URUGUAY

GENERAL

Area ............ 187,000 sq. km.
Population (XII. 1929) .... 1,850,000
Density per sq. km. ....... 9.9
Length of railway system
(XII. 1928) ........... 2,746 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 is the organ through which the President of the Republic exercises the supreme command over all the land and sea forces.

The Ministry of War and Marine consists of:

I. The Under-Secretariat, consisting of two divisions:

A. Administrative division comprising:
   (a) staff section;
   (b) services section;
   (c) formalities section.

B. Technical division comprising:
   (a) veterinary and remount service and military camps section;
   (b) military school;
   (c) military constructions;
   (d) war arsenal;
   (e) wireless communications;
   (f) military printing press;
   (g) photographic section.

II. The Intendance of the Ministry. The advisor attached to the Ministry acts as intendant with general supervision as regards discipline, cleanliness, conservation and orders.
GENERAL INSPECTORATE OF THE ARMY.

The Chief of the Army General Staff also acts as Inspector-General of the Army.

Under the direct orders of the Inspector-General of the Army are:

(a) The inspectors of the various arms and of training;
(b) The military zones and the troops directly under the Chief of the Army General Staff;
(c) The department of the Inspector-General, consisting of the inspection secretariat, the printing press of the Army General Staff and the general administration of the inspectorate;
(d) The personnel division of the Army General Staff, except the sections attached to the Ministry of War and Marine;
(e) The Inspector-General's adjutants, with the acting adjutants of the Army General Staff;
(f) The Army General Staff.

THE ARMY GENERAL STAFF.

The Army General Staff consists of the following divisions:

(a) Organisation and operations;
(b) Material, animals and transport;
(c) Training;
(d) Historical and archives;
(e) Geographical;
(f) Adjutants;
(g) Secretariat.

B. 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.

C. 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.
D. ARMS AND SERVICES

Infantry. 19 battalions having each three companies (including one machine-gun company each).

Cavalry. 9 regiments of three squadrons each.

Artillery. (a) Horse Artillery: 1 regiment.
(b) Mounted Artillery: 2 regiments.

Engineers:

Sappers. One 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 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:

(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>Division Commanders</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>
</tbody>
</table>

Total . . . 327
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, Regimental School for N.C.O.s., 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 preparatory courses of the Staff).

E. 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 during three months in the year.

F. 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>Total</td>
<td>818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers and Men</td>
<td>8,132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The budgets for the years 1927–28–29 and 1930 are the same as for 1926.
II.

Navy.

LIST OF UNITS
(I930)

Old cruiser:
Montevideo (1890) 2,050 tons. Dimensions: 250 x 37 x 16 1/4 feet. Guns: 4 6-inch, 6 3-pdr., 4 torpedo-tubes.

Miscellaneous:
7 units (training-ship, gunboats, tugs, etc.).
Total tonnage (3 units): 3,500 tons.

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>1926-27</th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War and the Marine . . . . .</td>
<td>7,847</td>
<td>8,623</td>
<td>8,552</td>
<td>8,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pesos (ooo's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Military pensions, which are charged to "Obligations of the Nation", are not included in the figures in the table. They amounted to 2,174,600 pesos for 1926-27 and were estimated at 2,492,811 pesos for the year 1927-28 and the succeeding years.