URUGUAY

Area ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 187,000 sq. km.
Population (XII. 1931) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1,941,000
Density per sq. km ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 10.4
Length of railway system (XII. 1930) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2,746 km.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

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 adviser attached to the Ministry acts as intendant with general supervision as regards discipline, cleanliness, conservation and orders.
URUGUAY

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.

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.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

The national army consists of: (a) the regular army and (b) the national guard.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

The regular army comprise the standing army and its reserve.

It consists of the corps of officers (and personnel ranking as such) of the standing army and of the reserve.

1. Higher Units.
   2 divisions (4 brigades which are mobilised in war time).

2. Arms and Services.

Infantry.

19 battalions having each 3 companies (including 1 machine-gun company each).
**Cavalry.**

9 regiments of 3 squadrons each.

**Artillery.**

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

**Engineers.**

Sappers.—1 battalion of 3 companies.

Railway Troops.—1 battalion having 2 companies.

Bridging Troops.—1 battalion having 2 companies.

Signalling Troops.—1 battalion having 2 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.**

3 flights: 1 fighting, 1 reconnaissance and 1 bombing flight.

Number of aeroplanes (on October 1st, 1931): 42 (9,520 H.P.).

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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>Rank</th>
<th>Effectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Division commanders</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<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>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Medical Service.**

(1) Medical service.
(2) Research and analysis service.
(3) Pharmaceutical service.
(4) Dental service.

**Veterinary Service.**

**Military Administration Service.**

(1) Military offices.
(2) Intendance.
(3) Auditing.

**Military Establishments.**

Military Cadet School, Army Officers’ Practical Training School, Regimental School of 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).

**RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.**

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.

**EFFECTIVES.**

(On October 1st, 1931.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Branch</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>3,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>1,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air force</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**II. Navy.**

**LIST OF UNITS.**

(1932.)

Old cruiser:

*Montevideo* (1890) 2,050 tons. *Guns*: 4 6-inch; 6 3-pdr.; 4 torpedo-tubes.

Miscellaneous: 5 units (training-ship, gunboats, tugs, etc.).
III. Expenditure on National Defence.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pesos (000,000's)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land forces</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval forces</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air forces</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes.—1. All armed forces are under one and the same Ministry and various organs possess services covering the Army, Navy and Air force, the amounts corresponding to each arm not being specified. The expenditure on those services (The Ministry of War and the Marine, The General Intendance of the Army and Navy, The Medical Corps and the Establishments of Military Justice) is included in the total for land forces.

2. There is no information with reference to the annexed tables A to F (block credits, pensions, etc.).

2. Budget Expenditure for the Years 1926-27 to 1931-32.

The data in the table below are in continuation of those given in earlier editions of the Armaments Year-Book. These data should not be compared with those in the foregoing table, which are based on the answer of the Uruguayan Government in response to the Council's request for information concerning the state of its armaments (see Preface, page 4).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closed accounts</strong> Pesos (000,000's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War and the Marine</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes.—1. The expenditure of the Ministry of War and the Marine also includes expenditure of a civil character—e.g., harbour-masters' offices.

2. Military pensions are not included in the expenditure of the Ministry of War and the Marine, but are charged to the chapter "Clases pasivas".