible for all the services and work of the national air services, which it directs through the General Inspectorate of Air Services.

The Marine and Air Ministry has under its authority all the officers, soldiers, sailors and civilian employees of the General Inspectorate of Air Services, of the Military Air Force, and of the Naval Air Department, as well as all the material belonging to the above services. It maintains constant touch with the General Staff of the Army, with a view to keeping informed of the Army's air requirements.

The "Jorge Chávez" Flying School at Las Palmas forms a training centre for the aviators of the Military Air Force.

The Naval Aviation School at Ancón is a training centre for naval aviation.

Organisation and training in these two schools are identical.

A special corps of airmen, known as the "Peruvian Air Force", has been formed in connection with the Ministry of Marine and Aviation.

A special corps of reserve airmen, known as the "Air Force Reserve", is also attached to the said Ministry. It consists of reserve air officers and air cadets, who have served in the reserve of the land and sea flying services, and of other persons who may be accepted according to the requirements of the service.

ORGANISATION OF THE GENERAL INSPECTORATE OF THE AIR FORCES.

The General Inspectorate of Air Forces comprises:

(a) Director of military aviation.
(b) Director of naval aviation.
(c) Inspector of commercial and civil aviation.
(d) Director of aviation staff.
(e) Director of aviation administration.

B. COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY

The Army is composed of:

(i) The regular army and its auxiliary branches.
(2) Supernumeraries.
(3) First and Second Reserves.
The regular army consists of: volunteers, "enrolled men", and conscripts drawn by lot.

The volunteers consist of men between the ages of 19 and 30 who enlist in the Army, and of men between the ages of 23 and 30 who have completed their term of compulsory service and re-engage for a further period with the colours.

Men enlisting and re-engaging must undertake to serve for at least four years.

The "enrolled men" are men drafted into the regular army as a consequence of penalties they have incurred.

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. TERRITORIAL MILITARY AREAS

The territory of the Republic is divided into five military areas so as to facilitate the execution of the laws on military service and compulsory shooting instruction, on mobilization and on the military training of all citizens.

In four areas there is an army division to each area; the fifth area has a special organisation.

The permanent Regular Army is distributed as follows: First Division is stationed 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.

D. ARMS AND SERVICES

The Army comprises:

20 Infantry Regiments;
5 Artillery Regiments;
5 Battalions of Engineers;
5 Companies of Mounted Infantry;
5 Ambulance Companies;
1 Aviation Squadron.

Aviation.

Military aviation:

(a) Aviation centre at Las Palmas.
   I. Fourth training squadron (Preliminary).
   II. Fifth training squadron (Advanced).

Naval aviation:

(a) Naval aviation base at Ancón.
   I. First training squadron (Preliminary).
   II. Second training squadron (Advanced).

(b) Mountain Air Forces:
   I. Air base at Iquitos.
   II. Third training squadron (Preliminary).
   III. First reconnaissance 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:

Armament and arsenals, Engineers, Aeronautics, Intendance and Transport, Health, Remounts and Veterinary, Military justice, Geographical Regional, Sappers, Communications.
MILITARY, FLYING AND NAVAL SCHOOLS.

I. High Command School, opened in 1930.

II. 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.

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

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

V. There are also a number of "militarised" schools (engineering school, normal training school, arts and crafts school, school of agriculture and veterinary school, as well as National and Catholic Universities) in which the students are given military training.

VI. Non-Commissioned Officers' School, consisting of:
   (a) Infantry Non-Commissioned Officers' School.
   (b) Artillery Non-Commissioned Officers' School.
   (c) Cavalry Non-Commissioned Officers' School.

VII. Special Schools, comprising:
   (a) Wireless School.
   (b) Automatic Arms School.
   (c) Machine-gun School.

VIII. Flying Schools, comprising:
   (a) "Jorge Chávez" Flying School.
   (b) Flying School at Ancón.
   (c) Naval Aviation School at Ancón.

IX. Naval Schools, comprising:
   (a) Naval School.
   (b) School for Naval Apprentices.

E. THE NATIONAL GUARD, CIVIL GUARD AND POLICE

The National Guard or Territorial Army consists of:
   (1) Men between 25 and 50.
   (2) Men engaged in certain professions.
   (3) Men exempted on account of special family circumstances.

The National Guard is only 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 is divided into 5 commands, 14 companies and 5 squadrons. In 1929 the Civil Guard consisted of 52 officers, 93 pupils and cadets, 103 non-commissioned officers and 1,797 men.

The "Security Corps" is divided into 2 battalions consisting of 15 companies, 16 sections and 1 squadron. In 1929 it consisted of 71 officers, 96 non-commissioned officers and 2,142 men. There are also 49 pupils and cadets.

The Gendarmerie is divided into 1 regiment, 1 machine-gun squadron, 6 squadrons, 1 company and 16 half-companies; in 1929 it numbered 69 officers, 109 non-commissioned officers and 1,490 gendarmes.

The Police is divided into 13 sections and 1 company; in 1929 it numbered 9 officers and 420 men.

The total effective in 1929 were 201 officers, 308 non-commissioned officers and 5,849 men.

F. BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES

The following is the establishment of the regular army for 1929.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generals</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt.-Colonels</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Lieutenants</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of officers</td>
<td>1,118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.C.O.s. ........................................................................ 233

Corporals and soldiers .............................................. 7,020

Grand total ..................................................................... 8,371

Number of animals in the army ...................................... 2,539

II.

Navy.

LIST OF UNITS
(1928 and 1929)

Cruisers:

1. Almirante Grau
   (1906) Displacement: 3,200 tons; length, 370 feet; beam, 40 1/2 feet; maximum draught, 14 1/4 feet; H.P., 14,000 = 24 kts. Guns: 2 6-inch; 8 14-pdr., 8 1-pdr., 2 torpedo-tubes submerged (18-inch).

2. Coronel Bolognesi
   (1906)

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1 Including cadets.
2 There are also 89 medical and veterinary officers.
Destroyer:

Teniente Rodriguez
(1909)


4 Submarines:

1. R. 1 (1926) 576 tons
2. R. 2 (1926) 682 tons
3. R. 3 (1928) 682 tons
4. R. 4 (1928) 682 tons

R. 5 (projected)
R. 6 (projected)

Miscellaneous: 4 units (river gunboats, training ship, etc.).

Summary Table of Naval Units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Total tonnage</th>
<th>Depreciated tonnage ¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1928 ²</td>
<td>1929 ³</td>
</tr>
<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>4</td>
<td>2,304</td>
<td>2,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,541</td>
<td>2,352</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The depreciated tonnage 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 On January 1st, 1929.
³ On January 1st, 1930.

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>1926</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed Accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>1,341</td>
<td>1,452</td>
<td>1,632</td>
<td>1,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,747</td>
<td>1,932</td>
<td>2,197</td>
<td>2,359</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>%</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale prices (1913 = 100)</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail prices: Cost of living (1913 = 100)</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures include pensions, which for the year 1929 were estimated at £P97,732. For the same year, £P48,343 were devoted to military aviation and £P41,540 to naval aviation.