SALVADOR

GENERAL

Area .................................. 34,000 sq. km.
Population (xii. 1928) ............... 1,723,000
Density per sq. km. ................. 50.5
Length of railway system ......... about 600 km.

I.

Army.

MINISTRY OF WAR, MARINE AND AVIATION.

The Ministry of War, Marine and Aviation includes the following departments:

1. Central Department (Civil Section, Military Section);
2. Personnel Department (Personnel Section, National Guard Section);
3. General War Department (War Material and Defence Section, Training Section);
4. Naval, Topographical and Statistical Department (Naval and Cyphering Section, Topographical Section, Statistics and Military Census Section, Historical Section);
5. Air Department, consisting of one section;
6. Intendance Department (Military Administration Section, Accountancy Section);
7. Department of Military Justice and Rewards, consisting of one section;
8. Army Medical Department (Health Section, Pharmaceutical Section);
9. Department for various Corps (Army Inter-Communication and Signals Corps; Army Education Corps).

There is a General Inspectorate of the Army, consisting of four sections: infantry and machine-gun troops; cavalry; artillery; engineers and air forces.

A General Inspectorate responsible for education in regimental schools is attached to the General War Department.
COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY AND MILITARY AREAS.

The army of the Republic includes the permanent forces, the national militias and the navy. Each locality contributes towards its formation in proportion to the population.

The selection of men for the army is made by lot.

The permanent peace-time forces are fixed annually by the Legislature and limited to the number strictly necessary to ensure the protection of the ports, fortified places and military depots.

The territory of the Republic is divided, as far as the permanent forces are concerned, into three military areas:

The first area includes the First Division, consisting of two brigades, composed of two infantry regiments, of one cavalry and of one artillery regiment.

The second area includes the Second Division, consisting of two brigades, composed of two infantry regiments, and of one artillery regiment.

The third area includes the Third Division, consisting of two brigades, composed of two infantry regiments each and of one artillery regiment.

There are also 6 machine-gun companies.

Each regiment consists of 2 battalions and each battalion of 4 companies.

There is also a transport section, a liaison section, a communications and signal military corps (wireless telegraphy and telephony), a motorcyclists’ section, including 4 headquarters and 8 companies and an army sanitary service with a school for military hospital-attendants.

SUMMARY TABLE OF COMMANDS AND UNITS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Divisions</th>
<th>Brigades</th>
<th>Regiments</th>
<th>Battalions</th>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>Sections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>102</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous services</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including 6 machine gun companies.

INSPECTORATE-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

The Inspectorate-General of the Army, created in 1923, is competent in all questions relating to military training and military preparation.

AIR FORCE.

The Salvador Air Force has an establishment of 21 officers (including 15 pilots) and 15 other ranks. It includes also an infantry detachment (1 sergeant, 2 corporals and 12 men). The pilots form a
military aviation course which serves as a nucleus for the special air force cadre. The Air Force is under the direction of an engineer officer.

The Air Force has 6 aeroplanes of which 5 are destined for the use of civil aviation.

**ENLISTMENT AND RE-ENGAGEMENTS.**

Men between 17 and 23 years of age may enlist as volunteers. After completing their service, men may re-engage as soldiers or non-commissioned officers. A man, in order to re-engage, must have served for one year. Soldiers and non-commissioned officers may re-engage for service up to the age of 50 years.

**NATIONAL GUARD.**

By the terms of the *Organic Law for the National Guard* which was promulgated on April 12, 1924, this institution is placed solely under the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Secretary of State for War; in consequence, it constitutes a unit of the regular forces of the country and is essentially of a military character. It is entrusted with the maintenance of internal order in peace time and is placed under the orders of the Ministry of War as regards its organisation, personnel, discipline and material, and under the orders of the Ministry of the Interior as regards its special duties and pay. At present it is directed by a special Spanish Commissioner.

In war time, the National Guard passes entirely under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Army and of the Ministry of War.

The National Guard consists of 12 infantry companies and 3 cavalry squadrons; its establishment may not exceed 700 men. It is recruited solely by voluntary enlistment for a minimum period of two years.

**MILITIA.**

In Salvador the Militia is part of the Army of the Republic. It consists of the Active Militia, the Militia Reserve and the Territorial Reserve. So far only the Active Militia is organised.

Militiamen will be divided according to age into three categories:

- Active army: 18 to 27.
- Reserve: 28 to 37.
- Territorial: 38 to 50.

The active Militia consists of 3 divisions, 6 brigades, 12 regiments, 47 battalions and 179 companies.

The active militia contingent consists of 44,750 men (1926).
The War Department is endeavouring to arrange in the near future for the Militia Reserves to receive an organisation in conformity with constitutional principles.

These reserves will include all citizens of Salvador who are fit for service between 18 and 50 years of age. The object aimed at is that all these men should know what place they will be called on to fill in the army in case of war.

**Military Schools.**

*Military Polytechnic School,* founded in 1869;
*Military School,* founded in 1927 (78 cadets in 1929);
*Advanced military training courses* for higher officers;
*Military training courses* (42 officers in 1928), under the supervision of the Inspectorate-General of the Army, for improving the general military training of officers (these courses will later be converted into shooting courses for officers of all arms);
*Training School for Pilots*;
*Aviation School*;
*Military Motor-cyclists School.*

It is also intended to found a Military College and a special course for intending officers.

**Effectives.**

*Army.*

The effectives of the active army are fixed at a maximum of 3,000 men (1931).

*Police.*

The effectives of the police for the year 1930-1931 amount to 1,108 officers, N.C.O.s and men (not including 50 cadets of the Police School).

**II.**

**Budget Expenditure on National Defence.**

**A. Notes on Budget Procedure.**

(1) The budget year covers the period from July 1st to June 30th.

(2) The budget is gross, except as regards domain and the gunpowder and nitrate monopolies, for which net receipts only are shown.

(3) Defence expenditure is shown under the Ministry of War, the Navy and the Air Force and under Unforeseen Expenditure.

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1 Under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior.
### B. Defence Expenditure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War, the Navy and the Air Force</td>
<td>3,956.2</td>
<td>5,026.0</td>
<td>4,303.7</td>
<td>4,303.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unforeseen Expenditure</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>108.0</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>87.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,037.9</td>
<td>5,134.0</td>
<td>4,391.2</td>
<td>4,391.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Prolongation of estimates of previous year until publication of Budget Law.

These amounts include the expenditure on the National Guard (802,515 colones for 1929-30) and pensions, which were estimated at 134,515 colones for 1929-30.