PERU

Area .......... 1,378,000 sq. km.
Population (1930) .......... 6,237,000
Density per sq. km. .......... 4.5
Length of railway system (estimate 1930) .. 3,649 km.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

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.

In time of peace, the Minister of the Marine and Aviation holds the supreme command and is in charge of the administration of the Peruvian Aviation Corps. These two functions are exercised through the Inspectorate-General of Aviation, which comprises the secretariat of the Inspector-General, the Directorate-General of Services and a staff.

In time of war, the command of the Peruvian Aviation Corps is exercised by the Inspector-General of Aviation, who takes the title of "Commander-in-Chief of Aviation" and automatically assumes command on the promulgation of the mobilisation decree.

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 Ministry of Marine and Aviation. 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.

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 mobilisation 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 First Division is stationed on the Ecuador frontier; the Second Division at Lima, the capital; the Third Division on the Bolivian frontier; the Fourth Division on the Chilian frontier; the Fifth Division on the Brazilian frontier.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

1. Higher Units.
   - 5 divisions.
   - 1 mixed brigade.

2. Arms and Services.

   Infantry.
   - 8 regiments.
   - 1 company of mounted infantry.

   Cavalry.
   - 5 regiments.

   Artillery.
   - 5 regiments.
   - 1 anti-aircraft company.

   Engineers.
   - 4 battalions.
Aviation.

Military aviation:

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, 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 officers’ 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.

REPUBLICAN GUARD, CIVIL GUARD AND POLICE.

The Republican Guard, consisting of one regiment (36 officers, 35 non-commissioned officers and 495 men), is an auxiliary army forces which collaborates with the 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 and candidate-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.

RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

Military service is compulsory and begins at the age of 21. Recruits are drawn by lot each year and drafted into the regular army in accordance with the latter's requirements. The period of compulsory military service is three or four years.

Moreover, the army comprises volunteers and supernumeraries.

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.
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.

The National Guard.

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.
PERU

BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES.

Officers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of officers: 1,157 2,165

N.C.O.s: 860 917

Corporals and soldiers: 7,020 6,963

Grand total: 9,037 9,045

Number of animals in the army: 2,544 2,703

II. Navy.

LIST OF UNITS.

(1932.)

Cruisers:


2. Coronel Bolognesi (1906)

Destroyer:


Four submarines:


2. R. 2 (1926) 682 tons.

3. R. 3 (1928)

4. R. 4 (1928)

R. 5 (projected and authorised in 1926).

R. 6 (projected and authorised in 1926).

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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines¹</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,194</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Not including two submarines projected.

¹ Including cadets, but excluding 120 pupils at the Military School.

² Including the officers of the medical and veterinary services and 27 armourers.
### III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index numbers of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale prices (1913 = 100)</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail prices: Cost of living (1913 = 100)</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes.**—1. The figures for 1930 and 1931 are expressed in soles; 10 soles = 1 old Peruvian pound.

2. The above figures include pensions, which average £P98 thousand annually.

3. Expenditure on military and naval aviation, included in the above table, was estimated at £P48 thousand for 1927, at £P89.9 thousand for 1929 and at £P274.2 thousand for 1930.