PERU

GENERAL

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

I.

Army.

A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS

I. MINISTRY OF WAR.

The Ministry of War comprises:

(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 five offices:

First office : training, personnel (officers) and material ;
Second office : organisation, mobilisation and statistics ;
Third office : intelligence, foreign armies, concentration, operations ;
Fourth office : personnel (rank and file), recruiting, road system ;
Fifth office : military history.

The commands of the different arms (infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers) are attached to the General Staff.

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) **Directorate of Military Administration**, consisting of two offices. The Directorate of Military Administration is under the direct authority of the Minister, and its chief duties are the administration of the army and the preparation of the draft military budget.

(d) **Supervision Department**, under a general officer, responsible for the supervision of all matters concerning army administration.

(e) **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 navy, the national air force and the merchant marine.

The Marine and Air Ministry consists of:
- **The Naval Staff** and the necessary organs for the direction of all matters concerning the navy and the merchant marine;
- **The General Inspectorate of the Air Forces**, through which it directs the Peruvian air forces.

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:

(1) The regular army and its auxiliary branches.
(2) Supernumeraries.
(3) First and Second Reserves.

The regular army consists of conscripts drawn by lot, volunteers and "enrolled men". Conscripts 21 years of age are drawn by lot and drafted into the regular army in accordance with the latter's requirements, which are determined by the General Staff for each military area.

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 periods of two or 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 21 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 (headquarters, troops, services); 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:

8 Infantry Regiments;
1 Mixed brigade (special organisation);
5 Artillery Regiments;
5 Cavalry Regiments;
4 Battalions of Engineers;
1 Company of Mounted Infantry;
1 Anti-aircraft company;
1 Signals company.

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.
The Technical Services are immediately under the Ministry of War with which they communicate either through the Military Cabinet of the Ministry, or through the Directorate of Military Administration.

The following are the technical services:
- Armament and arsenals
- Engineers
- Aeronautics
- Intendance and Transport
- Health
- Remounts and Veterinary
- Military justice
- Geographical
- Regional
- 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) Engineers Training School.
   (f) 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 four 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) School of Signals.
   (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**

The National Guard or **Territorial Army** consists of:

1. Men between 25 and 50.
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.
F. 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 1930 the Civil Guard consisted of 131 officers, 128 non-commissioned officers and 2,141 men.

The "Security Corps" is divided into 2 battalions consisting of 15 companies, 16 sections and 1 squadron. In 1930 it consisted of 116 officers, 116 non-commissioned officers and 2,677 men.

The Gendarmerie is divided into 1 regiment, 1 machine-gun squadron, 6 squadrons, 1 company and 16 half-companies; in 1930 it numbered 66 officers, 58 non-commissioned officers and 971 gendarmes.

The Mountain Force consists of 5 officers, 6 non-Commissioned officers and 90 gendarmes.

The Police is divided into 13 sections and 1 company; in 1930 it numbered 12 officers and 110 men.

The total effectives in 1930 were 330 officers, 308 non-commissioned officers and 5,989 men.

G. BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Officers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generals</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt.-Colonels</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Lieutenants</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total number of officers</strong></td>
<td>1,157</td>
<td>1,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>N.C.O.s.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>860</td>
<td>917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corporals and soldiers</strong></td>
<td>7,020</td>
<td>6,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9,037</td>
<td>9,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of animals in the army</strong></td>
<td>2,544</td>
<td>2,703</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including cadets, but excluding 120 pupils at the Military School.
2 Including the officers of the medical and veterinary services and 27 armourers.
II.

Navy.

LIST OF UNITS
(1930)

Cruisers:
2. *Coronel Bolognesi* (1906)

Destroyer:

4 Submarines:
1. *R. 1* (1926)  576 tons
2. *R. 2* (1926)  682 tons
3. *R. 3* (1928)
4. *R. 4* (1928)
   *R. 5* (projected)
   *R. 6* (projected)

Miscellaneous: 5 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>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>1,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous 2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,541</td>
<td>1,867</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The depreciated tonnage (on January 1st, 1931) 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 and river gunboats are shown.
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>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>1,452</td>
<td>1,761</td>
<td>1,683</td>
<td>1,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,932</td>
<td>2,287</td>
<td>2,359</td>
<td>2,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index numbers of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale prices (1913 = 100)</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail prices: Cost of living (1913 = 100)</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures include pensions, which for the year 1930 were estimated at £P98,136. For the same year, £P274,249 were devoted to military and naval aviation.